

Ethno-political Processes in V-VIII Centuries in Uzbekistan

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Abstract--- *This article analyzes the ethno political processes that took place in the V-VIII centuries on the territory of Uzbekistan. It is known that in the periods under study it is impossible to limit itself only to the territory of Uzbekistan. For this reason, the author focuses mainly on ethno-political processes in Central Asia. In particular, some processes in the decline of the Kushan and Kangh states, the Huns, the Kidarites, and the Khionites (Chionites) were analyzed, mainly focused on the ethno-political processes in the Turkish khanate. According to the author, this period is still vital subject for researches. Because, there are great shortcomings in the sources and literature of this period.*

Keywords--- *V-VIII centuries, Central Asia, Proto-Turk, Turkish Khanate, Sagdians, Ethnocentric Processes.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The first medieval stage of the history of Uzbekistan and Central Asia (the first half of the V-VIII century) is essential with its historical processes. By the III-IV centuries, Kushan and Kang states were declined and replaced by the states with politically independent and local administration (Afriges (Old Kharazmkhans dynasty), Chach and Fergana) and state associations (Sagdian and Tokharistan Confederations). In their formation, the socio-political and ethnographic processes experienced in the region play an important role. Particularly, the specific syncretic rapprochement of the two largest ethnic groups: representatives of the family of the Indo-European languages of the family of Sagdians, Khorazmians, the Bactarians and Altai languages - the Turks have reinforced. The Association of Proto-Turk tribes began to occupy a leading position in the region under the name "Turkish". Consequently, this phenomenon has improved ethno cultural processes. From Marv to the Chinese wall, a symbiosis of various Ethnos, including Turkic and Sagdian components, took place. The political stability and economic development of these new types of states paved the way for the formation of local people.

Early Middle Ages as a new historical period is an important stage, in the history of the Uzbek people and its statehood, and has not yet been fully investigated in the scientific literature. An in-depth study of this period, thorough analysis and assessment of events will also help to find solutions to such problematic issues as a territorial and ethnic origin that arose at the beginning of the 21st century.

II. THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

It is known that on the eve of the establishment of the Turkish Khanate, the population of Central Asia was formed by settled farmers who were under the rule of the Hephthalites (or Ephthalites), mainly engaged in stability in the oases, as well as nomads and semi-nomads engaged in livestock production in the steppes and deserts. While the north-eastern parts of the region (now Kazakhstan), the skirts of Altai and Tian-Shan, the predominant nomadic way of life in Mongolia and northern China, in the south-western parts of the region, mainly in the regions of

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Sharjah - Turkistan, the Amudarya-Syrdarya range, northern India, Afghanistan, Khorazm, there are ostracized ostracism, most of the population lived in cities and villages and in the. In both parts of the region there were fertile river basins, as well as steppes and deserts, one of which was a church that constantly attracted the inhabitants of the settled population, and in the other were settlements where the nomadic population from ancient times moved by their cattle.[1] Notably, the presence of such rivers as Ili, Irtysh, Chu, and Talas in the predominant north-eastern regions of the nomadic environment of this region has created conditions for the residence of both the former and more active population along with the settlers; Eastern Turkestan, the Amudarya-Syrdarya range and the presence of deserts along with some large steppes in Khorasan, and the presence of slopes in the foothills of The Hindu Kush constituted the basis for the establishment of nomadic herdsmen in part of the population of these lands.

During this period, in the north-eastern parts of Central Asia, there were mainly People belonging to the Altai family of languages, most of them Turkic Ethnos and, in part, the ancestors of Mongols. The Union of *Tele* tribes, which united about 50 tribes among them, was the largest. Both had their own permanent residence in certain regions, even moved constantly. A considerable part of the population of the south-west part of this region was occupied by the Eastern-Iranian speaking people: the Sagdians, the Khorezms, the Bactrians, and the Khotan-Saks. Part of the population of Eastern-Turkestan, more precisely, in the south-eastern part of the Tian-Shan Mountains, was one of the ancient Indo-European people - the *tokhors*, forming a majority, and intertwined ethno culturally with their close neighbors - Turkic Ethnos. Turfan called the "four Tokhor land", where a large part of the city's population in oasis rulers such as Karashahar and Kuchewere the tyrannical ethnos.[2] The process of population intervention developed rapidly in the territory of today's Uzbekistan as a result of the influence of natural conditions in various regions of that region.

Particularly, during this period, there were dozens of small cities in the Syrdarya river basins and mainly inhabited by Turks and Sagdians.[3] This is evidenced by the information in the Chinese and Byzantine sources of that period, as well as their Turk and Sagdian or Turk-Sagdian based place names.[4] Although a large part of these cities and settlements was established during the Turkish khanate, the remaining part was also known as large settlements until the khanate was established. Based on the information of the ambassadors of Byzantium who visited the Khanate in the first decades of the establishment of the Turkish Khanate, it becomes clear that the main part of the population of the cities in this region was made up by the Turks. It is clear from the memoirs of the Chinese monk Xuanzang (30-ies of the VII century) who traveled along the route of the Zhetysu, Taroz, Isfijab, and Chach, and the tourist Hoy Chao (726 y.) traveling to the south, addresses the majority of the population in this area consisted of the Turks and the Sagdians [5]. This is also evidenced by the information in the work "Hududul-olam", created during the Arab period. In the novel, the cities - Shallots, Navas, Shulgin, Trancas, Tacones, Francas, Miranchuk, and Navikas are mentioned specifically where the Turk and Sagdian people live [6]. Hence, in the northern regions of Uzbekistan, the intervention of the Turks and Sagdians was active. However, what extent do ethno cultural processes occur in the Central and southern regions of Uzbekistan in this period? It is worth to mention that in these two regions of Uzbekistan, ethno cultural processes do not occur to a lesser extent than in the North. Indeed, during the era of the Kushans, and the Xionites, that is, until the entry of the Hephthalites, a large part of the Turks entered the territory of Uzbekistan and had already begun the process of intervention with the local

population. The penetration of Hephthalites and Turkish will lead to further aggravation of this process. These events are clearly seen in the Persian and Arabic sources, which shed light on the processes taking place in the Sagdian script, although it was created later.

For example, looking at the ethnic composition of the population of Bukhara in the V-VIII centuries, it is mentioned in "Hududul-olam" that Bukhara is a large and prosperous, while Poykent is a rich city [7]. According to information given by A. Askarov as a result of archaeological investigations, properties 22 subordinate to Bukhara, and 15 of them were within the defensive wall of the Bukhara Oasis, while 7 were outside. Tavovis, lower Kharkana, Hitfar, Kokushtivon, upper Samjon, lower Samjon, upper Faraviz, lower Faraviz, Zar, Fargidat, Farob, and Poykent etc., are obedient [8] to the capital and Turks residing at these addresses have significant among the population. For example, on the surface of the copper coin of the IV-V centuries of Bukhara estate, the name "Avsar Hukmdor (ruler)" or "Chavandoz Hukmdor (horseman ruler)" is inscribed.[9] So, the Governors of Bukhara were Turkish. The information in Narshakhi's work "History of Bukhara" also confirms this. When the Turkish Prince Abruy oppressed the people, rich merchants and peasants left their lands, and built a city near "Turkistan and Taraz" and called "Hamuket" named after one of their leaders Hamuk. People of Bukhara asks for help from Karachurin, Turkish Yabgi-Khakani Istemiugli Biyogu, (great yabgi). Yabgi-khoqon sends his son El-Arslan (Sheri Kishvar) to take control in the Bukhara Oasis. He executed Abruy and, with his father's consent, took Bukhara under his jurisdiction. El-Arslan (Sherry Kishvar) sends a man to the Hamuket and returns his people who have gone from Bukhara. "Everyone who returns from the Hamuket will be one of his close people of Amir" [10], he gives the command. Analyzing the events, Abruy, Turk prince moves to Bukhara with his relatives under Chinese pressure. Interestingly, those who went to the Hamuket (Turkistan, Taraz) will settle there without difficulty, they will not all return even after the Abruy insurrection is suppressed. It remains to say that El-Arslon and those who came with him wants a desire to stay on Bukhara and Karachrin gives permission to this. So that long-term relations between the Turks and the Sagdians have brought about similarities in their way of lifestyle. As a result, not only the settlement of turkeys occurred, but also the processes of Turkification of the Sagdians emerged. Mahkmud Koshghari says: "the Balasaguns speak Sagdian and Turkish. The people of the cities of Taraz and Madinat al-Bayza (Sayram) also spoke Sagdian and Turkish. They were Turks, (the Sagdians) from Sagdia between Samarkand and Bukhara", [11] he mentioned. Although this event took place in the X-XI centuries, as a result of the assimilation process, it once again confirms the above points. This situation occurs not only in Bukhara, but also in other local authorities in the same situation. A.Otakhodzhaev: from 600 to 760 years listed eight rulers who governed the cache property, among them were local Sagdians and Turks. Specifically, The governor of the Khuzar property in the Kesh region was from the Subugra Turks,[12] - provides information. The intensification of the processes in this case is most strikingly noticeable along the mountain streams. For example, in the works of the archaeologist F. Toshboev, discovered in the III-VIII centuries BC on the territory of modern Turkey, the zaroastr burial ground is the oldest surviving preserved monument.[13]

In general, the process of intervention of people in the south and central regions of today's Uzbekistan will be completed from the end of the V century. Certainly, this will not be affected by the political process at that time. For instance, the first Turkish state, formed in the middle of the VI century - the first Turkish Khanate was the result of

political processes taking place in the region. The first Turkish Khanate (552-603)[14] took an important role in the formation of the state nuclear relations between the Turks and the representatives of the settled culture of the Sogdians. In addition, sedentary culture in the Central Asian oases was introduced earlier than in the steppe and desert regions of this region. This was largely due to both water reserves and climate. But the natural conditions did not prevent the creation of a single historical and cultural space in the region of settled and nomads and determined the place of Turk-Sogdian relations in the early Middle Ages. In this regard to remember in Central Asia, at the stage of the transition from antiquity to the Middle Ages, a high level of civilization arose as a result of the symbiosis of Turkic and Eastern Iranian-speaking ethnoses in the region.

The economic life of the nomadic population of Central Asia, mainly specializing in the cultivation of livestock products, they could not provide themselves with agricultural and handicraft products. This was explained by the climatic conditions, the slowness of the cultivation process; the urban culture is not high. However, the minerals in the area where they lived allowed the nomadic Turkic tribes to master technologies such as mining them, separating metals from ores, and processing them.[15] As a result, they became leaders in metalworking technology, especially iron, which they later brought to Central Asia as well.

The needs of Central Asian tribes for agricultural and handicraft products were initially met at the expense of neighboring China, either as a result of peaceful or military marches. But they, unlike the Huns, from the beginning of BC themselves also engaged in farming, crafting, adding heads to the work of urban planning. The Sogdians living in the Silk Road settlements were their close partners. While the Turks and the Sogdians were united by a common interest, China followed the path of either partnership or rivalry with them.

Since the VI century, the Turks have united and made fruitful use not only of the military, but also of the diplomatic method in the seizure of other territories. The diplomacy of Sogdians came handy in this mission. The diplomatic ability of the Sogdians in this regard was not overlooked from the point of view of the newly formed Turkish state rulers. The original bukharian, who was a supporter of the independent policy of the Turks, Annapanto (Nakhband), one of the Sogdians living in Gansu, went to the palace of the Chinese emperor in 544 year as the ambassador of the Turks. After the establishment of the Khanate, the closest colleague of DulanKhakan (Tonga Turon) (588-599 / 600), Su An-tze from Bukhara, who left sign in the history as a leading adviser to the khakan and a serious opponent of the Chinese policy towards the Turks. Shi-Shi Hussein from Chach, who served in the palace of Shibi (Sivar) Khakan (609-619), was one of those who called on the Eastern TurkKhakan not to side with China.[16]

One of the Turkic inscriptions is quoted in "Tonyukuk", which says thatKhakans were the hero, the advisers were wise." [17] As though the Sogdians were interested in the emergence of the Turkish Khanates as a state that would prevail over China in the region and the capture of the geopolitical situation in the region, as well as being a partner and ally with the close Turks in partnership. For the Turks, too, the political alliance and economic partnership of the Sogdians were more important.

It is precisely this environment that prompted the Turkish captains to form a new independent state, and in 552 year between the Bumin army and the Avarsthere was a battle in the present-day Heibei province outside the Great

Wall of China. The defeated Avar Khan killed himself. At the same time, the basis of the independent Turkish Khanate was founded. The Turkish Khanate itself was deified and referred to as the "Blue Turkish Khanate".^[18]

The victory over the Avars increased the political reputation of the Turkish Khanate in the region. Consequently, the Chinese kings tried to strengthen their relations with the Turkish khakan through family marriage. Particularly, in 551 year, when Bumin Khan married the Queen of Western Wei state Chan Lunga, in 558 year Muhan Khan extended his daughter Ashina to the ruler of Northern Zhou Min-Di. Also, Zhou and Tsuy countries sent their queen as a concubine to the Turkish Khakans.^[19]

Muhan Khakan preserved a careful and hardline policy towards China. He kept good relation with Northern Dji dynasty (550-577), took incidence to Northern Zhou (557-581). Sometimes it was also on the contrary. In particular, MuhanKhakan led the war against the Northern Dji in 562-564 year in alliance with the Northern Zhou. "North Zhou dynasty Chronicle. In the section" tales about the Turks", Northern Zhou, in turn, sent to the Turks 100 thousand pieces of silk fabric, which gave great commercial benefits to the Turks (including the Sagdians) operating in its capital, Chanan.^[20]

While Mukhan Khakan was active in the east and north, Bumin's brother Istami Yabgu conducted military operations in the west. He overcame the Uyghurs and the Zhetysu reached the borders of Central Asia. In 555 he set out for the Western Sea (Aral Sea) and followed in the footsteps of the Avars to the Black Sea coast. The Cimmerians occupied the Bosphor. During the reigns of Mukhan and Istami, the Khanate took control of lands from the Korean Peninsula to the Black Sea. In terms of the power of the Khanate, the two empires of its time were equal to Iran and Byzantium.

In 574, Taspar Khakan came to the throne. Due to his successful marches, his stable policy of economic and social development, he united the kingdom of different tribes and people under his control. In 581, when Taspar Khakan died, the Northern Zhou Dynasty in China was replaced by the Sui Dynasty (581-618). After Taspar, conflicts and dissensions emerged in the Khanate. The beginning of the struggle for the throne between the sons of Taspar and Muhan Khans was perfect moment for Emperor Wendy Di. According to the plan of Commander Zhang Sunshin, "the unity and strength of the Turks had to be undermined... then wait for the time to attack them, and end the state". Under this plan, China began to send gifts to distant kings and attack those near them.^[21]

Conflicts among Turks did not leave the Sagdians apathetic. They tried to maintain peace, stability, and harmony in the kingdom. With this purpose, Sagdians diplomacy began to call on the Turks to form an alliance and not to fall into the trap of Chinese rulers. But the "naive and trustworthy Turks" could not prevent the Chinese rulers from falling into the trap of the Khanate.

Nivar Khakan came to throne in 581 year. He ruled country in the name of Ishbar until 587/588 years. According to the Bugut Monument, Mukhan Khakan's younger brother Nivar Taspar gained a great deal of experience in governing the eastern part of the country under the name of the little Khakan Nyetu Erfukhan.^[22] When he succeeded in the struggle for the throne with Mukhan Khan's son, nephew Apa, he came to the throne with the name of El Kutluk SadbagIsbar. But the defeat of the Apa and conflict among Turks gave advantage to the Chinese Emperor Wen-Di - Yan Jiang. He further consolidated the Chinese wall and gathered a large army. From this period,

political degradation intensified in the first Turkish Khanate. The restoration of the "Bugut monument" also dates back to the Nivar Khakan period (572-581 y.). Therefore, the Chronicle of inscription began with the period of Nivar Khakan.

The historical figure and statesman who built the monument, Mahan Tegin, was close not only to Mukhan Khakan, but also to Taspar Khakan. Because Mahan was the father of Tegin Taspar. Chinese sources do not give information about Mukhan Khakan after 569 years. They state that in 573 Tobo-kehan-Taspar was the owner of the throne. So, during this period, Mahan ruled the Khanate as a paternal father. A comparison of the texts B 1 and B 2 of the inscription shows that Mahan Tegin was an aide and sympathizer of Taspar Khakan. The fact that the monument to Bugut was restored in honor of Mahan Tegin defines the place of this person in the Khanate.

According to A. Otakhodjaev, the script of monument written in Sagdian is of a great importance. This reflects the ethno-cultural processes typical of Central Asia in the example of Turkish-Sagdians relations.[23]

Until the Turkish Khanate was divided into Eastern and Western parts in 603, the Sagdians continued to serve the First Turkic Khanate. In particular, the adviser of Dulan-khakan (588-600) was An (Bukhara) Sui-tze, who called for measures to be taken against the khakan's Chinese aggression. Because the Sagdians have long been interested in the Turkish Khanate's independent policy and leadership in the region. Therefore, they opposed China's interference in the internal affairs of the Khanate. However, the Turkish Khanate fell into the trap of the Sui dynasty for 20 years, from the Sivar (581-587) and Chorbuga (587-588) khans to the Tonga Turan period (588-600). As a result, in 603, the single Turkish Khanate split into two independent Eastern and Western parts.[24]

All the forces of the Turks were able to unite in the East around the Ishbara Khakan and in the West the heir of his desire, Tardu Bokakhakons (576-587). Tardu Bogadesire to strengthen the state, and occupied territories. During this period, he intervened in disputes in the East, supported Khakans. After the deaths of three of the four contenders in the struggles, Tardu Boca declared himself the ruler of the eastern Turks as well (587-603)[25]. But this also could not guarantee the stability of the single Turkish Khanates.

In 603, the first Turkish Khanate, which was powerful and leading in the region, split due to conflicts and "short-sightedness." Nevertheless, the Eastern Turkish Khanate was able to restore itself. After the death of Kimin Tora in 609, his eldest son Sivar (Nivar / Zivar in the monument of Bugut - A.O.) by the time of the Khakan (609-619) had increased the number of the army of this state to almost one million. It was a great force capable of acting against the Sui Empire. In 618, the Sui dynasty in China was replaced by the Tang dynasty. Since his first emperor, Li Yuan (618-629), was assisted in the conquest of Chan'an by the Sivar Khan, Emperor Li Yuan considered himself a vassal of the Sivar Khan in the early years. But after Sivar Khakan died in 619 and Chuluk Khakan took the throne, Queen Ye Chin Tan poisoned and killed Chuluk Khakan in 621 on the orders of the rulers. The Koro Khakan (Kolokexan) (621-630), who came to the throne of the Eastern Khanate, marched on China in 622 with an army of several hundred thousand and conquered China. Emperor Li Yuan succeeded in concluding a peace treaty through his ambassador.

This agreement did not stop the Korokhakan. In 626 years he occupied territories from Chan'an to 40 sarjin remote areas. The new emperor Lee Shimin saved the capital from the gift-greetings. At the same time, he began to

look for ways to fight the Turks. Famine in 627 year caused internal disputes and intrigues in the Khanate. To suppress the insurrection of the Uyghurs, in 628 years, a hundred thousand troops were sent to the son of Sivar, the Tori and the son of the Korokhakan, Yogo (Yukok) Shad. But this army was defeated by the armies of the Uyghur ruler Paso. The sirtardush chain of Uyghurs and Teles has established the loyalty of seyanto – Sirtardush Khanates and was recognized by the Empire of Tan.[26] This new Khanates was active within 628 - 646 years.

In 629-630 years, the Tan Empire seriously aimed to collapse the Eastern Turk Empire. Emperor Tan Szang (626-649) caused internal conflict among Turks. The fact that the Zhishi Sili, Ashina Sher and Sibi Heli, who were from the Turks, went to the Chinese side, was a big loss for the Turks. Against the eastern Turks, one hundred thousand troops were sent under the command of Lee Jin, and in the Battle of Chagai in November 629 year, the Korokhakan was defeated. One of the Turkish captains, Ashina Sunish, arrested Korokhakan and handed it over to Lee Jin. Korakhan was brought to Channan, where he died in 634 year. This betrayal cost much the Turks. From 630 years to 682 years, Eastern Turkish Khanate became a Chinese dependent.[27]

In 630, when the Eastern Turks came under Chinese rule, five thousand people from Sughd were taken to the territory of the Khanate under the leadership of Kan Su-mi from Samarkand and AnTu-khan from Bukhara. Perhaps this force came to the aid of the eastern Turks. Because AnTu-khan's father, An U-xuan, was serving in the palace of the Eastern Turk Khakan at that time and had the title of Eltabar. Sometimes, the Chinese considered the Sagdians as a tribe among the Turks. This proves that in the early Middle Ages the Sagdians became an integral part not only of the rulers but of the entire Turkic nation. This is probably why, at a time when China's aggression against the eastern Turks was intensifying, the arrival of Sagdian forces under the leadership of Kan Su-mi and AnTu-khan was more political than economic. At this time, the Turks needed comprehensive support from the Sagdians. The Turkish-Sugd alliance was accounted for in an important situation. The Sagdians might probably have sent this group, being aware of the crisis in the Eastern Turkish Khanate. It is no coincidence that the Chinese called the Sagdians a "driving force for the Turks."

Thousands of Sagdians were taken captive to China as a result of the decline that began with the defeat of the Eastern Turkic Khakan - Kara Khakan in 630. They were mainly farmers, artisans, and merchants. On this side of the Great Wall of China, the Sagdians of Ordos were forced to pay tribute by delivering cloth to the Tang Palace. In 650, a revolt led by Chobi, one of the "little khans" who renounced Chinese free-loading, alerted the Chinese. About this period in the 9-10 lines of the Kultegin agreement: "Turkish citizen, all the people said: I was a nation with the state, where is my state now? To whom do I occupy the state? - it's der. I was a Khakan nation, where is my Khakan? Which Khan do I spend my labor, my strength? – pledged. Said these words and become dependent on Tabgach Khakan. As opposed to not being able to manage and restore himself, he surrendered again. "About the use of the Turkish troops of the Chinese emperors in their own interests in the 8th row of the kultegin treaty: "fifty years spent Labor, power. To the East - the sun rising side (North Korea) has carried out troops against the Khakan. To the West - the Iron Gate was drawn by an army. Conquered their state and their government for Tabgach Khan"[28] he said. These lines prove that the Turks fell into the complication of the Chinese and were in a difficult situation.

The captives were taken to the other side of the Chinese wall. Part of the non – obedient Turks came to the

territory of the western Turkish Khanate-East Turkestan and Central Asia; other parts came to the eastern Uyghurs. In 639 years, Emperor Lee Shimin appointed Ashina Sirba - Li Sima as a ruler to the eastern Turks. But this "puppet" government was not officially recognized by the Turks. The struggle for independence was led by the little son of Sivar (Chuluk), who, in 630 years, was captured as a prisoner to Channan. The Turks announced Kurshod as a Khakan. However, Kurshod Khakan offered one of his nephews to the heir. In April 639 year, his group tried to enslave the Emperor of Tan Lee Shimin. But when the plan was not fulfilled, Kurshod attacked the palace and decided to enslave the emperor. After the unequal clash, the insurgents were defeated along the banks of the Weihe River. The details of this event are given on page 195 of Sima Guan's Chronicle in Jun Guan's description of the events of the 13th year.^[29]

The Eastern Turks revolted against Chinese slavery in 658. This time, too, Tan and Turkish tele forces struck rebel Ashina Khelu. As a result of long years of struggle, after the reign of Ashina Nezuk (679-680) the eastern Turks began a serious struggle for independence. Ashina's chiefs elected Ashina Nizuk to the throne. But he was killed in a battle with the Chinese. His successor, AshinaInan, was also abducted in 681 by Chinese spies and killed in Channan. The Turks raised an army and made Kutlug a leader. In his advisor, Bilga's "Tonyukuk", the following can be come across: "So that the Turkic nation would exist, my father commended Elterish Kayan while my mother praised Elbilga Qatun. My kayan father went away with his 17000 troops". Being in Chinese prisons and even working in the imperial palace, Tonyukuk was aware of the weaknesses of the Chinese army. As it is stated in the scripts of Tonyukuk, in the army of Kutlug, there were two-parts cavalry and one-part infantry. It was a great Shad who was the leader of 700 soldiers. The number of Kutlug army troops reached 12000. ^[30] In 682 years, the captains raised him to the throne. The battle with China ended with the victory. After the restoration of the eastern Turkish Khanate, Ashina was awarded the title of "Kutlukka Eltarish". Among the Turks, the Sagdians were also involved in this liberation struggle. The above-mentioned Kan Su-mi and An Tu-Khans, led by the sagdian who came into Khanate, and the sagdians who lived in this area for centuries, could not stand nonchalantly to these events. Because the restoration of Khanate in all respects had a positive impact on the economic and political situation in the region.

The participation of the Sagdians in the liberation struggle can also be seen in the fact that in 692, the Eastern Turkic Khanate, Kapoch (Mochjo), used military force to repel the Sagdians inside the Chinese wall and bring back the descendants of the Sagdians after sixty years of captivity. One of the Turkish nobles son-in-law, An Yan-yan was active in returning Sagdian soldiers. This is proof that they are not apathetic to each other's destiny and that Turk-Sagdian relations have gained political significance.^[31]

Some of the Sagdians, who were taken to China, were taken to the service of the Tan Empire and even managed to achieve high positions. The Tomb of a military official named Kan Moji found in the city of Loyang and the written information^[32] found from it indicate the high rank of the Sagdians in the Tan Palace. During the reign of Mochjo-Kapogan Khakan (692-716), who succeeded Eltarish, the Turks again gained the upper hand over the Chinese. Turkish sovereignty was established in northern China. In 716, Kapagan Khakan was killed in an ambush by an ancient tribe of Uyghurs. Kultegin and Mogilyan, the sons of Eltarish, came to the throne of the Eastern Turkic Khanate. They put an end to the disobedience. Kultegin praised his brother Mogilyan as the "Great Khakan"

or Bilga Khakan. Bilga Tonyukuk served at the Bilga Khakan Palace. Kultegin was appointed commander-in-chief.[33] This compromise between the brothers eliminated internal conflicts and increased state power before the enemy. The number of cavalry troops in the Khanate reached 220 thousand in the c of the eastern Turkish Ashina Bilga Kutlug. The Tan Empire was forced to keep 400 thousand troops on its northern border. But this situation did not last long. In the era of Uzmish (742-744) and Bulmish (744-745) [34] khakans, the eastern Turkish Khakan lost their previous power.

Fifty years (552-603) of the first Turkish Khanate led eight governors throughout the region, while the Eastern Turkish Khanate changed 21 governors in its 140-year history (603-745). In the west, the Khanate changed 24 governors from the time of the Yabgu Khakan (552-576) to the time of Ashina OnOq (738-742), and the state lasted 190 years. The first Turkish Khanate, which was once the only one in the 40-ies of the VIII century, and its successors fell from the historical scene of the Eastern and western Turkish Khanate. But the new Turkish States entered the political arena of the region. Attempts by the Sui and Tan dynasties to completely overthrow the Turkish state were in vain. Political and economic relations with its close ally Sagdian and the Sagdians have played an important role in the Turks' leadership in the region for almost two centuries. Turkish-Sagdian relations have shown their importance not only through political, socio-economic interests, but also through the fraternal ties formed over the centuries. For the Turks, the Sagdians have always been a brother, a reliable ally, the most stable partner. A state of Turkish-Sagdian ethno cultural symbiosis, a phenomenon for the early Middle Ages, with a common history and destiny, prevailed.

III. CONCLUSION

Thus, in the second half of the first millennium AD, the Turkish Khanate, founded by the Hephthalites and Ashina dynasties, took its rightful place in world history. In the 5th and 6th centuries, these states emerged as a new political force in the region. The current conditions have intensified migration and integration processes among the various ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan, in particular, Turks and Sagdians. The first Hephthalites and the Turkish Khanate underwent great changes in the organization of their administrative system, domestic and foreign policy, economic development and cultural life, especially with the settled people. It is noteworthy that Sagdia and Sagdians helped them a lot. In particular, Annapanto in the service of Bumin, An Suy-tze in the service of Dulong (Turon), Maniakh in the service of Istemi, etc., has contributed to the development of Turkish statehood. But in 603 the Khanate was divided into two states. This has led to certain changes in the political map of the region. The predominantly sedentary Western Turkic Yabgui focused on relations with Byzantium and Iran. Nevertheless, the Hephthalites and the Turkish Khanates gained control of the Great Silk Road. The services of Sagdian and Turkish diplomats such as Maniakh, Eshil, Tagma Tarkhan are invaluable. Besides, the Turkish Khanate and the subsequent Turkic states effectively influenced the development of various interethnic symbiosis, syncretization of cultures and ethnic assimilations, as well as the formation and development of Turkish statehood, which participated in the historical processes in the region.

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