**SIRVANSAHLAR (861-1538) l**

**In 861** Arab origin **Mazyadis**  had gained the independence of **Shirvanshahs.** It had borders with **Derbent and Samur River in north, the Kura River in the south, and Goychay and Sheki in the west, the Caspian Sea in the east.** For many years **Shirvanshahs** had been ruled by various dynasties: **Mazyadis (861-1027) ereb menseli, Kasranids (1027-1382) fars menseli and Darbandis turk menseli (1382-1538).** **In 1538** it was united to **Safavid state.** Its **capital** before was  **Shirvan**, and in X century - **Yazidiyya** (Shamakhy). Shirvansakh **Abu Tahir (917-948)** has restored the ancient Shamakhi, the capital transferred here **in 918**. After this the capital of Shirvanshakhs was called Yezidiyya. **In 1121 Didgori war**, **Georgians, Kipchak Turks, Ossetians** and combined forces salibs of Western Europe(won) were victorious to Seljuk troops. **In 1192** earthquake occurred in **Shamakhi.** After the earth- quake, the capital of Shirvanshahs was transferred to **Baku**.

**SACILER(879-941) .**

**Saji** state of Azerbaijan established by Saji which of Turkic dynasty.This dynasty called the **Afshin**. **Saji’s capital was the city of Maragha(879-901), and then was the city of Ardabil(901-941).** The **borders of the state were stretched in north from Derbent to the south Zanjan and in the east to the Caspian Sea, in the west Ani and Dabil cities near Irevan.** During the rein of **Sajogullar (879-941)** southern regions of Azerbaijan had become an independent state. The existence of the state was ended **in 942** by the state of Salarids.

**SALARIS (941-981) .**

**Capital: Ardabil**

Ruler of **Daylam** (Gilan) **Marzban ibn Muhammad** won **in 941** to the last ruler of **Saji - Deysam,** seized of the country's capital **Ardabil**. **Marzban ibn Muhammad (941- 957)** was from a dynasty **Salaris**. The capital of Salari state was the city **Ardabil**. Salari covered from the north **Derbent passage to upper Euphrates and Tigris Rivers in the south, in the east coast of the Caspian Sea, including the present-day Armenia in the west, and eastern Georgia, vast territories.** After the death of **Marzban ibn Muhammad (957)** on the wars between his sons and his brother **Vahsudan** weakened the Salarids. Existence of Salarids was ended by **Ravvadid**s **in 981.**

**RAVVADIES(981-1054) .**

**Capital: Tabriz, Ardabil**

The time of weakening of Salarids, one of the biggest strengthened feudal of Azerbaijan Abulhija removed the last Salari monarch **Ibrahim ibn Marzban (962- 981)** **in 981**, laid the foundation the new state - **Ravvadies**. The founder of this family was ar- **Ravvad al-Azdy** who was originally from Yemen.

**Capital of Ravvadids moved to Tabriz from Ardabil. In  1045/55 Seljuk** troops campaigned to Azerbaijan under the command of sultan **Togrul bey** reached **Tabriz.** Realizing the weakness before the arrival Ravvadid ruler **Vahsudan** accepts the power of **Togrul bey(Seljuks)**.

**SHADDADIDS(971-1088) .**

**Capital: Ganja**

**Muhammad ibn Shaddad** created independent feudal state - **Emirate Dabil in 951**. **In 971** Shaddadids seized **Ganja** and founded the state. Shaddadid state further strengthened during the reign of **Fazl ibn Muhammad (985-1030).** During his reign the bridge named **“Khudafarin” (1027)** over the Araz River played an important. Shaddadid state strengthened further in the period **Abulasvar Shavur (1049-1067). In 1088** the **Seljuks** put an end to existence of this state.

**SLAVS RAIDS .**

Slavs raids in the second half of the IX century.

**In 909 they were appeared with 16 ships in the Caspian Sea.** They seized the island Abaskun. **In 910 Slav forces raided this place again.** They committed lootings, fires in the **Sari Island**. The king of **Gilan** beat them. Slavs were destroyed by **Shirvanshakhs. In 914 year Slavs looted continuously Caspian settlements. They tortured civilians.** **In 944** Slavs came to seize **Barda**. **In 1030 Slavs again attacked to the shores of the Caspian Sea.** **In the years 1031- 1033 Shirvan** was exposed devastating attack. Alans, serirs and Slavs seized and looted the capital of Shirvanshakhs Yezidiyya (Shamakhi).

**SELCUQ EMPIRE (1038-1157) .**

**Togrul(1040-1063)**

**Alp Arslan(1063-1072)**

**Sultan Melikshah(1072-1092)**

**I Mahmud(1092-1093)**

**Borkiyaruq(1094-1105)**

**Ahmad Sancar(1118-1157)**

**Capital: Nishapur(1038-1043), Rey(1043-1073),Isfahan, Hamadan, Merv**

In **XI century**, **Great Seljuk Empire** was established, which covered the territories from the **Central Asia to the Mediterranean Sea and from Derbent passage to the Persian Gulf.**

Seljuks began westward flowing, because they were dislodge by Karahans and Gaznavies. The target of the attack of Seljuk Turks was the Byzantine lands.

**In XI century** the **Seljuk oguzes** settled in **Khorasan.** **The first Seljuk state** occurred **in 1038** which the capital was the city of **Nishapur.**

The grandson of Saljuk **Tugrul Bey (1038- 1063)** was proclaimed sultan. **In 1040** military forces of **Gaznavies** were scattered in collision **Dandanakan.** Immediately after the victory **Dandanakan** collected large conference in **Merv (1040).** **In 1043** the capital of state transferred from the city **Nishapur to the city Ray.** Selcuk troops began to march to **three directions**: **Hamadan, Isfahan, Gilan and Azerbaijan.**  The first years of the reign of **Sultan Togrul** all **Khorasan and Khorezm** **(1038-1044), Western Iran (1042-1051)** was the rule of the **Seljuk Turks.** **In 1054** **Sultan Togrul**’s military forces approached to **Tabriz**. **Ravvadid ruler Vahsudan** was obeyed to sultan of Seljuk. **Ruler of Shaddads Abulasvar** **Savur** was subject(asili) Seljuk too.

Form of land ownership occurred Seljuk period: **uj lands** (“top lands”).

**I Cross Marches (1096-1099)** **shores of the Mediterranean, Asia, Syria and the Palestinian** **territories** were lost. During the reign of **Sultan Seljuk Sanjar (1118-1157)** emperor actually divided separate independent states. This state ruled by successors of Seljuk sultans – **Atabaylar (Atabays).**

**ELDANIZS(1136-1225) .**

**Shamsaddin Eldaniz (1136- 1175)**

**Ozbek(1210-1225)**

**Capitals:Nakhchivan,Hamadan(1175),Tabriz, Ganja**

The establishment of the state connected with the name of the founder of the dynasty Eldaniz - **Atabay Shamsaddin Eldaniz.**

**Shamsaddin Eldaniz** in **1160** took the title **"Great Atabay"** and declared stepson **Arslan Shah (1161- 1176)** as sultan.

**Eldanizlar territory** stretched **from Derbent to the Persian Gulf**.

Eldaniz state was even stronger during the Shamsaddin Eldeniz son **Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan (1175-1186).** After coming to power **Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan** the capital transferred to **Hamadan from Nakhichevan (1175).** After the **Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan**, **Gold Arslan (1186- 1191)** was won in **1190 Hamadan collision**(togrul 3 ve oglun esir aldi).

**In 1191** Gold Arslan has declared himself **sultan.** During reign of **Ozbek**  the fall of **Eldanizlar** further accelerated. **In 1225** as a result of **attacks of Kharazmshah Jalaladdin** the state was **declined.**

**MONGOL ATTACKS .**

**First attack: (1220-1222)**

**Second attack: (1231-1239)**

**Third attack:1256**

**Genghis khan (1206-1217)** founded Mongol feudal empire.

**The first attack** of Mongols to Azerbaijan was in **1220**. **Mongol warlords Jebe and Subotai** was leading. They conquered **Zanjan, Ardabil, Sarab.**

**In 1221 Jebe and Subotai’s** moved to **Tabriz**. Ruler of Tabriz **Shamsaddin Tughrai** saved city by giving **tax**.

**Maragha, Ardabil, Sarab, Beylagan, Ganja**, **Shirvan** was occupied.

**In 1223 they won russian-kipchak troops on the bank of the Kalka river,** but defeated in the **battle with Bulgarians** and went back to **Mongolia.**

**In 1231** mongols attacked **second time**. Troop chief : **Jormoghon**.

**In 1235** Ganja was invavded.

**Tovuz and Baku** was captured.

**In 1239 with the occupation of Darband**, Azerbaijan entirely invaded by mongols.

**The third attack** was **in 1256.** The attack was leading by **Hulagu Khan.**

**HULAGU EMPIRE (1256-1357) .**

**Hulagu khan (1256-1265)** made Azerbaijan obedient **in 1256. In 1258** Hulagu invaded **Baghdad** and **Abbasid Caliphate** collapsed. **Hulagu** state existed in Azerbaijan until **1357.**

**Hulagu** admitted the title **Ilkhan (1265).**

**Ghazan khan (1295-1304)** converted to islam and changed his name to **Mahmud**. After Ghazan khan’s death his brother **Oljeitu** kept up his policy.

His son 12 years old **Abu Said (1316-1335)** couldn’t participate in state management. Managing state was given to **amir Choban.** Abu Said executed **Amir Choban** **in 1328**. Sultaniyya riot was suppressed **in 1334.**

**In 1335 Abu Said** was poisoned by his wife and **Ilkhanates declined.**

**In 1338** Choban’s grandson **Shaikh Hasan Chobani** (Hasan the Little) won his main rival **Shaikh Hasan Jalayir** (Hasan the Elder).

**In 1338** new emperorship of **Chobanids** commenced**. In 1344 Hasan Chobani** was killed and his brother **Malik Ashraf** replaced him.

**Golden Horde khan Janibek** captured **Tabriz** and executed **Malik Ashraf** **in 1357**. **Hulagu state** was collapsed.

**Janibeg** enthroned his son **Berdibek** and came back to **Golden Horde**. Berdibeg was aware of father’s death and left. **Jalayir king Shaikh Uvais (1354-1374)** attacked **Tabriz** two times **(1358-1359)** and captured it. **In 1359** Azerbaijan was included to **Jalayir state**. State was established by **Boyukh Hasan** in **Baghdad** **in 1340**. **Tabriz** was the capital.

Azerbaijan was under the rule of **Jalayir during** **1359-1410.**

**Sultan Husein (1374-1382)** and **Sultan Ahmad (1382-1410)** became king after **Shaikh Uvais.**

**The campaign of Amir Timur in Azerbaijan .**

**1. attack:1386**

**2. attack:1392**

**3. attack:1399**

**In the spring of 1386** Azerbaijan lands were attacked by Timur. Tabriz was invaded in **“ Triennial march”**. **In 1392 Timur** came to Azerbaijan the second time and entered to **Tabriz.**

Timur attacked to **Alinja** several times **(1387, 1393, 1397)** and couldn’t be able to gain victory. Except **Alinja** tower, whole Azerbaijan was invaded by Timurids. **In 1399** Timur attacked the same direction **the third time** and came to **Kharabakh**. **In 1400**, **Alinja** tower obeyed to **Timur.** He died **in 1405**.

**Shirvanshah** state was ruled by **Gushtasb in 1203-1225.**

**In 1225 Fariburz III (1225-1243)** drove out his father **Gushtasb** from throne.

**In 1231 mongols** entered the territory of **Shirvan.** Shirvan and Darband was captured in **1239**. **Akhsitan II (1243-1260)** was obliged to admit authorities of **Hulagu**. Shirvanshahs lost their independence**. In 1367** Shaikh Uvais made Shirvan obedient to himself. **Shaikh Ibrahim Darbandi (1382-1417)** (Ibrahim I) came to the throne in Shirvan.

**Gazan Khan .**

Ghazan khan’s reforms:**land, tax, court, communication and trade**

**1.**The lands called **iqta** were given by unused lands **named inju**, **divan**,also **bayrat.** **Iqtas** could not be sold, donated, given dowry, otherwise transferred.

**2.Communication** reform caused formation of common communication system in the state.

**3.**In order to make improvement in **trade**, **Ghazan khan** generated common **currency**, stabilized **weight and measure units**, took measures for imposing **tax** in trade roads and bazaars and protecting trade centers.

**4.**The **tax reform** of Ghazan khan accurately **put tax species, tax capacity, collection method, time** and etc. in order. Gathering illegal taxes were forbidden. Tax gathering was assigned to central **divan** (central governing).

**5.** C**ourt** reformation was materialized in order to **prevent illegality, tyranny in court, bribery** in the state. But court reform **couldn’ be able to carry out.**

**KARAKOYUNLU(1410-1468) m**

**Karakoyunlu** state was established **in 1410**. **Tabriz** was the capital of the state. Karakoyunlus were from an oghuz tribes, ruled by **baharlids**. Karakoyunlus settled down in the south of **Van lake**. The founder of **Karakoyunlu** dysnaty was **Bayram Khoja**. His son **Kara Muhammad (1380-1389)** founded Karakoyunlu tribal federation which centre is **Van**. Battle between **Timurids and united forces of Karakoyunlu and Jalayirids** **in 1394** near the **Baghdad,** finished with the **victory of Timurids.** Karakoyunlu collapsed **in 1395.** But it was restored soon by Kara Yusif.

**In 1406** Karkoyunlu forces defeated Timurids in **Shanbi-Ghazan I** near the **Tabriz.** **In 1408** there was the second battle between **Kara Yusif** and **Abubakr** forces in **Sardrud**. Ended with the victory of **Karakoyunlu.** **Miranshah** was killed, Timurids obeyed and driven out Azerbaijan.

**In 1410** in **Shanbi-Ghazan II** **battle** took place between **Kara Yusif and Sultan Ahmad.** **Jalayir** forces were **defeated**. **Sultan Ahmad** was killed by **Kara Yusif.** Jalayirids power in Azerbaijan was ended. **Karakoyunlu** state was established **in 1410**. **Tabriz** was the **capital** of the state.

**In 1412** the battle of **Chalagan** ended in victory for **Kara Yusuf**. **Kara Yusuf** got ready to fight with the **Timurids** but he died **in 1420** and **Sultan Shahrukh** captured **Tabriz** without fighting. Succeeding his father **Kara Isgandar** clashed with the Timurids but he was defeated near **Alashkered** **in 1421**.

After Shahrukh left Azerbaijan, Iskander (1420-1436) united scattered Karakoyunlu forces again. Shirvan and Shaki remained independent. For that reason Iskander attacked to Shirvan in 1427. But assault of Shahrukh to Azerbaijan, obliged him recede. Iskander’s new attack commenced to Shirvan in 1434. Khalilullah I appealed to Shahrukh for help. In summer of 1435 near the Tabriz united forces defeated Karakoyunlu troops. **In 1436** **Jahanshah (1436-1467)** was declared king of Karakoyunlu.

**In 1459** **Jahanshah** signed peace **Herat treaty** with **Abu Said.**

During the campaign on **Aghqoyunlu** **in 1467 Mush battle** **Jahanshah** was attacked by **Uzun Hasan** and was **killed**. **In 1468**, **Garagoyunlu** declined.

**AGQOYUNLU(1468-1501) /**

Capital:Diyarbakir, Tabriz, Bagdad

Aqkoyunluds are from **oghuz tribes**. **Pahlavan bey from Bayandur tribe** was the leader of Aqkoyunlu tribal political union (1370-1388). At the end of the XIV century and at the beginning of the XV century Agkoyunlu **Kara Yuluk Osman bey** founded Aqkoyunlu supremacy in **Diyarbakir**.

**On 11 november 1467 Uzun Hasan** (1453-1478) defeated Karakoyunlu troops and killed Jahanshah **at the battle of Mush**. **Karakoyunlu** state collapsed and **Agkoyunlu** replaced it. **Tabriz** was the capital of new state. In **1468 Aqkoyunlu** troops defeated **Timurids** at the **battle of Abbasabad**.

In order to get people sympathy Uzun Hasan materialized some acts, **he created “Kanunnameh” to put tax issues in order. Amount of taxes decreased. But he couldn’t establish stable central state.**

Uzun Hasan was married with **Feodora-Daspina** khatun the daughter of Trapezund empire**. Mehmet II** started the war against **Aqkoyunlu** state by attacking **Trapezund** in **1461**. The first battle between **Agkoyunlu and osmanli** was in **Koyluhisar in 1461**. Uzun Hasan decided to made peace.

**On 15 august 1461** Trapezund was invaded by ottomans. **Yassychemen contract was signed between Agqoyunlu and Ottoman in 1461**.

Aqkoyunlu had close relations with **Venice Republic**.

**Aqkoyunlu** cavalries were defeated near the **Beyshehir in 1472**.

**In1473** there was battle between **Agkoyunlu and Ottomans** in **Malatia. Ottoman forces were destroyed.** **In1473 battle of Otlukbeli** (**Tarjan**). Ottomans won the battle.

Uzun Hasan’s son **Ughurlu Muhammad** had a son named **Ahmad**. He was called **Ghodek Ahmad**. Later **Ghodek Ahmad** became the ruler of **Aqkoyunlu** state **in 1497.** Uzun Hasan’s son **Yagub Mirza (1478-1490)** enthroned after him. After sudden death of Yagub Mirza his son **Baysungur (1490-1492)** came to the throne. I**n 1492** there was battle **between Baysungur and Rustam Mirza** **near Barda**. Rustam Mirza won. **In 1492**, **Rustam** came to the **Agkoyunlu throne**. **Baysungur** was defeated **near the Ahar in 1493**, and **killed.**

**In 1496** Godek Ahmad attacked to Azerbaijan. **In 1497** he entered to **Tabriz** and came to the **Aqkoyunlu throne.** **Godek ahmad** was killed in the battle of **Isfahan** in 1497. **Murad** ruled the country **in 1497-1498** years. His cousin **Alvand Mirza** captured **Tabriz** **in 1499.**

Peace treaty was signed between **Murad Mirza and Alvand Mirza** in the place named **Abhar** near Tabriz in **1500**. According to Abhar treaty (1500) **Kiziluzan river** was the borderline. **Diyarbakir, south areas from Kur river of Azerbaijan, Karabakh and Armaniyya were taken by Alvand Mirza. Arabic Irak, Persian and Kirman were taken by Murad Mirza. Aqkoyunlu state was divided. The Safavids** put an end to the rule of **Aghgoyunlu** **in 1501**.**Aghgoyunlu** state collapsed **in 1501**.

# Safavid empire(1501-1736) k

* **In march of 1460-** the battle near the **coast of the Samur river**. **Shaikh**

**Junayd** (grandfather of Shah Ismail) marched to **Shirvan** and **Dagestan**.

**RESULT**-Safavids were defeated and Shaikh Junayd was killed.

* Junayd’s son **Shaikh Haydar** ( father of Shah Ismail) was carrying his father’s policy.
* **In 1470** - Uzun Hasan came to Ardabil and enthroned Shaikh Haydar.
* On **9 june 1488**- **battle of Tabasaran Sirvansah-Qizilbash**

**RESULT** **- Shaikh Haydar was killed** in the battle of **Tabasaran**. **Padshah Yagub** invaded Ardabil and other lands of Safavids. He took Haydar’s sons - **Sultanali, Ibrahim** and 2 years old **Ismail** with their mother prisoners. The children and their mother stayed in prison for five years. Uzun Hasan’s grandson Rustam released brothers from prison and came back to Ardabil. Sultanali also took part in the march with Rustam Mirza against Baysungur.

* **In 1493-**The battle in **Ahar-Meshkin**

**RESULTED** with the victory of Rustam Mirza and Sultanali. **Baysungur was killed**.

* **In 1494- Shamasi battle. Gizilbash were defeated , Sultanali died.**
* **In 1494-1495 years Rustam occupied Ardabil** and other properties of

Safavid again. Safavid murids (followers) took Ismail to **Lahijan**. Ismail stayed there for 6 years.

* **In 1499-** Ismail left Lahijan and first came to Ardabil, then to Archevan.
* **In 1500** -Ismail’s forces came to Erzinjan. The conference occurred in

**Erzinjan (1500)** decided that Safavid’s enemy Farrukh Yassar should be inflicted.

* **In 1500 -battle of Jabani.**

**RESULT** **- Shirvanshah lost the battle, Farrukh Yassar was killed**.

* **In 1501**. - **Ismail invaded Baku**.
* **In 1501**. **battle of Sharur.**
* **In 1501-** Ismail entered to **Tabriz** with ceremony and
* declared himself a ruler (Shah). Azerbaijan Safavid empire was established. The capital was **Tabriz**.
* **In 1503**- the battle of **Almagulaghi** near the **Hamadan.** **Shah Ismail**
* defeated **Murad Mirza** . Agkoyunlu state collapsed. **Shah Ismail** captured Kum, Kashan and Isfahan.
* **In 1510** **the battle of Marv Qizilbash had victory and Sheybani khan**

**was killed.** As a result, Shah Ismail captured **Khorasan** including **Herat, Marv and Balkh** cities.

**Internal and foreign policy of Shah Ismail I. .**

* Ottoman sultan Bayazid II (1481-1512) recognized **Safavid** in **1504**.
* **1514** The war against Qizilbashs was declared .Sultan Selim marched to the plain of **CHALDIRAN** near Maku**.**  **Ottomans won the battle.** **Result**: **Eastern Anadolu and Northern Irak including Arzurum city** was owned by Ottoman empire. **Arabian Irak including Baghdad** was left to Safavids.
* **In 1516,** battle in **Kochisar finished with the victory of Ottomans.** **Kharput** in the north area and the area **from Bitlis to Rakki**, **Mosul** were captured by Ottomans.
* After **Shah Ismail’s** his son **Tahmasp I (1524- 1576)** came to throne.
* **In 1538 Tahmasp I** and his brother **Alqas Mirza** obeyed **Bughurd** fortress to themselves. Tahmasp I declared Alqas Mirza **the first** beylerbeyi for managing Shirvan. **Thus, Shirvanshah state collapsed. The area of Shirvan changed to beglerbegi and added to the content of Safavid empire.**
* In **1547** Alqas Mirza raised up rebellion against Safavid power. Alqas Mirza was defeated. He was prisoned in **Kahkaha fortress** and killed in **1549**. Insurgents were defeated in **the battle of Alishaban in 1549.**
* **1555- Tahmasip I changed the capital to Qazvin.**
* Ruler of Shaki -Darvish Muhammad khan.
* **In 1551 Tahmasip abolished the independence of Sheki.**
* **In 1555** the **Amasya** peace treaty Safavid-Ottoman **According to the treaty Western Georgia fell under the rule of Ottomans, Eastern districts of Georgia became the lands of Safavids.**
* **on 9 august 1578-** **battle Childir Qizilbash-Ottoman,** Qizilbashs lost.

# 3.Safavid-Ottoman wars in the XVI-XVII centuries.

* **In 1583- the battle of Niyazabad-** Ottomans were defeated.
* **In 1583** **“Flame battle”** – Ottoman won.
* **IN 1585 Sufiyan battle** Ottoman battle.
* **1586-1589 whole Azerbaijan** was invaded by Sultan Murad III.
* **In 1598 The capital was moved from Qazvin to Isfahan**.
* **In 1590 Istanbul peace treaty.** Azerbaijan was divided between Safavids and Ottomans**.**
* The **treaty** was signed with **Ottomans** in the **Sarab city in 1612**.
* **1618**. -The battle **Siniq korpu (broken bridge) Ottoman lost.**
* **In 1618-** The peace treaty was signed in **Marand.**
* **In 1639- Qasri-Shirin peace treaty**