

A LOOK AT THE HISTORY OF BUKHARA

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ABSTRACT

In this article was written about the short ruling of Emir Hussein and Emir Omar, the rulers of Bukhara, was studied by local historians, especially Ahmad Donish. The essence of the socioeconomic processes that took place in the period of these rulers was explained in this work.

Key words: *Emir, Emir Hussein, Emir Omar, Ahmad Donish, Mirzo Abdulazim Somi, source, historian, crown-throats, Jubar, warrior, justice, religious scholar, officer.*

Investigating the history of the rulers of the Mangit rulers, researchers do not pay much attention to the rulers of Bukhara rulers, Emir Hussein and Emir Omar, and the state of socio-political processes. In fact, during the ruling of the two rulers, certain reforms and political events in the Bukhara Emirates were characterized by the fact that the next emirs were overthrown. Also, these rulers were ruled as the rulers of Bukhara for the shortest time, although there is a need to study their political history.

The information about the period of Emir Hussein's and Emir Omar's reign is presented in the works by Ahmad Donish, "A Short History of the Book of the Manuscripts or the Book of the Mangit", Mirzo Abdulazim Somi's "Historical Sense of Mangitia" and "Turkiston Turkiston" by Mirzo Alim Hadi.

Emir Haydar ruled throne 27 years. Ahmed Donish, Mirzo Abdul Aziz Somi, Sadridin Ayni and other local writers in his works wrote his fair and generous commander. In addition that, this ruler paid attention to interest of his people, he preserved peace and tranquility of people and also taught about four hundreds of madrassah students, in some sources he taught more than one thousand of madrassah students. Emir Haydar liked to have a conversation with scientists and scholars of various fields, but this was not always the case for the palace officials and officials.

Emir Haydar had 6 sons – Husaynhon, Omarhon, Abdullah, Nasrulloh, Bahadirhan, Zubayrkhan and Jahongirhan, in some sources were written he had 6 sons and in the other sources were written he had seven sons and eight daughters. During the reign of Emir Haydar, there were rebellions and disorders, in which case he punished his sons who had relied more on his son Nasrulloh than he disobeyed. Emir Haydar was busy in the battles in Urganch, and handed him over to Nasrulloh, son of the Chinese-Kipchak tribal tribunal. Emir Nasrulloh occupied Kattakurgan and punished Abdullobiy with all his people. With the help of Emir Nasrulloh, the Chinese-Kipchaks, who are working around Samarkand, have been defeated. Emir Haydar appointed his son Sayyid Hussein as Samarkand's governor and returned to Bukhara. Emir Haidar was worried about Urgench. That is why he sent 6,000 soldiers accompanied by his son Emir Niyazbek Parvanachi, but the fight was defeated. As a result of the departure of Emir Haidar, Muhammad Rahimhon spreads his troops in every direction. Emir Haydar's son, Emir Hussein, the son of the governor of Samarkand, ordered Rajabbek Parvanachi, without the advice of his father, to go to Urgut and fight against a thousand tribes. Most of the Samarkand troops were killed in this war, and Rajabbek Parvanachi was captured. Emir Hussein Rajabbek returned Urgut to thousands of seeds in exchange for his release from exile. Emir Hussein, the son of Emir Haydar, was considered a participant in this plot and subsequently denied the future Bukhara Emirate from the Samarkand Province.

Emir Heydar was 26 years after his reign. He called Emir Hussein, his eldest son, as his throne, calling for the high-ranking officials and others because of the need to become ill. Emir Haydar wrote on

October 6, 1826 (Mirzo al-Maqdum al-Hajji writes in the Turkestan History, October 16, that R. J.) died shortly in the evening. He lived for 52 years. "The letter of Majmua Sayyid Emir Nasrullah' is dated October 16. In the ceremony of death of Emir Haydar Abdulhasan Abdulaziz was buried in a madrasah in a cellar room built by the Minister Hakim Kushbegi.

During this time, Emir Nasrulloh was governor of Karshi, Emir Omar was governor of Karman. Khakim Kushbegi sent a man to Karshi and called Nasrulloh to occupy the throne. According to legend, Emir Hussein sat on the throne after his father's condolence. In Bukhara, which was part of the social and political processes after the death of Emir Haydar, there was a steady struggle for the crown of throne. In addition to the political elite of the Emirate, we can observe the participation of representatives of the emirate in these struggles.

In our opinion, the choice of Emir Hussein was first and foremost the fact that he was the eldest child, and secondly, this emir was characterized by a sophisticated knowledge of many sciences. Thirdly, he had good relations with the people, held certain events, gained the confidence of the people, and finally he depended on Sayyid Jubari by his mother. The mysterious herdsmen had a high standing in the Emirate life. Ahmad Donish, the thinker, wrote: "This ruler had a great deal of perfection and he had a lot of sciences and he knew how to write poetry, chemistry, medical science, and to have the tarot." . Mirza al-Islam Makhdum Khodji wrote: "Emir Hussein was a very generous person and a very cautious person, a cautious and cautious person, and a traveler, a traveler, a patriarch and a cousin." . Emir Nasrulloh, he was more powerful. He was in the same age with Omarkhan.

Bukhara ruler, Emir Hussein, was born July 11, 1797, on December 20, 1826 at the age of 30 he was poisoned and killed. He became the governor of Karmana and Samarkand for some time in his father's ruling period. His reign did not last long. Researches show that he ruled Bukhara from October 6, 1826 to December 20, two months and fourteen days, Somi 2 months and 20 days, Mirza Salimbek 78 days . According to Sadri Ziya, Emir Hussein died in 1826, October 20, at age 30. Some sources state that Mohammad Khakimbi's has a hand in the poisoning of Emir Hussein. At that time the son of Emir Haydar Omarkhan ruled Karmana, ruler Nasrulloh ruled Karshi, who was nicknamed Bakhadir. They were equal. However, Bakhdyrkhan was brave, courageous, and religious advocate, and Omarkhan liked drinks, celebration and festivity, and was unaware of government work. Many Bukhara officials were scared of Bakhdyrkhan for his fierce anger.

The Emir Hussein invites Omarkhan, the governor of Karmana to the throne, fearing Nasrulloh's attack to protect his descendants and his brothers. Bakhadkhan and Mahammad Hakimbi order the bird to leave Bukhara. After the death of Emir Hussein, the palace officials took Karman, the second son of Haydar's son Omarhon, to the throne of the Emirate. Emir Omar was born on December 19, 1810. He served as Emir of Bukhara from 23rd December 1826 to March 1827, less than four months. Bukharan officials invited Sayyid Nasrulloh to the throne of Bukhara and listened to this invitation, and Emir Nasrulloh came from Karshi to Bukhara. But Sayyid Omarkhan closes the Bukhara gate. Emir Nasrulloh went back to Bahawuddin Nakshband's grave and turned towards Samarkand and took Miyonkul into his possession. Then he went to Bukhara together with his troops in Nasaf, Samarkand and in the Miyankul (Lake). Bukhara is besieged for 70 days (50 days in the Kashkulu Salimi on page 297 - RJ). Emir

Omar's constant intoxication had reached such an extent that he was unaware that his brother Nasrulloh came from Samarkand and besieged Bukhara. When the rifles and arrowheads came out of the city, their officials said: "Your hunters are trying to target outside the city and you are safe". As the scientist Ahmad Donish points out, "Let the leader see the treachery of such great men as the governor and ruler over the country, and never be heedless of them! Let the unlucky greedy wombs wear the sheep, and do not let them go. If the treachery of one of the servants is known, immediately call him to be an example to others. In addition to this, let the high ranking managers and public figures investigate their morals by using some of their propaganda and the politics. The Leader should encourage all public figures, especially those around him, to be just and fair, without being content with being just and just. Do not silence them in any of their mischief. Those under his control will be held responsible if they are silenced by the persecution he has led ". However, at that time Emir Omar was busy listening to the tune of the cymbals, rings, and necklaces. This happened until the hour when the ruler of the late Emir Khaydar Mohammed Khakimbi, Rajabbek Parvanachi and Ayoziy united and consulted with Emir Nasrulloh, opened the gates and did not consult with other emirs, until the Nassrulloh's Bukhara occupied. However, at one time, Hussein Rajabbek had returned Urgut to thousands of sacks for the release of the tyrant. It was not only the Emir, but also the treachery of the palace officials. Eventually, the traffickers were punished. Emir Nasrulloh executed Mohammed Khakimbi bird, Rajabib Parvanachi and Ayazbiyah, who had overthrown the former governor of Bukhara, and executed the God and his children, who had hidden the gates of the city, and also the fifty of the high priests.

Different approaches and information about the future fate of 'Omar ibn al-Khattab are presented by scientist Ahmad Donish "At that time, one of the famous scholars rescued him. He dressed him in women veil and pulled him out of Bukhara's arc". "Then he went to the direction of the head, "wrote Mirzo Abdulazim Somi, the most just judge of the judges Muhammadsharif bin Atoullouh Khodja, sponsored Omarhon and took him out of the Ark and sent him to Fergana. "The Kashkali Salim Tourikh is a conjuncture and a warrior" in the Sa'id Ahmed Khodja's house, which is located near the palace of Omar's Masjid. The wife of Said Ahmad Khoja was one of the daughters of Emir Haydar. Sayyid Mansur al-Alamin confirms that "Emir Nasrulloh put his brother Sayid Omar in the courtyard of a man named Sayyid Ahmed.

After Omarhon's departure, Emir Nasrulloh's supporters did not approve his departure to Kokand and did everything to kill him. Bahadirkhan sent him an executioner named Khayrullabek and commanded that Omar be killed. When Omarkhan arrived in Kokand, Khayrullabek came to that place and came to Bukhara in the same night (Omarhon) to his head and his Bahajan's thoughts about it were calm. In another source, two days later, he went from Bukhara to Herat and lived for a while with Komronshah ibn Mahmudshah and came to Kokand, Muhammadalihon, who was Fergana's property. The queen of Kokand Sayyid Omarkhan gave him his daughter to marry her. In 1245/1829, he died of plague and his body was brought to Bukhara and buried next to his grandfather Doniyol in the Mazar-e-Sharif. He only had one son, and he died a little later. It is well-known among the people that Mulla sent Mirza Saleh ibn Nazarmuhammad al-Khudhandi to the funeral of Emir Nasrulloh Emir Omar's funeral.

Thus, Bukhara acquired Bahadyrhan kingship and sat on the throne. The Emir Nasrullo's brothers in Bukhara, Zubayr and Jahangir, were the rogue herds. He sent them to Korju. Emir Nasrullo was a strong, courageous, and brave head of state in the history of national statehood. In the era of the rule, anyone who participated in provocations, revolts, and disobedience, punished them all, showing great affection towards

their countrymen. The fact that Emir Nasrulloh's coming to power has prevented a crisis from escaping from the Emirates; on the one hand, it is characterized by the decisive decisions of the ruler and the execution of this rule. Particularly during this period was the attack of the Khorezm khan Muhammad Rahimhon, the dispute between the capitals and the deficiencies in the ruling.

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