
Amir Khaidar - Meeting Place of Mangits and Ashtarkhanids

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Abstract: When writing this article, various sources tried to cover the literature written by Russian and other historians, in addition to domestic and local historians, historians who lived at that time and were directly involved in historical processes, scientists of a later period who studied the Mangit Dynasty. The focus of this article is not only on the ruler, but also on the scholar, dervish, skillful commander, who is proud that Amir Shah Murad and his son, Prophet Muhammad, even mentioned Said before Amir, an influential diplomat, trying to reveal the identity of Amir Haidar.

Keywords: Bukhara, emirate, mangit, scientific life, Nakshbandi-mujadaddiya sect, Ashtarkhanids, Karshi, Karmana, Khiva khanate, Kokand khanate.

The Ashtarkhanid dynasty, which came to power in the early 17th century, began to lose its former power in the early 18th century. Ubaudulla II, who came to power in 1702, took a number of measures to centralize the country, but this had the opposite effect: first Balkh and then Ferghana regained their independence. During the last reign of Ashtarkhan Abulfaizkhan, political disintegration and the movement of local Uzbek tribes for secession began. Muhammad Hakimbi Mangit, the son of Khudoyorbi, who ruled in Karshi, gradually began to collect all power under his control. His position was especially strong after King Nadirshah's invasion of Iran in 1740. His son Muhammad Rakhimbi even killed Abulfaizkhan, enthroned his son Adulmomin and married her. The reign of Adulmomin will not last long. In the year 160 AH, the reign of Muhammad Rakhimbi ibn Muhammad Hakimbi on the paternal side of ibn Khudoyorbi ibn Khudoykuli ibn Javushbi Mangit[1] began. The Mangits ruled the country until 1920. After Daniel's fatherhood (1758–1785), his son Amir Shah Murad (1784–85–1800) ruled the country.

Although new dynasties came to power in all three Central Asian states in the 18th century, only the Emirate of Bukhara retained its name. Under Amir Khaidar, the rulers of Kokand and Khiva received the title of khan (both did not belong to the dynasty of Genghis Khan), but Bukhara retained the status of an emirate. A great influence is that Amir Shah Murad did not desire worldly wealth, did not forget himself, had a high level of religious education and piety, and most importantly, instilled these skills in his children. In addition, there were a number of objective and subjective reasons why the Emirate of Bukhara retained its name. The most important of these is that Amir Shah Murad, better known as Amir Masum (Innocent Amir), married his daughter Bonu Shams, daughter of the last Ashtarkhan ruler Abulfayzhan, and gave him the title of Amir Haidar Sayyid. (The Sayyids are the descendants of our Prophet Muhammad.

The article is built on the principles of historicity, scientific character, objectivity, systematization and generalization of historical data, historical and comparative analysis, and logical sequence. In covering the period of Amir Haidar, the works of local authors, scientific literature written by Russians or other European tourists, ambassadors, scientists who visited our country during or after Amir Haidar play an important role as historical sources. Due to

the development of historiography during the reign of Amir Haidar, many historians wrote their works during this period. Among them are the poet and historian Mirzo Sodik Jondori "Futukhati Amir Masum (Shohmurod) and Amir Haydar", "History of Manzum", Mullo Ibadulla and Mullo Muhammad Sharif ("History of Amir Haydar"), Mirzo Salimbek ("History of Kashkuli Salimi"). Somi ("Mang 'History of the dog sultans or the crisis of the Bukhara Khanate'), Ahmad Donish ("A Brief History of the Risola or Mangit Dynasty" T-2014), Kakhramon Radjabov (Amir Khaidar or Amir Sayyid), Akhmad Khalikulov (Khalikulov), Akbar Zamonov and etc. They covered various periods of the history of the Bukhara Emirate.

Abul Fath Sayyid Amir Haidar Bahadur was born in 1778 in the city of Bukhara. Amir Haidar's father was Amir Shah Murad Murad Danielbi ibn Khudoyerkhan, who ruled the Emirate of Bukhara from 1785 to 1800. His mother Shamsia Bonu (Bonu Shams) is the daughter of Yulduz Khanum Abulfayzhan. Through his mother, Amir Khaidar was not only a relative of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, but was also passed down from his mother to the descendants of our Prophet. Therefore, since the time of Amir Haidar, all the emirs of Mangit received the title Said (sayyid). During the reign of his father, Amir Haidar studied the Koran, hadith, Islamic jurisprudence and other disciplines in the madrasah for more than ten years. We know that Amir Shah Murad, the father of Amir Haidar, was a very pious man and strictly adhered to the rules of Islam[2]. At that time, the Naqshbandi-Mujadadiya sect was widespread in the Emirate of Bukhara, the leader of which was Sheikh Muhammad Safar. Amir Shah Murad was also considered one of the closest students of Sheikh Muhammad Safar, so he made the rules of Sharia an important priority in running the state. At the same time, along with the mujaddids, there were also mutabakhirs (scientists, seamen, encyclopedists). In the Islamic era, there were no Mujaddids like Amir Masum Shah Murad. It is worth mentioning that he is the Second 'Umar[15]. He established order in the emirate in the garb of poverty, crushed the roots of oppression and enemies in the garden of the world, and nurtured the seed of justice and mercy"[3]. The wedding of Amir Haydar, the son of Amir Shah Murad, will be attended by such scholars as Domullo Ayoz and Domullo Isobek. Soup with various vegetables, water in a bowl and bread served on a wooden plate [16]. The circumcision master asks permission to leave after the circumcision is completed. Amir prayed for him for a long time and said: "Be patient, I will try to find something for you. Don't let your hands dry." He goes to the Horde and after a long time brings a handful of cotton. He handed it to the master and said: "I have not found anything more important and honest for you. The women are spinning yarn for me," he said [4]. Despite being a ruler, Amir Shah Murad lived such a miserable life. The daily expenses of Amir Shahmurad's family did not exceed 7 tenge, and these expenses were covered by the jizya tax [5].

Amir Shah Murad's son Amir Haydar has been appointed mayor of Karshi. Karshi is the most important city of the Mangyts, since the rulers of the Mangyts ruled in Karshi before their accession to the throne [6]. From the time of Amir Shah Murad until the middle of the 19th century, Karshi was the capital of the Mangyt dynasty, and later Karmana achieved this status. Amir Haydar and Amir Nasrullo ruled Karshi until they ascended the throne.

Amir Shah Murad died on November 30, 1800 and was buried at the Khazrati Eshani Imlo (Khazrati Imlo) cemetery in the Joybor district of Bukhara next to his teachers Haji Khabibullo and Sheikh Muhammad Safar. On December 2, 1800, Amir Haidar ascended the throne [7]. Following in the footsteps of his father, Amir Haydar also had the opportunity to teach between military campaigns and the destruction of enemies, conduct conversations with scientists, and arrange debates. Amir Haydar refused worldly pleasures, fasted and did not overeat at iftar. In other words, he acted according to the law. The emirs did not like that Amir Haydar was spending time with ordinary scientists. In various regions, conflicts and

uprisings were constantly organized in order to receive an overpayment from the ruler, to take a high position or win his favor. Therefore, during the reign of Amir Khaidar, turmoil reigned in the country, and the Khiva and Kokand khanates, which had significantly recovered, constantly threatened the security of Bukhara. Therefore, the personality of Amir Haidar was very complex. In some sources, he is described as a ruler, mentor of scientists, a ruler who took care of orphans, and in some cases shed the blood of many people, formed a regular army, and suppressed uprisings. Predatory raids on neighboring territories. Historian Muhammad Yaqub Bukhari ibn Amir Danielbi writes in "Turkistan al-Muluk" that Amir Said Haydar, unlike other Mangit rulers, paid the military well, and that he paid annual salaries to several thousand tax officials in the country, and they were twice given sarupo. A large amount of money is allocated annually [8]. In particular, he had great respect for the sheikhs. Muhammad Amin Dahbedi, leader of the Naqshbandi-Mujaddidiya sect in Dabhad, was the second murshid of Amir Haidar. During the reign of Amir Haidar, the number of publicly funded officials exceeded 2,000. About 500 of them were high-ranking religious figures. During the reign of Amir Haydar, the architectural complex "Tsar-Small" and the madrasah of Caliph Niyazkul were built in Bukhara [9].

Ahmad Donish, a historian and statesman from Bukhara, writes in his book "The House of the Historical Kingdom of Mangitiya" that during the reign of Amir Haidar, science, especially history and Islam, flourished in Bukhara[10]. Amir Haydar tore up and copied many of the manuscripts used in Islamic schools such as Istanbul and Kabul for teaching in madrasas. He also appreciated good books because he regularly taught 400-500 students. Amir Said Haydar even wrote a work on the Hanafi school of Islamic jurisprudence, *Al-favoid al-alfiyya*. His father, Amir Shah Murad, also wrote 12 works on Islamic jurisprudence, including the Fatwa of the people of Bukhara and *Ain ul-Hikma*. Amir Said Khaidar even reformed the education system in 1804 and was succeeded by his nephew Amir Said Khodja. In 1933, Abdurauf Fitrat studied the correspondence between Amir Said Khoja and Amir Haidar[13] and published a scientific article on the subject. Although at first Amir Khaidar made successful campaigns against the Kokand Khanate, later the Kokand Khanate captured the cities of Tashkent, Sairam, Shymkent, and Turkestan. At first, he successfully fought against the Khiva Khanate, and even in 1806, when the Khiva Khan Eltuzarkhan attacked, Niyazbek sent a 20,000-strong army under his command. Having been defeated in this battle, Eltuzarkhan drowned in the Amu Darya while fleeing, and the three brothers of the ruler were captured, like many Khorezmians. Amir Khaidar kindly released Kutlugmuradkhan, the younger brother of the late Eltuzar, along with 400 other prisoners and sent them to Khorezm [14]. However, later Khiva Khan Muhammad-Rakhimkhan conquered Marv, which belonged to the Emirate of Bukhara, in 1822, and Farab, Charjoy and Poykent in 1823-1824. In 1825, a truce was concluded between the two countries. Amir Khaidar appointed his eldest son Hussein as governor of Samarkand, his second son Muhammad Umar as governor of Karmana, and his third son Amir Nasrullo as governor of Karshi. Amir Said Khaidar died in Bukhara on October 6, 1826, after 26 years of reign, and was buried in Bukhara next to his father, Amir Shah Murad.

In conclusion, it should be noted that over the course of almost three thousand years of our statehood, a number of states have been formed in our country, which, in turn, have taken a worthy place in the world system of statehood. These countries were led by world-famous leaders who were able to elevate them economically, politically and militarily. Until the end of the twentieth century, the political life of historical figures in our country was covered more, and less attention was paid to their personalities, individualities, abilities, personal development and potential. Therefore, an objective study of the originality of the Bukhara emirs in our history on the basis of primary sources is considered one of the greatest tasks

facing our historians. As a result of political upheavals that began in the first half of the 18th century, the Ashtarkhanid dynasty and the Mangit dynasty came to power. It will be very difficult to put an end to the political chaos that began during the Ashtarkhanid period and curb the attempts of local tribes to disobey the center. As a result of incessant wars and intertribal uprisings, economic stagnation began in the second half of the 18th century. and continued until the end of the 18th century. A number of administrative and social reforms carried out during the reign of Amir Shopmurod laid the foundation for the economic and political development of the Emirate of Bukhara. This rise was especially evident during the reign of Amir Khaidar, one of the largest representatives of the Mangyt dynasty. In addition, Amir Haydar set himself the high task of developing science and, in a sense, achieved it. As a result of educational reforms, Bukhara regained its status as the "Center of Islam" by importing books from various cities such as Istanbul and Kabul. In a word, Amir Haydar went down in history as a ruler who managed to establish a strong centralized state system in Movarounnahr, suppress all rebellions, and raise the level of knowledge.

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