

Study of the History of the Fergana Valley of the Karakhan Period in the Works of B.D. Kochnev and M.N. Fedorov

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Annotation: The article analyzes studies of the history of the Fergana Valley in the Karakhanid period based on historical sources and literature. The works and studies of B.D. Kochnev and M.N. Fedorov, written in Russian, are devoted to the political aspects of the history of the Fergana Valley in the Karakhanid period, but social and cultural life is not covered. Exclusion factors were studied from the point of view of scientists.

Keywords and phrases: Fergana, B.D. Kochnev, M.N. Fedorov, Samanid state, source of historiography, Karakhanid state, kunya, nickname.

The study of the Karakhanid state in world historiography began mainly in the late 19th century. Over the centuries, many centuries of scientific research have been created that can be a source of historiography. Among them the historical and numismatic researches of B.D. Kochnev and M.N. Fedorov have a special place.

In general, the research carried out by the Karakhanids on the administration of Fergana and the historical events that took place during this period was analyzed in three parts: territorially and periodically. These are: 1) foreign research; 2) Scientific literature created in Tsarist Russia and the Soviet era; 3) Scientific work carried out during the years of independence.

Initially, scientific work on the analysis of numismatic materials expanded over time on the basis of written and archeological sources. Among the foreign researchers who conducted research on this period were B.D. Kochnev, E.Gyul, T.Almas, O.Karaev, M.M.Ozgerish, Reshat Gench, M.Kamaloglu, N.Bobleva, A.M.Kilycheva, S .Azibaev, G.A.Anarbaeva, B.A.Mamasydykov, K.A.Chymbaev, R.S.Kazakov, Ch.Samariddin, R.S.Beysebaev, E.M.Molotova, D.E.Jelobov, E .A.Davidovich, Michel Biran, Roven Amitai, Rene Grosse, Omiljan Pristak can be listed.

During the years of independence Sh.Kamoliddin, SADudakov, H.Mamadaliev, J.Avazova, A.Anarbaev, D.Duturaeva, A.Khojaev, F.Maksudov, S.B.Yuldashev has been conducting research.

BD Kochnev is a scientist who covered the history of the Karakhanid state from the 70s and 80s of the XX century on the basis of numismatic materials. His research comments on copper and silver

coins minted during the Karakhanid period found in the cities of Khojand, Osh, Uzgen, and Akhsikent. An important aspect of this research is the rare information about the mints and the economic situation in Fergana during the Karakhanid period [1–28]. On the basis of these data, it is possible to clarify issues such as the development of commodity-money relations during the Karakhanid period, the political status of small estates.

A comprehensive study of the history of the Karakhanid state on the basis of written sources and numismatic materials occupies a special place in B. Kochnev's monograph "Numismatic history of the Karakhanid kaganate (991-1209 gg.)." In contrast to his previous articles and theses, the monograph examines the Karakhanid rulers who ruled Fergana in chronological order, in detail [28: 32, 35, 39, 42, and 45]. It is on the basis of the information presented in this monograph that one can find answers to the enigmatic aspects of Fergana's political life during the Karakhanid period.

Tsarist Russia and the Soviet Period Frey, V.V. Bartold, E.A. Davidovich, M.N. Fedorov, K.Shaniyazov, B.G. Gafurov, B.A. Bulatova, A.N.Barnshtam, A.M. Belenitsky, I.B. Bentovich, O.G. Bolshakov, T.K. Khodjayov, Sh. Kamoliddin conducted scientific research.

Another numismatist, M.N. Fedorov, who worked during the Soviet era, also showed the importance of minted coins in the coverage of political life. The scientist “Political history of the Karakhanids at the end of the 10th – beginning of the 11th century. (Karakhanid coins as a historical source)”, “Political history of the Karakhanids at the end of the first and in the second quarter of the 10th – beginning of the 11th century. (Karakhanid coins as a historical source)”, “Political history of the Karakhanids in the second half of the 11th century”, “Political history of the Karakhanids in the 12th century – early 13th century. (Karakhanid coins as a historical source)” describes the political history of the Karakhanid state using the problem-chronological method [29–32]. M.N. Fedorov widely used the works of Bayhaqi, Ibn al-Asir, Jamal Qarshi in describing the history of the Karakhanid state. V.Bartold, B.Kochnev and E.Davidovich, who created in Tsarist Russia and the Soviet era, also analyzed the works of foreign researchers R.Vasmer, O.Pristak. Although the scholar's articles are not directly devoted to the history of Fergana, it contains a lot of information about the cities of the valley, the Karakhanids who ruled here. In particular, in his work published in 1972, he tried to clarify the identity of the person mentioned by the name of Tigo-Tekin until then. The reason was that all the researchers except R. Fasmer were putting forward different opinions. Based on the fortune-teller found in Fergana, M.N. Fedorov supports the idea that Tigo-Tekin was Nasr ibn Ali, who ruled Fergana and Movarounnahr in the late tenth and early eleventh centuries, that is, R. Fesmar. M.N. Fedorov came to the above conclusion on the basis that the person mentioned in the coin with the title of Tigo-Tekin came with the nickname Muayyad al-Adl, and there is no doubt that this nickname belonged to Nasr ibn Ali [29: 132]. This idea is important in bringing more clarity to the rulers of the Karakhanids, whose various titles and nicknames are common. Another aspect is that Nasr ibn Ali's nicknames on coins and written sources vary from one to another, which, according to the researcher, explains the rise in the political status of this ruler. According to him, Nasr ibn Ali Abul Husayn (the spirit of the community) was first mentioned during the conquest of Fergana, then Muayyad al-Adl (permanent justice) after the conquest of the whole of Mawarounnahr, and then Nasir al-Haq (the fighter for justice). It is a testament to Nasr ibn Ali's growing political influence [29: 141].

In general, the above article by M.N. Fedorov, published in 1972, shows a critical approach to previous research, and thus the desire to solve the problem. This aspect is one of the successes of the work done by the researcher.

M.N. Fedorov “Political history of Karakhanidov in the first and second quarters X - beginning of the XI century. (karakhanidskie monety kak istoricheskiy istochnik). Muhammad ibn Ali, who ascended the throne in 1024 with the title of Arslan Khan, was the suzerain of the small udehs in Fergana. This is based on the fact that the gold and silver coins minted in the cities of Fergana, Khojand, Akhsikent and Uzgen first mention the names of Muhammad ibn Ali, and then the rulers of the small udel in Fergana, adding the coins in tabular form [30: 160-161]. The article also lists the vassals of Arslan Khan Muhammad ibn Ali in Fergana, according to which Integin Ahmad ibn Ali in Akhsikent and Uzgen, Ayn ad-Davla Muhammad ibn Nasr, Yusuf in Khojand [30: 162].

H.Fren, O.Pritsak, V.Bartold, G.Veil analyze their researches and give information about the Hasani dynasty that ruled in Movarounnavhr. The rule of Aynad-Davla in Akhsikent, which was dependent on the Hasani, is also mentioned. In his statement on this issue, M.N. Fedorov makes effective use of the works of Ibn al-Asir, Bayhaqi [30: 166-168].

In short, in the existing research, the history of political, socio-economic and cultural processes in the history of the Fergana Valley of the Karakhanid period has not been studied in a complex, systematic way, as an object of study.

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