



STRUCTURE OF THE SHAYBANID STATE

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Annotation. The shaybanid nomads fought for the re-establishment of the Uzbek state, but, however, faced strong opposition from the Uzbek-Kazakh" tribes. These tribes gradually pushed the tribes who supported Shaybani Khan towards the South. Shaibani United the tribes that had been retaken from the death of his grandfather Abulkhairkhan, and beayov managed to reestablish the nomadic Uzbek state in 1480 as a result of bloody wars. In 1487-1488, it occupied the cities of Sayram, Otror and Turkestan and the fortifications and became firmly established near Movarounnahr. These fortifications served as a base for him to invade Movarounnahr in the future.

Keywords. Shaybanid Dynasty, Timurid Empire, Uzbek Khanate, Muhammad Shaybanid, Central Asia, cultural and economic development, Persian influence, Silk Road.

The shaybanid state is a state that exists in the territories of modern Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, southern Kazakhstan, northern Afghanistan and south-eastern Turkmenistan. Muhammad Shaybani would go on to conquer Movarounnahr in 1499 and conquer Samarkand in 1500-1501, declaring it the capital of his state. In 1507 he finally established his authority over the whole of Movarounnahr and Khuroson. In 1510, Muhammad Shaybani's forces were defeated near Marv by the Iranian King Ismail I Safawi, who himself was killed. Pirmuhammadkhan II, the last ruler of the shaybanid dynasty, however, was unable to withstand the anarchy that had arisen and was soon killed in the ensuing struggle.

The period of shaybanid rule was marked by prosperity. Under them were built a few of the unique medieval masterpieces. There is no reliable data on the population of the country. It is estimated that on average several million people lived in the country. According to research, the number of nomadic Uzbeks who migrated to Movarounnahr in the early 16th century ranged from 300,000 to 500,000 people[1]. The national composition was very mixed. The cities had a predominantly Persian-speaking population. Most peasants (peasants) were also Turkish and Persian-speaking. A number of them called themselves Uzbek, Tajik, Turkmen, Kazakh, Persian, arab. Persian was considered the language of stationery, intellectuals, culture, poetry and, in part, religion. Turks, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Turkmens and others also lived in the state. Turkic was primarily the language of stationery, court, poetry, military affairs, but also the main language of the numerous state Army, whose base was the Uzbek Turks. Arabic, the dominant language of the religion, also played a major role in the state. In the 2nd half of the 16th century, Uzbek tribes such as shirin, kerayite, repression, olchin, Chinese, ming, bahrin, jalayir, O'tarchi, qangli, QO'not, datura, qushchi, mojar, kenagas were recorded on the territory of the Shaybanid state. Shaibani also followed the Sunni sect of Islam, like most of the population of Movarounnahr. In addition to various sects, in particular the yassavian and Naqshbandi sects, the state also had a large number of Sufi adherents. The shaybanids considered themselves "true defenders of Islam" and were enemies of the Shia

religion that prevailed in the neighbouring Safavid state in 1501. Due to religious contradictions, the Shaybanids and Safavid states were almost always in animosity and rivalry with each other. In the 1510s and 1570s, several dozen conflicts and battles were fought between these states and dynasties. While the Safavids tried to put an end to Shaybanid rule and establish shia Islam in Movarounnahr, the Shaybanids, on the contrary, defended themselves by trying to maintain Sunnism in Khurosan. The main geopolitical and religious rival and enemy of the shaybanids was the Safavid state, ruled by the Shiite. Despite the fact that the dominant language in both states was Persian, Turkic-speaking dynasties stood at the head of the state, relations between these two states remained tense only due to religious differences and contradictions. Shaybani was initially an Uzbek warrior leading a contingent of 3,000 men in the army of the Timurid ruler of Samarkand, Sultan Ahmed Mirza under the Amir, Abdul Ali Tarkhan. However, when Ahmed Mirza went to war against Sultan Mahmud Khan, the Khan of Moghulistan, to reclaim Tashkent from him, Shaybani secretly met the Moghul Khan and agreed to betray and plunder Ahmed's army. This happened in the Battle of the Chirciq River in 1488 CE, resulting in a decisive victory for Moghulistan. Sultan Mahmud Khan gave Turkistan[9] to Shaybani as a reward. Here, however, Shaybani oppressed the local Kazakhs, resulting in a war between Moghulistan and the Kazakh Khanate. Moghulistan was defeated in this war, but Shaybani gained power among the Uzbeks. He decided to conquer Samarkand and Bukhara from Ahmed Mirza. Sultan Mahmud's subordinate emirs convinced him to aid Shaybani in doing so, and together they marched on Samarkand. Continuing the policies of his grandfather, Abu'l-Khayr Khan, Shaybani ousted the Timurids from their capital Samarkand in 1500. He fought successful campaigns against the Timurid leader Babur, founder of the Mogul Empire.[11] In 1501 he recaptured Samarkand and in 1507 also took Herat, the southern capital of the Timurids. Shaybani conquered Bukhara in 1501 and established the Shaybanid Dynasty of the Khanate of Bukhara. In 1508–09, he carried out many raids northward, pillaging the land of the Kazakh Khanate. However, his armies suffered a major defeat from Kazakhs under Kasym Khan in 1510.

The Ottoman Empire competed with the Safavid state from the West, with strong diplomatic ties and allied ties between the Shaybanid state and the Ottoman state. The Ottoman Empire supported the Shaybanids in their struggle for rule in Khurosan, which occupied the extreme northeastern part of the Safavid state. Caravans, merchants exchanged between states, ambassadors came to the court of both rulers. There were various relations with the northwestern neighbor — the Khwarezmian state. In different periods, relationships have either improved or deteriorated under the influence of various phenomena and factors. The Shaybanids also maintained ties with the Ming Empire. There are reliable records of the arrival of the shaybanids' emissaries at the court of Emperor Szyaszin in 1536. Warm relations have been preserved both with the Kazakh Khanate and with the Shirvonshahs' state. The founder of the state was Shaybani Khan. The capital of the state was originally Samarkand. Shaybani Khan continued to maintain relations with the Ottoman Empire and China. In 1503, his envoys went to the court of the Emperor of China[3]. In alliance with the Ottoman Sultan, Boyazid II (1481-1512) opposed the Shaybani Khan King Ismail I [4]. During his reign as ruler of Ubaydullahan (1533-1539), great attention was paid to the development of Science and culture, despite the complex military-political situation. Ubaydullahan was an extremely literate person, he skillfully recited the Quran Karim and provided commentary in the Turkic language, as well as being a master musician and a talented singer. In the name of

Abdullah Khan II (1557-1598), a movement for the establishment of a single powerful state was associated. He conquers Bukhara in 1557, the capital is moved here in 1561, and the state begins yurita in the name of the Bukhara Khanate. During the reign of Abdullah II, creative works will develop - a bridge will be built over the Zarafshan River in Karmana, a large number of madrasas will be erected in Balkh and Bukhara. Khan built a complex around the mausoleum of Imam Abubakr Saadi consisting of a mosque, a madrasa, a residential building and other buildings. With the death of Abdullah Khan in 1598, the hope of creating a single Uzbek state also faded. The last representative of the shaybanid dynasty, Pirmuhammad Khan, was a mediocre figure and lacked the power of political influence among the rulers in the places. Unable to end the resulting dizziness, he soon becomes a victim in a row. The internal and external enemies of the Bukhara Khanate immediately took advantage of the crisis of central power and porakandism in the country. In the south, the Iranian King Abbas took Sabzabor, Mashhad and Herat, appointing his suspect Muhammad Ibrahim to the Balkh governorate. The Kazakh Sultans conquered one of the major regions, Tashkent. Khwarazm gained independence again. "There was chaos and primacy all over the state, no one wanted to paint someone else," wrote Muhammad Yusuf Munshiy about those years. As a result of conflicts and wars, the khanates of Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand were formed.

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