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Research Article

LIFE AND ACTIVITIES OF ZAKHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR

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Bekhzod Kh. Khamdamov

Researcher Department Of Social Sciences Bukhara State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article describes the life and work of the great Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, a descendant of Amir Timur, the genealogical history of Babur and the meaning of the name “Babur”.

KEYWORDS

Descendant, empire, genealogical history, founder of the empire, name.

INTRODUCTION

Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur (1483–1530 CE / 888–937 AH) was the founder of the Gurkan Empire in India (Mughal Empire in India), which was the last Golden Age (Islamic) empire. It is believed that Babur was the fifth descendant of Amir Timur. He was the son of Mirza Omar Sheikh, the son of Sultan Abu Said, the son of Mirza Muhammad, the son of Miranshah, the son of Amir Timur. In addition, his mother, Katlag Nagar Begum, was a descendant of the Mughal Genghis Khan.

Babur was born in Andijan, in the Ferghana Valley. His father Omar Sheikh Mirza was the ruler of Fergana from 1456 to 1494 AD. After his father's death at the age of 12, Babur ascended the throne of Fergana, the capital of Akhsi, and faced revolts early in his reign.

Although Babur was of Turko-Mongolian origin, he received most of his support from the Iranians and other indigenous peoples of Central Asia, and many ethnic groups were included in his army. Two years later he conquered Samarkand, but soon lost Fergana. In his unsuccessful attempt to conquer Ferghana, he

also lost Samarkand. In 1501, his attempts to conquer both regions failed when he was defeated by Shibak Khan. In 1504, he conquered Kabul, which was allegedly under the rule of Abd al-Razzaq Mirza, the heir of Nawad al-Uq Beg II. Babur then collaborated with Shah Ismail I, the Safavid king of Iran, to conquer part of Turkestan, including Samarkand. But it was useless, and these areas were lost again and joined the Shaybani government. After his third failure in the conquest of Samarkand, Babur turned his attention to India. At this time, the Indo-Gangetic Plain was ruled by Ibrahim Lodi of the Afghan Lodi dynasty, and Rajputana was ruled by a confederation of Rajput Hindus led by Ranga Sanga of Mewar. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 AD and established the Gurkani Empire. He then faced opposition from Ranga Sanga, who initially promised to help Babur expel Lodi. Upon learning that Babur intended to remain in India, Ranga abandoned the war. Rana then raised an army of Rajputs and Pashtuns to expel Babur, but was defeated at the Battle of Khanwa in 1527 and subsequently poisoned by his men in 1528.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In 1494, eleven-year-old Babur became the ruler of Ferghana after the death of his father, Sheikh Omar Mirza. His father's death was very strange. The incident took place in the Aksi castle in Northern Ferghana. He died due to the collapse of his dovecote, which was built on the edge of the building. Then, with the help of his maternal grandmother, Daulat Aysan Begum, Babur was able to take his father's place. However, this action was not without the influence of luck.

Most of the kingdoms around his realm were controlled by his relatives, mostly descendants of Genghis Khan or Timur, and there were constant conflicts between them. his paternal cousin. Babur, who had great ambitions to conquer other lands,

besieged the city of Samarkand for seven months in 1497 until he finally conquered it. Babur was then fifteen years old, and this conquest was a great success for him.[25] [8] Babur was able to keep the city, despite the desertion of his army, but then he fell seriously ill. Meanwhile, about 350 kilometers away, an uprising of nobles who were supporters of his brother breaks out, having kidnapped his brother from Fergana. When he tried to get it back, he ceded Samarkand to a rival prince.[8] He held Samarkand for a hundred days and considered its loss his greatest loss, and even during his reign in India it was always so. The case bothered him.[8]

For three years, Babur focused on creating a powerful army, especially recruiting the Tajiks of Badakhshan. After some time, Babur recaptured Andijan, but after a short time the city was retaken by the Mongols under the command of Tanbal, who nominally supported his brother Jahangir. In 905, Babur divided Ferghana between himself and his brother and took a wife, and it was in this year that Shibak Khan Uzbek took advantage of him in Samarkand. Babur surrounded Samarkand with a surprise attack the following year, in 1500-1501, and captured this city, but after the defeat in the battle of Seripol in April 1501, Shibak Khan blocked his way to receive supplies and recaptured the city [25][26][27] The situation turned against Babur in such a way that he was forced to marry his sister Khanzada to Shibak Khan as part of the terms of the peace treaty. Only after that Babur and his warriors were able to safely leave Samarkand. Thus, Samarkand, his lifelong obsession, was lost again. Then he tried to recapture Fergana, but was defeated there too. This defeat forced Babur to wander for almost a year with a small group of his followers in a very remote area among the desert tribes of Sukh and Khoshiar and enjoy the hospitality of these tribes. By 1502, he lost all hope of capturing Ferghana, was left with nothing and was

forced to seek his fortune elsewhere. less welcome there. Babur wrote about this: "During my stayv in Tashkent I endured extreme poverty and humiliation. No country, no hope!"[29] Therefore, Babur had won many short-term victories in the ten years since he came to power in Fergana, and then was homeless and in exile, helped by friends and peasants.

Babur name meaning

Zahir ad-Din in Arabic means "defender of religion" (Islam), and the name Muhammad is given in honor of the Prophet of Islam.

The difficulty of pronouncing this name for his Turkish-Mongolian troops in Central Asia may have made his nickname Babur more popular, Babur is also pronounced as Babir, Bobur and Bobir.] This name comes from the Persian tiger. This word appears many times in Firdousi's Shahnameh and entered the Turkic languages of Central Asia.

Babur also used the royal titles of king, Sultan al-Azm and al-Hakan al-Mukaram of King Ghazi. Later, he and his descendants used the titles of Mirza and Gurkani as titles for courtiers.

CONCLUSION

Babur was married several times. His most prominent sons were Humayun, Kamran Mirza and Handel Mirza. Babur died in Agra in 1530 and was succeeded by his son Humayun Shah. Babur was first buried in Agra, but then, at his request, he was transferred to Kabul. As a descendant of Timur, Babur considered himself a Timurid. He wrote his autobiography under the name Babarname in Jagatai Turkish. This book was translated into Persian during the time of his grandson, Akbar Shah (1556-1605)

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