

**ZAHIRIDDIN BABUR TERRITORIAL STATE****CHANGES ( Movarunnahr , 1511-1512)****Jumaboy Rakhimov****Public safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan university professor**

**Annotation.** This article explores the territorial state changes initiated by Zahiriddin Babur in the region of Movarunnahr during 1511-1512. As a significant period in Central Asian history, Babur's strategic military campaigns and political maneuvers during this time led to crucial shifts in territorial control. The study highlights Babur's efforts to reclaim and consolidate territories, focusing on his alliances, battles, and administrative reforms. This analysis not only sheds light on the historical events of the era but also emphasizes Babur's role as a dynamic ruler who shaped the geopolitical landscape of the region.

**Keywords.** Zahiriddin Babur, territorial changes, Movarunnahr, 1511-1512, Central Asian history, military campaigns, political strategy, territorial consolidation, historical analysis.

Zahir al-Din Babur ascended the throne at the age of twelve after the death of his father, Mirza Umarshaikh (899/1494), and spent ten years fighting for sole rule in Mowarounnahr. However, unable to compete against Shaibani Khan, he left Movarunnahr in 1503 and reached Kabul at the end of Rabiulawwal 1505 (end of August 1505) and established his own state there.

Zahiruddin Babur's march from Kabul to Mowaroonnahr was caused by the news sent by his uncle, Mirza Khan, son of Sultan Mahmud Mirza, that Shaybani Khan was killed in the battle with Shah Ismail in Marv (1510), chaos broke out among the Shaibanis, and he left the left bank of Amudarya and retreated to Mowaroonnahr. Babur immediately went on a journey and settled in Kunduz in January 1511. Babur considered the Kunduz province as his property, and in the "Baburnoma" he mentioned the administrative-territorial places belonging to him, and clearly indicated four provinces: "The provinces that belonged to me were Badakhshan and Kunduz, Kabul and Kandahar <sup>1</sup>. "

An ambassador from the Safavid ruler came to Kunduz and conveyed the news that Shah Ismail had promised to help Babur in the fight against the Shaibanis. Zahiriddin Babur, on his part, agreed to this and sent Mirza Khan as ambassador, taking into account his activity against Shaybanis in these events. In 1511, Mirza Khan was the first ambassador sent from the Babur state

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<sup>1</sup> Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur . Boburnoma . Porso Shamsiev , Sadiq Mirzoev and Publications by Eiji Mano (Japan). based on again to the publication producer : Saidbek Hasanov . Tashkent " Shark ", 2002. P.195.

to the Safavid state. The king agrees to help and a deal is made between the two. The main reason why Babur went to this negotiation with Shah Ismail was that the army under his command was much smaller than the army of Shaybani. As his main goal was to drive out the Shaybanites and take the throne of the Timurids in Movarounnahr, he agreed to form an alliance with Shah Ismail. After this military agreement, we see that the interests of three states - the Babur state, the Shaibani state, and the Safavid state - clashed in the struggle for the Timurid throne at Mowarounnahr.

The death of Shaybani Khan and the march of Zahiruddin Babur provoked the anti-Shaybani forces to rise up in Movarounnahr. For example, Mirza Haydar's uncle Syed Mohammad Mirza, who was in the service of Sultan Mahmud Khan in Tashkent, lived in Mongolia for some time, and then, due to internal conflicts there, he came to Andijan and stayed there until Babur started marching from Kabul. He became the leader of the Mongols and Andijan people there and expelled the Shaybanites from the Fergana province. He sends a messenger about this to Babur, who is in Kunduz, through the Karategin region and asks for help. According to Mirzo Haidar in his "History of Rashidi", Babur sent Sultan Said Khan, who was serving under him, on the fourteenth of the month of Safar in 917 (May 13, 1511).<sup>2</sup> and he sat on the throne in Andijan in 917, in the month of Rajab (1511.IX-X)<sup>3</sup> and ruled the Fergana province for a short time (after the power in Andijan returned to the Shaibanis, he captured Kashgar (920, in the month of Rajab /1514. V-VI), ruling there does <sup>4</sup>). This event was **the first administrative-territorial change associated with Babur's march to Mowaroonnahr** .

According to Mirzo Haydar's "History of Rashidi", in May 1511, after following Sultan Said Khan to Andijan, the troops sent by Shah Ismail arrived under the leadership of Mirza Khan. After that, Babur starts marching towards Hisar. The Shaibani also attack the main forces, and a fierce battle takes place between the two sides at a place called Obdara near Puli Sangin in Khatlon Province. In the "Boburnoma" account of the events of 899/1494,<sup>5</sup> there is also a note: "I, Hamza Sultan, defeated the chief sultans in Khatlon province and captured Hisar. " Part of the Mongols who came from Khurasan to Kunduz directly attached to Babur and another part to Mirza Haidar showed bravery and decided the fate of the battle. These Mongols were also eager to take revenge for the execution of their khan, Sultan Mahmud Khan, by the decree of Shaybani Khan: Hamza Sultan, Mahdi Sultan and Mumaq Sultan were captured and killed from the Shaybani sultans <sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Sultan Said Khan (1486 - 1533) - to Kabul come and eat year Mandirovar district led by 1511 year Babur Sultan Said Khan As a khan of Andijan sends Babur To Kabul when he returns Sultan Said Khan Andijan leave is enough and Koshghar take over independent state makes

<sup>3</sup> Mirza Muhammad Haidar. History unfolds . Introduction, translated from Persian by A. Urunbayeva , r. p. Dzhililovoy , I. M. Epifanovoy notes and pointers R. P. Jalilova, L. M. Epifanova. T., "Science",

<sup>4</sup> Mirza Haidar. " Historical Rashidi ". P. 318-319.

<sup>5</sup> Boburnoma (2002). B. 38

<sup>6</sup> Mirza Haidar. " Historical Rashidi ". P. 320 - 322.

They pursue Ghanim's army to Darbandi Ohan. After the victory in this battle, there was a **second administrative-territorial change in Babur's state** ; The provinces of Khatlon, Hisar and Chaganiyan came under the control of the Babur state.

After that, a part of Shaybani under the leadership of Ubaidullah Khan settled in Karshi fortress, most of them were in Samarkand. Babur's army left the city of Karshi and went to Bukhara. Knowing about this, Ubaidullah Khan retreated to Bukhara. When Babur's army reached Bukhara, the Shaybanis fled from there to the steppes of Turkestan, and the Shaybanis from Samarkand followed them.

After Zahiruddin Babur reached Bukhara, Shah Ismail, who came to help, showed respect to his soldiers and allowed them to return <sup>7</sup>. He himself will go to Samarkand. According to Mirza Haydar, the people of Movarunnahr, especially the capital Samarkand, received Babur's arrival with great goodwill, and he entered the city in the middle of Rajab 917 (1511, first half of October). Along with him, a part of the Turkmen qizilbash from Shah Ismail's soldiers also came to Samarkand. The inhabitants of the city hated this category of the Shia sect, their arbitrariness, and they did not treat Babur, who temporarily dressed in the Shia style for formality, too.

**The capture of Samarkand was the third administrative-territorial change** , in which Zahiriddin Babur ruled Movarounnahr for a period of eight months; carried out certain administrative-territorial measures to manage the country. As mentioned above, the province of Fergana was transferred to Babur before the capture of Samarkand. Amir Ahmad Qasim handed over the management of Tashkent region to Kuhbar, and appointed his brother Kattabek to the headship of Sayram. The border between Babur's state and Kazim Khan's state was marked between Sayram and Taroz.

In the historical sources of Amir Temur and the Timurid era, this settlement was called "Yangi" and the province was called "Yangi province". Mirza Haydar calls this place "Taroz" and reminds that Mongolians call it "Yangi". According to the work "History of Rashidi", the administrative aspect of Nagy was related to Mongolia <sup>8</sup>.

"Taroz" is one of the ancient cities on the Great Silk Road, Muhammad Musa al-Khorazmi (9th century) called it "At-Taroz and Madinat at-Tujjar" in his work "Kitab surat al-arz" ("The book of the picture of the earth" - "Geography"). recorded. Mirzo Haidar gives very important historical information about this in his work "History of Rashidi". According to him, the name of this city is recorded in written sources as "Taraz", the Mongols called it "Yangi" and it is located in the territory of Mongolia. In Movarounnahr, there were a lot of newcomers from New and they

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<sup>7</sup> Mirza Haidar "Historical Rashidi". P.322–323

<sup>8</sup> Mirza Haidar "Historical Rashidi". P.349

were called "new". There are ruins of several cities: minarets, houses, madrasas, but the exact name of any of these cities has not been preserved <sup>9</sup>.

There were several prosperous cities in "Taraz" and nearby areas during the Karakhanid era, but they were destroyed during the Mongol invasion. During the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids, the Great Silk Road was restored, and a new city was built in Taroz's place, which was called "Yangi Taroz", and the short form "Yangi" was preserved in mass consumption.

As soon as Zahiriddin Babur left Movarounnahr, the administration of Tashkent city and region again passed to the Shaibanis <sup>10</sup>. In this situation, Kasim Khan marched towards Taroz, Kattabek handed over Sairam, which he occupied, to him and advised him to take Tashkent as well. Kasimkhan marches to Tashkent and returns to the outskirts of the city <sup>11</sup>.

In the north, Babur's state was separated from the Shaibani state by the Sirdarya, and its western border extended to Khorezm. If it is taken into account that the southern border of this state is up to the river Sind (Indus), then it can be seen that the extent of Babur's state during the last march to Mowaroonnahr was the most extensive period in its history.

In Safar 918 (April-May 1512), Babur was defeated in a battle with Ubaydullah Khan's army at Koli Malik and was forced to return. However, Ubaydullah Khan's army was three thousand and Babur's army was forty thousand, Mirzo Haydar writes about this <sup>12</sup>.

Leaving Samarkand, Babur retreated back to Hisar, where he sent successive ambassadors to Shah Ismail asking for help again. He sent 60,000 soldiers under the leadership of his famous general (Amir ul-Umara) Mir Najmi Soni, and when they arrived at Hisar <sup>13</sup>, Babur started marching at the beginning of winter (December 1512). They besieged the fortress of Karshi and massacred the city, but in the next battle in Gijduvan, they were relieved from the Shaybanites, and Mir Najmi Soni was also killed in this battle. Babur lost his last hope and returned to Hisar; Here, a dispute started between the subordinate Mongols, and most of them went to Karategin. At the end of this winter (1513) Ubaydullah Khan takes Hisar. Babur goes to Kunduz, and then returns to Kabul (1513, spring) <sup>14</sup>. Here Nasir, left on the royal throne, allows Mirza to return to Ghazni, which was given to him to rule. Nasir Mirza died there soon after.

<sup>9</sup> Mirza Haidar " Historical Rashidi ". P.458.

<sup>10</sup> Mirza Haidar " Historical Rashidi ". P.347

<sup>11</sup> Mirza Haidar " Historical Rashidi ". P.349

<sup>12</sup> Mirza Haidar " History Rashidi ". S.335. This on the ground in numbers exaggeration to be possible Because Mirza Haider from now on before Shah Ishmael soldiers main to the part Babur To Bukhara reached as soon as he arrived to return leave that he gave wrote

<sup>13</sup> Mirza Haidar " History Rashidi ". P.344.

<sup>14</sup> Mirza Haydar " History Rashidi ". P.339.

As a result of Zahiriddin Babur's campaign in 1510-1513 to take back the power from the Shaybani in Movarounnahr, three changes occurred in the administrative and territorial situation of the country. First of all, Andijan became independent; in the second stage, due to an important victory over the Shaibanis at Khatlon, the southern part of Mowarounnahr was included in the Babur state; in the third stage, the capital Samarkand was captured, and Movarounnahr was completely under Babur's control. The border of Babur's state extended to Koshghar in the southeast, between Sairam and New (Taraz) in the northeast, to the Sayhun river in the north, and to Khorezm in the west. This place will be a larger area on the map than the present day Uzbekistan. If we include the places in Afghanistan, we can say that Zahiruddin Babur's state was the largest in terms of territory in 912. These short-term administrative-territorial changes constitute an important part of the history of Uzbekistan in 1511-1512, directly related to the activities of Zahiriddin Babur.