

## ON THE STUDY OF THE GENEALOGY OF THE RULERS OF THE MING DYNASTY

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## ANNOTATION

This article describes the genealogy of the rulers of the Minges dynasties of the Kokand Khanate. The main focus is on determining the place of rulers in the dynasty.

**Keywords:** Kokand Khanate, dynasties minges, genealogy, period of rulers, ruling, historical processes, determining.

In the history of Central Asia, the history of the Kokand khanate occupies an important place, and researches related to its statehood, administrative management, and the activities of the representatives of the khanate are among the most important issues of study. It is known that the Kokand Khanate was ruled by the rulers of the thousand dynasty, and the historical processes that took place in the state are inextricably linked with their activities and the history of the period of rule. At this point, it should be noted that until now, historians have not come to a clear conclusion about the years of rule of the rulers of this dynasty[1:19]. It can be considered that the reason for this is that the sources have not yet been fully researched, not found, and there are various discrepancies among the given information.

Today, the young generation studying the history of the Kokand Khanate faces certain difficulties in such a situation. For this reason, it can be said that it would be appropriate in this field to clarify the chronology of the reign period, to show the position of the rulers of the Ming dynasty in chronological order, in terms of kinship ties within the dynasty.

The following genealogy is given in the article "Events concerning the Khans of Fergana Province" written by Muhammad Aminbek, the second son of the Khudoyar Khan of Kokand and published in the "Gazette of the Turkestan region" on March 22, 1894: 1. Amir Temur. 2. His son Mironshah. 3. Sultan Mahmud, son of Mironshah. 4. Sultan Abusaid Khan, son of Sultan Mahmud. 5. Mirza Umarshaikh's, son of Sultan Abusaid Khan. 6. Mirza Umarshaikh's son Sultan Babur, his wife Saidofaqkhanim. 7. Sultan Babur's son Altinbeshik Khan. 8. Sultan Elikhon, son of Oltinbeshikkhan. 9. Sultan Khudoyar Khan, son of Sultan Elikhon. 10. Muhammad Amin Khan, son of Sultan Khudoyar Khan. 11. Muhammad Aminkhan's son Abulqasim Mirza. 12. Aslzada, son of Abulqasim. 13. Aslzada's son Shakhmastbiy. 14. Shakhmastbiy's son Shahrukh Khan. 15. Shahrukh Khan's son Rustambiy. 16. Hajibiy son of Rustambiy. 17. Ashurbiy son of Hajibiy. 18. Ashurbi'y's son Shahrukhbiy Sani. 19. Abdukarim Khan, the second son of Shahrukhbiy. 20. Abdurakhman son of Abdukarim Khan. 21. Hajibek, son of Abdurakhman. 22. Hajibek's son Sheralikhan. 23. Khudoyar Khan, son of Sherali Khan[2:6].

The information in this family structure definitely requires a critical approach. It does not give a complete chronological picture of the period of rulers in the political history of the Khanate. According to historical sources, the family tree of the Kokand Khans continued as follows. First to the authorities Ashurqulbiy's son Shahrukhbiy (1709-1721) comes. In this regard, Mirza Olim Mushrif's work "Ansab us salatin va tawarikh ul havoqin" states, "The Ashurquli patriarch killed his father with the alliance of Haloyqiy. A few years have passed since he

reigned. Andin Shahrukhbiy remained a monument. Now he reigned for thirteen years and died at the age of forty", it is recorded [3:7]. Ashurqulibiy was the leading elder of the thousand clan, and his son Shahrukhbiy also inherited this position. Before coming to power, Shahrukhbiy was also a clan elder. He was born about 1681. At the age of 28, i.e. in 1709, he came to power in the Kokand state. Shahrukhbiy ruled the country as the first ruler for 12 years and died in 1721. After that, Shahrukhbiy's eldest son Abdurahimbiy ruled the throne of this estate in 1721-1733. His name is given in the form of Rahimkhan in some sources, including, in the work "Muntahab ut-Tawarikh" by Muhammad Hakim Khan Tora. Abdurahimbiy makes an important contribution to the strengthening of the Kokand state. After him, Shahrukhbiy's second son, Abdukarimbiy, came to power in 1733-1750. This ruler also makes a lot of efforts to strengthen the foundations of statehood in Kokand. After that, in 1750-1751, the throne was occupied by Abdukarimbiy's son Abdurakhmanbiy for 9 months. Historians believe that his short reign was related to many factors, including disputes between the descendants of Abduraimbiy and Abdukarimbiy, who claimed the throne within the dynasty. Because for the first time, we will see his middle son ascend the throne, not Shahrukhbiy's sons in the dynasty.

The current situation is changing rapidly. Erdanabiy, the son of Shahrukhbiy's eldest son Abdurahimbiy (1st period: 1751-1752; 2nd period: 1753-1762) came to the administration. His first reign was short due to internal strife under the pressure of the conquering Kalmyk's. For this reason, in 1752-1753, Bababek, another son of Abdurahimbiy, who was the ruler of the Kalmyk's, stood at the top of the state for 10 months. In 1745, he was taken hostage as a prince of the "white house" during the march of the Kalmyk's to Kokand. The Kalmyk's, who learned of Abdukarimbiy's death, tried to elevate him to the throne of Kokand and succeeded in doing so. During the campaign to O'ratepa in 1753, he was assassinated by local officials in Besharik. After the death of Erdanabiy's second reign, the tradition of Shahrukhbiy's sons ascending to the throne was restored for a while. Because for 3 months in 1762-1763, the third son of Shohruhbiy, the son of Shodibiy, took the throne. However, historians point out that his short reign was due to his lack of ability to manage the state, and this led to the displeasure of the representatives of the ruling class and the assassination of him. In 1763-1798, the state was ruled by Norbotabiy. The following information is given about his genealogy: "Erdanabiy continues to expand his territory. Deciding to capture Isfara, he treacherously kills Abdurrahman Batir, and his son Norbotabiy escapes from this assassination because he was at his grandmother's that night and manages to leave Shahrisabz" [4:23]. At this point, it is necessary to note that the person named Abdurrahman Batir is Abdurakhmanbiy, the son of Kokand Khan Abdukarimbiy, and that Erdanabiy's enmity towards him is related to the disputes between the descendants of Abdurahimbiy and Abdukarimbiy, who claimed the throne within this dynasty. Erdanabiy's execution intensified this conflict.

Therefore, if he is given in the text as the son of Norbotabiy Abdurakhmanbiy, a broader picture of this ruler's personality is created. Norbotabiy was elevated to the throne in 1763 by the great officials Abdulla Kushbegi, Governor of Gurumsaray O'tov Bakovul, Irisqulibiy, Abdurrahman Bahadir. When he came to power, he appointed his brother Shahrukhbiy as governor of Namangan, and his brother Hajibek as governor of Khojand. It is known that during his time, a monetary reform was carried out in the country and a small coin called "black fulus" was minted [5:1]. During his period, stability and progress were observed in the Kokand state.

After Norbotabiy, his two sons Olim Khan (1798-1810) and his brother Umar Khan (1810-1822) came to power one after the other. They were the children of Mingoyim, the nephew of Iriskulibiy, a great official of the thousand clan of Norbotabiy. His uncle Iriskulibiy and his supporters played the main role in their coming to power. One of the claimants to the throne was the second son of Abdurakhmanbiy, Hajibek, the younger brother of Norbotabiy, and after failing to take power, he went to the eastern parts of the country. During the time of Olim Khan, he expanded the territory of the country to the regions of southern Kazakhstan, occupied important trade routes, and formed a fighting mercenary army composed of representatives of the mountain people. The most important thing is that during the time of Olim Khan, the state of Kokand is officially declared as "Kokand Khanate". But his fate ends tragically. In 1810, the reason that forced him to return to Kokand in a hurry was that the march to Turkestan and Saint Father in January coincided with the severe cold period, and the opposing forces dispersed the army using the protest. During the period of Amir Umar Khan (1810-1822), the third son of Norbotabiy, foreign trade relations, administrative management, and literary life flourished. In 1822-1841, Umarmarkhan's son Muhammad Ali Khan ruled the state, and in 1841-1842, his brother Sultan Mahmud ruled. During the rule of Omar Khan's sons, the Kokand Khanate becomes one of the leading states in Central Asia.

We know that due to the invasion of Bukhara emir Nasrullah in 1842, the rule of the Thousand Dynasty in Kokand Khanate stopped for a short time. For this reason, the representatives of the Ming dynasty living in the eastern part of the Kokand Khanate will be brought to power, and the traditions of the Ming dynasty will be restored. That is, Sheralikhon ruled the country in 1842-1845. The following information is given about his genealogy: "In June 1842, Sherali is declared Khan of Kokand, he comes to Kokand with 3-4 thousand troops"[6:32]. Or in some literature it is briefly indicated as "Cousin of Olim Khan". In the work "History of Shahruhi" the following information is given about his lineage: "Sarts, Kyrgyz and Kipchaks, in alliance with the entire population of Fergana, raised Sheralikhon ibn Hajibek ibn Abdurakhman, ibn Abdukarimkhan, who went to Talos during the time of Olim Khan, as khan in Safedbulon near Kasan" [7:101]. So, as given in this information, Sheralikhon is Khojibek's son. Hajibek is the brother of Norbotabiy, and when historians call their children Sheralikhon and Olimkhan cousins, they mean this relationship. Historian M. Ya. According to Dadaboyev, Abdurahmanbiy's sons Hajibek and Norbotabiy were born from different mothers[8:38]. This aspect should also be taken into account when thinking about these gentlemen. By the way, it is also known that Abdurahman's son Hajibek built a madrasa named "Hajibek" in "Hajibek" guzar of Kokand city in 1803 [9: 257].

After Sheralikhon ibn Hajibek, it is known that Muradkhan [10: 295], the son of Alimkhan ruled the throne for 9 days in 1845 or 7 days in some sources. But the leader of the Kipchak tribe, the thousand-leader Muslimul, executed him and brought Sherali Khan's son Hudayor Khan, who was not yet an adult, to the throne.

Sherali Khan's son Khudoyar Khan was lucky enough to come to the throne of Kokand 3 times (1st period: 1845-1858; 2nd period: 1862-1863; 3rd period: 1865-1875). Its management also goes through complex historical processes. After his first reign, his brother Mallakhan, another son of Sherali Khan, came to the throne in 1858-1862. During his reign, the invasion of the Kokand Khanate by Tsarist Russia intensified.

In 1862, Shahmurad came to the state administration. According to the dynasty, he is the son of Sheralikhan's eldest son, Sarimsokbek. In March 1862, the governor of Tashkent, Kanoat, who was determined to execute Mallakhan, called his opponent, Khudoyorkhan, to Tashkent. Shahmurad, who organized a march to Tashkent with 14,000 troops, was abducted by Khudoyor Khan's supporters, so Khudoyor Khan ascended the throne for the second time.

In 1863-1865, Sultan Muradkhan (Said Sultankhan), the son of Mallakhan, came to the throne. According to historical data, he went to Bukhara after abdication. In 1870, when he tried to get closer to the opposition forces in Kokand to return to political life, he was killed by the order of Khudoyar Khan near the village of Yakkatut. In 1865, Shodibiy's son-in-law, or Kipchak, Hudaykul also ruled the throne for a short time. In 1875-1876, Nasriddinbek, Khudoyor Khan's eldest son, was in supreme power. Kyrgyz Mulla Ishaq also ruled the throne of Kokand for a short time in 1875 under the name of Polat Khan as a false khan.

In short, opening of new information on the problems of the genealogy of the rulers of the Kokand Khanate, the emergence of new approaches will contribute to a broader study of the history of our country.

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