

SOURCE STUDIES OF THE MANAGEMENT POLICY OF THE SHAIBANI STATE IN BUKHARA DURING THE RULE OF THE UZBEK KHANATES

Imamov Ulug'bek Ismailovich

Master's student of the Historiography and
Source Studies of Samarkand State University
imomovulugbek59@gmail.com

ANNOTATION

Especially in the history of the Uzbek people of Central Asia - the era of the khanates has a special place. In the thousand-year history of the Uzbek people, this period is distinguished not only by its duration, but also by the great events that took place in the social and political life of our people. After the death of Timur, the incessant wars between the Timurid princes led to the disintegration of the powerful state that the master had built with great difficulty. Gradually, a number of states and estates separated from this powerful state. The Turkmens, located in a wide area from Khorezm to Astrobad, were the first to break away from the Timurid state. At the same time, the Ferghana Valley became independent. Also, Hisar and Badakhshan became independent states. As a result, the Timurid state fell not only in Central Asia, but also in Khorasan and Iran. This article reveals the historiography of the management policy of the Shaibani state in Bukhara during the rule of the Uzbek khanates.

Keywords: Shaibani government structure, Dashti Kipchak, Mongolian generation, Ismail Red-headed, Abdullah Khan II, embassy relations, trade and crafts, tax policy, land-property relationship, source studies.

INTRODUCTION

During the Timurid period, such disintegration of the great state of Timur began in the West from the coast of the Black Sea, in the East to the Irtish River and Lake Balkhash, and in the South to the lower reaches of the Syrdarya. He created favorable conditions for the Turkic-speaking nomads, the so-called Uzbeks, who lived in the Kipchak steppes, to attack and conquer the lands of Movaraunnahr. After the death of Dzhoggi, the people of Dashti Kipchak, who were conquered by the Mongols and included in the Dzhoggi ulus, are fighting to establish their own independent dzhojji under one of his sons, Shaybankuli. As a result, in the lands from the east of the



Yayik river to the banks of the Syrdarya, such a land is cultivated. In the 15th century, the nomads who lived in this ulus led by Shayban were called Uzbek. According to the 16th century Khiva historian Abulghazi (1603-1664), most of the Uzbeks, who are mainly engaged in animal husbandry and nomadism, spend the summer in the upper reaches of the Yayik river, and the winter in the lower reaches of the Syrdarya. Apart from the Uzbeks, Kipchaks, Kungyrots, Uyshuns, Naymans and other tribes also lived here, and they were part of the Uzbeks. Establishment of Shaybani rule in Movarounnahr.

MAIN PART

By the 20s of the 15th century, the Shaibani clan (Uzbeks) came to the fore among the Dashti Kipchak clans. The most visible representative of this clan is Abdulhairkhan, the founder of the nomadic Uzbek state, who, unlike Barakkhan, who ruled here before him, took the throne not with the help of outsiders, but a number of Uzbek tribes, such as Nayman, Kungiro, Qiyat, Durman, Uyghur, Uyshun and others. took over with the help of tribes. He created a large state in a very short time and ruled this state himself from 1428 to 1468. As we mentioned above, the Uzbeks of Abdulhayrhan chief were mainly nomadic people engaged in animal husbandry. Therefore, they needed peoples and territories to exchange livestock products for crafts and agricultural products.

In addition, during this period, a large number of nomadic Uzbeks were separated from their pastures and herds as a result of the development of feudal relations, and they needed the lands of Movaraunnahr for their settled life. In addition, the Uzbeks who lived around the rivers and in the foothills began to engage in agriculture. Their lack of farming experience, lack of possibility to increase agricultural land areas by building irrigation facilities, increased the demand and need for new land areas over time. In addition, during this period, as a result of the influx of seiyorites into Indonesian volcanoes, they increase the emission of ash into the atmosphere. As a result, the chances of the sun's rays falling on the earth are reduced. As a result of this, a climatic phenomenon known as the "Little Ice Age" will occur. Syrdarya and Amudarya were frozen from October to the end of April. A sharp drop in air temperature has made not only farming, but even animal husbandry activities extremely difficult in the areas inhabited by Uzbeks.

For this and a number of other reasons, since the time of Abdulhairkhan, the Uzbeks have attacked and occupied Sighnoq, Aqqorgan, Suzoq, Uzgan and other lands in the lower reaches of the Syrdarya. The struggle for the possession of Movaraunnahr



territories by nomadic Uzbeks intensified during the reign of Muhammad Shahbakht Shaibani (1451-1510), the grandson of Abdulkhairkhan. In the second half of the 15th century, the main opponent of the Timurids, who were engaged in mutual struggles in Movaraunnahr, were the Mongols from the north. The Timurid princes, fed up with the continuous plundering attacks on their Movaraunnahr lands, formed an alliance with Shaybani Khan in order to use him in the fight against the Mongols. However, Shaibani Khan often betrayed this alliance, sometimes standing on the side of the Timurids and sometimes on the side of the Mongols. Shaibani Khan unilaterally strengthened the state established by his grandfather Abdulkhairkhan in Dashti Kipchak, set himself the goal of conquering the lands of Movaraunnahr, which his grandfather had planned, and started to implement it.

First of all, in 1480, Shaybani Khan gave a great blow to Kazakh Khan Burunduk Khan. After that, Shaibani Khan occupied the cities of O'tror, Yassi, Siganaq, Turkestan in 1488-1500. After that, he set himself the goal of capturing Samarkand, the capital of the Timurids. When Shaibani Khan first besieged Samarkand in 1499, one of Sultan Ahmad Mirza's sons, Sultan Ali Mirza, ruled here. Shaibani Khan, who found out about his incompetence and weakness in all aspects, did not enter the city of Samarkand and returned to the Kipchak steppe, demanding the cities of Shahrissabz and Karshi. After some time, Shaibani Khan took a little help from Tashkent governor Mahmud Khan and started a new attack on Samarkand. At the same time, Shaibani Khan received news that the troops of Bukhara Governor Muhammad-Baqi Tarkhan were coming to the aid of Sultan Ali Mirza, the ruler of Samarkand. After that, he stopped the siege of Samarkand and turned his main forces against the Bukhara troops, as a result of which Shaibani Khan's troops won the battle (1500) in the Dabusiya fortress (near the present Ziyovuddin station). After that, Shaybani Khan moves towards Bukhara and captures the city after three days of siege.

The news of Shaybani Khan's capture of Bukhara causes confusion among the ruling circles of Samarkand. One group of amirs who were dissatisfied with the ruler of Samarkand, Sultan Ali Mirza, joined the Timurid Babur ruling in Andijan, and the other group sided with Uwais Mirza, the brother of Sultan Ali Mirza, who ruled in Tashkent. The Governor of Samarkand, Sultan Ali Mirza, who is closely monitoring the development of events, finds it necessary to negotiate with Shaibani Khan, and visits him with a group of close people. In this way, Shaibani Khan captured Samarkand for the first time in 1500 without a fight. Sultan Ali executes Mirza and ruthlessly plunders the city.



However, with the help of Khoja Abdulmakarim, one of the prominent representatives of Samarkand priests, Babur soon captured Samarkand and destroyed the forces of the Shaybanites and their supporters who were left in the city. After that, Babur began to pursue Shaibani Khan's troops. However, in April 1501, he retreated to Samarkand after being killed in a battle in the steppe called Sarikol, on the banks of the Zarafshan river. He was besieged here for 4 months, and finally left Samarkand in the second half of 1501 and went to the governor of Tashkent, Mahmud Khan. Shaibani Khan captured Samarkand for the second time and plundered it mercilessly. After Shaibani Khan captured Samarkand, in 1503 he marched towards the upper part of Sirdarya. Here (Governor of Tashkent) Mahmud Khan, Chief Babir faced the combined forces. Having won over them in a fierce battle near Archion. He captured the cities of Tashkent, Shakhruhiya, and Ferghana (1504). After capturing Khorezm and the main cities of Movarunnahr in 1505, Shaybani Khan aimed to conquer Khurasan and the lands belonging to it.

Khurasan Sultan Husain Boykara (Sultan Husain) (1489-1506) wants to fight against Shaibani Khan together with his eldest son Badiuzzaman, governor of Balkh. But this does not give the intended result. On the eve of Muhammad Shaybani Khan's campaign against Herat, the struggle for the throne begins between Badiuzzaman and Muzaffar Mirza, the two sons of Husayn Boykara. As a result, they rise to the throne of Herat as kings at the same time. This is Shaibani Khan's hand. In 1504, Shaibani Khan's troops captured the city of Kunduz, which was ruled by Khysravshah. In 1507, Shaibani Khan captured Herat, the capital of Khurasan, and then captured Astrabad. The Timurid brothers, who fought for the throne, fled one to the West and one to the East. In a short time, Shaibani Khan occupied the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Balkh Mahshad, Nishapur, and Kaba, which were the lands of the Timurids. He became the ruler of the lands from Syrdarya to Afghanistan. Only the lands along the Syrdarya were under the rule of Tashkent, but these were also semi-dependent on Shaibani Khan. Thus, Shaibani Khan completely conquered the territories of the Timurid state in 8 years. It is also necessary to dwell on the main reasons that led to the collapse of the Timurid state due to one after another military strikes by Shaibani Khan.

Shaibani Khan, while studying in the madrasas of Bukhara and Samarkand, establishes strong relations with different layers of the country's population, first of all with the clergy, and earns their respect. As a result, he was able to rely not only on his soldiers, but also on a large part of the local population when he came to this area. In addition, he worked in the government apparatus of the Timurid princes, in



the ranks of the army, and managed to expand the ranks of his supporters and relatives. The fact that he has great life experience, high leadership potential, knowledge and skills increases the number of his supporters in Movarounnahr as well. While talking about this, it is necessary to point out that the poor socio-economic situation in the country on the eve of Shaibani Khan's attack, the poor life of the working people was one of the main factors of the victory of the nomadic Uzbeks. The situation had reached such a level that Ferghana, a country with poor husbands and poor farmers, did not have the funds to feed 3-4 thousand soldiers during the Uzbek attack.

Binai, one of the best poets of his time, who served in their court, expresses the difficult economic situation of the Timurids with the following story: "There is no fine grain and no velvet for clothes." How can a person who has nothing to eat or wear try to learn and craft." Because of such a difficult economic situation, many priests and intellectuals in the country went over to Shaibani Khan's side. In 1508-1509, restless Shaybani Khan marched on the Kazakh lands and occupied them. As a result, Shaibani Khan acquired a large feudal state with land stretching from the shores of the Caspian Sea to China on the one hand, and from the banks of the Syr Darya to Central Afghanistan on the other. Shaibani Khan, who was not satisfied with this, began to conquer the remaining lands of Khurasan from 1510.

At the end of the 15th century, as a result of mutual food wars in Iran, Ismail Safavi, a prominent representative of the Safavid dynasty, came to power and tried to take Khurasan from Shaibani Khan. As a result, Ismail Safavi raised an army against Shaibani Khan and in 1510 in December, Shaibani Khan's army of 17,000 was destroyed in the battle near Marv. The head of Shaibani Khan's corpse was cut off, and Ismail the horn made a wine-drinking vessel from it. Ismail Safavi acquired all of Khurasan and further expanded the borders of the Iranian state, whose borders stretch from Azerbaijan to Baghdad. After Shaibani Khan was killed, Khorezm and the branch of Iran passed under Ismail's hand, and the rule of Iranian "redheads" began in Khorezm.

Bukhara began to grow as an economic and cultural center from the time of Shaibani. Ubaidullah Sultan, one of the prominent representatives of the Shaybani dynasty, became the supreme ruler of the Shaybani dynasty in 1533. Since 1512, Ubaidulla, who was the viceroy of Bukhara, ruled from Bukhara due to bad relations with the descendants of Kochkinchikhan, who ruled Samarkand. Bukhara became the political and administrative center of the country. Bukhara was officially established



as a khanate in 1557 during the reign of Abdulla Khan II, who was from the Shaibani family. Abdullah Khan ruled in 1557-1598.

Abdullah Khan II waged non-stop wars with the governors of Tashkent, the emirs of Hisar, and the sultans of Samarkand, with the intention of restoring the strong position of the Shaibani state during the time of Muhammad Shaibani. The terrible events that took place in the country due to these bloody wars are described in Hafiz Tanish Bukhari's work "Abdullanama". As a result of the incessant wars conducted by Abdullah Khan II during his reign, in 1573 he captured Ferghana, in 1574 Shahrissabz, Karshi, Hisar, in 1578 Samarkand, in 1582 he marched against Bobo Khan, the son of Dashti Kipchak ruler Baraq Khan, and after winning over him, Shahrukhiya, Sayram, Occupied the cities of Ohangaron. Shortly after that, in 1583, he captured the city of Balkh and in 1584, Badakhshan.

Finally, in 1595 Khorezm was conquered by Abdullah Khan II. Thus, Abdulla Khan II was able to control all the lands of Central Asia until the early 90s of the 16th century. Abdullah Khan II developed Bukhara as the capital of his country in all aspects administratively, economically and culturally. His country became the most powerful country of its time in terms of its economic, military and cultural power. Therefore, the attention and interest of a number of countries of the world to the state of Abdullah Khan II increased. This, in turn, created the necessary conditions for the establishment of relations of Abdullah Khan II with other countries in various fields. In particular, in 1558, Prince Ivan Grozny of Moscow sent his ambassadors to Bukhara, led by Anthony Jenkinson. In turn, Abdullah Khan II sent his ambassadors to Moscow princes Ivan Grozny and his son Fyodor.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, Abdullah Khan II sent his ambassadors to the king of India, Akbar Shah, in 1572-1576, trying to draw Akbar Shah into a joint fight against the Iranian king, Shah Abbas. In turn, the king of India Akbar with gifts and greetings. He was sending his gifts to Abdullah Khan II. However, in the last years of the reign of Abdullah Khan II, hard times began for Bukhara. The Kazakh Khan Tavakkal Khan became a vassal of Moscow Tsar Fedor Ivanovich, with his help he started a fight against Abdullah Khan II and soon occupied the cities of Tashkent, Turkestan, Samarkand and Andijan. In 1598, the assassination of Abdullah Khan II by his son Abd al-Mu'min further accelerated the crisis of the Shaibani state.

However, after the death of Abdullah Khan II, in 1601, the representatives of the Ashtarkhani (Joni) dynasty, who ruled it until 1753, i.e. for more than 150 years,



from Baqimuhammad Khan (1601-1605) to Abulfaiz Khan (1711-1747), the socio-political situation in the Bukhara Khanate worsened. became even weaker. As a result, the Shah of Iran, Nadirshah, conquered a large part of Bukhara in 1740 and transferred his supporter Muhammad Hakim Atalik to the throne of Bukhara. However, after the death of Nadirshah in 1747, Muhammad Rahim, the last representative of the Ashtarkhani dynasty, who succeeded his father, executed Abulfayz Khan, took the throne of Bukhara and declared himself the emir in 1753. Khanate is called Emirate from this time.

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