



## THE END OF THE XVI TH CENTURY, THE COLLAPSE OF THE SHAYBANI DYNASTY AND THE ACCESSION OF THE RULERS OF ASHTARKHAN TO THE THRONE OF THE BUKHARA KHANATE

**Barotov Sirojiddin Bakhridinovich,**

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Lecturer at the Department of History of Uzbekistan

[sirojiddinbaratov1985@gmail.com](mailto:sirojiddinbaratov1985@gmail.com)

### Article History

Received: 12 July 2023

Revised: 10 September 2023

Accepted: 30 October 2023

CC License

CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0

**Abstract:** *The article talks about the political upheavals and fierce struggle for the throne that reigned in the Bukhara Khanate at the end of the 16th century. In particular, the collapse of the Shaybani dynasty as a result of the political crisis caused by the pressure of external enemies in the Bukhara Khanate, and the subsequent accession to the throne of the Khanate of a new dynasty - the Ashtarkhan (Joni) dynasty is analyzed on the basis of various sources.*

**Key words:** *Shaibani dynasty, Central Asian region, Ashtarkhan (Joni) dynasty, Dashti Kipchak, Golden Horde, Hadji Tarkhan, Astrakhan, Timur dynasty, Khazar Khanate.*

Thanks to independence, the history of our country began to be covered on an impartial and scientific basis. In particular, attention was paid to studying the history of our national statehood. The study of the era of the khanates that dominated the territory of Central Asia and their place in the development of world civilization has risen to the level of politics. The history of the Bukhara Khanate, which ruled Central Asia, has not been sufficiently studied for a long time. The analysis of sources related to the history of the Khanate has not been carried out to a sufficient extent. Scientific works about the era of the khanates that ruled the

territory of our country after gaining independence, including the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, which ruled on the throne after the Shaybanids in the Bukhara Khanate, have been analyzed and studied.

The first president of Uzbekistan spoke about the need to learn lessons from the rich history of our country and draw conclusions: “Living by studying history, learning the truths of history, gives strength to a person, equips him with the truth of life. When writing history, one should never deviate either to the right or to the left, but only from the point of view of truth and justice. ... He must learn from history and live. First of all, I would like to say to our youth: read, study history, a person who knows his history and past will not go astray in the future” [1.117pages]. Therefore, it is important to research and highlight our true history on a scientific basis. In the history of Uzbek statehood, the period of the Khanate occupies an important place.

The khanates created in the Central Asian region had important geopolitical advantages in conducting trade and diplomatic relations with Russia, East Turkestan and China in the north and east, the Caspian Sea in the west and Afghanistan, India and Iran in the south. The article describes the crisis of the Shaybani dynasty and the rise to power of the new rulers of Ashtarkhan in connection with the political upheavals in the Bukhara Khanate at the end of the 16th century. At the end of the 16th century, as a result of the intense struggle of the rulers of Sheybani to seize state power, political instability in the country intensified, and the struggle between contenders for power intensified. The second half of the 15th century - the first quarter of the 16th century. The last years of the reign of Abdullakhan II, called the “builder khan” in the work “Musakhir al-bilad” by the Central Asian historian Muhammadyar ibn Arab Katagon, there was a period of failures in the foreign policy of the Bukhara Khanate [13.2pages.] . In the north, the Kazakh Sultan Tawakkal became more active, and in the south, the Iranian king Abbas I began to lay claim to Khorasan [18. 98pages]. At the beginning of 1598, after the death of Shaybani Abdullakhan II, his son Abdulmumin sat on the throne of the Bukhara Khanate. However, his reign did not

last long. This is because he will stop at nothing to strengthen his position. After the death of his father, Abdulmomin arrests Ashtarkhan Jonibek. In such a situation, Jonibek's son Din Mohammad Sultan, with the support of the Iranians, moved towards the city of Herat. But he cannot occupy the city [13. 398 pages]. Abdulmomin executed most of the officials who sided with his father. This in turn causes the other emirs to rebel against him. Historians estimate that his reign lasted six months. An assassination attempt is organized on Abdulmomin, who began a military campaign in Khorasan [12. 16pages]. The conspiracy was led by Abdusamad Bahadir Mirokhor and Muhammadkul Bahadir Tirandoz, former yons of Abdullah Khan II [7.188pages]. Thus, between Oratepa and Zamin, Abdulmomin became a victim of a conspiracy [17. 67 pages]. This event takes place in mid-1598. When Hajibi Otalik, who was the governor of Herat at that time, learned about this incident, he handed over the city to Din Muhammad. At this time, the representative of the Shaybani dynasty, Pir Muhammad, was elevated to the rank of khan in Bukhara. Dinmuhammad will not like this situation. He declares his grandfather Yormukhammed, who has just returned from the hajj, khan. However, Din Muhammad himself died in battle in July 1599 while defending the city of Herat from the Iranian king Abbas. Yormuhammad and Dinmuhammad's brother Bakimuhammad, who learned about this incident, fled to Bukhara to Pirmuhammad Khan and informed him that they would submit to him. A little later, in October of the same year, Bakimuhammad was appointed governor of Samarkand. But Baki Muhammad, who occupied the Samarkand throne, did not submit to the old Pirmuhammad Khan [13. 399pages]. Historians Muhammad Yusuf Munshii in his "History of Mukimkhan" and Abulgazi Bahadirkhan "Shazharayi Turk" describe Abdulmomin as the last ruler of Shayban in Movaraunnahr [14. 70 pages; 3.113 pages.]. The conspiracy against Abdulmumin was a sign of the weakening of central power in the khanate and the strengthening of the positions of major officials. After the death of Abdulmuminkhan, there was not a single candidate among the representatives of the Shaybani dynasty. The political situation in the country became more complicated, anarchy reached its

climax. Nobody wanted to obey each other [16. 82pages]. A group of officials placed Pirmuhammed II (1598-1601), the cousin of Abdullakhan II, on the khan's throne after Abdilmumin. Pirmuhammad II was considered a khan only in name, and real power passed into the hands of large landowners who had their own influence in the country [8. 185-186 pp.]. His reign did not last long. In such a situation, maintaining rule and strengthening the position of the central government will largely depend on the ruler himself. However, Pirmuhammadhan did not have such qualities and abilities [4. 257 pages].

After the death of Abdullakhan II, internal and external enemies of the Khanate tried to take advantage of the weakening of the central power and leadership in the country. Pirmuhammadhan was powerless to get out of such a situation. At the end of 1601, Bakimuhammad, who was the governor of Samarkand, went to war against Pirmuhammadkhan near Samarkand. Pirmuhammadkhan died in battle. Thus, Bakimuhammad sits on the Bukhara throne [13. 399 pages]. The Iranian Safavids tried to take advantage of this difficult situation. They captured the cities of Mashhad, Sabzavor and Herat, occupied by the Shaybanites. With the support of the Safavid ruler Abbas I, Muhammad Ibrahim, who was raised under the Shah in Iran, became the ruler of Balkh [16. 82pages]. On the southern borders of the country, power passed to the Shaybanites. At this time, the invasions of the Kazakh Sultan Tavakkal, located on the northeastern border of the Khanate, began. He conquered territories as far as Akhsi, Andijan, Tashkent, Samarkand and Miyankal [7. 186 pages]. However, Tavakkal's attempt to capture Bukhara ended in defeat, and he himself was wounded in the battle. He died in 1599 in Tashkent from his wounds. Thus, further conquests of the Kazakhs ceased [11. 308 pages.]. Khorezm, the northwestern part of the country, occupied with great difficulty by Abdullah Khan II, and the territories inhabited by the Turkmen, also regained independence with the support of Abbas's Safavid branch[17. 67 pages.]. According to information provided by Muhammad Yusuf Munshi, author of the work "The History of Mukimkhan," "in Movarunnahr itself, as in the whole country, discord and disputes broke out, and

no one wanted to obey anyone” [14. 70 pages]. The Shaybani dynasty ruled until 1601[21. 112 pages]. At a time when the internal and external situation worsened, a group of officials, tribal leaders and scholars who had influence in the political life of the country placed Din Muhammad Sultan, the son of Jonya Muhammad Sultan, who was related to the Shaybanites, to the throne of the Bukhara Khanate they carried at that time Din Muhammad ruled the southwestern regions of the Khanate [9. 65-68 pp.]. This event marks the beginning of the reign of the Ashtarkhan (Joni) dynasty at the head of the Bukhara Khanate[23. 404 pages]. Ashtarkhans (Jonis) - a dynasty that ruled supreme in the Bukhara Khanate for more than 150 years (1601-1756) [19. 127–128pp.; 20. 174pages.]. The Ashtarkhans originally came from the generation of Chingiz Khan, and the work “The History of Mukim Khan” provides information about their genealogy before Chingiz Khan [14. 72 pages]. Jonibek is a descendant of Tokay Temur, the thirteenth son of Sultan Jujikhan, who dates back to the 80s of the 14th century. In 1556, Astrakhan was conquered by the Moscow prince Ivan the Terrible and declared the property of Russia [17. 68 pages; 21. 112 pages.]. Yormuhammadkhan's wife and children were forced to move to Bukhara along with Sultan Joni Muhammad, Sultan Abbas, Sultan Tursun Muhammad and Sultan Pir-Muhammad[13. 398 pp; 4. 258 p.]. The Yormuhammadkhan family established baptismal ties with the family of representatives of the ruling dynasty of the Bukhara Khanate. His son Jonibek married Zukhrekanim, daughter of the Sultan of Bukhara Khan Iskandarkhan (1563-1583) [14.73str]. Abdullakhan II also entrusted him with the administration of some districts. Three sons were born into this family (Din Muhammad, Baki Muhammad, Vali Muhammad). During the reign of Abdullakhan II (1583-1598) they ruled in Marwa, Nisa and Obiward[13. 398 pages]. After the assassination of Abdulmuminkhan in 1598, officials and theologians wanted to place Jonibek Sultan on the state throne. However, Jonibek Sultan will not agree to this. In such a situation, they preached a sermon on behalf of his eldest son Din Muhammadkhan. However, Din Mohammad Khan was killed in a clash with the Iranian army on the way to Bukhara. After this, Baki

Muhammad, the middle son of Jonibek Sultan, was elevated to the throne of the Khanate. Vali Muhammad was declared heir and was sent by the ruler to the Islamic dome of Balkh as governor. [14.74 pages]. Thus, all power in the Bukhara Khanate passed to representatives of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty [22. 833pages].

In Movarunnahr, in historical sources, the period of reign of the Ashtarkhani dynasty (rulers of Khodja Tarkhani) or Joni (named after Sultan Jonibek) began. The scientific literature emphasizes that the first ruler of this dynasty was Baki Muhammad [16. 83pages.]. However, numismatic data mentions that in 1600-1601. coins were minted in the name of Sultan Jonibek in Bukhara, the capital of the Khanate, as well as in the cities of Samarkand and Tashkent [10.12-14 pp.]. Based on this, the first ruler of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty can be called Jonibek Sultan [11,309 pages]. In the early period, the coins minted in the country were minted in the name of Jonibek Sultan, but in fact the country was ruled by Baki Muhammad. Therefore, in historical literature, Baki Muhammad is interpreted as the first ruler of the Ashtarkhanids [2. 65pages]. The coming to power in the Bukhara Khanate of Baki Muhammad and the beginning of a new dynasty did not bring significant changes in practice. After the death of Abdullakhan II, the internal struggle and political chaos between representatives of the last Shaybani dynasty intensified. Therefore, one of the important tasks facing the ruler of the new dynasty was strengthening the central government and ensuring the territorial integrity of the country [5. 8pages]. The influence of the Kazakh sultans was still strong in Samarkand and Tashkent. After Baki Muhammad came to power, he first attacked Khorezm, seeking to end political disunity in the country. Because after the death of Abdullakhan II, Khorezm gained independence [17. 67pages.]. In this region, Khazhi Muhammadkhan (1559-1602), a representative of the local dynasty, was able to establish his power, occupying territories from the Amu Darya to Mangyshlak in a short period of time. Of course, Muhammad could not look at this indifferently. However, thanks to the intervention of important elders and scholars, an agreement was reached between Baqi Muhammad and Haji Muhammadkhan [4. 259pages]. The dependence of Khorezm on Bukhara was recognized. Baqi

Muhammad, having consolidated his power in the western part of the country's borders, now turned his attention to the south. The capital of the country was the city of Bukhara during the Janiyid dynasty, as well as during the Shaybani dynasty. But in the XVIIth century the importance and reputation of the city of Balkh increased [17. 68 pages]. The city of Balkh was ruled by the crown prince. In certain periods, the city and region of Balkh functioned as an independent province of the Bukhara Khanate [6. 75-121 pages]. However, at the same time, a significant part of the Balkh region was under the control of the Iranian Safavids[6. 67pages.]. That is why Baqi Muhammad sought to quickly capture the city of Balkh. At that time, Balkh was ruled by Sultan Muhammad Ibrahim, who came from the Sheybanites. He occupied Balkh and surrounding areas with the help of Shah Abbas. He was originally the son of Sultan Sheybani Suyunch Muhammad, brought up in the Safavid palace of Abbas and lived in the capital Isfahan [7. 189pages]. Sultan Muhammad Ibrahim oppressed ordinary people and officials during his short reign. Historian Mahmud bin Wali Muhammad Ibrahim wrote black pages about the era of the Sultan in his book "The History of Muqimkhan". According to him, during the short reign of Ibrahim Sultan, a lot of injustice occurred. The blood of innocent Muslims was shed in markets and streets. Similar atrocities were committed every day and everywhere. However, it remains unknown who committed such murders and riots. In the end, it became known that Ibrahim Sultan and his ayans were at the head of these affairs[14.75 pages.]. Moreover, his support for customs typical of the Shia sect is a cause of discontent among the majority of the population belonging to the Sunni sect. These factors turned the people and officials against him. They ask for help from the governor of Samarkand, Vali Muhammadkhan. And Vali Muhammadkhan makes continuous campaigns to capture Balkh. The appearance of the Ashtarkhanid army around Balkh embarrassed Sultan Muhammad Ibrahim and his allies. The emirs, whom Sultan Ibrahim trusted, also turned away from him and preferred to unite with the Bukhara army[16. 83 pages.]. In such a situation, the emirs, who wanted to preserve their sweet life and affairs, did not spare even Sultan Ibrahim. They

encountered Bukhara troops led by Vali Muhammadkhan in the village of Siehjird, located north of Balkh. Ibrahim Sultan was caught there, his head was cut off from his body and thrown under the feet of Vali Muhammadkhan's horse. Thus Vali Muhammadkhan occupied the city of Balkh. All the city's emirs and military commanders are in the service of Vali Muhammadkhan[14.76 pages.]. Thus, at the end of 1601 the city of Balkh was captured by the Ashtarkhanids [7,190 pages]. Here a sermon was read in the name of Joni Muhammadkhan and Vali Muhammad was appointed governor of the city.

In short, after the death of Sheybani Abdullakhan II at the end of the XVIth century, the struggle for power and internal political disputes between representatives of the ruling dynasty intensified. As a result, the crisis of the central government accelerated. The unrest in the country has aggravated the political situation. Internal and external enemies of the Bukhara Khanate tried to take advantage of this situation. As a result, in such difficult conditions, a new dynasty came to power - the Ashtarkhanid dynasty.

#### **LIST OF REFERENCES AND SOURCES:**

1. Каримов И.А. Она юртимиз бахту иқболи ва буюк келажаги йўлида хизмат қилиш – энг олий саодатдир. Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2015.
2. Абдураимов М. А. Очерки аграрных отношений. Ташкент, “ФАН”, 1966. Кн 1.
- 3.Абулғозий Баҳодирхон. “Шажарайи турк”. Тошкент, “Чўлпон”. 1992.
4. Азамат Зиё. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихи. Тошкент, “Шарқ”. 2001.
5. Атаджанов Ш., Илҳомов З., Ишқуватов В., Аллаева Н. Ўзбек хонликлари тарихшунослиги. Тошкент, Низомий номидаги ТДПУ. 2001.
6. Ахмедов Б. А. История Балха. (XVI-первая половина XVIII в. ) Т.: «Фан», 1982.
7. Ахмедов Б. Тарихдан сабоқлар. Тошкент, “Ўқитувчи”, 1994.
8. Ахмедов Б. Ўзбекистон тарихи манбалари.(Қадим замон ва ўрта асрлар) Т.: 2001.
9. Бахридинович, Б. С. (2023). Приход династии Аштархани (Джани) на трон Бухарского ханства. *Центральноазиатский журнал литературы, философии и культуры*, 4(1), 65-68.
10. Давидович Е. А. История монетного дела Средней Азии XVII-XVIII вв., Душанбе, 1964.
11. Гафуров Б.Г. Таджики. Древнейшая, древняя и средневековая история. Кн. 2. Душанбе, 1989.
12. Зиёев Ҳ. Россиянинг Қозон, Астрахан, Сибир, Крим, Кавказ ва Туркистонга тажовузи ва ҳукмронлигига қарши курашлар (XVI асрнинг иккинчи ярми - XX аср бошлари). VI жилд, Т.: “Янги аср авлоди”, 2012.

13. Муҳаммадёр ибн Араб Қатағон. Мусаххир ал-билод(Мамлакатларнинг эгалланиши). Форс тилидан таржима, изоҳлар ва кўрсаткичлар муаллифлари: Исмоил Бекжонов, Дилором Сангирова. Т.: “Янги аср авлоди”, 2009. –Б. 399.
14. Муҳаммад Юсуф Мунши. Муқим-ханская история /Перевод с таджикского, предисловие, примечания и указатели профессора А.А. С еменова. – Тошкент: Издательство академии наук узбекской ССР, 1956.
15. Муҳаммадёр ибн Араб Қатағон. Мусаххир ал-билод(Мамлакатларнинг эгалланиши). Форс тилидан таржима, изоҳлар ва кўрсаткичлар муаллифлари: Исмоил Бекжонов, Дилором Сангирова. Тошкент, “Янги аср авлоди”, 2009.
16. История народов Узбекистана. Кн 2. Ташкент, 1947.
17. Иванов П.П. Очерки по истории Средней Азии (XVI – середина XIX в.) / Отв. ред. А.К.Боровков. – М.: Изд-во Восточной литературы, 1958.
18. Очерки по истории государственности Узбекистана. Т.: “Шарқ”, 2001.
19. Ражабов Қ., Иноятов С. Бухоро тарихи. Тошкент, “Тафаккур”, 2016.
20. Сагдуллаев А., Аминов Б., Мавлонов Ў., Норкулов Н., Ўзбекистон тарихи: давлат ва жамият тараққиёти. I қисм, Т.: “Академия”, 2000.
21. Сагдуллаев А., Ў. Мавлонов. Ўзбекистонда давлат бошқаруви тарихи (қадимги даврлардан XIX асрнинг ўрталарига қадар) Т.: “Академия”, 2006.
22. Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. Тошкент., «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси». 833-б.
23. Шониёзов К. Ўзбек халқининг шаклланиш жараёни. Тошкент, “Шарқ”. 2001.
24. Jumaeva Sh. B. Jaynarov O.Kh. REVIVAL OF PILGRIM TOURISM ON CROSSROAD OF THE GREAT SILK ROAD (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE TASHKENT OASIS) //Journal of Survey in Fisheries Sciences 10(2S) 3372-3380 2023,-P.p.3372-3680/ <https://sifisheriessciences.com/journal/index.php/journal>
25. Normatov O.M., Mamadaminova B.A. Carrying Out the Policy of Zoning in Middle Asia // International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT) ISSN:2249 – 8958, Volume - 9 Issue-1, October 2019. – Pp. 4656-4660. <https://www.ijeat.Org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v9i1/A2951109119.pdf>