

THE RULERS OF THE EASTERN CHIGATAY ULUSI AND THEIR ACTIVITIES IN EASTERN SOURCES

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Abstract

This article provides a historical analysis of the political, military and cultural activities of the rulers of the Eastern Chigatay ulus based on Eastern sources. In particular, the role of the rulers who lived in the XIV-XV centuries in domestic and foreign policy, their state administration, diplomatic relations and attention to science are covered based on the sources. The article is based on historical sources in Arabic, Persian and Turkic languages, in particular, Zafarnama, Tariki Rashidi, Muntakhab ut-tavorikh and other works. Also, the statehood traditions, socio-political structure and specific activities of the rulers of the Eastern Chigatay ulus are evaluated using a modern historiographical approach. The results of the research serve to reveal some little-studied aspects of the history of this period.

Keywords: Eastern Chigatay ulus, Mirza Haydar, Tughluq Temur, Akbashkhan, Shah Mahmud ibn Mirza Fazil, Eastern sources.

Introduction

Among the political structures that emerged as a result of the collapse of the Mongol Empire, the Chigatay ulus occupies a special place. This ulus, in turn, was divided into western and eastern parts, and the Eastern Chigatay ulus in particular became one of the important political and cultural centers in the history of Central Asia in the 14th-15th centuries. Representatives of the dynasty that ruled this territory actively participated in the political processes of their time, took important steps in the development of internal governance, military campaigns, diplomatic relations, and science and culture.

For a deep study of the history of the Eastern Chigatay ulus, mainly Eastern sources, in particular historical works written in Arabic, Persian, and Turkic languages, serve as important sources. These sources contain valuable information about the activities of the rulers, their personal qualities, political decisions, and state structures. Nevertheless, some historical details about this ulus have not yet been fully studied and require serious attention in historiography. This article analyzes the activities of the rulers of the Eastern Chigatay ulus based on Eastern sources. The main attention is paid to their political role, military campaigns, approaches to state administration and cultural heritage, and is covered in a way that combines historical sources with modern historiographical approaches.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After the death of Tarmashirin, the political tension that arose in the ulus led to the fact that in 741 AH (corresponding to June 27, 1340 - May 18, 1341 AD), the Chigatay ulus was practically divided into two. This is also evidenced by the fact that coins were minted in different regions in the name of two separate khans at the same time. One of the coins belonged to Ali Sultan from the Oqtay dynasty, and the other to Muhammad ibn Polod Okul from the Chigatay dynasty [16:309.]. It seems that the division of the Chigatay ulus into two began in this period and continued during the reign of subsequent rulers. This led to the division of the Chigatay ulus into eastern and western parts.

The rule of Muhammad, who seized power in the eastern part of the ulus, lasted until the end of 742 AH. After all, the first coins minted in the name of the Chigatay Khan Khalil Allah, who came to power after him, date back to 742 AH [12: 560.]. In the same years, Khalil Allah's brother Kazan ibn Yasavur seized power in Maverunnahr, which covered the western part of the ulus, and coins were minted in his name in the same year [4: 76-82]. The details of the death of Muhammad, the ruler of the eastern ulus, are not disclosed in Muslim sources. Based on numismatic data, we conclude that Muhammad did not mint coins in 742 AH (1341/1342 AD). This suggests that he died or was overthrown by the end of 742 AH. The end of Muhammad's rule in the Ili region is initially attributed to Khalil Allah, and later, according to historical sources, to Tughluq Timur in 747 AH (1347 AD) [11: 300.; 6:272.].

Before discussing Tughluq Timur, we would like to address some of the controversial issues raised in the sources regarding his genealogy. As is known, many Muslim sources, including the «Tarihi Rashidi», state that Tughluq Timur was the son of Esan Bug'o (Buqa), the son of Duva [14: 58.]. The source also states that his date of birth is 730 AH (1329-1330), and that he became khan at the age of 18 and died at the age of 34 [14: 72.]. However, these dates do not correspond to the information that he was the son of Esan Bug'o. Because, Duva's son Esan Bug'o (Buqa) ruled the ulus in 1309-1318, and after his death, the power passed to his brother Kebek [3: 300.]. If Tughluq Temur was the son of Esan Bug'o (Buqa), he should have been born no later than 1318-1319. In our opinion, as stated in some sources, Tughluq Temur was the son of another son of Duva, Emil Khoja, who practically did not participate in the political processes of this period [3: 306.]. In «Muizz al-Ansab», the name of Emil Khoja is also mentioned among Duva's numerous sons, and it is said that he was the father of Tughluq Temur [15: 51.]. The fact that Emil Khoja was not mentioned in the political processes of this period may be due to the fact that he was very young when his father Duva died. It is known that the names of more than ten sons of Duva are mentioned in the sources, and most of them participated in the governance of the ulus after the death of their father. Duva had other sons who were not mentioned in the political processes, such as Emil Khoja, Mangli Khoja, Kakan Buka, and Ayatquli [15:51.].

In «Tarihi Rashidi» it is said that Tughluq Temur's mother was Mengli Khotun, and he was born and grew up in the household of Shirovul dukhtoy, not near his father at the khanate, but by the arrangement of his father's eldest wife, Sotilmish Khotun [14: 59-63]. Because, when her stepmother found out that her contemporary Mengli Khatun was pregnant, her husband took advantage of her absence to give her to Shirovul Dukhtoy as a wife. In 746 AH (1345-1346



AD), after the end of the rule of Khalil Allah, the ruler of the eastern part of the Chigatay ulus, the Mongol khanates began to fight each other as a result of the riots that began in the Ili region, and as a result, there was no worthy candidate for the throne. At this time, one of the Duglat emirs, Emir Buloji Emil Khoja, who held a leading position in the eastern part of the ulus, sent someone to bring Tughluq Temur, who was growing up in the Shirovul Dukhtoy household. Tughluq Temur was sixteen years old at that time, and two years later, at the age of eighteen, he became the khan of the eastern Chigatay ulus [14:72.].

It is worth noting that information about the eastern branch of the Chigatay ulus is mentioned very rarely in the main Muslim sources of this period. The available information is mainly mentioned in the processes related to Transoxiana. The only source that covers this period in more detail is Mirzo Haydar's «Tarihi Rashidi». However, some of the information in it is also controversial and requires comparative comparison.

Thus, Tughluq Temur took power in the eastern part of the Chigatay ulus, the territory referred to in historical sources as Mongolia. Since all the Mongol khanates who continued their activities in this area were his descendants, modern studies also interpret this as a separate dynasty. However, in our opinion, his descendants are not a separate dynasty, but a branch of the Chigatay dynasty.

Mirzo Haydar's «History of the Righteous» contains the history of the descendants of Tughluq Timur up to 1533. On this date, Sultan Said Khan died and his son Abdurashid Khan ascended the throne. The source was named «History of the Righteous» in honor of this Chigatay Khan. The genealogy of the descendants of Tughluq Timur is also recorded in the «Muizz al-Ansab» of an unknown author. However, there are discrepancies in the genealogical information provided in these two sources.

The history of the descendants of Tughluq Timur is also recorded in the works of a number of later historians. In particular, the history of the eastern Chigatay ulus from the middle of the 16th to the end of the 17th centuries can be covered on the basis of Mahmud ibn Vali's «Bahr ul-asror», Shah Mahmud ibn Mirza Fazil's «Tarihi Shah Mahmud ibn Mirza Fazil Churos («History»)», and research on the 18th-20th centuries.

Since the above paragraph touched upon the activities of Tughluq Timur and Ilyas-Khoja, in this paragraph we will continue with the reign of the brightest representative of the dynasty, Khizr-Khoja (Khizr Khoja, Khizr-Khoja). It is worth noting that all the representatives of the khans of the eastern Chigatay ulus after Khizr-Khoja were his descendants. After all, when Ilyas-Khoja was executed by Qamariddin Duglat in 1368, eighteen khans related to Tughluq Timur were also killed. With the help of another Duglat emir, Khudoydad, only Tughluq Temur's adopted son, Khizr-Khoja, survives [14: 96.]. Mirza Haydar also gives incorrect information about the year of birth of Khizrhoja. The source states that the khanate was born in 770 AH (1368) [14:119.]. However, we have reason to believe that he was born shortly before or after the death of his father, Tughluq Temur (1363 or 1364).

In 1368-1389, the eastern Chigatay ulus was ruled by the Duglat emir Qamariddin [14:96.; 9:109.]. During this time, Khizrhoja, who was sent to the mountains between Kashgar and Badakhshan with the support of the emir Khudoydad and hidden, was brought back and elevated to the khanate of the ulus [14: 96.].



In the sources of the Timurid period, the activities of the Mongol khan Khizr-Khoja are also mentioned in historical processes related to Amir Timur, and it is also noted that the emir of Movarounnahr married the daughter of the ruler of Mongolia, Tuman Aga [3: 49,189.]. The relations between Amir Timur and Khizr-Khoja were not warm, and while the sahibkiran's initial campaigns in Mongolia were directed against Qamariddin Duglat, after 1289 attention was focused on Khizr-Khoja [3: 123, 125, 126, 189].

In «Muizz al-Ansab» several children and grandchildren of Khizr-Khoja are mentioned by name. In particular, he had sons named Shab Jahan, Shodmon Sultan, Khalil Sultan, Mahmud Sultan, Kebek, Hub Jahan, Shami' Jahan, Shah Jahan, Tugan Temur, Mir Khoja, Kutluk Khoja, and daughters named Dara Mulk, Sultan Bakht, Tawakkal Khand Mulk (she was married to Amir Temur and is referred to in Timurid period sources as Kichik Khanim), Khand Mulk (she was married to one of the Duglat emirs, Mahmud Shah) [15:51-52.].

After the reign of Khizr-Khoja in 1389-1399, his sons and grandsons came to power one after another - Shami' Jahan (802/1399-810/1407), Muhammad (810/1407-818/1415), Naqshi Jahan (818/1415-821/1418), Sher-Muhammad (824/1421-828/1424), Uvays (Weiss (821/1418-824/1421; 828/1424-833/1429)) [7: 263-264.]. Although Shami' Jahan came to power after the death of Khizr-Khoja, the central government was significantly weakened, and the position of the Duglat emirs, especially Emir Khudaydad, was further strengthened. As a result, Amir Khudoydad (1363-1425) served as the ulusbeg of the state during the reign of six khans from Khizrhoja to Uvays, and during this time the eastern Chigatay khans ruled the state on his advice [14: 131.]. Mirza Haydar Shami' Jahan writes that during the reign of Khan Muhammad, the next khan, a large part of the ulus became Muslim [14:122.]. Muhammad had sons Shermuhammad and Sherli Oglan, after whom his nephew Naqshi Jahan, and later his son Shermuhammad, took power. After the reign of Shermuhammad, Sherli Oglan's son Uvays came to power [14: 123.] .

During the reign of Uvays, the position of the Mongol khans increased somewhat. He united the territory of the country and fought against the Kalmyks who were not subservient to the ulus. Uvays had two sons named Esan Buga and Yunus [14: 123.]. During the reign of Esan Buga, who came to power after Uvays, there were conflicts in the country, and the leaders of some tribes in the ulus did not obey the Mongol khans. In particular, Erzan Borin (Bahrin) and Mirak Turkmen led 30 thousand Mongols, took Prince Yunus prisoner and went to Samarkand [14: 123.; 17: 83.]. Mirzo Ulugbek killed the tribal leaders and sent Yunus to Shahrukh Mirzo along with a fifth of those captured [14: 136-137.; 83.]. Yunus grew up here, taking lessons from the most prominent scholars of his time, including Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi.

During the reign of Eson Buga, the leading tribes of the ulus migrated from the country to different regions. In particular, the Churos and Borins found refuge with Amasanji Toyshi, the son of the Kalmyk ruler Eson Toyshi, and the Kaluchi, Bulgachi and other tribes found refuge with Abulkhair Khan [14:142.].

Eson Buga fought several wars with the Temurid ruler Abu Said, took a large part of the population of Andijan captive, and settled them in Kashgar and Mongolia. The source notes that the descendants of the displaced people lived in this area during the reign of Mirza Haidar [7:263.].

After Esan Buga, his son Dost Muhammad came to power in 866/1461 AH and ruled the ulus for seven years. He ruled mainly in the central and eastern parts of Mongolia and the Turfan region. Dost Muhammad's son, Kebek Sultan, took over the Turfan region after his father's death [14: 150-151.]. Some studies state that after Dost Muhammad's death, Esan Buga's brother Yunus took power in western Mongolia. He captured Aksu in 873/1468-1469 and was recognized as the Khan of the Mughals [7: 263.]. During this period, problems arose between the khan and the Duglat emirs. Yunus resolved these problems and appointed Muhammad Haydar, the son of Amir Sayyid Ali Duglat, as the ulusbegi. During the time of Muhammad Haydar, Turfan and Khotan were also subordinate to Kashgar. Abu Bakr, the grandson of Amir Sayyid Ali Duglat, refused to submit to the Khan and ruled Kashgar independently for 48 years. Abu Bakr Duglat united the cities of Kashgar, Yorkand, and Khotan and founded the Yorkand Khanate in 1465 [17: 66-74.; 10: 35-44.]. During this period, most of the Kashgar population moved to Andijan. Yunus had waged several unsuccessful military campaigns for power since the time of Esan Buga. When he returned to Mongolia, the Kunji chieftains and some scattered Mongol tribes also joined the khan's service. Until his death in Tashkent in 892/1487, he effectively ruled only Western Mongolia. This was because by this time most of the Manglai Sube was under the rule of the Duglat emir Abubakr. In order to put an end to the internal strife within the ulus, Yunus waged several unsuccessful battles against Abubakr Duglat in 1480. During this period, Yunus's youngest son Sultan Ahmad ruled in central and eastern Mongolia and Turfan [7: 265.]. Yunus ruled the ulus from Tashkent. He was educated at the Timurid court and, as a khan who had established kinship ties with this dynasty, maintained warm relations with them.

After Yunus died in 1486, his sons Sultan Mahmud (892/1487-914/1508 d.) and Sultan Ahmad (890/1485-909/1504 d.) came to power one after the other. Sultan Mahmud, born in 868/1463-1464 AH, was recognized as the nominal khan because he was the eldest of the family. In fact, he ruled only the western part of Mongolia. According to Mirza Haydar, Shaybani Khan executed Sultan Mahmud along with all his family members near Khujand in 914/1508-1509 AH [14: 237-239.]. Only one of his sons, Sultan Muhammad, survived because he was with Burunduk Khan and Qasim Khan in the Kipchak Steppe [14: 238.].

Sultan Ahmad, born in 870/1465-1466 AH, conquered central and eastern Mongolia in 890/1485 after a ten-year struggle with the Kalmyks and Kazakh khans. In 907/1501-1502 AH, Sultan Ahmad left his son Mansur as khan in his possessions to help his brother Sultan Mahmud in his struggle against Shaibani Khan and set off for western Mongolia. After returning from an unsuccessful campaign against Shaibani Khan, he died in Aksu in the late winter of 909/1504 [14: 182-186.].

During the reigns of Sultan Mahmud and Sultan Ahmad, disagreements arose between the Mongol khans and the Timurid rulers. In particular, Timurid Sultan Ahmad gathered an army of 50,000 against the Mongol Khan Sultan Mahmud. The army included 300 of Muhammad Shaibani Khan's men [5: 77-79.; 14:181-182.]. The inconclusive battles weakened the rulers of both dynasties. When Shaibani Khan gained strength, he fought against the Mongol khans and defeated them. He returned the khans to Mongolia and took their army with him. He used the Mongol army in his subsequent campaigns. Mansur ibn Sultan Ahmad forced the Kyrgyz and



other peoples who were not submissive to the state to move to Chalish and Turfan. Mansur's rule in the Turfan region lasted until 928/1522. According to the «Tarihi Rashidi», another son of Sultan Ahmad, Sultan Said, clashed with his brother Mansur on 13 Rajab 920 AH / 3 September 1514 and, according to the brothers' agreement, Sultan Said recognized Mansur as the chief khan. Sultan Said even minted coins in his brother's name and added his name to his sermons [14: 482-487, 502.]. This situation continued until Mansur's death in 950 AH / 1544 AH. Sultan Said took control of central Mongolia by 928 AH / 1522 AH, and then of eastern Mongolia. During his reign, the eastern Chigatay ulus managed to restore some of its former influence. Mirza Haidar gives two different dates for the death of Sultan Said. Although both are dated AH 939/1533, the first one dates it to the last day of Dhu al-Hijjah (July 22) and the second to 16 Dhu al-Hijjah (July 9) [14: 633-634.]. According to Tarikhi Rashidi, Sultan Said died of an asthma attack in the mountains after returning from a campaign in Lesser Tibet (Ladakh) and the next day his son Abd al-Rashid ascended the throne on 1 Muharram 940/ July 23, 1533 [14: 638.]. In fact, he could have ascended the throne only after receiving news of his father's death. Given the distance, such news could not have been received in one day. Another date is given for Abd al-Rashid's accession to the throne. This is 10 Muharram 940/1 August 1533 [7: 265.]. It is difficult to come to a conclusion on this issue, as no other source has yet been found to confirm or deny this information. This is because other written sources covering this period, including the work of Shah Mahmud Churas, do not provide a specific date on the issue [17: 139.].

Upon coming to power, Abdurashid executed the Duglat emirs who had been the ulusbegi of the state for many years, putting an end to their ulusbegi activities [14: 214.]. He gave his sister to the Shaybanids and established kinship ties. Meanwhile, in the Turfan region, Mansur's son Shah Khan seized power in 949/1542-1543 and ruled the region for ten years [11: 300.]. After Abdurashid's death, his son Abdurkarim (Abdulkarim) came to power in 967/1559-1560 [17: 165.]. He ruled in the regions of central Mongolia and Turfan (from the 70s of the 16th century). In the work «History» of Shah Mahmud Churas, the date of Abdulkarim's death is given as the end of the year 999 AH (1591) or the beginning of the year 1000 AH (1591) [17: 279, 280, 283, 290.]. The source also reflects that during this period the eastern Chigatay ulus was divided into several parts.

After the death of Abdulkarim, his brother Muhammad ibn Abdurashid came to power. According to Shah Mahmud Churas, he ascended the throne three months after his brother's death, during a campaign against the Kyrgyz in 1000/1591-1592 [17: 170, 177, 290.; 8: 175.]. His reign lasted until 1018 AH/1609-1610. In the same year, Shujauddin ibn Muhammad came to power and ruled for ten years. According to Shah Mahmud Churas, he was killed by emirs who supported the Abul Ma'ani Shah dynasty [17: 178.]. Information related to the death of Shujauddin also varies in sources and studies.

After Shujauddin's death, the conspirators proclaimed Yunus Sultan ibn Abdur Rashid as khan in Yorkand. However, he was killed due to the opposition of the supporters of the deceased khan [17: 195-199, 297-298.]. His reign lasted only nine days. Shujauddin's supporters brought his son Abdullatif (Apak Khan) to power in 1028/1619. Abdullatif was Shujauddin's youngest son, and his eldest son is mentioned in the source as Timur Sultan. After Abdullatif, in 1040



AH/1630-1631, the same Timur Sultan's son, Sultan Ahmad (Fulad Khan), came to power [17: 206.; 8: 182.]. His reign did not last long, and two years later his brother Sultan Mahmud (Kilich Khan) overthrew his brother and came to power [17: 305.; 8: 182.]. However, he himself died after a two-year reign (1045/1635-1636), and Sultan Ahmad (Fulad Khan) returned to the throne. After Sultan Ahmad's three-year reign (148/1638-1639), Muhammad ibn Abdurashid's grandson Abdullah ibn Abdurahim seized power. The former khan fled to Ashtar Khani Subhanquli Khan. Despite Subhan-Quli Khan's military support for his re-establishment, Sultan Ahmad was unable to regain the throne and died in the siege of Andijan [17: 210-212.]. Thus, Abdullah ibn Abdurahim consolidated his power and ruled over Mongolia and Turfan until the late 1760s. Shah Mahmud Churas claims that he united all of East Turkestan from Turfan to Badakhshan under his rule. However, after thirty years of rule, he abdicated in 1078/1667-1668 and fled to India. Shah Mahmud Churas, citing his work *Ma'asir-i Alamgir*, writes that Abdullah died in India on 10 Sha'ban 1086 (30 October 1675) [17: 322, 361.].

The source also states that Abdullah was succeeded by his son, Yulbars ibn Abdullah, in 1078/1668. Yulbars seized power in Yorkand and was proclaimed khan shortly after his father fled to India. Kashgar also submitted to him. However, Yulbars was killed after two years of rule by emirs supported by the Kalmyks [17: 241-244, 321, 347.]. After his death, his uncle Ismail ibn Abdurahim came to power on 11 Dhu al-Qa'da 1080 (1 April 1670). Ismail had already owned Uch, Aksuv, Bay, and Kuson since 1078/1668. After his brother Abdullah fled to India, he came from Chalish and subdued the above territories. In 1091/1680, Ismail was deposed by the Oirat chieftain Galdan Bashoktu (1671-1687) [17: 323-324, 363.]. This information indicates that in 1091/1680, the Oirats captured Kashgar and Yorkand.

In the same year, Abdurashid ibn Sultan Said Babakhan came to power. Abdurashid became the ruler of Turfan, participated in Galdan's campaign to Yorkand with his brother Muhammad Momin (Aqbashkhan) and ascended the khan's throne. Later, he fled Yorkand due to a rebellion in Yorkand. The sources do not indicate how long his rule lasted. Also, the date of the accession of his brother Muhammad Amin ibn Sultan Said Babakhan, who took power after him, is still unknown. Only in the work of Shah Mahmud Churos there are records that Muhammad Amin died in 1104/1692-1693. He was proclaimed khan at a congress in Yorkand. According to V.V. Bartold, he died in a battle with the Ak-Tagli Khoja Hidayatullah (died 1105/1694) [8: 188-189.]. The power in Yorkand and Kashgar was seized by the Ak-Tagli khans, led by Khoja Afak, who was killed six months after his father's death, and his son Muhammad Yahya [17: 49-50.].

The next ruler of the eastern Chigatay ulus was said to be another son of Sultan Said Babakhan, Muhammad Momin (Aqbashkhan), who took power in 1106/1694-1695. He died a year later, in 1107/1696-1697, in a battle with the Kashgar Kirghiz and the supporters of the Ak-Tagli khan near Yangi Hissar [17: 49-50.]. With his death, the dynasty of khans of the eastern Chigatay ulus, which began with Tughluq Timur, also ended.

When talking about the Eastern Chigatay ulus, it is also worth mentioning the activities of the Duglots, who played an important role in the administration of the state. According to Mirzo Haydar Duglot, the administration of the Duglots in the region has been in the hands of his ancestors since the time of Genghis Khan.

It is known that the Eastern Chigatay ulus included such large cities as Kashgar, Khotan, Yorkend, Koshan, Akhsikent, Andijan, Aksuv, Otbashi, and Kusan. This vast territory was called the Manglai Sube (Kungai side) region from the time of Chigatay, and its administration was entrusted to the grandfather of the then Duglot emir Buloji, Amir Urtubu [14: 59-60.]. Until and after Tughluq Temur, the administration of the Manglai Sube remained in the hands of the state ulusbegi, the Duglots. According to Mirzo Haidar, the city of Kashgar and the territory of East Turkestan (with its center in Aksu) belonged to the Duglots since the time of Genghis Khan. In the Eastern Chigatay ulus, the influence of the Duglat ulus begs was significant in matters such as state administration, the activities of the rulers, and the elevation of the khans to the khanate. The ulus beg was considered the next person in the country after the khan. They also had hereditary privileges granted by the Mongol khans, as a result of which the Duglots became the de facto rulers of Mongolia. The eldest of the Duglat emirs was appointed to the ulus beg.

In the years 1347-1533, about ten Duglat emirs (Amir Tolak (1347-1359), Amir Buloji (1359-1361/1362), Amir Khudeyddod (1363-1425), Mir Muhammadshah Koragan (1425-1433), Mir Said Ali (1433/34- 1457), Sonsiz Mirzo (1457/58-1464/65), Muhammad Haydar (1464/65-1480), Muhammad Husayn Koragan (1488/89-1508), Sayid Muhammad Mirzo (1511-1533) ruled the ulusbegi in the eastern Chigatay ulus.

In 1362, after the death of Tughluq Timur, his son Ilyas-Khoja seized power. In the same year, Emir Buloji also died, and his son Amir Khudaidod was appointed as the ulusbegi. However, Amir Buloji's brother, Amir Qamariddin Duglot, did not recognize the authority of Ilyas-Khoja and took action against him. He killed Ilyas-Khoja and eighteen other khans and ruled the state independently. Amir Khudaidod saved Tughluq Timur's only remaining suckling child, Khizrzoja, and sent him to the mountains between Kashgar and Badakhshan. When Khizr Khojakhan grew up, in 1389, with the help of Amir Khudaidod, he took back the khanate from Qamariddin Duglot. Khizr-Khoja's battles against Amir Timur and subsequent kinship ties are mentioned in sources and studies of the Timurid period [1: 32.]. After Khizr-Khoja, his sons and grandsons came to power one after another in a short period of time.

Amir Khudaydad was the ulusbeg of the state during the reign of rulers from Khizr Khojakhan to Uvayskhan in 1363-1425. According to Mirzo Haydar, he installed the above six khans on the throne, and they ruled the state on the advice of Amir Khudaydad [14: 131.]. After him, his son Amir Muhammad-Shah Koragan (1425-1433) was appointed to the ulusbeg.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Chigatay ulus was divided into two as a result of the struggle for the throne that occurred after the assassination of Tarmashirin Khan. The western branch of the ulus practically ended with the death of Kazan Khan, while the eastern branch continued until the end of the 17th century, during which more than 20 khans came to power. In most studies, the chronology of the activities of the Chigatay ulus is limited to the death of Kazan Khan or the coming to power of Amir Temur. As can be seen from the sources, the khans of the Chigatay ulus retained their rule in the ulus until the end of the 17th century. Just as it is a misinterpretation in Western historiography to include the Babur state, which was a logical

continuation of the Timurid dynasty, as part of the Great Mongol Empire, in our opinion, considering the eastern Chigatay ulus as a separate state and not including its activities in the periodic boundaries of the ulus also creates uncertainty in historical facts. Accordingly, the Chigatay ulus functioned from the first quarter of the 13th century to the end of the 17th century. The ulus was divided into two as a result of the upheavals between 1335 and 1340, and the western part practically ended with the death of Kazan Khan. However, the rulers up to Temurid Abu Said officially confirmed the «puppet khans» from the Chigatay lineage as khans. The eastern part, as mentioned above, continued until the end of the 17th century.

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