

SHAHRUKH IBN TEMUR'S EGYPTIAN SULTAN CONDITIONS

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Shahrukh ibn Temur was the largest descendant of his state after the death of Sovereign. He ruled a huge state, 1405-1447, the center of Herat. The father Amir Temur, noting, but also devoted him for more than 40 years to be helped. Hunting Sayid Shah Ruh from Rum from China to Rum, the glory of the Timurid state on his shoulders, tried to actively pursue political, economic and elegance relations with these countries. In the days of Shahrukh and his son Ulugbek, Chinese, India, Mongols, were active with the rulers of Golden Area, Roman .

Annotation: In writing the article, Ayyub Sabri Bash referred to his work "Two Holy Mosques, People, Trust and Encyclopedia of the Arabian Peninsula" ("موسوعة مرآة الحرمين البشر يقين و جزيرة العرب"), Habib us-siyar fi akhbori afrodi bashar" ("The friend who informs about the life of the people of Bashar") by Ghiyasiddin ibn Humamiddin Khondamir and "Matlai sa'dayn wa majmai bahrain" ("The rising of the two blessed stars and the meeting of the two seas") by Abdurazzaq Samarkandi was used inspired by his works titled "the junction".

Keywords: Shohruh ibn Temur, Sultan, Egypt, Herat, Malik, Kissan Bash, Sheikh Abu Moturidi, Almomi Rosius' Tafsiri Kabir »i, Hoja Qiruridi Commentary on the work of Bukhari, Mawlana Alouddin's "Review Patrín Muhammad Zamzami, Sheikh Nuriddin Muhammad Al-Murshidi and Mawlana Shamsuddin Muhammad Al-Abhari.

Relations with Egypt and neighboring countries were not good during the reign of Amir Temur. The reason was that Amir Temur was marching in order to unite all the territories that the Arabs had reached under the banner of Islam, to form a single union. Therefore, Egypt and its subordinate territories: Sham-u-Baghdad were in a state of conflict with the Timurid state in the danger of Amir Temur's expected arrival to them soon. After Sahibgiron's death, the Egyptian state began to behave a little more freely. In the early years of Shahrukh's reign, relations with Egypt were not very active. During the reign of the Egyptian Sultan Malik Ashraf and his successor, Sultan Jahmaq, trade and diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Timurids reached the stage of development. The reason is that Jakmaq came to the throne of Egypt with the support of King Shahrukh, and in gratitude for this, Shahrukh sent his ambassadors to the king several times. Sultan Jakhmok even showed sympathy for Shahrukh's closing of the Kaaba, the holy place of Muslims, in the city of Makkah. Below, one of the Arab researchers, Ayyub Sabri Bash, in his work entitled "Two Holy Mosques, People, Trust and the Encyclopedia of the Arabian Peninsula" ("موسوعة مرآة الحرمين البشر يقين و جزيرة العرب"), the diplomatic relations between Sultan Jaqmaq and King Shahrukh will dwell on. We would like to prove our point by quoting a passage from this work.

King Jaqmaq (Lightning) An ornate kiswa sent to Cairo by the Persian king Shahrukh to cover God's Kaaba was sent to Mecca in the same year by an Egyptian caravan, where it was hung on Eid al-Adha. According to the agreement between Sultan Jakhmok and the king of Persians, diplomatic relations were carried out several times. King Shahrukh Jaqmaq was a prince of Malik Al-Ashraf when he ascended the throne of the Sultanate of Egypt. He was lucky and sat on the throne of Egypt after Ashraf. In 842, one of the Circassian princes, Geg Kiova (Chechaktug'o), sent to Herat to conclude an agreement with the Persian king, and Shahrukh was very pleased

with the agreement made between the Arabs and the Persians. Therefore, he sent this cloth to be hung in the Kaaba and it brought da'wah to the people of the Two Sacred Mosques in (843).¹ He rendered many other services to the Two Holy Mosques and repaired and built the Al-Mualla Pool which is still standing in 806 AH. This pool was later destroyed, but restored by the daughter of Sultan Suleiman (Mihr Mah). he sent Sadan Muhammad to Makkah to restore and reconstruct the Jame Masjid.

We would like to dwell in detail on the diplomatic relations between Sultan Jakhmoq and King Shahrukh through the work of the court historian Ghiyasiddin ibn Humamiddin Khondamir, who lived in the Timurid state and wrote "Habib us-siyar fi akhbori afrodi bashar".²

MENTION OF THE ARRIVING OF THE AMBASSADOR NAMED CHICHAKTUGO (JIJIKBUQO) BEFORE THE GOVERNOR OF EGYPT AND SHAM³

When the country of Egypt belonged to Malik Ashraf, Chakmokbek, who was his mentor⁴, had a dream at night. Then Hazrat Shahrukh lifts him up and places him on the royal throne. At last he was happy, came to a state of alertness, and lived with hope for the country of Egypt. After the death of Sultan Malik Ashraf, most of the archons of the state and dignitaries, including the emirs, found Chakmokbek worthy of the kingdom. They placed him on the throne of the king and called him al-Maliki Zahir, and obeyed the rules of obedience and showed love to his kingdom. After Chakmokbek firmly established himself in the management of the country, he sent Chichaktug'a, who was among the noble emirs, to the dargah of the great Shahrukh with appropriate congratulations and gifts.

In 843 A.H.⁵ Chichaktuga arrived in the kingdom of Herat, and three days later he had the pleasure of meeting with the great emirs. Showing grace and mercy, he revealed the state of the country to him, and expressed his beliefs about strengthening ties of love and friendship. He arranged a row of seats for the great emirs on his right hand, and a great wedding was arranged that day. Most of the dishes used in Humayun's gathering were made of pure red gold and decorated with precious stones. After the banquet, Chichaktug'o returned to his place with honor and respect, great princes and respected emirs gave him a wedding in turn. They sent Arabian horses decorated with golden saddles and royal helmets for the Sultan of Egypt. At that time, Chichaktug'o reported that Sultan Chakmok asked the library of the kings of the seven countries for five authoritative books that were interpreted for the people of the Sunnah and the community. Their authors are Sheikh Abu Mansur Moturidi, "Tafsiri Kabir" by Allama Razi, a review of the

¹ موسوعة مرة الحرمين البشر يقين و جزيرة العرب. ايوب شبري باش. 1 0 9 8 1

Encyclopedia of the Two Holy Mosques, People, Trust and the Arabian Peninsula. Ayoub Sabry Bash. 1 8 9 0 year. Page 573

² Ghiyasiddin ibn Humamiddin Khondamir "Habib us-siyar fi akhbori afrodi bashar" (a friend who informs about the affairs of the people of Bashari) TASHKENT "UZBEKISTAN" 2013. Translation from Persian, authors: Jalil Hazratkulov, Ismail Bekjonov. Pages 437-438

³ That work. Pages 437-438

⁴ Mirohur is the head of the king's stable

⁵ 843 - November 15, 1439

work of Haja Mas'ud Bukhari, "Sharhi Kashshof" by Maulana Alauddin, and scholars from the Shafi'i sect. Since this collection of books was available in Humayun's library, he ordered that all five books should be written in beautiful handwriting, a table drawn and handed over to Chichaktug'o. When Chichaktug'o asked for permission to return, he was given a feast again, and Sultan Chakmok was given royal greetings and special gifts. The ambassador was given a gift in the amount of fifty thousand kepaki dinars, each of his fifty servants was given a horse, clothes and a thousand dinars. It was decided that Maulana Hisamiddin Mubarakshah Parvonachi would go to Egypt accompanied by the ambassador. This year, on the eighteenth of the month of Rajab⁶, Chichaktug'o took permission and set off. Since this group of ambassadors intended to pass through Isfahan, Shiraz, Yazd and Kashan, Hazrat Khagan sent messengers to Sayyid ul Regions and said: "When the ambassadors enter the city, they should decorate the city and give him a gift of fifty thousand dinars of barley from each of the four cities." ", he reported.

REMINISCENCE OF CLOSING THE GARMENT ON THE KA'BAI MUAZZAMA ⁷

Last year⁸, Hazrat Haqan Sayyid Murtazawi sent Sayyid Muhammad Zamzami to Egypt to get permission from Sultan Chakmaq to cover the Kaaba. Therefore, on this day, the honorable Hagan Shahrukh drank the juice of health from the hospital with the grace of Allah, and according to the decision of that trip, he appointed Sheikh Nuriddin Muhammad al-Murshidi and Maulana Shamsuddin Muhammad al-Abhari as representatives to go to Baitullah and they started this work. . Hazrat Shaykhulislam and Mr. Maulawi prepared the robes at the Yazd hospital and brought them to Herat, and they set off with them. They entered the country of Sham, and the emirs and dignitaries of the country showed respect to them and gave them a feast. After entering the territory of Egypt, Sultan Chakmok sent his relatives and friends to meet the two miscreants and bring them to the city with honor. After Mr. Sheikh and Hazrat Maulana rested for three days, the Sultan invited them to his presence, honored them and showed them favors. He asked them about the condition of the Haqani Sayyid. After a few days, they were allowed to travel to Hijaz after adjusting their equipment. When the ambassadors reached Makkah, they reached the bliss of circumambulation and entered the House of God. Such a great work was done thanks to the attention of His Majesty Shahrukh. Mr. Shaykh and Hazrat Maulavi left for Khurasan after performing Hajj.

In conclusion, based on the information provided by these two historians, it can be said that there were several times diplomatic relations between King Shahrukh and Sultan Jakmaq, that there were cordial relations between these two countries in those years, and they agreed together. by agreement, the opinions about closing the Kiswa over the Kaaba, which is considered the holy shrine of Muslims, are correct. The benefits of these embassies were important for both sides. Sultan Jakhmaq's interest in this agreement was to establish friendly relations with the Timurid state, to restore trade relations, and to express gratitude to King Shahrukh for being sympathetic to him in the matter of the throne. King Shahrukh's purpose of this embassy was to develop trade and diplomatic relations like that of the Sultan himself, and as a Muslim king, as the patron of all

⁶ 843 Hijri (December 25, 1439 AD)

⁷ Ghiyasiddin ibn Humamiddin Khondamir (a friend who informs the people of the world) TASHKENT "UZBEKISTAN" 2013. Translation from Persian, authors of the introduction: Jalil Hazratkulov, Ismail Bekjonov. Pages 444-445

⁸ The year 844 Hijri (1440) is meant.

Muslims in the East, he considered it his duty to cover the Kaaba, the Muslim shrine in the holy city of Mecca. This process also meant that King Shahrukh took over the protection of the caravan route from East to West to the Kaaba.

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