



THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SHAYBANID STATE IN
TRANSOXIANA

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Movarounnahr hududida Shayboniylar davlatining tashkil topishi jarayoni, uning siyosiy, harbiy va ijtimoiy omillari tahlil qilinadi. Shayboniylar sulolasi tomonidan amalga oshirilgan yurishlar, Temuriylar davlati bilan bo'lgan kurashlar va Movarounnahrda markazlashgan davlat barpo etish yo'lidagi islohotlar haqida so'z yuritiladi. Shuningdek, ushbu davrga oid tarixiy manbalar va zamonaviy tadqiqotlar asosida Shayboniylar davlatining shakllanishi va uning Markaziy Osiyo tarixidagi o'rni baholanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Shayboniylar davlati, Movarounnahr, Shayboniyxon, Temuriylar, siyosiy kurash, harbiy yurishlar, davlat boshqaruvi, tarixiy manbalar, Markaziy Osiyo, shayboniylar sulolasi.*

Annotation: *This article analyzes the process of the formation of the Shaybanid state in the territory of Transoxiana, its political, military and social factors. It discusses the campaigns carried out by the Shaybanid dynasty, the struggles with the Timurid state and the reforms aimed at establishing a centralized state in Transoxiana. It also evaluates the formation of the Shaybanid state and its place in the history of Central Asia based on historical sources and modern research on this period.*

Keywords: *Shaybanid state, Transoxiana, Shaybanid Khan, Timurids, political struggle, military campaigns, state administration, historical sources, Central Asia, Shaybanid dynasty.*

In the 15th century, several states were formed in the Dashti-Kipchak by the descendants of Joji. Among them, the descendants of Shayban, the fifth son of Joji, began a serious struggle to restore the ulus. First of all, it is somewhat difficult to clearly delimit the geographical location of this ulus. Because as a result of mutual struggles, the borders of the uluses that Joji divided among his sons often changed. However, Abulgazi Bahodirkhan (1603-1663) in his work "Shajarayi Turk" says that Joji's son Shayban (13th century) migrated in the summer to the foothills of the Ural Mountains, in the middle reaches of the Tobol, Yayik, Ilek, Irgiz rivers, and in the





winter to the Aral Sea, Chuysuv, and Sarysuv rivers. Although there is no information in the sources of the 13th-14th centuries about when and from whom Shayban received this ulus, Mahmud ibn Wali (XVII) writes that Shayban received this ulus from Batu Khan in 1238. According to this author, after Shayban, this ulus was ruled by Bakhodir Khan, Joji Boka, Badakul, Ming Temur and Pulod one after another. The ulus of one of these rulers, Jumoduk Khan (1425-1428), was located north of the Aral Sea, in the middle reaches of the Sarysuv and Emba rivers.

In 1425, after the death of the ruler of the Shayban ulus, Davlatshaikh, his minor son Abulkhair Khan (Shaybani Khan's grandfather, 1428-1468) was ascended to the throne. However, the struggle for the throne intensified, and in the same year Abulkhair Khan was deposed, and power was first taken by Ak Sufi, and later (in the same year) by his son Jumoduk Khan. Thus, political struggles intensified in the Shayban ulus, and it was divided into several small parts. Abulkhair Khan did not stop interfering in the affairs of Movarunnahr during his subsequent activities¹¹⁰. He had previously provided military assistance to Temuridze Muhammad Joqi (son of Shahrukh Mirza) in the conquest of Turkestan, Sairam, Tashkent, Akhsikat, and Shahrukhiya. He also extended a helping hand to Sultan Hussein (1469-1506), who was fighting against Abu Said for Khorezm. According to Khandamir, when Sultan Hussein sent a second request for help from Abulkhair Khan in the struggle for the throne of Khorezm, the Khan died. The information provided indicates the gradual entry of representatives of the ruling dynasties of the steppe Kipchaks into the political life of Transoxiana and the process of strengthening their position.

Not only were there political conflicts between these two dynasties, but certain kinship ties were also established, and the ruling classes of both states sought to be friends with each other. In particular, many Timurid princes took brides from the Dashti-Kipchak, and some Timurid princesses went there as brides. This can be seen in a number of examples below. In particular, before Muhammad Shaybani and Babur entered the political arena, in the middle of the 15th century, according to the alliance between Abusaid Mirza (1451-1469) and Dashti Kipchak Khan Abulkhair Khan (1428-1468), Mirza Ulugbek's (1409-1449) daughter Rabiya Sultanbegim was married to Abulkhair Khan, and their sons - Kochkunchi Khan (1512-1529) and his descendants - ruled Samarkand and its environs until 1578, while the descendants of his second son, Suyunchkhodja Khan (died 1525) ruled in Tashkent until 1583. Rabiya Sultanbegim was one of the most respected queens in the Horde of Abulkhair and lived for another seventeen years after the khan's death, dying in 1485. A

¹¹⁰ Zamonov A. Buxoro xonligi tarixi. T., 2021, –B. 19





magnificent mausoleum was built in her honor in Turkestan, next to the mausoleum of Ahmad Yassavi (the tomb of her son Suyunchkhodakhan was also located next to the queen's).

The state founded by Muhammad Shaybani Khan in the 16th century occupied a certain place in the history of Uzbek statehood. The work carried out by the representatives of this dynasty in the socio-economic, political and cultural spheres was reflected in the scientific research of many scientists. One of the issues that initially occupied an important place in the history of Uzbek statehood is the emergence of the term "Uzbek". In particular, from the 15th-16th centuries, the Dashti-Kipchak tribes united around Abulkhair Khan (1412-1468) and entered the Movarunnahr and adjacent territories. B. Ahmedov noted that at the beginning of the 15th century, part of the Dashti-Kipchak tribes (Uzbeks - "Uzbakon") united around Shaybani Khan and settled in Central Asia on the territory of present-day Uzbekistan. From that moment on, the term "Uzbek" acquired an ethnic meaning, and the Turkic population of this region adopted the name "Uzbek"¹¹¹.

From the second half of the 15th century, the serious rival of the Timurids, who ruled in Transoxiana, was the Mongols living in the northern regions. They often attacked Transoxiana, plundered civilians and drove away livestock. As noted above, the Timurid princes formed an alliance to oppose Shaibani Khan to the Mongols. However, Shaibani Khan, based on his political tactics, acted sometimes on the side of the Timurids, sometimes on the side of the Mongols. He initially strengthened his position in Samarkand, Bukhara and the surrounding lands in order to ensure the security of his power. He began to subjugate other regions on the left bank of the Amu Darya and Khorasan one after another. By the end of the 15th century, the internal conflicts that had intensified among the Timurids had a disastrous effect on the economic and social situation of the country. The local population's trust and faith in the Timurids gradually waned. Masterfully taking advantage of this situation, Muhammad Shaybani Khan captured the Timurid cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Merv, Herat, Mashhad, Nishapur in a short time and captured large territories from the Syrdarya to Central Afghanistan. The banks of the Fergana and Syrdarya rivers were brought under the jurisdiction of the Tashkent khokimiyat, and these lands also became an integral part of the Shaybani Khan state. Unlike the last Timurids, Shaybani Khan tried to put an end to the disunity and strengthen the unity of the country. In order to maintain the Timurid rule in Transoxiana, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur several times seriously opposed Shaybani Khan and launched military

¹¹¹ Ахмедов Б. Ўзбек улуси. Т.: Нур, 1992. –6.58.





campaigns. But each time Shaybani Khan prevailed. In the spring of 1512, the Iranian Shah Ismail Safavid (1502-1524) and Babur's troops formed an alliance and moved towards Bukhara for the last time. However, the troops led by Ubaydullah Khan and Janibek Sultan won a second victory over the 60,000-strong army of the Iranian Shah's amir-ul-umar (commander-in-chief) Najmi Sani on November 24, 1512 at Gijduvan¹¹².

The unique science and culture created by the Timurids in Maverannahr also played a significant role in the formation of Shaybani Khan as a mature personality. Information about Shaybani Khan's personality is also provided in many historical sources. For example, Hafiz Tanish Bukhari (1549-1584), who lived and worked during the reign of the Shaybanids, notes in his work "Abdullanoma": "Firdausmekon Khan Muhammad Shaybani Khan was born in the year eight hundred and fifty-five (1451 AD) during the reign of Abulhair Khan to Akkozbeim, a descendant of Altin Khan... Abulhair Khan named him Sultan Muhammad Shayban and nicknamed him Shokhbakht. Later, in the year eight hundred and fifty-eight (1454 AD), Sultan Mahmud, who was later called Sultan, was born. Abulhair Khan named him Mahmud and nicknamed him Bahadir. The Great Khan did not waste a single moment in honoring and honoring both sons of the Sultan." Shaybani Khan's southern campaigns were stopped by the Iranian Shah Ismail I (1510-1524), and this campaign ended with Shaybani Khan's death.

The formation of the Shaybanid state in Transoxiana was an important turning point in the development of political processes in the region. The crisis and internal conflicts of the Timurid state created favorable conditions for the Shaybanids, as a result of which they were able to establish their power in Transoxiana. The Shaybanids strengthened their influence in the region by introducing a centralized system of governance and carrying out military-political reforms. This process influenced the development of Transoxiana not only politically, but also economically and culturally. Today, the study of the Shaybanid era is an important direction in historiography, and new sources and modern research allow us to understand this topic more deeply.

¹¹² Хофиз Таниш ал-Бухорий. Абдулланом. Биринчи китоб. Т.: Шарқ, 1999. –Б.61.; Яна қаранг: Ражабов Қ. Гиждуван жанги. Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси. 2 т. Т.: “Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2005. –Б.230.





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