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## Historical Sources Covering the Reign of Amir Haidar

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**Abstract:** The history of the Emirate of Bukhara was ruled by representatives of the Mangyt dynasty from the second half of the 18th century. By the time of the Mangit dynasty, the form of government had changed, and the emir, not the khan, ruled the state. As a result, the name of the Bukhara Khanate was changed to the Emirate of Bukhara. Muhammad Rakhimbi first ruled the throne, and then his uncle Danielbi. By the time of Daniel, science had experienced a sharp decline. “In the last years of his reign, Amir Danielbi distanced himself from state affairs, devoting administrative affairs to his sons and governors of the provinces. The sons of Amir Daniel openly betray. As a result, science only goes backwards [1].

**Keywords:** Amir Khaidar, Mangyt amirs, manuscripts, historical sources, historiography, manuscript sources on the history of Amir Khaidar.

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Even during his reign, Amir Shah Murad removed unnecessary taxes from the shoulders of the people and canceled all new taxes. The lost foundation regained its strength [2]. By the time of Amir Shah Murad, science, culture, especially religious knowledge began to develop. Undoubtedly, the peak of historiography during the Mangit dynasty falls on the period of Amir Haidar. Amir Haydar was as religious as his father, well versed in religious knowledge and memorized the Koran. During his reign, he hurried to study at the madrasah during the military campaign and in his spare time from public affairs [3]. Because of his great attention and respect, which scribes and scholars earned him, this angered the emirs, governors and other officials. Therefore, every three to six months, one or another province rebelled against the emir [4].

One of the most important sources on the history of Amir Shah Murad (1785-1826) and Amir Haydar is undoubtedly the work of Mirzo Sadiq Munshi (Jondori) “Tarihi manzum”[5]. This work tells about historical events in the style of masnavi. Events are presented in chronological order. The book describes the religious war of Amir Shah Murad against the Shiites in Merv, his conflicts with the ruler of Afghanistan, Temur Shah, as well as the political process during the reign of Amir Shah Murad and Amir Haidar. The originality of the work reveals the madrassas and mosques built in the Bukhara Emirate during the reign of Amir Shah Murad and Amir Haidar, scientists who worked in the madrasah, their lives, labors and deaths.

Mirza Sadiq Munshi (Jondori) described in detail the military activities of Amir Shah Murad and Amir Haidar in his Futuhot-i Amir-i Masum (Shah Murad) and Amir Haidar[6]. Mirza Sadiq Munshi (Jondori) worked as a munshi in the palace during the reign of Amir Haidar, so we can read only positive aspects in his work. The focus is on military campaigns, victories, reasons for the uprisings and valuable information about the rebels during the reigns of Amir Shah Murad and Amir Haidar.

One of the works that provided valuable information about the Emirate of Bukhara, but still

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little studied, is the work of the historian Muhammad Sharif ibn Muhammad Naki "Taj at-tavori" [7]. The period of the author's life is not clear, but he took part in the campaigns of Nodirshah (1736-1747) against Bukhara and Khiva. The work was written at the request of Muhammad Haidar. This work goes back to Genghis Khan, but the main attention is paid to the genealogy of the Mangyts by their fathers and mothers. They say that the mangyts went to Genghis Khan on the one hand and to the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) on the other. The author describes the historical events he witnessed in great detail. The work ends with the events of the first year of the reign of Amir Haidar, 1800.

One of the most important works written about the period of Amir Haidar is *Tarikh-i Amir Haidar*[8], written by Mullah Ibadullah and Mullah Muhammad Sharif. This work was written during the reign of Amir Nasrullo (1826-1860). The authors write that the work is completely based on historical sources, but do not specify what works it was studied from. The work begins with the time of Subhankulikhan (born 1630, reigned 1681-1702), one of the rulers of Ashtarkhan. Most of the book is devoted to the period of Amir Haidar, the presentation of events ends in October 1826, that is, with the death of Amir Haidar. The source provides valuable information about military alliances. As a result of Amir Khaidar's alliance with the Kazakh sultans in Turkestan, Turkestan became a vassal of the Emirate of Bukhara. At this time, the Kokand Khan Alimkhan directly threatened Tashkent and Turkestan. In 1806, a fierce battle took place between Bukhara and Kokand because of the Uratepa issue. Amir Khaidar was able to defeat the troops of Olimkhan in Uratep with the help of the direct support of Turkestan and Tashkent. The play also contains valuable information about various Sufi traditions.

*Mahazin al-Takwa*, written by Muhammad Husayn ibn Shah Murad (son of Amir Shah Murad)[9], is one of the nine major works on the rules of Islam and religious education. Muhammad Hussein is found in many places in the form of Miri (Miri Hussein ibn Shah Murad). Muhammad Hussein was born in 1785, when Amir Shah Murad ascended the throne. After the death of his father, he fled to Shakhrisabz as a result of a conflict with Amir Haydar, whose fate is unknown. Muhammad Husayn wrote his book *Mahazin al-Takwa* in poetic form around 1830 in autobiographical form. Although the events in the work are directly related to the rulers of the Mangit dynasty, the author wrote the events in it are real, without exaggeration, without exaggeration. Therefore, the work differs from other works in accuracy, accuracy, subjective approach to events. It covers the events of the late 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century in the Emirate of Bukhara and adjacent territories. The work is an important source that reveals the role of the masters of the Nakshbandi leech in the life of the Bukhara Emirate. The influence of the Nakshbandi masters in the life of the state and society, in the administration of the country, in the state apparatus is perfectly illuminated.

Ten works of the historian Muin "Zikri tadad-i podshokhon-i Uzbek" are also important for highlighting the history of the period of Amir Haidar[10]. This work was written during the reign of Amir Nasrullo (1826-1860). As a contemporary of Amir Haydar, the author personally witnessed the events of this period. No frills work. written in simple and accessible language, without any compliments. The work begins, like all Muslim historians, from the time of Adam, as well as a brief story about the Prophet Muhammad, caliphs, imams of four sects, Genghis Khans, Timurids, Shaibani and Ashtarkhanids. The play tells about the life and deeds of many rulers. The play also discusses the situation of the Uzbek tribes during the Mangit dynasty. Of particular note is the succession of several rulers to the throne after Amir Haidar, especially the rise to power of Amir Nasrullah.

The works of Muhammad Mir Alim Bukhari's *Fatnoma-i Sultani* [11] also played an

important role in highlighting the period of Amir Haidar. Muhammad Mir Olim was an official from Bukhara who worked under the ruler of Khuzar (Guzar) Muhammad Olimbek. Muhammad Mir Alim Bukhari completed his work around the 1930s. *Fatnoma-i sultoniy* consists of 29 chapters. The main events of the performance are dedicated to the reigns of Amir Shah Murad and Amir Haydar, and also include the first years of the reign of Amir Nasrullah. The author states in this work that he intends to write the second part of the work, but the second part is not yet known. The work is valuable in that it covers in detail the struggle for the throne that began after the death of Amir Haydar, and the relationship between Umarkhan and Nasrullah.

The most valuable information about the last quarter of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century is undoubtedly the works of Muhammad Yakub ibn Amir Daniilbi "*Gulshan ul-mulk*"[12]. Muhammad Yakub is one of the 12 sons of the Manchu ruler Daniel the Father (1758-1785). Muhammad Yaqub was born around the 1870s and died in the 1930s. All events in the work are connected with the processes that the author witnessed or experienced in his time. The writing style is very simple, fluent, clear and based on accurate information. The work of Muhammad Yakub ibn Daniilbi is a valuable source of information on the genealogy of the Mangyts. The marriages of the Mangyts to the rulers of various provinces and their role in government are described in detail. One of the achievements of the work, not found in other sources, is undoubtedly the form of constituent land tenure of the Mangyt period. The Chinese-Kipchak uprisings in Miyankol and the socio-economic situation in the Emirate of Bukhara are also described.

Muhammad Yaqub ibn Daniilbi is also the author of the works "*Tarikh-i amiran-i mangitia*"[13]. This work traces the history of the Mangyts from the time of their accession to the throne until 1830.

"Some information about Bukhara, Kokand, Kashgar" [14] by Mirza Shams Bukhari also plays an important role in highlighting the period of Amir Haidar. This work was published in Orenburg by orientalist V.V. Grigoriev. Written at the request. The events of the play took place mainly in Bukhara, Kokand and Kashgar in the first half of the 19th century. It is based on events that the author has witnessed or heard about. Therefore, this work was not written in a clear sequence, but on the basis of the memoirs of various storytellers.

The work created during the reign of Amir Muzaffarkhan is based on the "Detailed description of the state-i jamaat-i mangit az zamon-i rahimkhan" by Mir Salmon Haji Samarkandi[15]. For many years the author worked as a madrasah teacher and mufti in Samarkand. The author devoted a separate chapter to each of the rulers of Mangit, which describes the struggle of the rulers with their internal and external enemies. A separate section reports on the Sino-Kipchak uprising against Amir Haidar. Much attention is also paid to the genealogy of the Mangit dynasty, the origin of which is described in detail. Since the author worked directly in this area, the observance of Islamic rules in the Manghit period and the attitude of each Manghit ruler to religion are well covered.

The best source of historical road monuments of the 18th and 19th centuries is undoubtedly the *History of Central Asia* by Mir Abd al-Karim Bukhari [16]. Since Mir Abd al-Karim Bukhari was from Bukhara, the events are presented clearly and completely. In his account of events, he provided a lot of valuable information about the character, views and place of historical figures in society. The work covers events in Central Asia, East Turkestan and Afghanistan from 1740 to 1818. A French translation of this work was published in 1876 in Paris, edited by Schaeffer. Therefore, Russian and Uzbek scientists have studied this work based on Schaeffer's translation, the original of which has not yet been fully studied.

The works of Mirza Abdul Azim Somi "Tarikh-i saladin-i mangitia" [17] are also important for the coverage of the period of Amir Haidar. In addition to the above-mentioned work by Sami, there is also the work "Tukhfa-i Shakhon". According to the orientalist L.P. Epifanov, Tarikh-i saladin-i mangitiya is the official continuation of Tukhfa-i shokhon. Dami-i Shakhon (Tomb of the Kings) was also written by the Sami. The events in the author's Tarikh-i Salatin-i Mangiti date back to the second half of the 18th century. The main attention is paid to the coming of the Mangyts to power, the battles for Merv (during the reign of Amir Shah Murad, Amir Haidar and Amir Nasrullo), the struggle for the throne, the merciless struggle that began with the Khiva and Kokand khanates. Bukhara during the reign of Amir Haydar, the war, Uratepa, the transition of Khojent from hand to hand are described in detail. The author fully, deeply and well covers the events before Amir Nasrullah, but there are many cases of direct contradictions in the information about the period of Amir Nasrullah.

Ahmad Donish's book "Bibliography or Brief History of the Mangyt Emirs"[18] is a valuable reference book on the period of the Mangyt dynasty. We can divide this work into two main parts. The first part is based on various historical sources or rumors and not on the author himself. The first part of the work refers to the last years of the reign of Daniel and to the reigns of Amir Shah Murad and Amir Haidar. The second part of the work is a realistic story about the events that took place during the reign of Amir Nasrullo and Amir Muzaffar[23]. The author explains the reason for each event, the way of ruling the rulers of Mangit, the inability of state officials to do their job, the struggle for power, bribery, betrayal, robbery of the people, long-term rulers. Russia and the tactics of non-combat military rulers. For example, in his father's period, Danielbi cites the following information about Nizamiddin: "Nizamiddin was a tyrant and a bribe-taker; he openly smoked and drank wine, but was a descendant of seyids" [19].

The works of Mulla Olim Makhdum Haji "History of Turkestan"[20] also play an important role in highlighting the period of Amir Haydar (the first printed historical work written in Turkestan). Although this work is mainly written about the Kokand Khanate, it contains valuable information about the emirs of Bukhara. The play contains important information about the political events of the times of Muhammad Rakhimbi, Danielbi Atalik, Amir Shah Murad, Amir Haidar and Amir Nasrullo[24].

One of the most important sources covering the reign of Amir Haydar is the work of Sadri Zion, one of the Jadid historians of the early 20th century [21]. Sahobiddin Siddiqui, who studied this work, puts the work of Sadri Ziyo above the work of Ahmad Donish and Mirza Abduazim Somi. This work is written in autobiographical form about the rulers of Mangit, with special emphasis on the personality of each emir. The military campaigns of the Emir of Bukhara, socio-economic reforms, their role in society, the state of science and culture under each ruler, cultural reforms carried out by the ruler are covered.

We have valuable information about the shrines of the Mangyt dynasty, the state of the tombs of great saints, the role of the Naqshbandi-Khojagoniya sect in the political life of the country, the life of dervishes (Sufis), sulukats of the Kubrov type. We can take Nasir ad-Din ibn Hanafi al-Hussein from Tuhfat Zayrin [22] al-Bukhari. We know that during the reigns of Amir Shah Murad and Amir Haidar, attention to religion reached its peak. It was at this time that the Naqshbandi-Khojagon sect became influential in the political life of the country. The author finished writing this work in 1910 in Bukhara. The events of the work mainly cover the religious life of Bukhara in the XVIII-XIX centuries. The author emphasizes the role of the shrines of Bukhara in the public life of that time. At that time, there was a slight deviation in religion, and people began to worship the graves. At that time, the role of sects in the life of society, the place and role of the Jahriya sects and Sufis, religious scholars and clergymen

in the world of society and politics were discussed in detail. In addition, the main places where madrasas are directly trained, the teachers who teach them, their financial situation, the attention of the state and society to teachers, the educational process, and the state of mosques are described in detail. There is also valuable information about the micro- and macrotoponymy of the Bukhara Emirate. The value of the work is further enhanced by the fact that the author has extensive religious and historical knowledge to write this work.

Of course, in addition to the historical sources listed above, many other works can be listed. In addition to historical sources written during the period of Amir Haydar, one can list many sources written in Russian, English and French. For example, Anke von Kugelgen, E. Kol, "Memoirs" of the Russian Ambassador N. Muravyov. The Uzbek State Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Raykhan Beruni has many unexplored historical works. When studying historical sources, first of all, it is necessary to pay special attention to the author who wrote it.

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