

## The Movement of Sarbadorlar and the Conditions Necessary for its Occurrence

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**Abstract:** In this article, the emergence of the Sarbador movement, the Sarbador state, the political situation and conditions in Movarounnahr during the spread of this movement are analyzed based on the available sources and literature.

**Keywords:** Chigatai ulus, Mud battle, Ilyaskhoja, Amir Husayn and Amir Temur, Sabzavor, Sarbadors, Khabib us siyar, Mavlanazada Samarkandi, Abu Bakr Kalavi, Khurdaki Bukhari.

### INTRODUCTION

In the 50s and 60s of the 14th century, about 10 independent principalities emerged in the Movarounnahr area belonging to the Chighatoi ulus (Sufis in Khorezm, Barlos in Kashkadarya, Jaloyirs in the Ahangaron Valley, Sadrs in Bukhara, Sayyid amirs around Termiz, etc. [www.uz.wikipedia. website]) . As a result of the division into independent bekliks, there were constant disputes and quarrels between the bekliks. The integrity of the country is under serious threat.

During this period, the absence of a single organized state in the country, its political disintegration, is described by one of the medieval historians, Ghiyosiddin Khondamir, in his work “Khabib us-siyar”: After the death of Amirzoda Abdullah Binni amir Kazaghon (1346-1358) Finding a way out of the situation in Turkestan, the aspiration for an independent kingdom is emerging in every city. In every town, a shameless state began to stir with an air of prosperity. Amir Bayon Sulduz lived in Samarkand and indulged in luxury. Amir Khoji Barlos raised the government flag in the city of Kesh. Amir Boyazid Jaloyir sat on the state throne in Khojand. Oljaytu Sulduz expressed his hope for the rule of the country in Balkh. Mohammad Khoja Yazdiy became an absolute dreamer in Shyburgon. The king of Badakhshan tied the belt of independence in Kokhistan and refused to obey others. Amir Husayn ibn Amir Kazaghan and Amir Khiziri Yasiri Khisori made an attack on the borders of Shodman and destroyed it [Khondamir. p. 39-42].

### MAIN PART

In addition, Tughluq Temur, who took the throne in 1348, invaded Movarounnahr once or twice in 1360-1361. His attack also made the situation more difficult. A new political force was emerging in the country at a time when civil wars were heating up and the efforts of the hardworking people against the Mongol tyranny began. In such a precarious situation, young Amir Temur entered the field of political struggle [A.Muhammadjanov. p. 6-8]

As a result of this campaign, Tughluq Temur appointed his son Ilyashoja as governor of Movarounnahr. In the fight against the Mongols, Amir Temur formed an alliance with the governor of Balkh, Amir Husain, and worked out a plan to drive them out of our country. As a result of many battles, Ilyashoja was driven out by the Mongols by the end of 1364, but they attacked again in the spring of 1365.

The battle between the two took place on May 22, 1365, between Tashkent and Chinoz, on the banks of the Chirchik River, and it will remain in history under the name "Battle of Loy". In this battle, Amir Temur is forced to retreat, Ilyaskhoja, without facing any resistance, captures the cities of Khojand and Jizzakh and marches on Samarkand. Although there is no armed forces in Samarkand, the people take the defense of the city into their own hands. This popular movement against the long-lasting Mongol rule is known in history as the "Warlords Movement" [R. Shamsutdinov, H. Mominov. p. 124-126].

Let's talk about the history of the Sarbador movement and its creation. In 1337, the nephew of the minister (governor) of Sabzavor came to the village of Boshtin and demanded wine and parichehras from the residents. That night they caught him and killed him. At dawn, they set up a gallows on the outskirts of Boshtin village. They hung the deceased's turban and takya (cap) on a gallows, stoned him, and shot him. They said that the oppressors should be hanged. The avengers called themselves sarbadors (those with heads on the gallows), where 700 people took the oath. After defeating the troops sent by Khan, Sarbadors captured Sabzavor and established their state here. According to historical data, the Sarbador state ruled for about 50 years. Below are the names of their rulers:

- Abdurazzak (1337-38),
- Khoja Mas'ud ibn Fazlullah Bashtini (1338-44),
- Aghamuhammad Temur (1344-46),
- Kolu Isfandiyar (1346-47),
- Khoja Shamsiddin ibn Fazlullah (1347-49),
- Khoja Ali Shamsiddin Chashmi (1349-55),
- Amir Yahya Kurrobi (1355-58),
- Khoja Zahiriddin Kurrobi (1358-59),
- Pakhlavon Haidar (1359-60),
- Amirzada Lutfullah ibn Khoja Mas'ud (1360-61),
- Pahlavon Hasan Domghani (1361-65),
- Khoja Najmiddin Ali Muayyad (1365-86) [www.uz.wikipedia. website].

Sarbadors consisted mainly of peasants, artisans, sheikhs and slaves, and there were two currents: the moderate right-wing and the left-wing, which were supporters of property and social equality. Their government was built mainly in a democratic system, in which the classes did not differ from each other. For example, even if the slaves were not freed, they were counted among others.

As mentioned above, the original homeland of the Sarbador movement was the city of Sabzavor in Iran. The power of warlords was established there, and this power ruled for a long time. Later, the same action took place in Samarkand. In the meantime, this movement has spread to other places. In particular, warlords revolts took place in Samarkand (1365-1366) and Kermon (1373-1374). One should not forget the role and importance of historical conditions in the victory of these movements. [Muhammad Ali. p. 5-6].

The movement of sarbadors became stronger in the 60s of the 14th century due to the attack of the Mongol khans in Movarounnahr. Samarkand becomes the center of such movement. The rebellion is led by Madrasa head Mavlonzada, neighborhood elder Abu Bakr Kuluyi (Naddof) and the skilled sniper Khurdaki Bukhari [Nizammidin Shami. p. 27-35].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Sarbadors dealt a crushing blow to the Mongols in the city of Samarkand. Ilyaskhoja was forced to leave Samarkand and then the entire Movarounnahr. After that, the Sarbadors will fight against the internal enemy - the owners of large land and property. Their homes and houses are destroyed and their property is looted. In this way, the power of Sarbadors is established in Samarkand. They manage Samarkand themselves throughout the winter [A. Muhammadjanov. p. 8-12].

The news about the victory of the Samarkand chieftain over the Mongol khan Ilyaskhoja reached Husayn and Timur. Timur spent the winter in Karshi, and Husayn on the banks of the Amudarya. In the spring of 1366, they went to Samarkand to suppress the rebellion of the Sarbadors. They stop in Konigil region near Samarkand. Both amirs express that they are satisfied with the victory of the Sarbadars over the enemy and that they want to meet with them. Sarbadors believe that the emirs have "good" intentions. They show respect to them. However, the next day, when the leaders of the Sarbadors went to Timur's residence with Husain, they were executed. Only Mavlonzada was saved from death by the request of Timur [Khondamir. p. 55-58 p. A. Muhammadjanov. p. 13]. In this way, the generals were left without a leader and the movement was suppressed.

## CONCLUSION

To sum up, the Sarbador movement first appeared as a result of the oppression of officials in Iran, and later this movement led to the formation of the Sarbador state. This movement spread widely, and in 1365-1366, it waged a large-scale struggle against the Mongol invaders in Movarounnahr, the center of which was Samarkand. Due to the fierce resistance of the Sarbador movement, the Mongol soldiers of Ilyaskhoja were forced to leave Samarkand first, and then the entire Movarounnahr. As shown in historical sources, the power of warlords does not consist of the exchange of one ruler with another ruler. The movement of warlords differs from a simple coup d'état in its essence. Equality in all respects equal rights to material wealth, equality of citizens, big and small, was the main program of this movement.

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