

## The Establishment of the Power of Emir Khudoidad Hosseini in the Ferghana Valley

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the military-political activities of Amir Khudoidad Hosseini, who gained power in the Ferghana Valley during the internecine wars that began after the death of Amir Temur, based on historical sources and scientific literature. The factors that led to his gaining power in the Ferghana Valley and strengthening his rule in this region are indicated. Comments were made on the influence of Amir Khudoidad Hosseini's activities on the political life of Movarounnahr.

**Keywords:** Amir Temur, Khalil Sultan, Amir Khudoidad Hosseini, Ferghana, Andijan, Khojand, Oratapa, kingdom, region, political disunity, internecine wars, struggle for the throne.

### Introduction

After the death of Amir Temur, the Ferghana Valley, like other regions of Movarounnahr, was actively involved in political events. Many historical events that happened in Ferghana during this period are connected with the name of Amir Khudoidad Hosseini, one of the great emirs of the Timurid kingdom. Several factors contributed to his gaining power in the Ferghana Valley. Although these factors were related to the wars that covered the entire kingdom after the death of Amir Temur, they had certain peculiarities in the conditions of the Ferghana Valley.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS

After the death of Amir Temur, the political events in Ferghana have not been sufficiently studied. Although V.V. Barthold notes that the power in the valley passed to Khudoidad Hosseini by April 1405, he does not mention how this process took place [1: 80-81]. B. Akhmedov states that Khudoidad Hosseini raised the flag of independence in Tashkent, Ashpara, Khojand and Ferghana, by passing the processes [2:106]. Many works do not cover this issue [3: 370-371; 4:90; 5: 130-131; 6:75-77].

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As soon as the news of Amir Temur's death reached the beks in Tashkent, Khudoidad Hosseini was among the emirs who declared his grandson Khalil Sultan as the ruler. However, he did not go to Samarkand with Khalil Sultan. When Timur's great emirs Sheik Nuriddinbek and Burundukbek arrived on the order of Shahmalik with the news that Pirmuhammad Mirza, the ruler of Ghazna, was appointed as the crown prince, Khalil Sultan's emirs did not want to obey him. In order to prevent Amir Burunduk Khalil Sultan from marching to the city of Samarkand, he crossed the Syr Darya with his army and destroyed the bridge made of boats. And Khudoidad Hosseini, accompanied by Emir Shamsiddinbek, left the residence of Khalil Sultan and headed

towards Parkat [7: 303]. Although some of the emirs of Khalil Sultan betrayed him, he rebuilt the bridge in Syrdarya and continued his march towards the city of Samarkand. Amir Burunduk, who learned that Sheikh Nuriddinbek and Shahmalik could not enter Samarkand, changed his mind and returned to the service of Khalil Sultan. How Khudoidad Hosseini acted in this situation is not reflected in historical sources. But Khudoidad Hosseini, who took advantage of the beginning of the struggle for the throne between Khalil Sultan and other princes, soon captured Ferghana and Oratepa [2:42]. Although Ibn Arabshah noted that the territories behind the Syrdarya were granted by Khalil Sultan to Khudoidad Hosseini, who was the ruler of these lands [8: 10-11], this opinion cannot be agreed. In our opinion, Khalil Sultan, who was busy with internecine wars and tried to strengthen his power, recognized him as the governor of Ferghana after the above-mentioned territories were captured by Emir Khudoidad.

At the time of Amir Temur's death, the governor of Andijan was an emir named Saodat. He is mentioned in historical sources as Emir Saodat and Emir Saodat Temurtash. Ibn Arabshah gives the following information about the fact that Amir Saodat was the governor of Andijan city, he was one of the emirs who was involved in strengthening the border areas with Mongolia and restoring the Bosh Humrafortress located in this area: "Allahdad had a faithful friend called Saodat, who was the viceroy of Andijan (city). Saodat was one of the well-known and famous people, and he was one of the emirs who tried to restore the Humra (fortress). He sent a messenger to Allahdad. The messenger arrived in Ashpara on the fourteenth of Ramadan this year (March 16, 1405) with this good news, relieved his grief from Allahdad, and removed his sorrow" [8:5]. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi confirms that Amir Temur sent Saodat Temurtash to Andijan and Akhsikat to gather troops before the start of the Chinese campaign, confirming the above information of Ibn Arabshah: "And Andijan and Akhsikat and Taroz and Koshghar and Khotani were given to Emirzad Ibrahim and he gave them badges and stamped them. "And he sent Pir Muhammad Taragai Buga and Saodat Temur Tosh and Sheikh Bahlul Bayan (Temur) Aq Buga and Muhammad Azod from among the princes, to collect the army and come to Tashkand, (all the partisans gathered there)" [7:293]. Emir Saodat gathered an army at the appointed time and reached the village area, and at the time of Amir Temur's death, he was also among the emirs of Khalil Sultan in Tashkent, Shahrukhiya and Sabron. However, his name was not mentioned among the emirs who went to Samarkand with Khalil Sultan or separated from him. Saodat Temurtash did not go to Samarkand with Khalil Sultan, but returned to the city of Andijan and informed the governor of Ashpara, Allahdad, about Temur's death. Based on the fact that the ambassador of Amir Soadat arrived in Ashpara on March 16, 1405, it can be assumed that he did not go to Samarkand. Because at that time Khalil Sultan was in the city of Samarkand with his emirs, and on March 18 he sat on the throne of the Timurid state.

It is clear from the above information that at the time of his death, Emir Saodat Temur was the governor of Andijan city. There is no clear information about his relationship with Emir Khudoidad or how Andijan came under Khudoidad's control. However, in May 1405, the presence of Emir Saodat among the army commanders sent by Khalil Sultan under the leadership of Sultan Hosseini Mirza to keep abreast of the army of Ghazna ruler Pirmuhammad Mirza, who was on the banks of the Amudarya, shows that he soon left the Ferghana Valley and entered the service of Khalil Sultan. Although Ibn Arabshah did not mention Amir Saodat among the commanders of the army sent to the city of Balkh by order of Khalil Sultan, he clearly noted that this army set out in May 1405 [8:80]. Abdurazzak Samarkandi said that this march, that is, Mirza Sultan Hosseini's march against Mirza Pirmuhammad by Khalil Sultan's decree, and later returning with this army in order to take the throne of Samarkand by treachery, and the events of his defeat by Khalil Sultan, ended on July 6, 1405. In his statement, he confirmed that Amir Saodat participated in these events [9:82-83]. After that, his name is not mentioned in historical events. Based on the fact that Amir Saodat accompanied Amir Allahdad during these campaigns and that they were close friends, when the governor of Ashpara Allahdad left his territories and came to Samarkand, approximately in April [1:80-81], Amir Saodat along with him visited the

Ferghana Valley, including , it can be concluded that one of its main cities left Andijan. Because he did not dare to stand against Khudoidad Hosseini, who had a great position compared to him.

At this point, let's dwell a little on the history of Amir Khudoidad, who took power in the Ferghana Valley after the death of Amir Temur. Amir Khudoidad was the son of Amir Husayn, who was killed in 1376 during Temur's next campaign to Mongolia, and after his father's death, he became the emir [10:80; 11:134]. B.F. Mantz stated that he belonged to the Barlos tribe [11:134, 185, 198]. Amir Khudaidad participated in almost all of Temur's military campaigns, and was one of the emirs who had a great position in the palace and was known for his valor. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi and Nizamiddin Shami have repeatedly noted the active participation of Amir Khudoidad in the military campaigns of Amir Temur to Mongolia, battles with the Golden Horde army. He noted that the army led by him successfully passed the military inspection organized in Dashti Kipchak and received special recognition from Amir Temur [7:132]. Ibn Arabshah emphasized that Amir Khudoidad Hosseini took on the role of father to Prince Khalil Sultan, and expresses a number of opinions about his personality and the reasons for the conflict between the two: "... Khalil Sultan used to be a neighbor of Khudoidad in these lands. His grandfather (Temur) put him in charge of Khudoidad and entrusted his upbringing to Khudoidad. Also Khudoidad was a cold, stupid, ignorant and rude person. He treated Khalil Sultan rudely and received him with courtesy and impertinence. Khalil Sultan (and) was a gentle breed, elegant quality, his morals could not bear the rudeness of Khudoidad, he could not withstand the sarcasm and dispute in terms of the delicacy of the border of his gentle client's dress. As a result, enmity arose between the two of them, gossips increased between them, and finally, Khalil Sultan secretly poisoned him. He drank it, but when he realized it, he straightened himself up, saw that it was possible, and did something that would fix his client" [8:21-22]. After the battle of Ankara in 1402, Amir Temur sent Khalil Sultan from Asia Minor to Turkestan in order to strengthen the security of the northern borders[1:70]. Based on the fact that the name of Khudoidad Hosseini was not mentioned among the generals who participated in the Ankara battle, it can be assumed that the events mentioned by Ibn Arabshah took place between 1402 and 1404. At that time, Khalil Sultan was in Turkestan, and Khudoidad Hosseini was in the vicinity of Tashkent. Judging from Ibn Arabshah's information that Khudoidad Hosseini was Khalil Sultan's father, Amir Temur, considering the relatively young age of his grandson, sent Khalil Sultan to protect the northeastern regions of the country (H. R. Romer noted that Khalil Sultan was assigned to rule Ferghana in 1402. However, the sources do not confirm this. In our opinion, the author came to this opinion based on the fact that Khalil Sultan was sent to protect the roads to Turkistan. 12: 100], entrusted the overall control to Hudoidad Hosseini. In 1404, the names of Khalil Sultan, Khudoidad Hosseini, and Saodat Temurtosh were recorded together among those who came to welcome Amir Temur, who returned to Samarkand from the seven-year campaign with victory, also confirms our opinion. In the last years of Amir Temur's rule, Khudoidad Hosseini, according to the order of the supreme ruler, was with his army mainly in the northeastern regions of the country and protected the security of these regions during the seven-year campaign. That is why B.F. Mantz stated that he ruled the Turkestan regions [11:134]. After the death of Amir Temur, this helped him establish his rule in the Ferghana Valley, Shahrukhiya and Oratepa.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that after the death of Amir Temur, several factors caused the transfer of power in the Ferghana Valley to Amir Khudaidad Hosseini:

1. Weakening of the central authority in the conditions of internecine wars that started in the Timurid kingdom after the death of Amir Temur;
2. The power of Sultan Khalil, who won the throne of Samarkand, was not strong in the northeastern regions of Movarounnahr;
3. During the time of Amir Temur, the influence of Amir Hudaidad Hosseini, who was active mainly in the northeastern regions of Movarounnahr, was strong.

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