

## **Reviewing the Important Historical Events of Khorasan and Transoxiana in 16th Century and Beginning of the 17th Century among Historical Literatures and Biography of Moghim Khani**

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**Abstract:** Khorasan and Transoxiana in social and political life of their origin have been many changes over time. The emergence of numerous independent and semi-independent states in the region and cultural prosperity and updated periodically since the other properties in various phases of this important area of focus is the Iranian plateau. Especially in the region of Khorasan and Transoxiana approach were to invade Iran. Following the collapse of the Sassanid government and establish an Islamic caliphate, the first independent Iranian states emerged. Baghdad caliphate affected and began the invasion Ghaznavi and Seljuk Turks. Thus, the Turkish government had extended the geographic region formed. With the collapse of the Mongol Empire and the formation of a local dynasty, the country remains one of the cultural centers of the Islamic Iranian identity was possessed of great artistic and literary flourish. Timurid court, the assembly was gathered from the literature and arts of various regions. Following the decline of the Timurid power in Transoxiana, desert people who had been separated from its origin in the plains of Transoxiana and Khorasan Ghabchagh moved and decrepit body blows over the last successor of Timur entered the Uzbek government made the foundation laid in Transoxiana.

**Key words:** Reflection events on Transoxiana, Moghim Khani, historical sources, region, Sassanid government

### **INTRODUCTION**

Transoxiana political structure and the content that is written in this study is included Sheibani, especially with the rise in this area has led to the decline of the Timurid rulers, it can be noted that during the last emir of the dynasty that is Soltan Hossein Bayghara. He had 35 years of Khorasan Greater Khorasan within state government and his rule was facing Khvddravrd finally, he attacked the Uzbeks to Khurasan, what makes progress Uzbek in Khorasan was at this time, Soltan Hossein and died of the disease and eventually over the succession between his sons taking power. In 911, Bediuzzaman and Mozaffar Hossein Mirza, sons of Soltan Hossein Bayghara jointly boys sat on the bed and took up their differences and became the excuse for Uzbek Shaybani tribe that lived in the area and Tuman and led by Mohammad Shaybani Mavralnhr moved to after coming to power and authority in this area were a barrier to the Timurid could lose power in the region out of the Timurid. And led by Mohammad Shaybani moved into Transoxiana and the power and authority in this area were a barrier to the Timurid could lose power in the region out of the Timurid and they have succeeded in taking power and authority and to establish the rule Sheibanis and led by Mohammad Shaybani moved into Transoxiana and the

power and authority in this area were a barrier to the Timurid could lose power in the region out of the Timurid and they have succeeded in taking power and authority and to establish the rule Sheibanis especially in this chaotic situation Tamer Sheybak Khan has the opportunity, he was able to attack the Timurid realm started in the year 913 to the Harat attack and there conquests. This conquest led to the domination of the Timurid in Khorasan 100 years to end this conflict, many of the Timurid princes were killed, Bediuzzaman and took refuge in fear of Shah Ismail Safavi and his son Mohammad Zaman Mirza tried to revive his clan rule. He spent some time in Balkh but did not survive the Uzbek invasion and eventually it fell into the hands of the Uzbek and after a while the whole Transoxiana by Shaybani Khan seized until the fortieth age 16 Sheibani Khan, who was succeeded in the areas of Khorasan seized and this conquest led to fighting between the army Uzbek army of Shah Ismail Safavi in Khorasan, who were the possessions Safavid and one of these battles, the superior army Safavi, particularly in the Battle of Marv leading to failure Sheybak Khan and his army and the resulting he was killed by the Safavis (Rumlu, 1969) and his death was caused by Mughal Babur provide an opportunity for some time, he decided to Samarkand in Kabul has been attacked and seized it Kndvmdty the

Njara Babur's Uzbek commanders, especially Bydhalh convergence Sultan Khan and Johnny decided to war with him his death prompted to provide the opportunity for the Mughal Babur in Kabul who has been a while he decided to attack Samarkand and spent some time there and it seized Babur's Uzbek commanders, especially, Obeydollah Khan and Sultan Khan and Johnny decided to fight him and local warfare Ghajdvan 6 miles from Bukhara was known as the Corps Commander Najm Sani Safavid and Mughal Babur and the Uzbeks were accompanied that the Safavid commander killed in this war and defeat Najam second Safavid army with the result of the failure to Babur invaded Transoxiana permanently dropped and shifted to India. And then it was a battle that could Sheibani whole Transoxiana were dominant in every area of governance take Sheibani Khanan, especially, Bukhara Obeydollah Khan and was buried Velezat Saghdoun Khatlan and Johnny Beyk an incident that occurred at the time of the death of his son and successor of Shah Ismail of Safavid Shah Tahmasp.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The excuse that the Uzbek Khan to get revenge killings Sheybak Safavid take from it and began a war against them should be noted that the fighting between Uzbeks and the Safavid and especially the continued convergence Obeydollah and Johnny decided that this time. Obeydollah, the Oxus and crossed his possessions would Safavid Khorasan and Khorasan place called Shah Cup Corps was involved in a battle won first Uzbek but in the end the triumph of the Uzbeks and the Safavid army was killed while leading lives away from the do not have survived and return to the land of Transoxiana (Kamal, 2012). And then later in Karmineh sick and suffering much died in general, what the article is included in important matters in the tumultuous history. Transoxiana in the evening and begin the power Sheibani and conflicts they Safavid monarchs and events Fararudi history that has happened in the region. Finally this study is a part of the history of Transoxiana and Greater Khorasan region's history is to provide researchers and enthusiasts. The political situation at age 16 and one age 17 Transoxiana Timurid rule in the region which was formed at gunpoint and non-consolidated from the difference between the different peoples and tribes with the end of the rule of accepted. Permanent conflict between the Timurid rulers and opposition between peasants and landowners began domestic and led to the foundation of the government's weakness. These factors led to the nomadic warriors who lived in their neighborhood they provide grounds for invasions. Estar Abad to the land of Khorasan where the

Turks were under Timurid rule and open rule also Fergana Basin, Turkmenistan and Badakhshan has been fenced. Considering that the area has economic ties between the eunuchs and the economy were independent but they will not prevail politically unstable factor in 1451 AD with the help of the plains nomads of Ghebchagh nomads of Miranshah Sultan Abusaeed Transoxiana became dominant.

Grandson, Shahrokh in Herat, Abolghasem Baber ruled who died in 1457 AD after he Transoxiana and Khorasan was occupied territories Abusaeed who wish to seize Herat city. And there was the administrative center. In 1458, the Turkmen Gharaghavinloo J. Child, who ruled Iran's Western provinces. Herat wanted to capture the pose but it was not possible for him after the conversation took place between him and Timurid formally under the control of Western Iran J. and Khorasan remained under the authority of Abu Saeed. J. died in 1467 and 1468 AD Abu in Western Persia invaded. And there he died. Turkmen ruled the land below, Agh Qybvnlv stayed there years (1464-1478), Uzun Hasan and his son Jacob year (1479-1490) ruled. After the death of Abu Transoxiana and Khorasan win in a fight between the ruling governor of Khorasan, Sultan Hossein, sons of Abu Sultan Hossein pulled and Transoxiana fight back, the reason Timurid rule came to an end. And a big boy bed Transoxiana Abu Ahmed Sultan arrived. Son his ruler, Sultan Mahmoud Termez, fence, Khatlon, Kunduz, Badakhshan was the Hindu Kush mountains. In Fergana, Kokand and Avratph other son, Sheikh Omar ruled. In his view was temporarily in Tashkent and Shahrokhieh, he was one of Transoxiana eligible throne but instead he died eight June 1494, he became the ruler of Ferghana, Babur's son. The Sultan Ahmad died in July 1469 and another son of the ruler of Transoxiana was the ruler of Abu Mahmoud's. But nearby, a little distance Mahmoud sick and died and his elder son to the throne at the end of December 1494, Mirza reached Baisonghor was 18 years old. Then in May of 1496 AD Darwish, Mohammed's uncle, Sultan Ahmed and Sultan Mahmoud in Samarkand rebelled and ruler of Samarkand brother Baysonqor, Mirza, the governor proposed that the brothers against and thus Baysonqor was defeated and in 1497 we went to help Shaybani Khan. The result moved the Samarqand but in fact he wanted the city seized. Baisonghor when he came out he did and he welcomed a return to Turkestan. Similarly, Baber, who wanted to Samarkand in 1497 AD, it is possible that he did this to him but he also left Samarkand and Sultan Ali Mirza, in the month of February 1498 AD, Samarkand and was ruling Transoxiana. As a result of the civil war, hunger and devastation in Samarkand became rampant. Shaybani Khan urged the use of slaves captured

Samarkand and they raided but they protect the city of Samarkand Samarkand hands after the war and took Shaybani Khan Qureshi and the cache was flowing.

And there will plunder and spoils much back to the plains Ghebchagh. After this, the Uzbek Timurid confiscate the land was not so much a problem in the future they can get without a problem Transoxiana and Khorasan. After this Shaybani Khan was ready for the onslaught of Transoxiana and wanted to win over the city of Samarghand, he asked for his army gathered very hard to be ready and prepared attack Transoxiana. At this time in Khorasan such political right not prevail there antagonism between Abu and Sultan Hossein fast, resulting in the death of Abu-Hossein, the Shiites had become ruler of Herat after such a situation arose that Sultan Hossein against boys and subordinates who Shaybani Khan had disobeyed him fight when he wanted to encircle Samarkand against Tymvryhay Transoxiana and Sultan Hossein was fighting hard it was very sad but it did not help Samarkand and Bokharaei against nomads. As a result of the long civil war of the Timurid dynasty and the political weakness of Transoxiana and Khorasan desert nomads Ghebchagh Shaybani Khan Sardar invaded and ruled Transoxiana fell into their hands. Sheibani's political history is divided into three periods. At the time of his death, Abvalkhyr Khan tribe children were orphans until they reach puberty Shaybani Khan, he was able to unite the tribes and their relatives and to record and capture the consider Transoxania. Information about birth year Shaybani Khan and Mohammad Yousuf Maneshi gave him the nickname Shahbakhti Haft has confirmed the tension Mohammad Yousuf secretary writes that Shaybani Khan was fighting against Timurids and Transoxiana from other regions and territories.

Mohammad Yousuf's secretary when Bediuzzaman Timurid ruler Mirza to record Amu is going to Balkh and there was impounded and his son Khurram Sultan.

Sheibani influx during the rulers of Balkh in Khorasan and Transoxiana Tymvryhay wanted to unite and fight against Al-Shaybani Khan, the governor of Balkh Bediuzzaman to rescue his father, Sultan Hossein returned to him however, due to the anger of the father refused to help him because Bediuzzaman had to return the fence to help K. Shah, ruler asked him, he answered and his brother sent to Amir Vali but before the emir but Bediuzzaman Assistance Force near Amir Omar Beyk that scares her away Bediuzzaman gives her punishment and he's scared and fled to Kunduz Omurbek later changed her and she took his place then went to Sheberghan where the revolt against Bediuzzaman. Bediuzzaman to extinguish the rebellion was accompanied by Amir Zenun the mental Sheberghan suppressed this conflict after their

father sent ambassadors asked if he would follow him if he says anything or not to move against his father and in his siddha and Herat Sheikh Sultan Hussein oath. Finally reconciled with his son in the siddha and sheikhs and judges sworn on the Holy Qur'an, Khorasan is famous for his bad things does not work on being elected governor of Balkh, Khurram Sultan Bin Mohammadyar Arab Mosakharalbelad Ghotghan such as the author says but researcher is wrong about writing the name of the prince instead Khurram Shah has written Khorezm Shah said Khurram Shah Mohammad Yar's mother was the sister of Babur and his son is not a lifetime, Shaybani Khan back to life here on Shaybani Khan and Mohammad Yousuf Maneshi news of his death that he had died full of torment.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In one of the letters of Shah Ismail, who demanded that he either Sunni or choose to fight in Iraq him but at this time of Shah Ismail and up against collects great deal of Division Sheibani Khan. Sheibani Khan, later moving into the near Merv two armies came together and began the war as a result of the war on the Safavid and Shaybani Khan Sheibani won the battle won and blamed her for defying his Khorasan and ask him, he raided the land to stop but he did not pay attention to it and continued his assault on, the Khorasan Indeed, much has been correspondence between Shaybani Khan and Shah Ismail Safavi Ismail Safavi day Shaybani Khan wrote, the letters that were exchanged between the two apart from the political to religious themes also dealt in one of the letters sent by the Shah Ismail Khan Sheibani Ylnd removal and topping off to the Shiite sect he urged that the critical age and stop this religious movement In making this argument with the causes of conflict and war between the two groups and between the Safavid Shah Ismail Khan Sheibani was hard to get. Merv wars Shaybani Khan's army in Khorasan and later unequal raids were disappointed and some of them returned to their homeland after the first of November 1510 by Mary M. Shaybani Khan came to the Transoxiana was waiting for this time of Shah Ismail's Army Auxiliary Corps in Mashhad such large sums were flowing and Merv as a result of intense fighting and Shaybani Khan, Shah Ismail Al-Shaybani Khan won his head separated from the body of the manuscript is written in the very year of his death in December 1510 Shaybani Khan. Mohammad Yousuf Maneshi says that Shaybani Khan Mary surrounded by the Safavids fell Obeydollah for his help water Oxus past the Merv moved when he was the Shaybani Khan came that he had died in the same Obeydollah his wife

Mongolian woman was Back to Transoxiana. Researcher information conqueror Timur Sultan Mohammad Khan Obeydollah Merv came when the army was dispersed Sheibani and his wife Obeydollah Mongolian woman was brought back to Bukhara and he is married with Ahsan Altavarikh researcher writes about Shaybani Khan was killed when Obeydollah came and took his wife with Mrs. Mogul. It also says tensions protect such information, he writes: Obeydollah Shaybani Khan Mongolian woman who was respected woman and crossed the Oxus.

Tajik scholar Hamza Kamal historical information about the measured and concluded that Shaybani Khan before his death, members of his court round about and why are bad kings saw him Sheibani. This caused delays to help Bydadh Sultan and Timur Sultan of Shaybani Khan in Merv and researcher in seeing earlier in the year 914 AH, 1508 AD, the command Shaybani Khan Sea coast Khujand, the father of the Mughal Ms. Mahmoud Khan, the five sons of rulers were killed in Tashkent and this is why a lot of cynicism towards Shaybani Khan Shaybani Khan because he had a secret love. Mohammad Yusuf Ismail Safavi Maneshi writes after winning the killing of Al-Shaybani and al-Shaybani Khan. Obeydollah with a group of supporters including about 2,800 who were mostly without arms and weapons will move towards Bukhara in waging fierce Bababr this site Obeydollah won Barber the getaway body and Transoxiana function Sheibani and came to the province of Transoxiana between dividing Bukhara Obeydollah. Kermineh and Miankal with some areas towards convergence Sultan was and some areas were transferred to other kings (Yousuf, 1956). Indeed, after the victory of Shah Ismail Khan Sheibani proud of Merv in Khorasan province passed and prominent individuals sent letters to victory this letter has been prepared for and one of them was sent to Herat by Quli John aside with his coming here some big and tall Dman city welcomed him and gave him gifts with a trophy in this case, some unhappy people like murderers and insurgents stormed the Emirate of these people famous person killed and several cities in between chaos and strife began and nearly 100 people were killed in the engagement Shaybani Khan after the Safavids, Herat without war, occupy and where the sermon was called after the name of Shah Ismail Shah Ismail conquered Transoxiana drew maps about overcome Safavid Sheibanis distress, loss of Samarkand Babur's heard in Kabul to take over. Use of Transoxiana he wanted to attack and he decided he wanted to help and Iskandar Ismail Safavi to one Turkoman news that Babur to Shah Ismail said he wants to capture Samarkand and he begged her to help him and take Transoxiana Babur Shah Ismail

ordered that if he will not stop Transoxiana and it sure was Babur Shah Ismail helps his army from Kabul to Badakhshan moved there with him was Sultan Owais Mirza.

Babur's time to move on land Transoxiana many cities including Samarkand, Bukhara, endless war, he was assigned Nasaf again he sat on the throne of Samarkand Samarkand sermons and prayers were read in remembrance of the five Shiite imams and Shah Ismail, Esfahani's time quotes Rouzbahan Babur in Samarkand and Bukhara ruled with the help of the Safavids was a lot of injustice, murder and pillage and because Babar interest of Shia Sunni people who were in Bukhara and Samarkand refuse him and that he and his cousin Mohammed Mirza Muhammad Haidar confirmed this to Qtghan Arab sweetheart, Baber's feet of academic said that he captured all the Uzbeks of Transoxiana not win because the very people who had driven him to the promises he knew where the majority of Shah Ismail in itself had been Sunnis Rashyh the difficult for him at Babar was against the spirit of Transoxiana caused him to return home but before he enlisted the help of Shah Ismail Shah Ismail and Babur's request to take a divisions. Transoxiana Sardari Amir Najm Al-Thani handed over to the army the number of people in the army to help Babar the Safavid Shah was sent by information diversity for example, called Mir said 10 or 12 thousand Mirza Muhammad Haidar, 60 thousand Rouzbahan My 70 thousand people Vasefi 80 thousand people are saying about the Lashkar-Sheiban. Researcher different numbers says Babar and Najm Sani place called Derbent. After discussions, decided to take the Qordovan which is near Bukhara, the defense was strong, Najm Sani moved to Bukhara and the path leads to a loss in the area and he invaded and looted Qureshi said half the people there after a 3 day siege of the city, killing many of the towns people that among the dead was the famous poet of the period Kamaledin materials. Obeydollah and Johnny one-Sultan Babur and Najm Sani in the Bukhara been informed about the move they were together there were flowing along them and Abu Muhammad Taimur Khan. Najm Sani joined the army of Babur in Babur's army Ghajdavan war lasted 4 months in this region and Johnny one-Sultan after Sultan Obeydollah Najm Sani army surrounded and every day until the siege was tightened left Bukhara and the challenger was forced to move to Khorasan. So, near Ghajdavan fierce clashes broke out between Al-Shaybani and Safavid Najm Sani was captured and killed in the conflict, news researcher Maskharalbelad the appointment Transoxiana by Babur, Obeydollah and Mahmoud Timur Khan and Johnny one-Sultan in 8 months on the territory of Turkestan were after with a not so high that even some of the guns were

not in the month of Safar 918 AH corresponding to Babur marched on Bukhara and May 1512 found that 40 thousand troops moved towards. Bukhara as a result they won Shaybani Khan Babar getaway on the whole territory of Transoxiana came to Sheibani and they all provinces and Transoxiana were divided between the areas of convergence Johnny Sultan Muhammad Taimur Khan. Johnny Beik and Mohammad Taimur Sultan Sultan Kuchakanchi Samarkand to Tashkent Province Syvnch the eunuch said, Bukhara, Abdullah Khan came to rule all of Sughd province was Myankal Johnny and his son. Data from receptionist after the death of Mohammed Yusuf Shah Ismail for his son Tahmasp Pierre throne sat Sheibani at the time of death for the murder Shaybani Khan Safavids declared holy war and heavy fighting broke out between them in the league Bakhzr were defeated Sheibanis at the time of death for the murder Shaybani Khan Safavids declared holy war and the Caspian region tournament was fierce fighting between them were defeated Sheibanis (Yousuf, 1956).

The News Hasan Beik Rumlu, Obeydollah after returning from Khorasan, Transoxiana in 1528 the army much of the Oxus passed by the Division Safavid Cup moved where heavy fighting erupted in war, first line won and the army of King Tahmasp scattered and it was hardening against the Safavid government meanwhile, the Shah Tahmasp was not due to his close commanders Drgdrkhvd jam together and went to war with Sheibanis. The Obeydollah was wounded and his army were forced to retreat, Sheibani riot in Cup for Iran Hassan says anti-Shaybani was an important convergence Rumlu was part of a large Iranian Revolutionary Guards and Sheibani said they would fight this battle Safavid Babur used guns and gun arrowy Venetian explorer Vinchensa Alsander time Iran has been ruled by Shah Tahmasp writes things that are less important state judges and other office holders and the public administration use this tribute were taken and they were oppressed. Involvement Safavid and Sheibani this Harb, Mohammad Yousuf secretary writes that the broke Sheibani and Johnny glance the health of the rescue and she return home but after a while after the incident became ill at the end of the year 935 AH 1529 AD Kermineh feet did. The News said Mir and Muhammad Yar Ibn Arab Qtghan after battle Safavid towards Herat moved in between Obeydollah house also for the capture of Herat by far moved here between Nhaakhtlaf fell in the 1st month of Muharram, 918 AH/1512 the city put into Transoxiana mental and physical convergence towards Kermineh flowing and there died and Abdul Aziz place on the throne and to the events tab on Transoxania overstretched in News historians referred to it (Doghalat, 2003).

## CONCLUSION

In general reflection on Transoxiana in the age 16 and 17 and the beginning of political authority in Transoxiana between 1370-1506 AD by Turkish Timurid dynasty looked author's research has attracted, the founder of the Mughal dynasty was Timur's capital Samarkand in Central Asia and the environment, he was able in time. Government nationwide Vesterg provide land Fararud (Transoxiana) to take care plans until that time had not passed through his death and during the Time of Cholera diminish the authority of the Timurid sultan other competitor in the political arena, the region emerged and the Uzbeks, who were Abvalkhyr Khan and grandson of Muhammad Shaybani was fine by the government that could be dominated by a fine of 200 years. The Uzbek government in Transoxiana region yielded and have the authority to rule on the Fararudi end Timurid and Uzbek coming on as a substitute in the area, Safavi area to fund the construction has started and we disagree with them on research. Zahir Uddin Muhammad Babur's grandson as Miranshah in the surrounding area Transoxiana were allied with the government for disposal Sheybak Khan Bediuzzaman deal already did and failed to deal with the Uzbek. And went to India and occupied by Uzbek authorities in major cities such as Samarkand and Bukhara by their courage and Safavid realm in Khorasan great battles between the Uzbek army led by Khan and Shah Ismail Safavi Sheybak if the two parties has achieved victories were the most Safavid, in the event of the death of Sheibani Khan, the Safavid wars that changed the equations. And then citing comments that historians in the research we did with the arrival of two rival Safavid Sultan Obeydollah and Johnny aside and began Sheibani redirections and Shaybani Khan in the battle to avenge the death of popular local Ghejdavan was located 6 miles from Bukhara in the year 891 AH. Army Battle Command Najm Sani Safavid and Mughal Babur escorting Uzbek army commander was Obeydollah the bloody war that was fought in this war was won by the Uzbeks important result of this battle, Babur defeated the Safavid and Mughal army to victory along the Uzbek led the Timurid leader Babur Transoxiana and India are directed and conditions for Uzbek and slightly easier to rule them Fararud. And the space for Uzbek power Transoxiana were prepared that were detailed in a research paper that was in the area on the evening of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century Fararudi the Uzbek government and pushing the Timurid by them in their frequent conflicts Fararudi and the Safavid army Citing historical sources analyzed by the

researchers pointed out that less, we hope that presentations of interest to historians and enthusiasts have been part of the history of Transoxiana.

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