

## INFORMATION FROM THE SOURCES REGARDING THE SUGID STATESHIP ON THE EVE OF THE ARAB CALIPHAT PROCEEDINGS

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### Abstract

Written monuments in the Sugdian language of the early Middle Ages, including the documents of Mugh Mountain, contain important information not only about the political relations of the Sughd oasis, but also about a number of countries and regions of Central Asia and the political-diplomatic relations established between them. It is important that the information on political relations in these documents is consistent with the information in the Chinese and Arab sources of that period, which increases their importance even more.

If we pay attention to the information in these languages, the following political situation prevailed in Central Asia at the end of the 7th century - the beginning of the 8th century. That is, in 704, after the appointment of Qutayba ibn Muslim as the deputy of the military-political support of the Arab caliphate to the East in Khurasan, the Arab conquest took a consistent and large-scale direction. As a master politician, Qutayba took advantage of the political disunity and internal conflicts in Central Asia to subjugate the country to the caliphate.

In 706, the Arabs crossed the Amudarya and attacked the city of Poykent, a large trade center near Bukhara. Qutayba, together with the military forces of Balkh and Chagoniyan (an early medieval estate in present-day Surkhandarya and Southwest Tajikistan), besieged Poykent for a long time. Qutayba was able to create discord between the defenders and take Poykent. Then he launched an attack against Bukhara. Near Romiton, a large force of Turks and Sugdians resisted the Arabs. However, Qutayba used his diplomatic cunning again and was able to turn the Turks against the Sugdians. As a result, the allies fell apart. In 708-709, as a result of repeated attacks, Bukhara and its surrounding lands fell into the hands of invaders. Qutayba managed to break the military alliance between the Turks and the king of Sughd, Tarhun 1. Arabs took advantage of Samarkand and Bukhara Sughd's position of support and captured Nakhlab (Nasaf).

Tarhun's indecisiveness in the fight against the Arabs led to the rise of political opposition within the country and eventually to his dethronement. He was succeeded by Gurak in 710.

Tabari describes this process as follows: "... Qutayba sent his brother Abdurrahman from Kissa and Nasaf to Sughd to Tarhunig. Abd al-Rahman received from Tarhun the payment he had

1 Tabari . History of Tabari ... - S. 50-70 ; B.G. Gafurov . Tajik. ... - S. 340; O.I.Smirnova Ocherki iz istorii Sogda. ... - S.76.



to pay based on the peace treaty concluded with Qutayba and handed over the captives to him. Abdurrahman came to Qutayba who was waiting for him in Bukhara, and together they returned to Marv. ... The people of Sughd put Tarhun in prison for paying compensation to the Arabs and appointed Gurak as the ruler. Then Tarhun kills himself, realizing that only death remains after losing the throne 2.

Qutayba marched to Khorezm under the pretext of suppressing the Khurzad rebellion, which arose in Khorezm in 712, and as the protector of Khorezmshah Chagon managed to eliminate the rebellion. As a result, Khorezm recognized subordination to the Arabs, and his troops fought on the side of the Arabs in the siege of Samarkand together with the troops of Bukhara. After the defeat of Samarkand in 712, its subordinate properties, especially Panjikent, fought against the Arabs for another ten years. Devashtich tried to conduct his almost independent policy at the same time as Gurak, king of Sughd. He directly negotiated with the Turkish Khan, the rulers of his subordinate countries, including the Hokim and Tudun of Choch, and with the Ikhshidi of Ferghana, or through the embassy on the fulfillment of the terms of the existing alliance.

In this sense, the letter written on behalf of Devashtich's ambassador to Choch, Fatufarn, deserves special attention. This letter is registered under the number A-14 among Mugh documents compiled in the cabinet of the Panjikent rulership, and its content provides extremely interesting information about the military and political situation in those difficult years 3. According to VALivshis, the letter is believed to have been written between 717 and 719. Because it is known in history that the alliance between Sughd, Choch, Fergana and Turkic Khanate lasted until 715 years 4.

Document number A-14 is a letter addressed to Devashtich, the governor of Samarkand, the king of Sughd 5. As mentioned above, the author of the letter is Fatufarn, the ambassador of Sughd pod shash Devashtich sent to Choch (Tashkent) and from there to the Turkish khagan and the king of Ferghana with a special diplomatic mission, in particular, to organize a united struggle against the Arab invaders.

The text of the letter is divided into two parts: the first part contains the content of the message that Fatufarn should personally deliver to Devashtich about the performance of his ambassadorial duties. In the second part, Fatufarn describes the details of the military-political situation he observed.

The responsible persons mentioned in the letter are important in determining the political position of Tashkent in the days of the Arab occupation, its relationship with the Turkish Khanate, the Fergana Valley and other places, and the characteristics of the regional

2 At - Tabari . History / Project "Virtual Samarkand". Razdel "History in Samarkand". web website : www . e - Samarkand . people ru .

3 Ishakov M.M. Forgotten from the kingdom letters ... – B. 5–6.

4 "Sogdiy documents from Gory Mug " / A.A. Freiman . Description publication. Vyp . I . - M.: Vost . lit . , 1962. -90 p.; Juridicheskie dokumenti i pisma / Chtenie, perevod i komentarii V.A. Livshitsa . Vyp . I I - M.: Nauka, 1962. - 222 p.; Khozyaystvennye dokumenti / Chtenie, perevod i komentarii M.N. Bogolyubova i O.I. Smirnovoi . Vyp . III . - M.: Nauka, 1963. -132 p. ( Next SDGM I , SDGM II , SDGM III that is cited ). SDGM II – S. 90–91.

5 Ishakov M.M. Forgotten from the kingdom letters ... – B. 5.



administration. In particular, the khagan, the governor of Choch, the tudun, his assistant (or the holder of the position officially called "nastigriv" (assistant) in Sughd), the king of Ferghana, the tutug (chief of the army) of Ferghana, the head of the Persian army, a person named Marvan, and others are responsible for the events described in this document. were participants and played a role in complex historical events to one degree or another.

that when Fatufarn came to Tashkent - during the years 717-719, the region was under the jurisdiction of the West Turkic Khaganate, and it was managed by a tudun appointed by the Khagan (in the letter - *khagan* ). In the publication of the document, VALivshis states that based on the information obtained from the Chinese book "Tan Shu" by Sinologist Iakinf Bichurin, there was Mohedu (Bahadur) in Choch from 713 6.

Based on the document number A-14, it is known that the property of Fergana was managed by an ikhshid, that is, a king. At- Tabari 712-723 years events in the statement Fergana the king name - "At- Tor". cause passes 7. From the king except (VIII century in the beginning ) tutuk He also had a position known . Hold on position military administration to the head relatively used . In this place, he called " Fergana tutugi " is noted 8.

Sugdologist M. Is'hakov *jamravaz* in line 22 of the letter *I 'm sorry hit* compound « Jamravaz and Persian interpret it as "chief of staff ". does9 Document in the publication AND in the comments Livshis « pers the phrase " commander-in-chief " . about reasoning stated . That is , the Sassanids of the dynasty last representative ( in 651 killed ) of Yazdigird III descendants long time during , even until 730-740 years to the Arabs against fought troops between participation reached of Yazdigird son Feruz and ( in 678 death reached ) to the Arabs against Iran and Medium Asia peoples and Turk of the khanate forces to combine tried10

The structure of the document and its meaning indicate that the cabinet officer was very aware of the events of that period. In particular, document number A-14 informs Devashtich that the Persian general has gone to Chodrchik lands, that he wants to collect compensation from the Arabs and take the army further away. This gives a broader picture of the composition of the forces that fought against the Arabs. Based on this document, M.Ishakov comes to the following opinion: "In 718-719, the Arab conquerors planned to conquer Central Asia and pass through it to Eastern Turkestan. For this purpose, the viceroy of Khurasan al-Jarrah bin Abdullah sent an army. But during this attempt, the Arab army was surrounded by the Turks. The Arabs escaped after paying compensation and returned to Choch under the leadership of the commander Abdullah bin Ma'mar al-Yashkuri 11. Based on this, "Tudun retreated based on the agreement with the Arabs." According to the terms of the agreement, Jamravaz and the

6SDGM II ... – S.82.

7 Tabari . History Tabari ... – S. 50-70.

8SDGM II ... – S.35.

9 Ishakov M.M. Forgotten from the kingdom letters ... – B.32.

10 Ishakov M.M. Forgotten from the kingdom letters ... – B.33.

11 Ishakov M.M. That's it work , B. 10.



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Persian commander went down (lower or south) - to Chodrchik (now the lands of Zamin, Mirzachol, Jizzakh) 12. finds no .

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6. Ishakov M.M. Forgotten from the kingdom letters ...

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12 Ishakov M.M. Forgotten from the kingdom letters ... – B. 10 .

