

THE HISTORY OF THE COME TO POWER OF THE SHAYBANI DYNASTY

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ABSTRACT

In this article, it is written about the rise of the Shaibani dynasty to power, as well as the establishment of the Shaibani state, and the place of Shaibani Khan’s Uzbek statehood.

Keywords: Shaibani Khan, dynasty, Sunnism, Shiban, Khanaqah, madrasa, Timurid Empire.

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the Shaybani period is that we should study this period in a more important way, analyze the actions of the rulers who ruled in that period in depth, reveal undiscovered secrets. We know that a number of our historians wrote a number of works related to the Shaibani period. For example, B. Akhmedov’s "Lessons from History", "The History of the Cake Nation", Z.M. "Boburnoma" by Babur, "Shajarai Turk" by Abdulghazi Khan, "Shayboniynoma" by M. Salih, H.T. Bukhari’s works "Abdullanoma" are important works in the coverage of the topic.

We know that the **Shaibani state**, known to us from history, is a state that exists in the territories of present-day Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, southern Kazakhstan, northern Afghanistan, and southeastern Turkmenistan.⁴⁶

In 1499, Muhammad Shaybani began to conquer Movarounnahr, and in 1500-1501 he conquered Samarkand and declared it the capital of his state. In 1507, he finally established his power over the entire Movarunnahr and Khorasan. In 1510, Muhammad Shaybani’s forces were defeated near Marv by Ismail I Safavi, the king of Iran, and he himself was killed.

Pirmuhammad Khan II, the last ruler of the Shaibani dynasty, could not withstand the anarchy that had arisen and soon died in a mutual struggle.

⁴⁶ Azamat Zia History of Uzbek statehood: (From the earliest times to the Russian invasion). T., 2010

The period of the rule of the Shaybanites was characterized by prosperity. Under them, some of the unique masterpieces of the Middle Ages were built. According to the sources (Mulla Shadi, "Fathnama"), in 864 Hijri (1459-1460), the eldest son of Abulkhair Khan Shahbudog died. Eight-year-old Muhammad and five-year-old Mahmud Uyghur Boysheikh will be brought up by his brother. Muhammad Shahbakht, the eldest son of Shahbudog, later founded the Shaibani state. According to the sources, Muhammad Shahbakht Shaibani Khan was a talented poet and general, one of the educated and knowledgeable people of his time.⁴⁷

By the last quarter of the 15th century, the struggle for the throne between the Timurid princes had intensified. Many estates and regions, in particular, Ferghana, Hisar, Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Khorezm considered themselves independent and often fought with each other. That is why the Timurid kingdom in Movarounnahr was practically divided into small independent provinces. Shaibani Khan tried to use this situation skillfully to end the rule of the Timurids.

The political situation in Movorounnahr at the end of the 15th century - the beginning of the 16th century. The crisis of the Timurid state. The unification of nomadic Uzbek clans in the Kipchak steppe into a single political union. The establishment of the Uzbek state under the leadership of Abulkhairkhan. Conquest of Movorounnahr by Shaibani Khan. Establishment of the Shaibani state. Socio-economic status. Reforms of Shaibani Khan, Kochkunchi Khan, Abdullah Khan in various fields. Ubaydullah Khan, Abdullah Khan's policy to unify the country.

From the 11th century, the vast area from the lower reaches of the Balkhash Lake and the lower reaches of the Syr Darya to the lower reaches of the Dnieper River was called Dashti Kipchak. The Jochi clan, which existed here since the beginning of the 14th century, split into two independent states, the Blue Horde and the White Horde. From the 60s of the 14th century, the struggle between the descendants of Ichan, Shayban and Tokai Timur for the throne of the Golden Horde intensified. During the years 1360-1380, 25 khans came to the throne of the Golden Horde.

In the 70s of the 14th century, internal struggles in the Golden Horde became more intense. Tulunbekakhonim, Ilban, Alphoja, Arabshah, and Kaonbeks from the Shaibani took a prominent place in this struggle. At the same time as the struggle for the throne of the Golden Horde intensified, the White Horde state grew stronger. We can observe this

⁴⁷ (Mulla Shadi, "Fathnama") 864 Hijri

situation during the reign of Uruskhan and Tokhtamysh. In 1380, the unification of the White Horde was carried out under the influence of Tokhtamish's support by Amir Temur. Although the Golden Horde was greatly weakened by Amir Temur during the struggle against Tokhtamish, it began to strengthen again during the reign of Shadibek in 1401-1407. During these years, the Golden Horde once again established its rule over Bulgar, Khojatar Khan, and Crimea. 1406 Khorezm was conquered by Edigei. This was caused by the struggle for the throne between the Timurids.⁴⁸

Muhammad Shaibani Khan, the son of Abul Khair Khan, was the son of Budak Sultan. After being orphaned by his father, Muhammad Shaibani Khan was brought up by Abul Khair Khan together with his brother Mahmud Sultan. Later, one of the Timurid emirs, the governor of Turkestan, Muhammad Mazid, lived in Turkestan for some time under the auspices of Tarkhan. While Turkestan was in the vortex of wars, Shaybani Khan and his brother lived and studied in Bukhara under the shelter of Sultan Ahmad Mirza. In the 90s of the 15th century, Muhammad Shaibani Khan went to Dashti Kipchak and joined political struggles. He fought for several years, and with the help of the rulers in Tashkent, he firmly established himself in Dashti Kipchak. Later, after the conquest of Sayram and Yassini, he gained power in all of Turkestan. In 1498, after the death of Sultan Akhmad Mirza, he marched to Samarkand, and when he failed to capture it, he marched to Karshi and looted together with Shahrisabz. In 1499, after his campaign in Samarkand failed again, he marched to Bukhara and captured it after a three-day siege. In 1500, Muhammad Shaibani Khan marched again to Samarkand and conquered it and plundered it for four months. This caused a rebellion of the people of Samarkand against Shaibani Khan, and they raised the 19-year-old Timurid prince Zakhridin Muhammad Babur as Khan.⁴⁹ Babur also captured Karshi and Guzor. However, the situation of the people who had been robbed for a long time was very poor. Babur's troops, who were in a difficult situation, were defeated by Shaibani Khan on the banks of Zarafshan, and after being besieged, they were forced to secretly retreat to Tashkent. After gaining power in Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent, Shaybani Khan began to prepare for the Khurasan march. Although the Timurids united against Shaybani Khan under the leadership of Prince Khusrawshah, it did not lead to any results. In 1505, Urganch was conquered and Khorezm became subject to Shaybani Khan. In 1506, Shaibani Khan, who took advantage of the struggle for the

⁴⁸ Akhmadjonov Russian Empire in Central Asia. T., 2013

⁴⁹ Sagdullayev and others. History of Uzbekistan: development of state and society. T.,

throne that began after the death of Husayn Boygaro, seized Khirat from the Timurids. In 1507, when Khirat was conquered, Astrobad and Jurjan were also conquered, and the lands from the Caspian to China, from the foot of the Syr Darya to the central regions of Afghanistan came under the rule of Muhammad Shahbakht Shaybani Khan. With the establishment of Shaybani Khan's rule, the long-lasting feud between the Timurids in Movarounnahr was put an end to and peace was established. As Shaybani Khan succeeded in establishing a politically centralized state, his inclination towards science and literature, which received great respect by respecting and patronizing representatives of the industry.

During the reign of Mahmud Sultan's son Ubaidullah Sultan (1533-1539), the power was strengthened. The capital was moved from Samarkand to Bukhara. Ubaidullah Khan paid great attention to strengthening the state and expelling Iranians from the country. In the autumn of 1512, after his victory over Najmi Sani, he had a large booty, and he handed this money to the Bukhara sheikhulislam Mir Arab, and with these funds, the famous Mir Arab madrasa was built. Abdullah Khan II (1534-1598) was one of the most influential rulers among Shaibani. Abdulla Khan, who took the throne with the help of Mohammad Islam from the Zhoibor sheikhs in 1556, until the end of his life, worked to expand the state territories and strengthen the central authority, improve the economic situation and the military power of the state. As a result of Abdullah Khan's efforts, at the end of the 16th century, the Bukhara Khanate became a huge centralized state. However, Abdulmomin and Pirmuhammad Khans (1599-1601), who ruled after Abdullah Khan's death, were unable to rule the country, and the Shaibani dynasty ended after their death.

50

Shaybani dynasty

1. Shaibani Khan ibn Abul Khair Khan (1500-10)
2. Kuchkunchi Khan ibn Abul Khair Khan (1510-30)
3. Ubaidullah Khan ibn Mahmud Sultan (1533-39)
4. Abdullah Khan I ibn Kuchkunchi Khan (1539-40)
5. Navroz Ahmad ibn Suyunchi Khan (1540-1552)
6. Pirmuhammad ibn Jonibek Sultan (1556-61)
7. Iskandar Sultan ibn Jonibek Sultan (1561-83)
8. Abdullah Khan II ibn Iskandar Sultan (1583-98)

⁵⁰ Evidence and lessons of history: appropriation of Uzbekistan's national wealth during Tsarism and Soviet colonialism. \ Project leader, responsible editor: D.A.Alimova. - T.: Sharq, 2001.

9. Abdulmo‘min ibn Abdullah Khan II (1598-99)

10. Pirmuhammad ibn Suleiman Sultan (1599-1601)

In the Shaibani state, there were several social classes based on the role and status of the state administration in the life of society: the upper class consisting of the khan and his relatives, military officials or umara, major religious leaders-sheikhs, khojas, scholars, poets, fazils consisting of tribes, raiyats or common citizen and partly slaves.

Agriculture, trade, and crafts were the basis of economy in Shaybany. The main wealth of the country was land, and the form of its ownership was as follows:

1. Land belonging to the sultanate-state.
2. Land belonging to private individuals.
3. Lands belonging to waqf-religious courts.
4. Lands owned by village communities.⁵¹

Farming was mainly in dry and semi-irrigated lands. Twelve varieties of wheat are grown and other traditional crops are planted. The lands that were suitable for farming and were fertile belonged to the big officials and military and religious leaders. In the social and economic life of the Shaibani state, the Khojas of Dzhoybor, who came from the village of Dzhoybor near Bukhara, had a great influence. In addition to influencing political power, they also owned large land properties. One of the reforms carried out during the Shaybani period was aimed at the development of abandoned lands. Animal husbandry is also well developed. There were more than 60 types of crafts. Great attention is paid to domestic trade. Trade relations with countries such as Turkey, Iran, India, Russia, and China were conducted in foreign trade. The English traveler Antony Jenkinson, who was in Bukhara in 1588, also recorded in his information that there was a big merchant's congress in Bukhara every year, and large trade caravans from India, Iran, Balkh, Russia and other countries came here.

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⁶ Sagdullayev and others. History of Uzbekistan: development of state and society. T.,

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