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TERMEZ DURING THE EPOCH OF THE GHAZNEVIDS

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Abstract: Termez became an important city in the era of the Ghaznavids. For this city at the end of the Xth century - the first half of the Xth century there was a fierce struggle between the Samanids, Ghaznavids, Karakhanids and Seljuks. This article, based on historical and scientific sources, highlights the political history of the city of Termez during the reign of the Ghaznavids.

Key words: Samanids, Ghaznavids, Karakhanids, Seljuks, Alitegin, Avgar, Nuh ibn Mansur, Mahmud Ghaznevi, Kadyrkhan, Masud Ghaznevi, Chagribek Davud

摘要 : 铁尔梅兹成为伽色尼人时代的重要城市。对于这座在 X 世纪末 - X 世纪上半叶的城市, 萨曼尼德人、伽色尼人、喀喇汗人和塞尔柱人之间发生了激烈的斗争。本文基于历史和科学资料, 重点介绍了加兹尼人统治期间铁尔梅兹市的政治历史。

关键词: 萨曼尼德人, 伽色尼人, Karakhanids, 塞尔柱人, Alitegin, Avgar, Nuh ibn Mansur, Mahmud Ghaznevi, Kadyrkhan, Masud Ghaznevi, Chagribek Davud

Introduction. By the end of the tenth century, the crisis of the Samanid dynasty deepened. In AH 383 (AD 993), the Samanid general of Khorasan, Faik, rebelled against Nuh ibn Mansur. But on the threshold of Bukhara he was defeated and fled south to Termez. Earlier, Nuh ibn Mansur had ordered the emir of Juzjan, Abul Harit Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Farighuni, to march against Faiq. However, Faik defeated them and seized their property, which prompted the Karakhanid Bugrakan to oppose the Samanids. Bugrakan captured Bukhara. Nuh ibn Mansur was forced into hiding. For the fact that he took his side, he appoints Faik as a deputy in Balkh [1].

Bugrakan did not stay long in Bukhara. The city air undermined his health. He died on the way from Bukhara. Nuh ibn Mansur reconquered Bukhara. He asks Sobuktegin, the

treasury manager, to help put down the rebellion. Together they defeat Faik and his supporters. Khorasan falls into the hands of the Samanids. In return, Sobuktegin was awarded the title of Nasir ad-Daula (Public Defender) and his son Mahmud was awarded the title of Saif ad-Daula (State Sword) [2]. At the same time, Mahmud was appointed deputy of Khorasan. In the subsequent period, the history of Termez is connected with Balkh. Whatever dynasty ruled in Balkh, Termez was also part of this state. Since 993, Termez passed into the hands of the Ghaznavid dynasty.

Sobuktegin, the founder of the Ghaznavid dynasty, traces his origins to Yazdigard III. In fact, Sobuktegin was from Barskhan, not far from the city of Otbosh, on the territory of Issyk-Kul [3]. The goal was to legitimize the power of the local dynasties and claim the Sassanid heritage.

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After the death of Nuh ibn Mansur (in 997), his son Mansur ibn Nuh came to power. Upon learning of this, Ilekhan of the Karakhanids immediately withdrew troops from Samarkand to Bukhara. Faik joins him. Mansur ibn Nuh fled to Jaihun. Entering Bukhara, Faik gathered everyone and announced that he would serve Mansur ibn Nuh. He reassures him with various promises and returns to Bukhara. Mansur then hands over the affairs of state to Faiq. Amir Bektuzun is appointed head of the Khorasan army.

In the same year, Sobuktegin died in Balkh. Power passed to his son Mahmud Ghaznavi. Mahmud came to Balkh and sent a letter to Mansur ibn Nuh. In it, he says that he is loyal to the Samanids, and at the same time intends to conquer all of Khorasan. But in a reply letter he was instructed to rule only Termez, Balkh, Bust and Herat. Dissatisfied with this, Mahmud conquers Nishapur. Mansoor advances against him with an army. However, at the beginning of 999, the forces in Serakhs, dissatisfied with the emir, staged a coup led by Faik and placed his young son Abdulmalik on the throne. Mansur is arrested and, on the orders of Bektuzun, is wounded in the eye. Mahmud Ghaznavi allegedly expelled Faiq and Bektuzun from Khorasan under the pretext of suppressing the rebels and established his power throughout Khorasan. Returning to Bukhara, Faik suddenly died. Taking advantage of the situation, Karakhanid Abul Gasan Elokhan captured Bukhara without a fight. The last Samanid Abdulmalik was arrested and sent to Uzen, where he died [4]. The power of the Samanids ended and their possessions in Khorasan, together with the cities of Termez, Chaganian and Khuttalon, passed into the hands of the Ghaznavids, and Movarounnahr and Ferghana -

into the hands of the Karakhanids. Khorezm separated from the Samanids and became a separate independent state [5].

Initially, relations between the two dynasties were friendly. The peace treaty was strengthened by the marriage of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni to Nasr Elahan's daughter and becoming his son-in-law. According to the agreement, Movarounnahr remained for the Karakhanids, and the left bank of the river for the Ghaznavids [6]. But in 1006, Nasr Elahan, taking advantage of the occupation of India by Mahmud Ghazni, tried to conquer Khorasan. HE sent his general Subashi Tegin to Khorasan with a large army, and his brother Jafar Tegin to Balkh. Upon learning of the incident, Mahmud returned from India and recaptured Balkh. Jafar Tegin retreats to Termez. Mahmud Ghaznavi drives Subashi Tegin out of Khorasan. He then crushed Jafar and forced him to flee.

Despite the defeat, Nasr Elahan did not give up his intention to conquer Khorasan. In 397 (AD 1006-1007) he made an alliance with Kadyrkhan ibn Bugrakhhan, the ruler of Khuttal, and crossed the Jaihun. Mahmud was in Tokharistan at that time. He chooses a convenient place for himself two versts from Balkh and fights with them, crushing them both [7]. According to Gardisi, this victory took place on Sunday, May 22, AD 398 (May 4, 1008) [8].

The struggle of the Karakhanids for Khorasan continued in subsequent years. Termez changed hands several times in 1006-1018. In order to completely prevent the campaign of the Karakhanids against Khorasan, Mahmud, and then his son Masud, tried to turn Termez into an important foothold. During the Ghaznavid period, the city of Termez reached an unprecedented level of development. Crafts, trade, science and culture flourished in the city.

It was in Termez that the Ghaznavids were able to fully demonstrate their power to their neighbors, the Karakhanids [9].

In 408 years (05/30/1017 - 05/19/1018 BC), the ruler of the Karakhanids, Togonkhan, died in the city of Bolasogun. His brother Abu Muzaffar Arslan Khan sits on the throne. He was opposed by Kadyrkhan Yusuf, the son of Harun Bograkhan ibn Suleiman, the ruler of Bukhara. He asks for help from Mahmoud Ghaznavi. Mahmud built bridges from ships near Termez, tied them with chains and crossed the river. Before this bridge, there were no bridges on this river. Mahmud Gaznevi helped Kadyrkhan. But then, fearing the Karakhanids, he returns to his lands again.

He had every reason to be afraid of it. Arslankhan reconciled with Kadyrkhan and agreed on the division of Khorasan. They arrive in Balkh with their troops after crossing near Termez. But Mahmud Gaznevi defeated the Karakhanids. Most Turks drown in the water while crossing the Jaihun. The Khorezm ambassador, who arrived after the battle, immediately congratulated him on his victory. To the question "How did you know?" he replied: "I knew about it, looking at the many long caps floating in the river" [10].

In 415 years (21.03.1024 - 10.03.1025) Mahmud Gaznevi arrived in Balkh for the winter. While there, the inhabitants of Movarounnahr complained about the ruler of Bukhara and Samarkand Alitegin. Since there were more complaints, Mahmud decided to cross the river. He always had a desire to see this country crossed by Jaihun. He set to work with

determination. "If we sail in boats, a catastrophe can happen," he said. Therefore, he was busy for a long time preparing the necessary tools. By order of the emir, a thick chain of 2-3 arash¹, connected to each other, was being prepared. All the chains were wrapped in bullskin. Then, when crossing in front of Termez, he placed the ships along the Dzshaihun River in a slender width. He attached these connecting chains to the trailers mounted on the ships. Thick ropes made of palm bark fibers were brought from Seistan. They were so big that each rope was carried by camels. With these ropes, the ships were connected to each other. Inside, the ark was filled with straw so that pedestrians, horsemen, camels and donkeys could easily pass through. Mahmud of Ghaznevi crossed the bridge with his troops. All this caused a stir among the locals. The beys didn't know what to do. First, the emir of Chaganian came to him with his army and entered his service. Then the Khorezmshah Altyntosh arrived with his army. Mahmud Ghaznavi ordered the construction of a large shed capable of accommodating ten thousand horsemen. He built himself another canopy of crimson silk. Its porch and roof (domed roof) were made of embroidered silk. Then he ordered his warriors to line up in battle: the right and left flanks, as well as the main army. Behind each he placed an armored chariot, keeping the elephants saddled and dressed in battle clothes. Then he ordered drums to be struck suddenly, horns to be blown, tahali² and big drums to be beaten on elephants, and mukhrai sapid³, saige⁴ and shandaf⁵ to be used. Their sounds made people deaf. The people who witnessed this spectacle

¹ Persian name for cubit. In the late Middle Ages, one arash was 62 cm.

² Originally from Wathi. A large metal tin that is beaten with a stick to make a sound in India.

³ One of the types of wind instrument.

⁴ A musical instrument made of shells used by the Indians.

⁵ Bass drum and related drums.

were devastated to see the power of Mahmud Ghaznavi [11].

Yusuf Kadyrkhan, who at that time was the ruler of all of Turkestan, heard that Sultan Mahmud Ghaznevi had passed through Jaihun and left Kashgar to meet him and renew the treaty. Having passed Samarkand, Mahmud stopped in farces (6-8 km) from his army. Here he ordered to sew a canopy for him and sent an envoy to Mahmud. Sultan Mahmud greeted the ambassador and informed him of his intention to meet with Kadyrkhan. Mahmud Gaznevi and Kadyrkhan met at the appointed place under the supervision of several army commanders. They both got off their horses. Sultan Mahmud first presented the treasurer with a turban with a precious stone and ordered them to be handed over to Kadyrkhan. Kadyrkhan also brought a precious stone with him. But he forgot to take it with him, fearing an attack. When he returned, he remembered and sent an apology to Mahmud Ghaznavi through his relatives. The next day, Sultan Mahmud ordered the construction of a large tent of golden silk and prepare for the feast. He sends an envoy and invites Kadyrkhan. When Kadyrkhan arrives, Mahmud orders the table to be decorated as best as possible and eats with him. When the party is over, they go to the party. The banquet hall was planted with fragrant greenery, ancient and sweet fruits, precious stones of different colors, gold, crystal vessels, beautiful mirrors and other unique items, which Kadyrkhan was amazed to see. They sat for a while. They got up after listening to music. By order of Mahmud Kadyrkhan, gold and silver jewelry, precious stones, wonders of Baghdad, original fabrics, precious weapons, thoroughbred horses and a saddle made of gold and a saddle adorned with precious stones, a saddle adorned with ten elephants and precious stones, a camel

chair with decorations and a camel throne adorned with golden belts and silver bells, golden silk chairs, precious Armenian carpets, fabrics, wolf skins, embroidered tents, pink-colored Tabaristan sandals, Indian ponies, a barn, wild donkeys, skins of barbarian tigers, hunting dogs, vultures and eagles. Then Amir Mahmud respectfully released Kadyrkhan. When Kadyrkhan returns to his residence, he is amazed by the gifts he has received. In order not to be embarrassed, he presents Mahmud with the famous objects of Turkestan - golden horses, golden belts and faithful Turkish slaves, falcons and falcons, various precious furs, Chinese silk and so on. After that, both rulers are satisfied with the meeting and go back [12].

In 1030, Mahmud of Ghazni died. He will be replaced by his son Sultan Masud. The reign of Masud Ghaznavid was difficult for the Ghaznavid state. Internal strife, on the one hand, and confrontations with the nomadic Seljuks and Karakhanids, on the other, undermined the status of this state. In particular, there was a fierce rivalry between the military leaders who served under Mahmud Ghaznavi and commanders loyal to Sultan Masud. As a result of this rivalry, at the instigation of the Mahmuds, two of the most trusted generals of Masud Ghazni, Aryaruq Hajib, a Ghaznavid commander in India, and Asig-tegin al-Ghazi, a Khorasan soldier, were dismissed at the instigation of the Mahmuds. Aryaruq Hajib was killed in Ghur. Al-Ghazi, on the other hand, was aware of the conspiracy and on Monday after the night prayer he took gold, silver and clothes from his treasury and fled from Balkh on the ninth day of the month before Rabiul 422, (March 9, 1031 AD) without informing to the sultan. Having agreed with their comrades, they decide to go to Movarounnahr. They reach Macedonia on the opposite side of

Termez via Siyahgird. They found a boat to swim across Jaihun. There was no wind. They crossed the river early in the morning. But suddenly al-Ghazi changed his mind. In his opinion, walking on the land of Alitegin, the enemy of Mahmud Gaznevi, was tantamount to shame. Therefore, he crosses the river again and crosses to the left bank of the Jaihun. Having performed the morning prayer, he went to the Khorezmshah through the caliph and asked him to intercede. At this time, the Sultan's troops are looking for them. Due to the strong wind on the shore, it was impossible to cross the river in boats. There was a fierce battle on the shore. Only thanks to the intervention of Abdus, General Masud Ghazni, the troops of the Sultan stopped the battle. Al-Ghazi was taken to Balkh, where the Sultan's palace was located. From there it is sent to India [13].

Main part. Having reassured the two nobles, Sultan Masud, following the tradition left by his father, went to Termez to hunt [14]. According to the testimony of Abulfazl Baykhaki, he left Balkh with his family on April 19 at the end of the month of Rabi Street 422 (April 15, 1031) on Thursday. Having reached the isthmus of Jaihun, the emir settled here. The banquet began and continued for three days. On the fourth day he went hunting. They hunted many animals. He personally killed four lions. When the hunt was over, the emir dined and went to drink May. After drinking all day, he went to the tent and sat out all night. The next day he went to the banks of the Jaihun River. Ships were brought in this direction. The fort was equipped with a variety of weapons. To greet, many foot soldiers gathered on the other side of Jaihun and stopped. The emir himself boarded one ship, and the nomads, musicians and slaves boarded the other and sailed to the fortress. At that time

Kutlug was a slave of Sobuktegin. He was a famous and respected person. Camp warden and all army commanders kissed the ground and gave gifts. Pedestrians also drowned, and trumpets and drums sounded in the castle, noise rose. According to the tradition of the treasurers, hospitality was offered from gifts: hunting for wild birds, spicy vinegar-oil dishes, fish, marinades and thin breads. Amir liked it very much. He sat down and began to eat. May turned around. Musicians began to play on the ships, and Termez musicians began to play on the shore. Dancers, drummers, three hundred people in all began to play and dance. So what I saw in Termez, I saw less in other places. The work was done to such an extent that no one even knew about it. At that moment, five horsemen arrived. Two were from Kusdar, Amir Yusuf, son of Nosiriddin, and three from Yaruk Tugmus, a pilgrim. They brought victory in Mecca and the news that Jesus son of Madan had been killed. When this was reported to the emir, they were given a boat and messengers were brought to the emir, and when the emir arrived on the ship, they bowed and handed over the letter. Abu Nasr Mishkan took the letter and read it aloud. He was on the ship of the nobility. The Emir was beside himself with joy; "Your city has always been a blessing from God to our kingdom, and today we consider it an even greater blessing because such great good news came and a large estate was acquired," he said. All men and women, including the inhabitants of the fortress, who were standing on the roof, kissed the ground. And then suddenly there was a loud noise. Then he turned to the amir and the chairman of Termez and said: Baro should be distributed in such a way that the distribution is the same for everyone. Fifty thousand dirhams from the treasury to distribute to the soldiers of the fortress

and five thousand dirhams to these musicians and dancers as a reward. "We will do so," replied the factor and the chairman. It was also rumored that the reigning sultan issued three such orders. Honorable people and common people blessed him. Then the emir looked at the pole and said: "Take all the fragments of the citadel and go with me to the camp. So that we can give you a ton and rewards according to the existing tradition. Tomorrow we will go to Balkh." The ships sailed. At noon they arrived at the army barracks, and the emir of May went to drink. Termez Camp warden and army commanders arrived. The great Hajj Bilga Tegin touched them and seated them in front of him, and through his deputy Tahir Kandu informed Abu Sahl Zavzani, who was drinking with the Sultan, that they had arrived. When Abu Sahl reported, the amir turned to him and said: "Go to the treasury and tell the treasurers and nobles to distribute the robes embroidered with gold given to them according to the list, and bring the awarded ones to us". The Camp warden and army commanders dressed in gold-embroidered robes and entered the Emir's reception room. The emir ordered to seat the Pole Kutlug, who was awarded a robe embroidered with gold, as well as Abul Hasan and Abu Nasr, who had golden clothes, and the rest to stand up. They poured them cups of wine, they drank and bowed. Amir told them: "Go back, be vigilant and prudent, and our generosity will always be with you." "Thank you," they said, kissing the ground and returned to their castles. The next day, Friday, three days before the end of the month of Rabi al-akhir (April 23, 1031), the emir went to Balkh and then to the treasury [15].

On December 11, 1031, Fakih Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Muhammad as-Suleimani at-Tusi arrived in Balkh as an ambassador from Baghdad. He announces the death of caliph Qadir

al-Billah and the appointment of Abu Ja'far al-Qa'im as caliph. During negotiations with the ambassador Sultan Masud from the caliph in Khorasan, Khorezm, Nimroz, Zabulistan, throughout India and Sind, Chaganian, Khuttalion, Kubodiyani, Termez, Kusdar, Mekron, Valistan, Kikanaen, Ray, Jibal, in the lands of Isfahan to Khulvan, there were such conditions were set as the issuance of the title of governor of Gurgan and Tabaristan, as well as not to correspond with the khans of Turkestan without the permission of the treasury, not to give any titles, not to give gifts [16].

In September 1034, Masud Ghaznavi began to receive disturbing messages from Khorasan. According to him, the Turkmens secretly received assistance from the Karakhanid Alitegin, and it was reported that Khorezmshah Harun ibn Altyntash also secretly agreed with Alitegin and wanted to go from Khorezm to Marv, and Alitegin to Termez. Хабар анча асосли эди. The message was well founded. So the emir went to Sarakhs. Bektegin, a military leader who served as the overseer of the Termez camp, died in the summer of 1034 in a battle with nomadic Turkmens. A strong detachment of Turkmens invaded Termez. Looting was committed in Kubodian and many cattle were taken away. Bektegin gathered his people and defeated them. Bektegin was seriously wounded during the pursuit of the surviving Turkmen. Soon he dies. Hearing this news, the Turkmen launched a new attack. Since there is no strong commander left in Tokharistan, Amir Masud appoints Ali Abdullah Guzmanon as commander of the Tokharistan army [17].

Alitegin, the ruler of Movarunnahr, died in 1035, when Sultan Masud was in Ghazna. Considering that his sons Yusuf and Harun might attack Khorasan, Masud Ghaznavi ordered the

Termez camp overseer Qutlug and the commanders Abu Nasr and Abul Hassan to fortify the city, and the army commander Ali to protect the province of Balkh. In order to prevent the war, the sultan sent a letter of condolences and congratulations to Bukhara, the son of Alitegin, and gave him the title of al-Amirul fadilul valad (supreme emir). Nevertheless, he entered into an agreement with the rebellious emir of Khorezm, Harun. Harun decided to attack the sons of Marv and Alitegin in Chaganian and Termez, and from there to Kubodian and Andhud, in order to join Harun. After that, the sons of Alitegin plundered Chaganian. The ruler of Chaganian Abul Qasim (son-in-law of Amir Masud) fled from them and went to Kumaji. Alitegin's sons came to Termez through Darzangi and plundered Chaganian. Laughter was heard from the castle looking down at them. They sent Avgar to the fortress with three hundred horsemen. They thought that the people in the fortress would surrender as soon as they saw Avgar, and their flag would be raised over the fortress.

The trumpets blew, and the army officer Alitegin Tunush (Kunush) went forward, and the rest followed him. The whole army surrounded the fort and stopped. They attacked the castle several times. But they are tired of not being able to get it. The wives of the Seistanites were outraged by the insults. The defenders of the castle were mostly Seyistanians. Once Avgar, who had a thousand cavalry, attacked the fortress. He stepped forward on foot, with a large shield. Abu Nasr and Abul Hasan turned to the bricklayer and said: "If you overthrow Avgar, we will give you fifty dinars and two sets of clothes from head to toe". The bricklayer prepared five or six maniacal (weight) stones, meditated for a while; then they pulled the stone ropes, and the

stone flew and touched Avgar in the small of the back. Avgar suddenly gave up. At this moment, the one who touched the stone of the five people could not speak. When Avgar fell, a loud cry and noise began in the enemy army. Because he was a big man. His body was taken away. The pride of the allies was crushed, and the bricklayer received clothes and gold.

Soon the sons of Alitegin received news that Aaron had been killed and that Ali, the commander of the army, had arrived in Balkh. After that, they retreated and returned to Samarkand through Darai Okhanin. [18].

In the autumn of 1035, the sons of Alitegin, taking advantage of the fact that the army of Masud fought with the Suljuks, again decided to send troops to Termez and Chaganian. We drove from Samarkand for two or three days. But the emir of Chaganian Abul Qasim Kamanj gathered a large army from the people and Kumaji. The commander of the army, Ali Abdullah, also came to Balkh with a large army and tried to cross Jaihun. After this news, they were forced to turn away. Alitegin's sons then reconciled with Masud Ghaznevi, apologizing for the invasion of Termez and Chaganian [19].

Results and Discussions. Having reconciled with the sons of Alitegin, Masud Gaznevi came to Termez in the spring of 1036 to rest. Here he returns to Balkh after a lion hunt.

In the summer of 1038, the Elakhan of Movarounnahr Boritegin invaded Khuttalan with the help of the Kumaji and Kanzhin Turks. Hearing this, Masud Ghaznavi ordered Mahmud's cousin Bektegin to build a bridge across the Jaihun. Massoud gave the post of chief of staff of Termez to Bektegin. The former commander-in-chief of Sobuktegin was Kutlug. Bektegin received an order to build a bridge across the Jaihun on the eighth day of the month

of Rabiulavval. After all, the march was about to begin. There was an island between the two bridges. The bridge was so strong and powerful that its ships and equipment were preserved from the time of Mahmud Ghazni. Bektegin puts guards on both sides to guard the bridge.

Amir Masud went to Termez on December 19, 1038. He crossed the bridge and landed in the square in front of the castle. On Thursday, December 23, he left Termez for Chaganian and arrived there on December 30. On the third day of the month of Rabiulokhir (January 2, 1039), he set out on Wednesday and went to Shuman. It snowed incessantly. The soldiers caught a bad cold. On January 8, he received a message that a strong Seljuk army was coming from Serakhs to Guzgan, trying to break the bridge in Jaihun across Andhud. On January 11, Amir Masud hurried to Termez and crossed the river. Buritegin occupied the valley when he left Schuman. Taking advantage of the situation, he attacks Massoud's luggage and takes his camels and horses. He will arrive in Termez on January 25. Beck was with him. His sergeants and other servants took all necessary measures to protect the fort. The ruler praises them and puts a golden robe on them. On January 27, he will leave Termez for Balkh [20].

In the late 1930s, a new political force emerged in the history of Movarounnahr and Khorasan - the Seljuks. They conquered most of Khorasan in 1039-1040 and posed a serious threat to Ghaznavid rule. To put an end to the rule of the Seljuks in Khorasan, Masud Ghazni set out with a large army. In several skirmishes, Masood wins. But on May 23, 1040, on the 8th day of the month of Ramadan, a decisive battle took place in Dandanakon. The battle ends with the victory of the Seljuks. All Khorasan falls into the hands of the Seljuks. As the pressure of the Seljuks on

Balkh increased, Masud sent a strong army there, led by Altintash. Knowing this, the Seljuk David attacks him. Altintash barely escaped and joined Amirak Baikhaki. Amirak Baikhaki returns to David Sarakhs as a result of a fierce battle with the Seljuks. According to the content of the letter sent by Masud Ghazni, Amirak Baykhaki ordered him to defend Balkh well, and Altyntasha with his surviving soldiers to reach Termez. The same letter was sent to Bektegin in Termez [21].

Sultan Masud sends a large army to drive out the Yabgu Seljuks stationed in Herat. The army drove the Seljuks out of Herat. He also sends his son Maudud to help the army. But as a result of a conspiracy in 1041, Masud Ghaznavi was killed. As Maudud approaches, David attacks him and forces him to retreat. In the end, the ruler of Balkh Altintash surrendered to David, handed over the city to him and entered his service [22].

After Masud of Ghazni, his son Maudud ascended the throne. According to Baykhaki, Abul Hasan Ahmad ibn Muhammad (nicknamed Amirak Baikhaki) defended the fortress of Termez from the Seljuks for 15 years. After the transfer of the castle, he refused to serve them and went to the treasury, where he died in 1056. According to V. V. Bartold, Amirak Baikhaki left Termez before 1048 [23]. According to numismatic data, the coins were minted by Mavdud in Termez in 1041-1042. Coins were minted in neighboring Chaganian in 1042-43 under the name of Mavdud, and in 1043-1044 under the name of the Seljuk Chaghribek David [24].

Sadriddin al-Husseini's report sheds light on this issue. He writes that when Malik David fell ill with yellow fever, Sultan Maudud took advantage of the situation and in 1044 sent an

army to Khorasan. David appoints his son Alp-Arslan as his successor. Alp-Arslan crushes the treasurers and captures many captives and booty. When David recovers, the climber, together with the Lion, goes to Termez. The pole of the Termez fortress was Sheikh ul-Katib al-Baykhaki. Malik David writes to him: "Do not count on the help of the sultans of the treasury. Memories of their reign in Khorasan have disappeared, and traces of them have disappeared". Then Amirak al-Baykhaki, realizing that there would be no help from the Ghaznavids, left the fort and handed over his house and property in Bayhak to his minister Abu Ali ibn Shazan, and he went to Ghazna. David appoints Alp-Arslan as governor of Balkh, Tokharistan, Termez, Kubodiyon, Vakht and Valvalij. To help him, the minister attaches Abu Ali ibn Shazan. The Minister duly restored these provinces. As his death approached, the sultan asked Alp-Arslan to transfer the ministerial post to Nizam ul-mulk [25]. From this we can conclude that the power of the Seljuks was established in Termez in 1043-44.

Conclusion. The struggle between the Seljuks and the Ghaznavids ended only in 451 (1059-1060). Chaghribek David of the Seljuks and Sultan Ibrahim ibn Masud of the Ghaznavids concluded a peace treaty. According to him, everyone was going to dominate the territory he occupied. All Khorasan, Tokharistan, Termez, Khuttalan and Chaghanian fell into the hands of the Seljuks.

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