



THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUKHARA KHANATE AND THE SHAIBANI DYNASTY

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ABSTRACT

This article shows the social, political and economic situation of Mavorunnahr at the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century, the decline of the Timurid dynasty and the factors that caused Shaibani Khan to march to Mavorunnahr. Shaibani Khan's founding of the state and the subsequent name of this state as the Bukhara Khanate, as well as the activities of the Shaibani rulers, are covered.

KEY WORDS: *Mavorunnahr, Timurids, Shaybani Khan and Shaybani rulers, Safavids, Bukhara Khanate, socio-economic reforms of the rulers.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, in the process of reforms implemented in all aspects of the socio-political, cultural and spiritual life of independent Uzbekistan, the role of the science of history in fulfilling the tasks of educating members of society who have free thinking and are instilled in the mind and heart of the national idea has seriously increased. Speaking about history, as President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said, "... we have a great enviable history. We have great ancestors who are worthy of envy. We have immeasurable riches to covet. And I believe, God willing, we will have a great enviable future."¹ About history, our first president, the late I.A. Karimov, "...is becoming a real educator of the nation." The actions and courage of our great ancestors are reviving our historical memory and forming a new civic consciousness². "The state founded by Amir Temur, known as Sahibqiran in historical sources, in Mavorounnahr³, turned into disarray in the second half of the 15th century as a result of the struggles of the Timurids for the throne. This situation led to the march of the Dashti Kipchak rulers to Mavorounnahr. On the one hand, since the main goal of the people of Dashti Kipchak was to transition to a sedentary lifestyle, Mavorounnahr was the most convenient place for their goals, and on the other hand, Shaibani Khan organized marches to Mavorounnahr because the goal was to end the rule of the Timurids. To realize this goal, Shaibani Khan started a military campaign to Mavorounnahr. Shaibani Khan left the battle method, which confused his opponents during this campaign - *tolga*. During this period, the struggle for the throne between the Timurids reached its climax in Mavorounnahr, and the country was completely mired in chaos. For this reason, even the fact that the local population wanted the establishment of a state based on strong governance under the leadership of Shaibani Khan made Shaibani Khan's campaigns easier on the one hand. One by one, Mavorounnahr cities were occupied by Shaibani Khan. He fought for several years, and with the help of the rulers in Tashkent, he firmly established himself in Dashti Kipchak. Later, after the capture of Sayram and Yassini, the governor of all of Turkestan won the *yat*. In 1498, after the death of Sultan Akhmad Mirza, he marched to Samarkand, when he failed to capture it, he marched to Qarshi and looted together with Shahrizabz. In 1500, Muhammad Shaibani Khan again marched to Samarkand and conquered it and plundered it for four months. This caused the Samarkand people to revolt against Shaibani Khan, and they raised the 19-year-old Timurid prince - Zakhridin Muhammad Babur as Khan. 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 Shaybani Khan on the banks of Zarafshan, and after being surrounded, they had to secretly retreat to Tashkent.⁴ Muhammad Shaybani Khan, who had a large army, now began to occupy the whole of Mavorounnahr. In 1503, the cities of Tashkent and Shahrukhiya were occupied. Shaybani Khan appointed his uncle Kochkunchi Sultan, who were the sons of Ulughbek Mirza's daughter Rabiya Sultanbegim, to Turkestan, and his brother Suyunchhoja Sultan to Tashkent, and his brother

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. *We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people.* - T.: Uzbekistan, 2017

² Karimov I. - A. - *Uzbekistan is the 21st century on the threshold: to safety threat, stability conditions and development guarantees // Security and development on the way Volume 6.* - T.: Uzbekistan, 1998. - B. 137.

³ *the time when Venus and Mushtari or Venus and Sun collide at a certain level of the ecliptic period (Qiran).* An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", Tashkent

⁴ *History of Uzbekistan.* - T., 1993. - S. 33-34.



Mahmud Sultan to Bukhara provinces. 1504 Ferghana Valley was captured. Jonibek, the son of his uncle, who participated most actively in Shaibani Khan's military campaigns, brought Akhsi and Andijan to the Sultan. Another son of Jonibek Sultan Abulhairkhan was the son of Khoja Mahmud Sultan. In this way, the rule of Shaybani dynasty was established in Movarounnahr. The city of Samarkand was designated as the capital. In 1505, the land of Khorezm was conquered. From 1505, marches were made to the territories of Khurasan, and the main cities, the city of Balkh, were captured in 1506, and the capital, Herat, in 1507. It was not difficult for the Timurids, who faced a crisis due to internal conflicts in recent years, to occupy the state of Khurasan. After the conquest of Herat in 1507, 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 Shaibani Khan. With the establishment of Shaybani Khan's rule, the long-lasting disputes between the Timurids in Movarounnahr were put to an end and peace was established. With the establishment of a politically centralized state, Shaibani Khan gained great respect for his inclination to science and literature, respect and patronage of representatives of this field. With the subjugation of Khurasan, Muhammad Shaibani Khan was able to unite the entire region under a single center - Samarkand. Consequently, he was able to do what Timurids could not do. This is his service to our state. In this way, the rule of Muhammad Shaybani Khan was established in the territory including Movarounnahr, Khorezm and Khorasan, and the era of the rule of the Shaybani dynasty began in the history of our statehood. Khurasan and Movarounnahr will be united under a single ruler. This state was later called the Khanate of Bukhara. There were wars with the Iranian Safavid state, which was the main opponent of Shaibani Khan in this period. The Battle of Marv took place on December 4, 1510, between the Shaibani army led by Muhammad Shaybani Khan and the army of the Safavid king Ismail I Safavi of Iran, near the village of Mahmudabad near Marv. There were about 40,000 warriors in Shah Ismail's army, and 20,000 soldiers in Shaybani Khan's army. According to Ibn Ruzbekhan's information, Shaibani Khan sent back the main part of his army in 1509. With this, it is possible that he intended to maintain political stability in Movarounnahr and prevent new invasions of Kazakh sultans. All the Uzbek sultans (emirs) and Shaybani Khan died in a fierce and bloody battle. After his death, Ismail I Safavi, the ruler of the Safavids, who had weakened the state, took over Movarounnahr and appointed the Timurid prince Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur as his viceroy. But in 1512, in the battle of Gijdivan, Ubaydullah Khan defeated the army of Shaybani and expelled them from Movarounnahr. There was a custom among the Shaybanites that the throne was not passed from father to son, but the oldest representative of the dynasty was appointed as the heir to the throne. After the death of Shaibani Khan, his uncle Kochkunchi Khan took the throne and ruled in 1512-1530. Although he officially ruled the country for 20 years, due to some contradictions within the dynasty, the Shaibanis could not conduct a strict internal and foreign policy as in the time of Muhammad Shaibani Khan. It was during the period of Kuchkunchikhan that the independence of the sultans increased, and among them Ubaidulla Sultan, the ruler of the Bukhara estate, had a very high reputation. After that, his son Abu Said took the throne, and during his short reign, the central authority weakened in Movarounnahr and Khorasan, and conflicts between the emirs and sultans intensified. At this time, Khorezm became an independent state, and the lands of Turkestan began to disintegrate until 1533. Samarkand was considered the capital of the state during the reign of Shaibani Khan, Kochkunchi Khan, and Abu Said. But when Ubaydullah Khan took the throne, he moved the state center to the city of Bukhara. Because Bukhara became Ubaidullah Khan's ancestral property. When Shaibani Khan was dividing the cities of Movarounnahr among his relatives, he gave Bukhara and its surroundings to his brother Mahmud Sultan. Abdulla Sultan, the son of Kuchkunchikhan, who was the ruler of Samarkand, was also forced to recognize the authority of Ubaidullah Khan. Thus, the state of Bukhara Khanate was established. Ubaydullah Khan ruled in 1533-1540. Ubaydullah Khan's services in our history are great. First of all, he avoided the attacks of Ismail Safavi and saved Movarounnahr from their military and political oppression. During the reign of Ubaydullah Khan, the influence of Bukhara as a capital city grew in every way. Ubaidullah Khan tried to restore the borders of his state to the borders of Shaibani Khan's time. In 1537-1538, he marched to Khorezm and occupied it. He defeated the Iranian army that occupied Herat several times. At the same time, he put an end to internal strife and disunity in the country.

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