



COVERAGE OF THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF MOVARANNAHR AND KHORASAN IN THE BOOK BY FASIH KHAWAFI "MUJMALI FASIHI"

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 4 th 2023 Accepted: November 6 th 2023 Published: December 6 th 2023	In great history, nothing passes without a trace. It is preserved in the blood and historical memory of peoples, and is manifested in practical activities. This is why it is important to explain and analyze the history of events in history. Preservation, study and transmission of historical heritage to future generations is one of the most important policy priorities of our country. This article describes the study of information about the social, political and cultural history of Movarannahr and Khorasan in the works of Fasih Khawafi, its significance in historiography and source studies and its analysis.

Keywords: Annals, Source studies, Historiography, construction of cities, restoration work, practical activities, study and transmission of historical heritage, translation and conversion.

INTRODUCTION

In this context, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev "On measures to further improve the system of preservation, research and popularization of ancient written sources" announced in May 2017 is considered important. This decision is important because it requires a deep study of our history based on sources. In fact, written monuments are important historical sources, since they provide valuable information about the life and scientific heritage of scientists of the East.

The end of the 14th - first half of the 15th century is a period extremely rich in written monuments related to historiography. Academician V.V.Bartold wrote about their abundance and lack of knowledge in the 20s of the 20th century. To date, domestic and foreign orientalists have done a lot of work on research and publication of these sources. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that all the remarkable works of the authors of the 15th century entered scientific circulation.

Some of them have not yet been translated into Uzbek. Among them was a work by Fasih Ahmad ibn Jamaluddin Muhammad Al-Khawafi entitled "Mujmali Fasihi" (Collection of Fasih), written in Persian.

MAIN PART

"Mujmali Fasihi" is a historical work written in the form of a reference book. In the traditional style, important events that occurred from Adam to the writing of the work are described by date.

Information about famous politicians, poets, scientists and famous people tells about important historical events of that time. Fasih Khawafi effectively used the works of previous authors when writing his work. He fills them with stories he has witnessed and heard from his contemporaries. About his work, he says: "This book will be of great help to historians writing chronicles. Those who want to know to what time an event or information dates back to will quickly achieve their goal". This work is widespread in the East; there are several copies of it, the oldest of which was copied during the author's lifetime in the 15th century. This copy is kept in the British Museum in London. The work became known to European researchers in the mid-19th century.

Bernard Dorn published in 1845, in the "Bulletin of the Historical and Philological Faculty of the Imperial Academy" an article about "Mujmali Fasihi", based on a St. Petersburg manuscript that belonged to the Educational Department of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Contains brief information about the life of Fasih Khawafi, a commentary on his work and a complete author's preface (translation and conversion). In 1900, V.V.Bartold, in his famous work "Turkestan during the Mongol Invasion" emphasizes that the work "Mujmali Fasihi" is one of the important sources of the 14th-15th centuries, and emphasizes its monumentality.

In 1915, the English orientalist E.G.Brown studied two manuscripts of the work "Mujmali Fasihi". Based on them, he publishes the article



"Mujmal" ("Historical and biographical complex of Fasih Khawafi") with many excerpts. It also contains brief information about the life of Fasih Khawafi and a description of the manuscript. In 1924, this book is published by the Iranian scientist K.A.Storin on the history of Persian literature. Brief information about the life and work of Fasih Khawafi is provided, as well as catalogs in which you can find scientific descriptions of the manuscripts of the work "Mujmali Fasihi". Although Mujmali Fasihi has already been recognized as a historical source, in many cases this work remains poorly studied.

Scientific descriptive translation and research of sources related to the name of Amir Temuri were prohibited during the Soviet era. Nevertheless, Academician D.Yusupova translated the work "Mujmali Fasihi" into Russian in 1980, and into Uzbek in 2018 and published it with an introductory article, comments and indexes. The work "Mujmali Fasihi" consists of a prologue (introduction), muqaddima (the beginning of a word), two articles (chapters) and a conclusion. The information in Fasih Khawafi's work helps to increase knowledge about the history and culture of Central Asia and the Middle East in the first half of the 14th-15th centuries. The historical significance of the work is increased by the information provided by reliable reports that the author saw and participated in. The work focuses on the biographies of the personalities of that time and the political events related to their lives. Although the description is brief, the author tries to provide complete information. Not a single famous historical figure escapes the author's control. Their fate and activities are followed until the time when the work was written.

He described the events of the time of the Mongol ruler of Iran, and also provided valuable information about the famous scientists and writers, the large constructions made in Movarounnahr and Khorasan. The famous mathematician, astronomer, philosopher and jurist Qutbiddin Ma'mur ibn Mas'ud Shirozi, a student of the astronomer and mathematician Nasriddin al-Tusi, reports that he died on February 7, 1311 through the work "History of Banokat". According to him, Fasih Khawafi was buried next to the grave of Imam Bayani in Jorondab district. Among the events of 705 Hijri (1305-1306), he gives information about the construction of a bridge called "Puli Mayog" on the Hererud River near Herat, and reported that it was 42 meters long and 10 meters wide. He also wrote that this bridge was built with 44 pillars and that it

was built by a woman. This bridge is not mentioned in any source other than the work "Dedicated to the historical topography of Herat" and the work "Mujmali Fasihi".

The work "Mujmali Fasihi" contains detailed information about the rule of the Kurdish dynasty in the years 1245-1389, and their relations with the Iranian and Mongolian rulers. In the work, representatives of the Kurdish rulers, in particular such rulers as Fakhriddin Kurt (1285-1307) and Ghiyosiddin Kurt (1307-1328), as well as historical events during their reign, active poets and the names of their works are also presented. With the breakup of the Khulak state, the southern provinces that were dependent on Iran, the Hazaraspan dynasty (1148-1339), the Persian rulers Muzaffaris (1313-1393) and the Injuis (1335-1357), the Iraqi rulers Jaloiris (1260 – the first half of the 14th century) and others became independent.

Fasih Khawafi reports in detail about this. The author writes that the economy of the country worsened and the condition of the hardworking people worsened due to their struggles and opposition to the central government during the years of their rule. Jawhar tells interesting information about the uprising in Baghdad against Jalair Sultan Uvaisi (1356-1375) in 1363. In the work "Mujmali Fasihi" there is also information about the main sources of the history of one or another dynasty. In the work, it is noted that Muiniddin Yazdi wrote the work "Tarihi Ali Muzaffar" about the history of Southern Iran and the state of Muzaffar in the 14th century. In addition, he tells about Muzaffari Jalaluddin Shah Shuja, who ruled in Persia, Kerman and Iraq in 1358-1385, and about the famous Shamsiddin Muhammad Al-Khafi al-Sherazi. At the end of the 13th century - the first half of the 14th century, due to the strengthening of the tyranny of the rulers in Iran, the class struggle intensified. Conflicts in the territories of Central Asia and neighboring countries worsen the public situation and cause riots.

Fasih Khawafi reflects these processes through the information about the movement of Sarbadors, which took place in 1336. In the text, it is noticeable that he is sympathetic to the generals. I.P.Petrushevskiy researches the movement of Sarbadors in Iran and Central Asia in the second half of the 14th century and appreciates the historical significance of the work "Mujmali Fasihi" in its coverage. In the opinion of I.P.Petrushevsky: "The Mujmal of Passover focuses only on some aspects of the movement of the Sabadars. But it contains



some explanations that other authors do not have. We can determine from it that the sequence of fields is not always correct, that a number of events of the Sarbador rulers have changed". Fasih Khawafi's information about Sarbadors and their chiefs in some respects complements "Zubdat ut-Tawarikh" by Khofizu Abru, "Taskirat ash-Shuaro" by Davlatshah Samarkandi and other works. In particular, it gives a clear picture of the popular uprisings that occurred in Khorasan in the first half of the 14th century and in Mowarunnahr in 1365.

In the East, great attention was paid to the development of disaster science at the end of the 14th and the first half of the 15th century. In the work "Mujmali Fasihi" it is said that the construction of the Ulugbek observatory in Samarkand began. Some terms are also explained in Fasih's Mujmal. He writes that the unit of measurement of land in Herat is equal to 60 jaribs (sixty gaz = one jarib). The work is rich in information about constructions in Mowarunnahr and Khorasan. The author provides valuable information about the fact that the magnificent constructions were led by the experienced and talented architect Qavolidin Shirozi (died 1439).

The work "Mujmali Fasihi" is of great importance for the history of art history, because the names of most of the masters who participated in the construction of the beautiful structures preserved in the East have not been identified until now. According to Fasih Khawafi, 3 mosques were built in Samarkand in 1396, in Boghi Dilkusho Keli, one of the best parks outside the city, in 1397, and in Takht Karacha Palace in 1399. The city of Banokat, which was destroyed during the invasion of Genghis Khan, was restored in 1382 and was named Shahrukhiya in honor of Amir Temur's son Shahrukh. Also, in "Mujmali Fasihi" the Garden City Palace was built in Herat in 1399; In 1406, the city's gates, towers and fortress walls were rebuilt; In 1415, near the northern gate of Herat, Ikhtiyoriddin Castle was built; The construction of Bogi Safed began in 1411; Completion of Doras-safa in Shiraz in 1420; The construction of the Hisori Hinduva fortress in Balkh in 1367; Balkh fortress was repaired in 1407; Valuable information about the beginning of improvement works in Khorezm in 1390 is presented. Fasih Khawafi also writes that the city of Bailokon was built in 1403 and that the Barlos stream, which supplies it with water, was dug. Information about natural disasters is also found in the work. In 1440, many buildings of Herat were destroyed due to continuous rains.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the primary source value of "Mujmali Fasihi" does not end here. It contains a lot of information about the history, culture and trade relations of countries such as the Golden Horde, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Turkey, China and India. The work is valuable for its wealth of information on the history of the Near and Middle East. Those interested in Amir Temur and the Timurid era will be able to obtain a lot of reliable and source information about the political, social, economic and cultural life of Central Asia and the Middle East in the 14th-15th centuries thanks to the work "Mujmali Fasihi".

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