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CHACH ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER OF THE WESTERN TURKIC KHAGANATE

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Yoqubjon Q. Mukhamedov

PhD, lecturer, National University Of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the reforms carried out in the management system of the Chach oasis, which served as the administrative and political center of the Western Turkic Khanate in the early Middle Ages.

The article studied the main opinions expressed by foreign researchers about the administration of the oasis by F. Grenet, E. E. de la Vessier, Chavannes, German researcher Z.Stark, American J.K. Skeff, Hungarian orientalist K.I. Bekvis, Turkish orientalist and historians Z.V. Tugan, E. Esin and E.Ekrem.

KEYWORDS

Tegin, tudun, Kultube, shad, chach, ashina, Chachanapch, Chzhe-zhe, Shi, Shi-go, Chzhe-shi, stater, chash, Zardusht kabasi, Kang.

INTRODUCTION

It is important to explore the history of the management system of the western Turkic Khaganate to analyze the history of Middle Ages. Surveying the administration system of local reigns as Chach, Sugd, Fergana, Usturshana, Bukhara, Khwarizm, Tokharistan,

Urban Planning of areas and financial culture is one of the imperative matter.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The first written details about Chach have come down to us from the particulars of period of Kang and other states, which discharged from it. Initially, the term of Chach is found from the soghdian inscriptions regarding II – III AC which was carved on baked brick which was searched out heritage of kultobe near the Shymkent. Also there is given vital facts about public, economic and political life of oasis in inscription of “Zorasters kabasi” regarding 262 year [1]. It is known that from these monuments that, area of Chach lies to soghd and mountains of Chachistan also covers northern – eastern parts of oasis of Chach. Findings and materials which conferees existence of ancient writings that describes history of oasis was explored, they are mostly on soghdian written copper coins with different seals. Principally, the dish regards to III – IV AC which written with soghdian script was searched out from the monument of Koltobe (Aris), on Surface of dish was Trans cribbed [2]. That construction of Chach and migrants had to pay Xiraj. According to the scientist, this frame was set up to portal of gate of town because they wanted inhabitants and migrants to read these words and get edification. It indicates that political and administrative power also territory of Chach was incredibly wide and developed. Also some information’s are given with script of soghd about oasis on the surface of earth dish regards III- IV BC founded in the town of Kachevo in Ural also in inscription: “The dishes regard oasis” [3]. Initially, there are term of Chachanapch (population of Chach) on coins relates to 6th year when was king. V.A. Livshist read one of such kind of inscription on silver item: MY’R š”w c’c’nn’pc 3+3+320+10 styk |xuv (u) šāw čāčānnāfč šisnū stērak| “The lord shav, the leader of population of Chach” (39 staters) [4]. It gives a chance to conclude about public and economic lifestyle of population who lived in oasis also politics of oasis in this period.

Important particulars was given about powerful minority of members of oasis and their reforms on the coins of Chach belongs to VI – VIII BC, period of Turk Khaganate which portraits ruler’s soghdian tags also on the surface of ceramics searched out of Kanka.

In the early Middle Ages nearly fifty types of coins belongs to this period was discovered as a result of analysis of numismatic materials that was founded in terms of history of political – managerial power of Chach. Consequently, the information’s searched out about rank and mandates of the read (tegin) in oasis, also noib (tudun) who was posted from emperor to oasis from Soghdian writings on coins, also their belonging to Turkish dynasties that dominated in oasis in VII – VIII BC [5]. It informs about development of Turkish statecraft traditions in areas of oasis in early Middle Ages. Perfectly making of every coins in term of iconographic and paleographic shows that achieving art degree of tradition of making coins. Meanwhile pictures and variety symbols on coins perfectly shows our ancestor’s statecraft traditions, this position rarely appears in other areas of region.

Founding of coins belongs to western khanate from the archeological materials that searched out ruins of towns concerns before the Islamic period of Tashkent oasis means that Empire of Chach was one of the coin-manufacturing center [6]. Chach coins which reproduces iconographic pictures and epitaphs suitable for empire also shows it [7]. It is not rain founding these coins from Tashkent oasis not from Orxun (Moghulistan), Jyetsu which was one of the control center of Empire. It is understandable from written sources that the oasis of Chach was one of the ruling center in western Turkic Khanate for a long time, it expressed with the term of Yabguacat (“yabg’u town”) from the works of Arab geographers [8].

In the Middle Ages, manufacturing different coins in Chach oasis set the stage for rising of financial and ethnic connection. In a sense it relates to being important strategic and economic area of oasis in empire on the other hand, it linked with the international commerce of the Silk Road in this period also increasing position of a few ruling dynasties in oasis. It caused formation of dozen cities in oasis as Taraz (Jambyl), Esfijab (Sayram), Farab (Utrar) (Yassi Turkistan) and later their becoming strong kingdoms.

In early Middle Ages. The oasis of Chach was one of the decent great and in the between of Amudarya and Syrdarya and in the adjacent areas of it, political – administrative power issues of oasis in this period reflects itself mainly in Chinese, Arabic and Persian sources which pictures history of early Middle Ages, also in ancient Turkish and Soghdian sources partly. In addition to this, epigraphic and numismatic materials also prominent to illustrate the history of oasis V.V. Bartold, E. Shavann, E. Masson, Y. F. Buryakov, A. Mukhammadjanov, O.I. Smirnova, M.I. Filanovich, E.V. Rtveladze, L.S. Baratova, A.Khodjayev, Sh Kamoliddin, E de la Veccer, F. Grene, Z. Shtark, American J.K. Skeff, german explorer Z. Shtark Hungarian orientalist K.I. Bekvis, Turkish orientalist and historians Z.V. Tugan, E. Esin, E. Ekrem, A. Otaxodjayev, G`. Boboyorov, M. Khatamova, A. Kubatin, D. Normurodov, Y. Mukhamedov and other scientist who learned this resources different degrees. Principally, a part of these scientists paid attention to these written and archeological stocks to learn administrative centers` issues of oasis of Chach, some of them reviewed issues as political history of powerful dynasties in oasis, root of them, title and symbolic signs (Stamp and etc.) which used in control.

In this article analysis of scientific sources, scientific views and comparative analysis of approaches,

generalization of historical dates and principles of objectivity methods were used.

I have to mention that confederation of reason of selecting Chach as a main centre by western khanate is causing various controversies among scientists so far. We know that Western Turkish Khanate gained areas between Amudarya and Syrdarya huge part of adjacent areas. On top of this, the transferring of power to the Ashina dynasty is explained with availability oasis's rich in natural resources. Principally, there are wide meadows lying in the southwestern foothills of Area Mountains as Ilak in Chach, Fergana, Toxaristan, Xisar, It gives a Chance to consider it gives a Chance to consider it gave a opportunity the representatives of the Ashina dynasty to establish their own administration. In some scientists opinion the city of Chach was the center of tegin dynasty and Tunkat and Traband (Utrar) cities was the center of tuduns of Chach.

At the period of Turk khanate, the center of oasis was Chach dynasty used this space as a center. Chach city can be equated with the ruins of ancient city known as the Kanka Hill nowadays.

For instance, this ancient Heritage stands out with width of acquired area and possession of many archeological finds (Plainly, richness of numismatic materials, founding of position of castle (residence) of ruler and etc.) that shows performance of the function of political center from other cities of Tashkent oasis. That's why under the explorations, Chach (Kanka) city is considered it belongs to Tegines dynasty, it is more accurate to associate Tunukat and Tarband that are mentioned portrayal of events relevant to Chach Tuduns in written sources with Tudun dynasty [10]. This issue cannot be considered completely resolved. In our opinion, many researches can be alone to clarity the

issue and certain conclusion can be reached based on the material objects belonging to this dynasty.

It is necessary to mention another issue, we know that, this oasis is considered as a region rich in metallurgical materials also it is known that the production of various precious metals and precious stones was carried out. For example, golden, silver, turquoise was excavated from Ko'chbulak, Lashkarak and Shavgar, Ungurlikkan respectively [11]. It was the cause of increasing of interest of Khanate to region. That is why this oasis was one of the areas of Khanate where the coinage was minted.

Review and results. A huge part of manufactured coins in Chach at the end of VI BC and between VIII BC concerns Western Turkish Khanate which manufactured with name and titles of excellences, similar marks, iconography (picture of King, twofold portraits, animal pictures that symbolizes public and etc.), other 3 types completely with their stamps and iconography one another. Each of the next 3 types of coins featured inscriptions such as "The Chach ruler", "The Chach ruler Tegin", "Tudun", "Eltabar", but non – existence of "King of Chach" expression on Western Turkish Khanate coins requires numerous explanations. The identify of coins can be explained by ruling of 3 local dynasties in oasis in this period, their gasp of respective governmental signs, namely specific title, stamp (emblem) also the monarchs regarded this place as an indirect property, not a direct property. Principally, having own area and power center of every 3 local dynasties in specific part of oasis indicates that one of them was in a higher position, others was in a lower position, exactly was a secondary dynasty [12].

However, there are some conclusions in historiography about where the capital of Turkish dynasties located in VII – VIII BC, these coins also can belong to them:

- 1) It is probably that the ruins of Kanka and Mingurik cities in Aqqargan and Tashkent respectively was the capital of Chach. Probably, before Kanka then Mingurik served as the capital city [13].
- 2) The ruins of Kanka, the ancient capital of Kang Empire, continued to be capital of Chach dynasties during the Turkish Khanate. Mingurik, on the other hand served as one of the defense castle of Chach during period [14].

Deeper research is needed to clarify how much certain this idea. It should be noted that the fact that finding archeological finds, especially related finds to the power of the ruling dynasties in Kanka monument is also evidence of this.

Another issue related to the Chach administration – the Chach oasis of the Turkish Khanate was not only a place where the Khaganate struck coins, but also where the Khanate had its headquarters. In particular, a number of researchers, principally Yu.F.Buryakov, G.Babayarov, M.Khatamov link the cities of Chach, such as Jabgukat and Khotunkat in Arabic sources (Khotun – Chen "Hotun - city" in Chinese sources) with the Western Turkic Khagans, and advance the idea which both cities had special settlements [15].

Empire paid attention to the Chach, oasis and Tuduns to govern of emperors often, striking coins with their names and foundation of residences for themselves [16]. It is known that the Khagans visited the territory of their vassals several times, in particular, Fergana, Sughd and Tokhariston [17], and even coins with the title "Khagan" were minted in their name [18], however, It isn't know that Khagans erected their residence every 3 Khanates unlike Chach.



Here we will briefly mention the information mentioned in Chinese sources that the Hagans came to the Chach oasis for various purposes and worked here. While Sheguy Khagan sent a prince from his family here in 605 (Tegin Tianchji), his younger brother Tun Yabgu Khagan (618 - 630) moved his residence above to Chach in the early years of his reign, to the Qian – Tsyuan (Ming buloq) area to the north [19]. Another Western Turkic King, Ashina Ulug (Helu: 651 - 657), built his residence on the same site. It is also noted that several other rulers of the Western Khanate came to Chach in search of refuge during the mutual throne disputes. Chinese chronicles state that Elbi Tulu (Ibi Dulu: 638 - 642) migrated to Chach in 640 and found refuge in the city of Khohotun Chen [21]. (Khotunkat) [22]. In 657, the Chinese general Su Din – fan set out to crush the Western Turkish ruler Ashine Helu. After a series of battles, the Chinese Kushins, Who had reached his residence in Qian – Tsuyan (Mingbuluq) defeated the Sung Khagan on the Suyab River, then the Khagan and his son fled to Shunen She (shad) the ruler of Chach, hide in Sudu (Ushtur) in the city. Ilye Dagan (I nal Tarkhan) who ruled and handed over to the Chinese Eushions [23].

In short, by the early Middle Ages especially in the VI – VIII centuries the Chach oasis was involved in intense socio – political and ethno – cultural processes, in which the formation of several dynasties (Tegins, Tuduns), the emergence of several administrative centers in the oasis (Chach, Tunkat), [24], the choice of the Western Turkish Khanate as one of the important strategic centers (Jabgukat, Khatunkat), the sending of its representatives here as deputies (Tegins – members of the Ashina dynasty, Tuduns – special envoy who takes tax and organizes the gathering and control local ruler), the intensification of the Turkish – Sughd symbiosis in the oasis and manufacturing

Khanate its own coins in Chach gives information about [25].

CONCLUSION

In the early Middle Ages, in the Chach oasis, as in other historical geographical regions (actually oases) between the Amu Darya and Syrdarya, there was a form of government typical of oasis rulers, that is, several small Kingdoms operated at the same time. During this period, some of small Kingdoms became relatively politically powerful, dominated others, issued coins bearing the name “Chach” sent ambassadors abroad (especially to China), and at the same time became one of the important antlers of Western Turkish Khanate. It caused the oasis to further flourish its urban culture.

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