



 **Research Article**

ABOUT THE SOURCE STUDIES OF THE CITY OF SIGHNOQ

Submission Date: May 14, 2023, **Accepted Date:** May 19, 2023,

Published Date: May 24, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/history-crjh-04-05-04>

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjh>

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the information about Sighnoq, one of the cities located in the middle reaches of the Syrdarya, its geographical location, topography, population, trade and economic relations, its important strategic and trade center and the capital in the medieval sources.

KEYWORDS

Fazlullah ibn Ruzbikhan, Rashidaddin, Abdurrazzak Samarkandy, Sighnoq, Sayhun, Syrdarya, nomadic pastoralists, trade center, warehouse.

INTRODUCTION

In the works of medieval authors, there are many stories related to the cities of Arquq, Uzgand, Sabron and Sighnoq located in the middle reaches of the Syr Darya, their history, topography, hydronyms, hydrography, orography, inhabitants, their lifestyle, traditional economy, socio-economic relations, material and spiritual culture. information provided. The reports about the history of these cities in the works of medieval historians Rashiddin, Abdurazzaq Samarkandi, and Fazlullah ibn Ruzbihan are worthy of attention. Especially the information given in "Mehmonnomayi Bukhara" by Fazlullah ibn Ruzbihan is

valuable for its truthfulness. After all, in his book, the author tells about the events he saw and witnessed.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

There is only brief information about the test in the sources of the 11th-14th centuries. Rashididdin, who lived in the 14th century, notes in his work "Jome at-Tawarikh" that in the 13th century, Sugnak (Signaq) was a large and well-fortified city. Mongols demolished, looted and burned Sighnoq . Only by the 14th century, as a result of the development of the



White Horde dynasty, Sighnoq was restored as a capital. The city began to develop again during the reigns of Uriskhan and Tokhtamishkhan (1380-1397). Abdurazzaq Samarkandi writes that Orishkhan "built a building" in Sighnoq. The author acknowledges that in 1424-1425, the city of Sighnoq was the border of Ulugbek Mirza's state.

Regarding the location of the city of Sighnoq, there are different sources and studies. When Fazlullah ibn Ruzbihan fell ill, Shaibani Khan advised him to go to Sighnoq for treatment and sent Maulana Amir Samarkandi to accompany him. According to Maulana's information, Sighnoq is the border point of Turkestan.

Such information is also recorded in the work "Tavorikhi guzida Nusratnoma", "Kniga Bolshomu cherteju" ("Big drawn book") and the work of A. Levshin, the author of which is unknown. In particular, in the work "Kniga Bolshomu cherteju" ("The Big Drawing Book"), it is said that the city of Sunak is located on the left side of the Syrdarya. A. Levshin says that Sunak, which is located on the left side of Syrdarya, is the current city of Sighnoq, and it is written in the form of Saganak. In the work, it is mentioned that the city of Yasirvan was built in the Syrdarya at a distance of 90 versts from the city of Sunak.

In the work "Tawarihi guzida Nusratnama" it is recognized that the city of Sighnoq is located in the lower reaches of the Syrdarya below O'tror, and that it was an important strategic and trade center in the Middle Ages. According to the information of V. V. Bartold, Sighnoq was located 24 farsakh from O'tror during the Mongol invasion. According to Lerkh, the city of Sighnoq existed on the site of the ruins of Sunak-Kurgan or Sunak-Ota, 8-10 versts from the Tyumen-Arikh post station. Uzgand is located between Sighnoq and Jand.

According to A.Yu.Yakubovsky's writings, Sighnoq was the capital of the White Horde state. During Genghis Khan's invasion of Central Asia in 1219, his troops faced strong resistance from the Sikh tribes along the Syrdarya River.

It should be noted that in the works of V. V. Bartold, the city of Sighnoq is presented in various forms, such as Sunak, Saganak, and there is some information about the location of the city.

In the 15th century, there were large cities such as Yasi (Turkestan), O'tror, Sighnoq, Sauran, Arquq, Uzgand, Aqqorgan, in the middle stream of the Syrdarya. Crafts developed in the cities of Arquq, Uzgand, Aqqorgan, Sighnoq, Suzak, Turkestan. Among these cities, probably because of the special position of Sighnoq, a lot of information is stated in the work of Fazlullah ibn Ruzbihan. The main reason for this is that the author of the work, Fazlullah ibn Ruzbihan, was originally from Iran, an educated and knowledgeable person, who came to Central Asia for the first time at the beginning of the 16th century as an adult. topography, hydrography, fauna, etc. are very interesting. The work contains a lot of information about the nature, climate, population, and markets of the cities located on the banks of the Syrdarya River in the north-eastern borders of the Shaibani Khan state.

After Shaybani Khan occupied Movarounnahr and Herat, Fazlullah ibn Ruzbihan continued his activities in his court. After Shaibani Khan founded his state in Movarounnahr, he attracted many historians, poets and scientists to the palace. Kamoliddin Binai, Muhammad Salih, Mirza Shadi, Fazlullah ibn Ruzbihan took shelter in his palace and finished their works.

In 1509, Fazlullah ibn Ruzbihan created the work "Mehmannomayi Bukhara", which is important for the history of Central Asia. He worked in Shaibani Khan's palace, participated in all meetings, accompanied the



khan in all his marches, was his advisor, and performed the most important tasks given by the khan.

As Ibn Ruzbihan writes about Sighnoq and Sabran in his work "Mehmonnomayi Bukhara", Sighnoq is a city located on the left bank of Syr Darya . Sabran is a city on the banks of the Syrdarya. In the Middle Ages, this city was considered a border city and a trade center .

Nomadic herders chose the banks of the Sayhun River for wintering . They moved to the lower reaches of the Syr Darya due to the fact that the temperature in these areas is slightly higher in winter compared to the north, rich in food, and the banks of the river are covered with reeds, which is a factor in keeping livestock out of the cold.

B. Ahmedov in his work "Nomadic Uzbek State " provided the following information on the issue of the geographical location of the city of Sighnoq, relying on sources. "Sighnoq is located on the right bank of the Syrdarya and is one of the largest cities of Turkestan. Sighnoq was the capital of the nomadic Uzbek state from 1446 to 1468/69 .

According to Fazlullah ibn Ruzbihan, after Shaibani Khan conquered the lands from Sayhun to Jayhun, Kazakhs raided these areas because they needed shirts and clothes, especially more karbas. Because clothes and shrouds are very necessary for them. Accordingly, the khan issued orders several times that Turkestan residents should not trade with Kazakh merchants, that there should be no exchange between them, and that merchants should not visit each other's countries. That is why an order was given to rob Kazakh merchants in the territories of Turkestan and the cities of Khorezm .

V.V. According to Barthold's writings, trade between settlers and settlers was always important, and large quantities of slaughter and pack animals, hides, furs,

and slaves were bought from the settlers. Trade with the settled population is very necessary for the nomads, who buy clothes and bread products from them, and, as in Movarounnahr, China and Russia, the nomads take their herds to the borders of the neighboring villages without waiting for the caravans to come to the steppe. Based on the information of the medieval authors Istahri and Gardizi, V.V. Bartold said that the Khorezm people benefited the most from trade with the settlers, that the Khorezm people had a prosperous life because they traded with the Turks, that the caravans from Gurganj went south to Khorasan and west to the country of the Khazars, to the country of the Kipchaks along the western coast of the Aral Sea. recorded .

According to the writings of Fazlullah ibn Ruzbikhan, Sighnoq is the last prosperous place on the side of the steppe, and it was a very large and flourishing city in ancient times. This city is considered the border city of Dashti Kipchak and is famous for its size, security and peace. In ancient times and past centuries, this city was full of people and prosperous, and five thousand camels' meat was cooked in its market every day, and by evening there was not a piece of it left. The canals leading to the agricultural fields start from the Saikhun River. The deserts and cultivated fields of this country are very rich in water, grass, and shrubs. Along with herds of sheep, wild deer, kulan, desert rams and various other animals graze in the deserts. The people of this area hunt and store food for the winter. The prices of the meat of the animals caught in the hunt are cheap. A lot of fat sheep, horses, camels and other valuable goods are brought to this country from the side of the Steppe, from Khojitarkhan (Astrakhan), in particular: furs, martens and elmakhons, taut bows, spears made of white birch, silk fabrics and other valuable goods. Thus Sig'noq was the center of development, between Dashti Kipchak and Bahr al-Muhit (Caspian Sea), Sig'noq served as a warehouse for



goods. Goods were brought from Turkestan, Movarounnahr, Koshghar, Khotan to Sighnoq, where they traded and exchanged goods with the people of the Steppe. In general, the author recognized that Sighnoq was a city where merchants from different countries gathered, where goods were exchanged, where the wealth and goods of different countries were very abundant. The author noted that even though there are not many residents of Sighnaq, they are brave warriors with bows on their shoulders and swords on their backs.

Therefore, none of the Kazakhs are eager to invade their lands and rob them. The people of Signog live in a prosperous place, peacefully and happily, rich and prosperous.

Fazlullah Ruzbihan wrote that in 1509, while marching with Shaibani Khan against the invasion of Kazakhs, he reached the banks of the Sayhun River, standing on a high hill, he saw the city of Sighnoq on the other side of the river. Sighnoq mentions that it is located on the other side of the Saykhun River, that this hill is the border of the Turkestan region, and that the territory of the Uzbeks is located beyond it. He wrote that the graves and tombs of Shaybany Uzbek khans were placed in Sighnoq and its surroundings, that this city is the edge of a very prosperous region, that there is a city court, a mosque and a market here, and on the other side of it there is a vast steppe without a single sign of development. There is no sign from the city. When one of the prominent khans of the steppe died, the dead body was brought to Sighnoq and a dome-like building was built over the grave.

CONCLUSION

Thus, Sighnaq is a city of strategic importance in the Middle Ages, its name is a combination of Sunak, Saganak, the capital of the White Horde state and the Nomadic Uzbek state, it was a city on the border of

Ulugbek Mirza's state, it was famous for its size, security and peace, Turkestan, Movarounnahr, Koshghar, Kho'ton, Dashti attracted the attention of medieval authors due to its popularity as a trade center, a warehouse for goods, and the fact that the city was crowded and prosperous in ancient and medieval times. As we have seen above, Fazlullah ibn Ruzbihan's work "Mehmonomayi Bukhara" has a special place among the sources of information about the city of Sighnoq. In particular, the author, unlike other historians, has been in this city and written down what he saw with his own eyes. Among the information, it is noted that the location of the city, the presence of the city court, machiti and bazaars, it is a prosperous city. Based on the given information, we can say that the city of Sighnoq was an important trade center in the Middle Ages, and we can have an idea of how important the city was for its inhabitants, noting that trade relations between settlers and settlers were carried out in this city.

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