

MILITARY CAMPAIGNS CARRIED OUT BY AMIR SHAHMURAD*Otamurodov Doniyorbek Odilboy Son**is a student of Shahrizabz State Pedagogical Institute**Mahmudov Dilshod**Scientific supervisor: Teacher of Shahrizabz State Pedagogical Institute*

Abstract: This article talks about the military campaigns carried out by the Emir of Bukhara, Amir Shahmurad, and his influence on the Emirate of Bukhara. Historical sources were effectively used in the process of covering the article.

Key words: Chahar region, Marv, Turkmenistan, Andhoi, Shiburgan, Saripul, Aqcha, Kalif, Balkh, Nadirshah, Ahmadshah, Amir Shahmurad, Islamabad.

Annotatsiya : Ushbu maqolada Buxoro amiri Amir Shohmurod tomonidan amalga oshirilgan harbiy yurishlar va uning Buxoro Amirligiga ta'siri haqida so'z boradi. Maqolani yoritish jarayonida tarixiy manbalardan unumli ravishda foydalanildi.

Kalit so'zlar : Chahor viloyat , Marv , Turkmaniston, Andxo'y, Shiburg'on , Saripul , Aqcha, Kalif , Balx , Nodirshoh , Ahmadshoh, Amir Shohmurod , Islomobod.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассказывается о военных походах, проводимых бухарским эмиром Амиром Шахмурадом, и его влиянии на Бухарский эмират. В процессе освещения статьи эффективно использовались исторические источники.

Ключевые слова: Чахарский район, Марв, Туркменистан, Андхой, Шибурган, Сарипул, Акча, Калиф, Балх, Надиршах, Ахмадшах, Амир Шахмурад, Исламабад.

Introduction: Amir Shahmurad ruled the Emirate of Bukhara between 1785 and 1800. Justice reigned in Bukhara during his reign. The Emirate reached the peak of its power. But during this period, several regions did not want to submit to the central government, and revolted. These uprisings were suppressed by Amir Shahmurad. Amir Shahmurad, knowing himself as a defender of religion, also carried out military campaigns in the regions where the Shia sect is believed. Such issues will be discussed in detail in the article.

Literature analysis and methodology: In the process of covering the article, several sources were used. For example, Akbar Zamonov's work "Some comments about the dervish ruler of Bukhara" contains information about the dervish life of Amir Shahmurad. The article entitled Amir Shahmurad or "Amiri Masum" written by Khahramon Rajabov describes the military campaigns carried out by Amir Shahmurad and gives conclusions.

Discussion and results: After Amir Shahmurad came to power, he carried out military campaigns based on the need to protect the country from external and internal enemies. It was successful in

most of the military campaigns. Military campaigns carried out by Amir Shahmurad were given a religious tone by the state. Amir Shahmurad set the main task of military campaigns and the movement of the army to be in accordance with the laws of Islamic Sharia [1].

In 1740, due to the military campaigns carried out by the ruler of Iran, Nadirshah, the Chahar region, i.e. 4 regions (Andhuy, Shibirgan, Saripul, Aqcha) fell from the hands of the Bukhara Khanate. After the death of the Iranian king Nadirshah in 1747, internal disputes and wars broke out in Iran. Taking advantage of such a favorable situation, Amir Ahmadshah Durrani, who founded the Durrani kingdom in Afghanistan, added Chahor region to his state [2].

This Chahor region was considered as the property of the khanate from time immemorial. This region, which was conquered by Muhammad Shaibani Khan and included in his state, was considered one of the strategically important regions of the Bukhara Khanate even during the Shaibani and Ashtarkhani eras. Amir Shahmurad understood this well. If he wanted to strengthen his power, he had to add these territories to the borders of his state. That is why the Amir made large-scale actions in the areas where the Chahor region is located and added this historical property to the emirate. [3]

The events that took place during the annexation of Chahar region to the borders of the country by Amir Shahmurad are mentioned in historical sources.

Representatives of the Uzbek and Tajik nationalities have been living in the territory of these Chahor regions since time immemorial. (Uzbek traditions and customs have been preserved, and these peoples differ widely from the Pashtuns, who are the main population of Afghanistan).

In 1788, the inhabitants of Balkh and Aqcha regions rebelled against the rule of Afghans. Considering their weakness, the rebels ask for help from the Amir of Bukhara, Amir Shahmurad. At that time, he was considered the emir of Afghanistan Temurshah (1773-1793) and he was also considered a skilled military commander and did not want to hand over his property to Amir Shahmurad. In 1789-1792, the troops of Amir Shahmurad won the battles between Uzbek and Afghan troops in Kalif and Aqcha regions. A truce was concluded between the two sides and returned to the Emirate of Balkh, Maimana, Andhui, and Bukhara. The territory of Badakhshan is partially under the influence of the Afghan state. Thus, Shahmurad included the entire territory of Khorasan into his state. This area was part of the emirate until the middle of the 19th century. In 1852, the Afghan rulers, with the help of British military support and weapons, took advantage of the fact that the Emirate of Bukhara was in the grip of internal conflicts and annexed these territories to the Afghan state.

Amir Shahmurad wanted to include Marv region in his country. That is why he carried out military campaigns to the Marv province and its surroundings, which is located in a strategically important area.

During the battles around Marv in 1785-1786, the governor of the city, Daniyol Otalik, was killed and his army was crushed. [5] Amir Shahmurad in his next campaign to Marv in 1789-1790 (in one source it is said that he fought against the Iranian Bayramali. [6] He destroyed the Bandi Sultan dam built on the Murgob river and captured the fortress around the dam, depriving the oasis of an important source of life - water. Marv's new Haji Muhammad Husayn Khan, the governor and eldest son of Bayramali Khan, surrendered and Marv was again included under the control of the Bukhara state. A

large number of Shiite residents from Marv, 20-30 thousand (in some sources, 30 thousand 100 thousand people), were moved to the cities of Bukhara and Samarkand and their surroundings under the leadership of Haji Muhammad Husayn Khan. [7]

Amir Shahmurad left his brother Umaribi as governor of Marv. He built a new city around Marv and called it Islamabad. Later, in 1796, Amir Shahmurad restored the Bandi Sultan dam and provided water to Marv region. But the city will not return to its former prosperous state. At this time, Amir Shahmurad appointed his son Dinnoirbek as governor. [8]

Thus, we can divide the military operations during the period of Amir Shahmurad into two periods.

1st period - return of Chahor region to Bukhara Emirate

The 2nd period - the incorporation of Marv, the central city of the Turkmens, into the country and the increase in the influence of the Bukhara Emirate on the areas inhabited by the Turkmens.

Conclusion: In conclusion, we can give a double assessment of Amir Shahmurad's military campaigns. These military campaigns strengthened the country's borders and ensured national peace. It brought huge benefits to the state treasury. The annexation of Chahor region strengthened the southern borders and restored the former power of Bukhara, but caused intractable conflicts with the Emirate of Afghanistan. The struggle for the Chahor province exhausted both the Bukhara Emirate and the Afghan Emirate. The occupation of the territories inhabited by Turkmens, the occupation of the city of Marv, which is considered the center of this region, added strength to the power of the Emirate in every way. After conquering Marv, Amir Shahmurad built the city of Islamabad near Marv.

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