

The Authority of Shaybanids with the Arrival of Mohammed Shaybani until the Arrival of Abdullah Khan in Biography of Moghim Khani and Historical Literatures

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Abstract: Sheibani kings in the late 16th century and early 17th century, unified and sovereign state able to make them a tribal leader Muhammad Sheibani in Fararudi Tuman area who have migrated to Transoxiana and Sheibani Khan was able to unite the nomadic tribes invaded initiated against Timurid authority in Transoxiana and was able to take in the short term and Timurid successor states in the region and to form Khanan Uzbek Bukhara and Samarkand as Sheibanis and then he thought that the government was established in Transoxiana invasion of Safavid realm in Khorasan and was successful in limited time to seize the points of Khorasan. It was faced with defending the rule of the Safavid their various battles between the two groups was formed, the one who had won the battle Safavid followed the death of Muhammad Shaybani Uzbeks, returning to Transoxiana after Muhammad Shaybani Obaidullah Khan succeeded him thought Khorasan and avenge the invasion of Muhammad Shaybani was always thinking he is observing the battle Ghjdván he was able to defeat the Safavid and Uzbeks won a great victory that was very satisfactory durability Open results found for Uzbek bitter battles against the Safavid. It Ubaidullah was wounded later died due to injuries and part of the history of Transoxiana another way overstretched and it was the arrival of Abdul Aziz Khan and his 6 years reign this time things were a little slow and look for weaknesses in the system of government he set aside great and Abdullah Khan sat in his place during his rule, he would have seized the whole of Transoxiana and cut into large civil works, he had even managed to cross the Mashhad seized power and courage based on a large Uzbek Khan, he said, it should be noted that generally relate corner of Central Asian history at Sheibani is Khanan been investigated and the less will be considered by researchers interested in the history of this area.

Key words: Rule, Sheibanis, Transoxiana, government Abdullah Khan, regin

INTRODUCTION

Using historical sources and assess the information presented in the biography Moghimkhani part of this research is important, what is referred to in this research is part of the history of the Sultans, Al-Shaybani. It's a great time for family in Abu Khan Tuman area have migrated to Transoxiana and rose up to fight the Timurid Sultan. Especially with the authority of Abu Khan's grandson ie Muhammad Shaybani, who after gaining power and uniting the nomadic tribes would fight against the Timurid Sultan Hossein Mirza and was able to defeat the last of Amir Timur and Timurid rulers to end the year 913. Sheibani kings rule in Transoxiana and finely ground and are successful in achieving its authority and the thought occurred to establish conquest of Transoxiana and conquer Khorasan, the Safavid rulers had authority areas, consider that this expectation yielded initiator hard battles with the Safavid kings. The devastation left me a lot and sometimes taken this fight religious role in the war is evident Shah Ismail Muhammad Shaybani that

irreparable damage to both sides has led to the murder including extensive that the end result of the death of Muhammad Shaybani Safavi was found that the incident Uzbek hatred towards them doubled, Shaybani Khan's death, the nature of the regime Sheibanis appeared later with the arrival of the little things right back Obaidullah Khan but what continued war and hatred and the rise of the Safavid Movie Uzbeks with Obaidullah Khan continued to struggle, especially when he went to conquer Khorasan and after several battles with the Safavid army in an was wounded in the fight and Fararudi Back on the effects of injuries after he dies, his death is civil war, the opposition of large landowners began with the rise of Abdul Aziz Khan in the year 951 AH/1545 AD, large landowners who are thinking about independence were calm Abdul Aziz Khan was a good bit away and died in the year 957 AH/1550 AD, took the rule of Sultan Borhan, the disability office regime of his great side and they Abdullah Khan his successor chose him after he took power in the father Askndrkhan to rule placed after the time of the death of his father officially took power in

991 AD/1583 AD and the provincial government for the fullest development of Turkestan and Transoxiana came and he had the authority. Low in many areas including time Kermineh, Qureshi, cache, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Balkh, Sheberghan, fence rejoice and be a part of the Khorasan Province of Herat shares and government to expand its scope and therefore the Abdullah Khan Uzbek Khan Kalan said with the throne Abdullah Shaybani Khan and stability in the system of governance and authority in the year 1589 AD with his command a huge army commanded by Abdul Khan, governor of Balkh provided and to think they were going to invade Khorasan were able to achieve the conquest, especially defeating armies conquered Mashhad, Safavi and damage to the city and the holy places that have not had the pleasure of accompanying, general and the struggle between two rival Uzbek and Safavid strife continued for many years, eventually killing Abdullah Khan in the year 1006/1597 AD fighting the fire had subsided a bit. A new course in the political structure of the region in which there is a detailed study. Civil war spread state sovereignty and Ubaidullah Khan has ruled the death of Abdullah Khan Sheibani: Bydalh Khan thought conquered according to his army into the land of Khorasan, the Safavid wars and was wounded in the fighting and died due to injuries and deaths Sheibanis Obaidullah Khan regime change occurred many civil wars and strife gained some owners consider their powerful central government did not want to be dependent on the coin they sometimes called themselves and he took power in its region and in the city of Samarkand was of particular importance and this led to the political situation and commercial steam pale. In Bukhara, Shaybani Khan Son of Abdul Aziz Khan in the month of Rajab of the year 917 AH/1511 CE was born and his mother Cossac woman daughter of kings Cossacks have been after the death of his father, he was in 946 AH/1539 AD to the throne of Bukhara sat Ataliq their stress without Qushchi chose but the ruler of Tashkent shiny Khan after losing Bydalh Khan of Bukhara against Abdul Aziz was attacked and seized the town later on in the year 951 AH Abdul Aziz Khan/1545 AD and was succeeded by his name and read the sermon was multiplied by 6 years of his reign and in the year 957 AH/1550 AD died. In this study stresses writes when Shiny Khan against Abdul Aziz Khan raided and he was up against and the companions would not have to fight was forced to Balkh to escape but Shaykhan Memorial brook rule shiny Khan did not accept and to congratulate him Bukhara did, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Khan fan then re-open Memorial stream Khoja Muslim rule in Bukhara was stable again but again the difference was in town and it was the death of Abdul Aziz Khan and his

Sheibani between the Battle of for recording Boukhara began the news of Mohammad Yousuf Memorial clerk who lived among them Bukhara many famous calligrapher Mir Ali, a disciple of Maulana Rumi, Sultan Ali Mashhadi Zayn Al-Din Mahmoud is already a student has been general and specific famous in their time. Mohammad Yousuf secretary writes that the death of Abdul Aziz in the year 957 AH/1550 AD, his brother Mohammad Rahim Sultan, the ruler of Tashkent was the death of his brother heard Bukhara flowing in but before the start of sick and died after his son Sheikh Borhan Sultan went to Bukhara and the throne, he was a jovial man, unfit and some asked him to drive and it was at this time about the mistreatment of King Abdullah Khan Kermineh argument and destroying things in Transoxiana destination Transoxiana to get there before he took an army known as the Sheikh, Khwaja Mohammad Ismail stream is renowned anthropologist who begged him to help her and he did it in the name of the Amir Sheikh Borhan and Mirza Agh economic argument against rebellion took him (Kamal, 2012). The purpose of the map drawn near the town of Khan to attack him with a number of moves towards and be involved and aware of their plan practical and Khan were dispatched to the area to ward off temptation when Khan district came to Mirza Agh corner shot towards Khan threw Khan was wounded and in this case those plans before waiting Khan had attacked him and killed Hafiz Tenths writes that after this year 958 AH/1551 AD. Bukhara Mohammad Yar Sultan argument sitting on bed (Torkoman, 1999). Arab News Muhammad Yar Qatan Borhan Bin Sultan, the inhabitants of Bukhara did not mind the fun way to get rid of the people involved in this case that he thought King Abdullah Khan Sultan was informed about the work Borhan and moved to Bukhara by the residents were informed about the approaching King Abdullah Khan of Bukhara, one of Qushchi named Mirza Seyed, Borhan King invited to his house and takes his. And the month of Sha'ban 964 AH/1557 CE is the guardian stresses writes that Abdullah Khan before Transoxiana away from Sheikh Khoja Muslim separatists prayed for the Abdullah Khan and his father Alexander King disciple of Shaykh celebrities were Sheikh Abdullah Khan prayed and he predicted the nomination in bed Khani Sheibani. Generally, it is events that led to the death of Ubaidullah Khan in Transoxiana and Khorasan much domestic opposition to domestic dispute that led to Transoxiana twofold and one count of independence and sovereignty of the King Khan himself did not obey the central (Falsafi, 1974). For example, Khan's son Ubaidullah Khan Abul Aziz Bukhara ruled in Samarkand and Tashkent shiny Sultan Abdul Latif Khan, son of Khwaja ruled Syvenj, Pir Mohammad Khan's son, Johnny aside

and ruled Balkh and the other boys and was ruled Eskandar Khan in Myankal the variation in state Sheibanis here. And other countries to rush to get the government goes after the recording is part of the Land of Khorasan and Transoxiana decided to seize lands Safavid and the later period of intense fighting, the governor of Khorasan where they catch and already Kukaltash chose ruled for 20 years previously in Herat. World History researcher writes that after obtaining the votes Abbasi Iskenderbek Turkoman Bokhara Bukhara, Abdullah Khan, the ruler chooses his father and his name is called Sermon but what was real and to be minted coins in the name Eskandar Khan was ruling all but essential tasks of his government was run by Abdullah Khan, at this time the son of Abdullah Khan, Abdul Khan of Herat, he wants the government to give him but the young man knowledge and experience and the former governor of Herat man chose his Kukaltash Khorasan was ready to attack, he writes that his side stress on memory Khorasan in 974 AH/1567 AD to fight and defeat the army of Shah Khurasan, went to help him with his brother.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The ruler Khosrow Soltani Ebadollah of Tashkent Tahir Sultan, Brother Latif Khan Darvish Khan in Samarkand, Khorasan Abdullah Khan came along when he learned of the hosts to come Shahtahmasp and at this time Mary arose in these hard fighting between the Amu to River near Bukhara, Abdullah Khan and his men passed and ordered the destruction of the dam Merv Khan then returned to Bukhara. Abdullah Khan also had imitation Timor and ordered his masters and monuments in front of Timur minaret minaret like to build his name up there in general, Abdullah Khan construction including building schools, mosques, monasteries Darvish bridges on the river and had a lot of other things when Abdullah Khan were engaged in battle Safavid father died Eskandar Khan (Doghalat, 2003). Pir Muhammad Khan, the governor of Balkh and realized he gathered a large army and moved to Bukhara, Amir and other office holders Transoxiana understood it for the nation acephalo settled down sapping think they said to Pir Muhammad Khan that he should stay in Balkh and read his sermons and the coins are minted in his name and Abdullah Khan as governor of Transoxiana stay in Bukhara, Abdullah Khan in his power for years because of his age-old Mohammad Khan was not working. When in the year 991 AH/1583 AD to the death of the father, Abdullah Khan, Alexander the Great Khan in Bukhara, Abdullah Khan sermon to be read and to be minted coins in his name in

the year 992 AH/1584 AD, Abdullah Khan goes to Badakhshan. All territories conquered it does in the year 663 AH/1585 AD Khan Samarkand Ebadollah Sultan is killed in the year 995 AH/1586 AD, Abdullah Khan from Herat moves Herat conquered and after the plain Qebchaq mental there will be captured and spent 3 years in many areas of the conquered Khorasan and Transoxiana and the power of the kings of Samarkand and Turkestan would be an advantage and seize large parts of Balkh to make a single government unit suffered Transoxiana too much trouble, he will aim to strengthen the powers of the central government will allow him to be some rogue leaders like Governor chooses to exclude them or limit the power that some governors were intended to be autonomous but the power they took from the ruler and the governor got up at this time, nomadic tribes lived in the neighborhood Sheibani had just invaded their land and were Tarj areas that Abdullah Khan wanted to think of a solution. He needs some locations and territories in the other rulers and the Sheibani and do not obey them such as Badakhshan and Khatlon in 1584 AD under the rule of the Timurids had to conquer in between Abdullah Khan to get Khorezm there Tuesday raided and it was possible that he would fight during the reign of Abdullah Khan, the Kazakhs, especially civil wars, political antagonism between them and the other tribes, many.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Din Mohammad Khan Sultan of Balkh governor subordinate to the central government relented and the cases of Abdullah Khan did not help when fighting enemies, so Abdullah Khan that makes him Balkh raided their function and instead he chose Abdul Khan, Abdullah Khan, the governor of Balkh death of Pir Muhammad Khan, who was respected his family and his son Muhammad Islam Khan was the ruler of Balkh but when Abdullah Khan wanted to go to Turkestan to Atrar to take charge of the religion of Muhammad Khan wanted to rush there to help but he did not obey and after the Abdollah Khan Mohammad Khan ready to punish religion was the religion of Muhammad Khan's invasion of Balkh understood her forgiveness but no effect on the situation in Sha'ban 980 AH/1573 CE at Balkh, near the place called Abdullah Khan lone plane stopped and the next day the army is preparing to move to the city near Balkh three sides to attack him but win Army Corps Abdullah Khan and Castle Hindu religion refuge are Muhammad Khan of fear and eventually be defeated they said to Pir Muhammad Khan that he should stay in Balkh and read his sermons and the coins are minted in his name Abdullah Khan as governor of Transoxiana stay in

Bukhara, Abdullah Khan in his power for years because of his age-old Mohammad Khan was not working Amir Abdullah Khan himself lives in the Bay and no stress with a hostility to the religion of Muhammad Khan sent him to dismiss but he did not pay attention and his ambassadors came to him to disregard Khan lives the BC government to clamp chain. Wireless ambassador and two stress tolerance and a vain attempt to stay after Muhammad Quli Khan Atalyq were with a group of army into battle against Abdullah Khan Abdullah Khan ordered his commanders to attack issued and the conflict that took fans Din Mohammad Khan as Khawaja Saeed Atai, Muhammad Quli Ataliq and killed the city fell after the events that Abdullah Khan Abdullah Khan, the ruler of Balkh, Abdul Khan was selected with the tried and he ruled for 26 years and only charge Abdullah Khan was now and stood at the forefront of Mashhad, he was actively involved in the transport where many people were killed in Khorasan Shah in Mashhad and bones from the graves and burned to ashes, bones squandered this is the side story of Abdullah Khan Sheibani in the year 1589 AD by order of Balkh governor Sardar Abdul Khan gathered a large army And launched new raids on Khorasan in an army raid cousin Abdullah Khan Din Bik Sultan Muhammad Sultan son Johnny, who was known as The Orphan King, army and military governor of Balkh and Herat Mirqalbaba Kukaltash Andkhoy and the Balk and Andkhoy army, Sheberghan, Faryab province, Farabi and elsewhere attended. After Abdul Khan Khorasan was flowing all over with a not so big it moved to Nishapur Sufi Muhammad Khan were flourishing there with a group of his Ghaziyan rather than on the number of people that know everything and sent the army against his will out of the city they are paid to fight some of the famous Uzbek fighters were captured by the army commander Abdul Khan Ghaziyan when they went on to Subterfuge and entered into the castle town and castle doors closed the Division gathered in the city of Khan Abdul. After Mhmvkhan aggregate Sufis know against this army cannot fight their representatives to send to them and they said they Nishapur of Mashhad if Sheibani Mashhad record and are satisfied that they give up without a fight, Abdul Khan and prisoner releases them after the army when Abdul Khan Abdul Khan goes to Mashhad and prisoner releases them after the army when Abdul Khan Abdul Khan goes to Mashhad first he came near Mashhad city was surrounded not least because the number of armies and later sultans and emirs joined Mirqalbaba Kukaltash and orphans war began. At the time of the Safavid army was ill and died a great army and they did not have proper food.

The sick and the Corps and the siege continued and they were surrounded and in a bad state of siege lasted

4 months tired of city life guards and rescue the survivors death and criminal lawyers Abdul Khan Sardar Khan Khodaverdi mental Jalayer that they should leave the city how Abdul Khan but it was not satisfied and Safavid army and kill Khodaverdi Khan for his life hiding in the palace and Uzbek they came looking for anyone who fell into their hands brutal killing and even people not even spare mosques and the tomb of Imam Reza killed and harmed and the price of all goods including handwritten Quran, exquisite textbooks, Jewellery Gold Cup and the Uzbek trophy because they were unaware of the value of the book sell books. About events that happened in Mashhad on removing the bones from the graves of Shah, who has been the story of Abdul Khan when the siege brought to Mashhad, he and his troops surrounded and there was bleeding a lot of bones in the tomb of Imam Reza Shah Tahmasp was cremated and the ashes taken to be squandered Abbasi vote on the world incident to the Turkoman Iskenderbek author writes that the ruling body of Abdul Khan, Shah Tahmasp other Safavid princes were buried in the tomb of Imam Reza Gore came out and mocked them in the midst of one of the Abdul Qrardadnd Khan says the bodies are buried elsewhere Shahtahmasp, he sent me that those places do Bahadur Tahmasp body after getting lit his Mashhad rises from the grave to bring Bukhara and Shahtahmasp bones from the grave cloths and throws makes a ruling in Mashhad God intended it seals must be removed from Mashhad after Bahadur friend, guests on the road near Mashhad and his friend Mohammed Reza Gholi Beyk suggests that if the bones are paid many times enhance the Qizilbash, his bones were believed to mental Tous when the ruling came where he was treated kindly and the Shah of Iran announced and the Shah of Iran, Mashhad and Isfahan way to honor my friend and Reza Gholi Beyk and Bahadur welcomed when was the great king of all the peoplewho came and welcomed the glorious body of Shah Tahmasp. The body was brought to town and respectfully buried in a tomb after a friend gave gifts Bahadur and Reza Gholi Beyk all persons of high rank and ordered them to leave the sanctity of the body that seems as if other information of the tomb of Imam Shahtahmasp Karbala, Najaf Baghdad raised and One cases buried and hide held. After these events, the Secretary announced that Mohamamd yousef Hkmmy Abdullah Khan after 40 years of its 2nd month of Rajab in the year 1006/eight died February 1598 AD Abdullah Khan in reference to the demise of the handwritten.

CONCLUSION

Uzbek first rulers were Sheibanis by Sheybak Khan Fararudi (Transoxiana) in the age of 16, took power in

Fararudi, most of the tribal area initially led by Muhammad Shaybani Tuman migrated to Transoxiana and after taking power could destroy the Timurid rulers and to replace them in the region. Uzbek government established a large and important point in the research, noted that the strength of Sheibani starter successive wars in the region of Transoxiana was the Safavid Sheybak Khan was able to unite the nomadic tribes of the region has stirred up strong military balance in the region and is a serious rival to Safavi, note that the study of historical sources to have achieved this battle sometimes a religious color to it. Because Sheibanis Sunni and Shiite Safavid kings were always in conflict with the results of the conflict in removing the bones from the graves of Shah Imam Reza Shrine in Mashhad have been observed by the Uzbeks. As a result of bloody wars between the Safavids and sometimes win and sometimes the destruction and looting and killing Uzbeks and not with anything else what we've seen in the short-Shaybani Khan was killed by the Safavid wars of the fire was reduced But in the near future, according to took revenge for the murder of Muhammad Shaybani by the Safavid hatred and war were a few times with the arrival of Abdul Aziz Khan and his 6 years reign, it took a bit of color in the area gently with his death in 051 AH/1545 AD. Borhan Sultan took over sovereignty due to weaknesses in the management regime and lack of qualifications completed by large Uzbek government have been set aside after he Eskandar Khan rule took after him in 991 AH/1583 AD. The rule of the Abdullah Khan took the title with his Uzbek Kalan Khan in researching the

connection between Uzbek and Safavid War flare Abdullah Khan pointed out at the time of slaughter and devastation is complete and has a lot to the two sides in this study it was important to specify what part of history in the late 16th century and the beginning of the reign of the Prince Sheibani the area in the 17th century under their domination and the region in this time of great upheaval and conflict have been more and one of the most important findings of historical sources and useful information on the Uzbek government to explain why a given inappropriate content and sometimes controversial issue in our research is for researchers who study circle at a given point in time when they have gotten Sheibanis rule of Fararudi and has always been able to Safavid kings are included in the schema of the turbulent history of Central Asia is characterized especially Transoxiana.

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