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VISION

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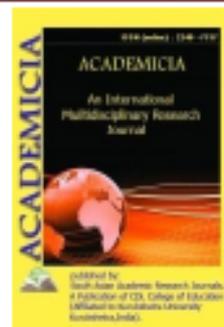
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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK "TARIXI RASHIDIY" IN THE STUDY OF THE MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF CENTRAL ASIA

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ABSTRACT

In this case, Mirzo Muhammad Haydar substantiates his views on the basis of the situation and historical situation of that time, as well as from the point of view of history: - "... I started this history with poor Tughluq Temurkhan. By summarizing the scientific conclusions and results of research conducted by professional historians who are experts in the fields of historical sciences, it is possible to get an overview of past and present historical processes, the content and significance of events. After the death of Sultan Said Khan in 1533, Mirza Haydar for some reason left the country and went first to Badakhshan, and then from there to Lohur - to Babur's son Komron Mirza. In 1540 he went to Agra and entered the service of Humayun. One of the Russian orientalists V.V. Velyaminov-Zernov said about this work: - The work "Tarixi Rashidiy", especially its second part, is of great importance. This work is the only source that sheds light on the history of the last Chigatay rulers. Openness, clarity and objectivity are at the forefront of the events described by the author on the basis of all that he has seen and experienced. For example, the authors of Haydar Ali Razi's "Tarixi Haydariy" and Mahmud ibn Wali's "Bahr ul-asror fi manaqib ul-ahyar" on the history of the Chigatay rulers in Yorkend have often referred to Mirza Muhammad Haydar's "Tarixi Rashidiy" in their writings left. I found it necessary to shed light on information not given in the history books. There is enough history until the time of Tughluq Temurkhan, and to repeat it again is like digging a well on the banks of the Euphrates River.

KEYWORDS: Euphrates, Digging, Orientalists

INTRODUCTION

The interest of society in the processes of the past and the desire to know and understand it have been conveyed and explained to people through research conducted by historians and the historical works created. History is often seen as a science that studies the past. This idea or view is less accurate. The science of history studies not only the past, but also the events that are happening today, at the same time. By summarizing the scientific conclusions and results of research conducted by professional historians who are experts in the fields of historical sciences, it is possible to get an overview of past and present historical processes, the content and significance of events.

Another historian who lived and worked in the 16th century and achieved some excellent results in the field of historiography was Mirzo Muhammad Haydar, whose two major works have survived to the present day. Muhammad Haydar is the author of the famous historical work "Tarixi Rashidiy" and a Turkish poetic treatise on geography "Jahonnoma" [1].

"History is a great treasure. It is the duty of every society to pass on the events of the past to future generations. The next generation will learn that history, prolong their lives and increase their experience. He learns from the good deeds of his predecessors and tries not to repeat his mistakes. This has always been the case throughout human history" [2].

Historian, statesman Muhammad Mirzo Haydar Duglot was born in 905 (1499) in Tashkent. His father, Muhammad Hussein Koragon, was the governor of the Uratpa region on behalf of Sultan Mahmudkhan, the khan of Tashkent at the time. After his father Muhammad Husayn Shaibanikhan was executed in Khorasan in 1509, Mirza Haydar, who was in Bukhara at that time, escaped death and came to Kabul via Babakhshan to Babur, where he lived for three years. Bobur takes good care of him and gives him a good upbringing. He appoints teachers and encourages his aunt to acquire knowledge. Muhammad Haydar remembers this with great gratitude in his work. Later, with the permission of Mirza Haydar Babur, he went to Andijan and Kashgar to his cousin Sultan Saidkhan (1514-1533). He also demonstrated his commanding talent when he was in the service of Sultan Saidkhan until 1533. According to the khan's order, he led military campaigns in Badakhshan, Kafiristan and Tibet. After the death of Sultan Said Khan in 1533, Mirza Haydar for some reason left the country and went first to Badakhshan, and then from there to Lohur - to Babur's son Komron Mirza. In 1540 he went to Agra and entered the service of Humayun. He conquered Kashmir on behalf of the Baburis in 1541 and ruled the country until 1551 as an almost independent ruler. He was wounded and killed in a battle with the mountain tribes in 1551. His grave is currently in the Sirinagor (Sultan's Tomb) Cemetery in Kashmir.

It is true that Muhammad Haydar Mirza's "Tarixi Rashidiy" covered the events of the second half of the XV century - the XVI century in Central Asia and the Middle East on the basis of justice, expressed the author's deep views on the events he described. That is why we know him first of all as a historian, a commander and a great statesman of his time [4].

Well-known scientist N.Juraev spoke about the research of historical science, the role of sources, in particular, the in-depth scientific analysis of any events in the sources, historical evidence, theoretical conclusions, socio-political and economic study of the period under study. the events of that period

He pays special attention to the scientific and theoretical aspects of the period under study, and among such sources is the work of Muhammad Haydar Mirza "Tarixi Rashidiy" [5].

Muhammad Haydar Mirza's "Tarixi Rashidiy" was written in 1541-1546. Haydar Mirzo called his book "Tarixi Rashidiy". The book is named after Sultan Said Khan's son Abdurashid Khan.

The book "Tarixi Rashidiy" is the work of Mirza Muhammad Haydar Koragon ibn Muhammad Husayn Koragon (may God enlighten their graves) and dedicated it to Abdurashidkhan ibn Sultan Saidkhan Saidkhan in 951 AH. written with and described in detail the condition of each khan and king in terms of his position. It also examines, observes, and identifies as much as possible the latitude, climate, and cities, mansions, cemeteries, deserts, parks, rivers, mountain deserts, and customs of the peoples of Kashgar, Yorkand, and Khotan provinces. made. What is clear is that the description of these provinces and the mention of the Mongol khans are not mentioned in any other book. Although some historical works say little about chance, these are very brief pieces of information. In "Tarihi Rashidi", the stories of special Mongol khans and the events in Mongolia are so detailed that it is impossible to imagine more than that. "[7]

One of the Russian orientalists V.V.Velyaminov-Zernov said about this work: - The work "Tarixi Rashidiy", especially its second part, is of great importance. This work is the only source that sheds light on the history of the last Chigatay rulers. Openness, clarity and objectivity are at the forefront of the events described by the author on the basis of all that he has seen and experienced. Such a situation could be expected from the author, because the current socio-political situation itself allowed him to describe the events in real terms "[8].

Muhammad Haydar Mirza's main work is known as "Tarixi Rashidiy" and the book consists of two parts. Researchers, based on a number of features of the work, rightly admit that the work "Tarixi Rashidiy" is second only to "Boburnoma" in the art of Oriental architecture [9].

In the first part of the work, the history of the peoples of Mongolia covers the history of almost a century (1348-1533) from the reign of Tughluq Temur to the reign of Abdurashidkhan [10]. In the coverage of this section, it is noted that Mirza Muhammad Haydar referred to about a dozen sources, and in the process of obtaining the data, a very comparative analysis of them was carried out [11]. In this case, Mirzo Muhammad Haydar substantiates his views on the basis of the situation and historical situation of that time, as well as from the point of view of history: - "... I started this history with poor Tughluq Temurkhan. There are three reasons for this: The first is that they wrote about the khans before Tughluq Temurkhan, and there is no information about the next ones. I found it necessary to shed light on information not given in the history books. There is enough history until the time of Tughluq Temurkhan, and to repeat it again is like digging a well on the banks of the Euphrates River. The second reason: after Tughluq Temurkhan, no khan had such a great career, so many victories, so much glory and kingdom. The third reason is that after Tughluq Temurkhan was the first of the Mongol khans to embrace the path of Islam, the whole Mongol people got rid of the shackles of disbelief and became Muslims like other nations." [12] The second part of the work is written in the form of a memoir, describing the author's experiences in the struggle for power in Central Asia, Khorasan, Mongolia and India, East Turkestan [13].

Mirzo Haydar's "Tarixi Rashidiy" has become one of the most popular works in Oriental historiography, and copies of it are kept in the manuscripts of many countries around the world. Many historians and geographers of the East, who lived and worked after Mirza Haydar, have

shown that they obtained medieval information about Central Asia, East Turkestan, India, etc. from Mirza Haydar's "Tarixi Rashidiy" [14]. For example, the authors of Haydar Ali Razi's "Tarixi Haydariy" and Mahmud ibn Wali's "Bahr ul-asror fi manoqib ul-ahyar" on the history of the Chigatay rulers in Yorkend have often referred to Mirza Muhammad Haydar's "Tarixi Rashidiy" in their writings left

While the author's approach to the coverage of his work provides invaluable information about the processes of statehood in the above-mentioned regions, the depiction of historical processes in the form of memoirs and memoirs is a perfect storytelling.

From the above, it can be seen that Muhammad Mirza Haydar's "Tarixi Rashidiy" is an important and unique source not only in the study of the medieval history of Central Asia, but also in the history of Mongolia, India, Khorasan, East Turkestan and surrounding areas.

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