***SACI SALARI REVVADI SEDDADI SIRVANSAH ELDENIZ FALAN***

***YA ALLAH BISMILLAH ALLAH SONMUZU HAYIR ELESIN BIZE 110LAR 130LAR QISMET ELESIN(75DE GZL) CANIM DYLANIM***

***DIMELI NAGIL PARTI OXUYUN AMA ADI USDUNDE NAGILDIDA ELEBELE SEYLER YAZB***

**SIRVANSAHLAR(861-1538)**

Even in the first half of the VI century the **State of Shirvanshahs** founded between Shabran and Gilgilchay was approximately existed 1000 years (1538). Evvelce Arab Caliphateden asili olub. 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  was in the scene of history and at certain times it had been ruled by various dynasties: Mazyadis (861-1027), Kasranids (1027-1382) and Darbandis (1382-1538). In 1538 it was united to Safavid state. Its **capital** before was  **Shirvan,** and since 1st quarter of X century - **Yazidiyya (Shamakhy)**

VIII century

**Barda was the center** of all North Caucaus at that time. Yazid ibn Mazyad died in Barda in **801** and was buried here. **In 859** his son **Muhammad ibn Yazid** had recovered ancient Ganja, moved his residence here.

Shirvanshakhs seized **Gabala (981-982), Barda (982) and Shabran (983)**.

It was a great importance **Derbent Emirate** ruler by Hashemite to combining **(988)** to the Shirvanshakhs state. Derbent as called the **"Iron Gates"** guarded Shirvanshakhs attacks in the northern tribes. Therefore, Shirvanshakhs repaired and strengthened borders of Derbent. After Derbent, **Khursan, Tabarsaran, Sheki and Sanariya** were combined to Shirvanshakhs.

**SACILER(879-941)**

As a rule heads of this dynasty take nickname Afshin.One of the Turkish commanders served in Khilafat troops Muhammad bin **Abu Saj Divdad(founder of dynasty)**  in 879 was appointed a ruler of Azerbaijan by  order of the Caliphate. And he laid a foundation of Sajids state.

Abu Saj Divdad’s sons Mu hammad ibn Abu Saj and Yusuf ibn Abu Saj were the greatest generals of the Caliphate.

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.

In the late of IX century (898, 900) money was minted on behalf of Mohammed ibn Abu Saj. Since 80-es of IX century to 40-es of X century, i.e. more than half a century of historical period, all the lands of the Turkish state were in control of the state of Sajjids

The existence of the state was ended in 942 by the state of Salarids.The **capital** **cities** were **Maragha and Ardebil.**

**SALARI QAQASLAR(941-981)**

Using the conflicts in Azerbaijan the ruler of Deylam (Gilan), Marzban ibn Muhammad defeated the last ruler Sajids Deysam (he was slave usurped a power in Sajids State) in 941 and captured the capital of the country Ardabil.  Salarids, very soon, captured north-western lands of Azerbaijan and subjugated the state of Shirvan as well. And they captured Darband, too. Marzban ibn Mohammed annexed the territory of Armenia as well as and also subjected Eastern Georgia**. Thus, the lands of Salarids state stretched from north Derbent to upper flows of Euphrates and Tigris Rivers in south, the Caspian Sea in the east and Georgia in the west.** During the reign of Salarids trading ships of Azerbaijan began sailing in the Caspian Sea

However, after the death of Muhammad ibn Marzban (957), at result of court rivalry between his sons and his brother Vahsudan caused the weakening of central power. Often invasions of Russians to Caspian coast of Azerbaijan, robbery of Barda in 944 and the terrible massacre of city population accelerated the overthrow of Salarids.  Existence of Salarids was ended by Ravvadids in 981.The **capital city was Ardabil.**

**RAVVADIES(981-1054)**

At period of weakening of Salarids the strengthening ruler of Tabriz, Maragha and Ahar Abulhija had overthrown the last Salari ruler Ibrahim ibn Marzban (962-981) in 981 and laid the foundation of Ravvadids state. The root of this dynasty came from Arab kin. The founder of Ravvadis dynasty was Ar-Ravvadi al Azdi originally from Yemen. After defeating Salarids Ravvadids could unite all south lands under their reign. In addition, Ravvadids defeated Mughan ruler Sipahbud and made him dependant.

**In 1028** after the hard coup to Khorasan’s Oguzes by Mahmoud Qaznavi, about 2000 Oguz family moved to Azerbaijan and Ravvadid ruler's **Vahsudan** allowed to lived here them (1020-1059).

In  1045/55 Seljuk troops campaigned to Azerbaijan under the command of sultan Togrul bey reached Tabriz. Realizing the weakness before the rival Ravvadid ruler Vahsudan accepts the power of Togrul bey and present valuable gifts to sultan. So, the Ravvadis accepted the power of Seljuks.

**The capital cities were Ardebil and Tabriz.**

**SHADDADIES(971-1088)**

(NAGIL PART)-The founder of the dynasty Muhammad ibn Shaddad Qurtaq using the situation existed after the arrest of Salarids ruler Muhammad ibn Marzban in 951 had captured the city of  Dvin (Dabil) being then under rule of Marzban. At that time Ibrahim Salari that ruled Azerbaijan had sent troops of Vayzur (Vayotsdzor) ruler, the vassal of his father, against Mohammed ibn Shaddad. However, Mohammed could defeat Salarids troops with the help of city's population. Some time later, troops led by self Ibrahim capture Dvin and Muhammad together with his own people escape to Vaspurakana; he died in 955/56 in Vaspurakan. After Dvin lost the bigger of two sons of Mohammed being under patronage of Vayzur ruler, Abulhasan Ali Lashkari stayed in Vayzur till 965. And his younger son Fazl began to serve Salarids and comes to Ganja ruled by Salarids ruler Ali At-Tazi, and stayed here till 969/70. While staying in Ganja with advice of the chief of Ganja city he sent a message to elder brother and invited him to Ganja and made him agree to become ruler of Ganja. Reaching and agreement with Fazl chief of Ganja city Yusuf al-Quzzaz arrested the ruler of Salarids and open city gates to Lashkari.

**In 971** Shaddadids seized **Ganja** and founded the state Shaddadids and very soon stabled in Barda, Shamkir and other Azerbaijani lands. 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 role expanding economic and cultural relation and between the northern and southern areas of Azerbaijan.

Bizans Armenian troops have been trying to seize Dabil. But Shaddadids hit them heavy blow **(1037).**

**In 1038**- the combined forces feudals of the Byzantine and Georgian failed in an attempt to eliminate Tbilisi the Islamic Emirate.

Shaddadid state strengthened further in the period **Abulasvar Shavur (1049-1067).**

(MAIN PART) - Thus, Muhammad ibn Lashkari captured Ganja city 971 and laid the foundation of the Shadadids dynasty. Some time later Shaddadids strengthened their positions around Ganja, in Barda, Shamkir and other lands. They captured the eastern lands of Armenia, too. The territory of the country mainly covered the area between the rivers Kura-Araks. On the north Shaddadids had borders with Sheki and Kakheti kingdoms, and from south with Ravvadids. Dabil city located in the south-west of the state was subject to the Shaddadids. In 1088 the Seljuks put an end to existence of this state.The capital city was Ganja.

**(BUDA ELEBELE PART) - Conclusion-**Birthof local states like Sadjis, Shirvanshahs, Salaris, Ravvadis, Shaddadis, Shaki after 600 years Sasani and Arabic yoke, and turning of Islam into the main religion of the country occupied important part in ethnic evolution of the Azerbaijan people, formation of unit language and culture. Thus, formation of Azerbaijan people, whose genesis based on iskits (skits, skifs), saks, massagets, huns, bulgars, khazars, barsils, pechenegs, suvars and especially oghuz turks (garagoyunlus, aghgoyunlus, saldjuck etc), lived in different historical times (as B.C as A.D ), came to the end. Azeri-turkic language became main communication mean in whole Southern Caucasus. Azeri-turkic language, ousting as well as Arabic and Persian, turned into national language.

**SLAVS RAIDS**

Since the end of the ninth century the Slavs began to organize robbery marches to the Caspian provinces. . Slavs raids, which started in the second half of the IX century, began to get restless character in the beginning of the tenth century**.**

**In 909** they were appeared with 16 ships in the Caspian Sea. They seized the island Abaskun in the south of Caspian Sea and began to plunder coastal areas. But the local population has inflicted a heavy defeat on them.

**In 910** Slav forces raided this place again. They committed lootings, fires in the **Sari Island**. Then, they attacked to the shores of the Caspian Sea, Iran. But the king of Gilan beat them. The retreating Slavs were destroyed by the troops of Shirvanshakhs.

During the march of **914** year Slavs looted continuously Caspian settlements. They tortured civilians. Women and children were taken into captivity. When they returned, on the northern coast of the Caspian Sea occurred fighting 15 thousand people Muslims Turkish between with Slavs

troops. The Russians were destroyed, bunch of much smal- ler -five thousand of them ran, could save lives. Khorezm, caspian, burtas (mordva) and bulgar turks the took part of this battle against the Russians. After this collision Russian invasion not repeated to the **coast of Caspia** for a while.

**In 944** Slavs came to seize became popular as ever **"The largest city in the Caucasus", "The main city of Arran" - Barda** and to strengthen in Azerbaijan.

**In 987** Derbent ruler **Amir Maymun ibn Ahmad** asked for help Slavs in this regard. **In 1030** Slavs again attacked to the shores of the Caspian Sea. They defeated troops Shirvanshakhs near Baku the place where were joined Araz and Kura. At that time Musa, the son of the ruler of Sha- ddads Fazl ibn Muhammad, called for help Slavs to defeat the rebellious of brother Askuyan in Beylagan. After harmed the people of Beylagan, were gaved great gift to Slavs. They re- turned to their home countries pass through the Byzantine.

In the years **1031- 1033** Shirvan was exposed devastating attack. Alans, serirs and Slavs seized and looted the capital of Shirvanshakhs Yezidiyya (Shamakhi). Ruler Derbent amir **Mansour ibn Maymun** inflicted a heavy defeat sarirs and Slavs which returned from Shirvan. As can be seen since the IX century Azerbaijan began to be subjected to harassment from the Caspian Sea.

**Azerbaijan under the Seljuq rule**

Since the mid of the 11th century, the major factor of socio-political and socio-economic development of Front and Cental Asia became the existence of the Seldjukids empire, which played an essential role in the history of Azerbaijan. The Seljug Empire was a [medieval](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval) Turkic [empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire), originating from the Qynyq branch of [Oghuz Turks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oghuz_Turks). The Seljug Empire controlled a vast area stretching from the [Hindu Kush](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_Kush) to eastern [Anatolia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anatolia) and from [Central Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Asia) to the [Persian Gulf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_Gulf).

First campaigns of oghuz-seldjukid troops to the South Caucasus coincided to the first quarter of the 11th century.

In the same campaign they intervened to Arran, reached to the cities of Nakhichevan and Dabil and in 1029 and Seldjuks reached and destroyed the central part of South Caucasus.

Sultan Masud’s attempt to stop the danger ended with the victory of Seldjuks in 1034 and they gained part of the territory of Khorasan as igta .

After two years**, Seldjukids won Gaznavids in the most essential battle, in the location of Dandanakan near Merv.** **So, Seldjukids became the sole owner of Khorasan, which became the property of great Sultans.**

**The first Seljuk state** occurred **in 1038** which the capital was the city of **Nishapur**.

**On 23 May in the year of 1040** military forces of Gaznavies were scattered in **collision Dandanakan**.

**In 1043** the capital of state transferred from the city **Nishapur** to the city **Ray**.

**1048-** emir Sharur I Shaddadid, who utilized from the actions of Seldjukids in the South Caucasus, did his best to extend(genişləndirmək) his reign through the Kur and occupied the fortresses in the frontiers of Tiflis emirate of Jafaris.

**1054**- Seldjukids added Iran and South Azerbaijan to their authority, where they accepted vassal oath from the emirs of Ravvadids. At the same year Toghrul bey led the campaign, which aimed to support muslim states and central part of South Caucasus-Shaddadid and Tiflis emirates.

**1055** - great Sultan directed to Baghdad, where he received the symbols of authority personally from the hands of caliph. After that Baghdad caliphs became the obedient gun(itaətkar silah) of the policy of seldjukid Sultan.

**In April, 1060**- when Toghrul bey returned from Baghdad, he encircled the biggest and majorest craft-trade and military-strategic centre-the city of Tabriz. He did not achieve anything and that’s why left this city. At the result of coming of winter, his troops left Tabriz too.

Although, Tabriz was not captured his ruler and head of Ravvadid state, emir Mamlan II confirmed his vassality from Seldjukids. There was applied the tax-kharac on him, which the Ravvadid ruler paid partly and sent his sons as captive. Soon, Toghrul bey directed to another important centre of Azerbaijan – the city of Nakhichevan, where its governor accepted the Seldjukids also. The governor of Urmia, al-Khalil also accepted the reign of Seldjukids.

**In 1063**- Khoy was captured.

**In 1062**- after the death of Toghrul bey, his nephew, the son of Chaghri bey-Alp Arsalan became the Sultan.

**In 1066**- Seldjuks made the ShirvanShah Fariburz I pay big contribution(xerac) -70 thousand dinars of kharac .

Seljuk’s sultans divided all the land as “igta” between emirs of Seljuk instead in the form of military service. Land was the closest emirs of Sultan as “igta” in **Aran, Shirvan**, and **Derbent.**

Iqta strengthened their military and political power in the territory of Seljuk Turks. One of the forms of land ownership that occurred during the Seljuk period was the **uj** lands (**“top lands”)**.

Overall, XI-XIII century to the different segments of the population were paying **Ushr (Usura), jizya** and **tribute** taxes.

In the 11th century Seldjukids supported only the authority of Shaddadid emirs in the South Caucasus, as they were the pillars (sütunlar) of Seldjukid policy in the region. They (Shaddadid emirs) prevented Byzantine expansion in the South Caucasus. The empire of Seldjukids reached to its magnificence during the reign of Melik Shah.

**1086** - Namely in this period South Azerbaijan was completely included to the empire and in 1086, the authority of Shaddadids in Ganja was liquidated and Shirvan was obliged to pay taxes in the amount of 40 thousand dinars.

**One of the advantages of Saljuks dynasty for us was language.In our territory popularity began to speak in native language not in Persian or Arabian.**

**I Cross Marches (1096-1099)** the loss of the most important areas shores of the Mediterranean, Asia, Syria and the Palestinian territories were impact to the decline of the Great Seljuk Empire. During the reign of last Sultan **Seljuk Sanjar** (1118-1157) emperor actually divided separate independent states. This state ruled by educator successors of Seljuk sultans – **Atabaylar (Atabays).**

**Atabegs (Eldegizds) State of Azerbaijan: the period of existance, capital and rulers.** One of the most powerful states created after the collapse of the Great Seljuk Empire was **Eldanizlar state (1136-1225)** ruled by the Atabays.

***(NAGIL PART) - The period of existance-*** **Azerbaijani Atabeks** state had declared its independence during the period of decline Seljuks. The name of the state connected with the name of Shamsaddin Eldeniz. Eldeniz was sold as slaves in childhood, and the fate led him to the palace of Seljuks. He had got the title of emir by having drawn the attention and sympathy of Sultan II Togrul with own diligence and skills. In 1136 Eldaniz  was appointed  as ruler of southern province of Azerbaijan under the son of Seljuk sultan Arslanshah atabey. He had married with widow(dul) of Sultan II Togrul Momina Khatun after the death of Sultan and was appointed as ruler of Aran and went to Barda and thus **laid the foundations of the Eldenizids state.** Although Iraq was joined to Seljuk Sultanate’s Eldegiz but formally to Seljuks, since 30-es of 12th century he rules the state as independent ruler and minted coins on his name. Arran and later Ardebil ruled by Maragha ruler Khassbey passed under the rule of Eldegiz. He is also made Shirvanshah his vassal.

**At the end of power of Shamsaddin Eldeniz the state borders were stretched from Derbent to Basra Gulf, from Tiflis gates to Aran and Shirvan, Iraq, Hamadan, Gilan, Mazendaran, Isfahan and Rey.**

:”) During the power of son of Shamsaddin Muhammed Jahan Pahlavan, Eldanizids state was further strengthened. Kyzyl Arslan struggled for a long to get the throne from his brother Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan. After assassination of Kyzyl Arslan that concentrated power of Iraq Sultanate in own hands in 1191, the power was divided between  son of Jahan Pahlavan from Turkic origin Quteyba Khatun – Abu Bakr and sons of Inanj Khatun Qutluq Inanj and Amir Amiran.

After the death of Abu Bakr his brother Uzbek came to power and during his reign recession(tənəzzül) of Atabeks state accelerated.During Atabeks big trade and art centre of Azerbaijan like Ganja, Tabriz,  Nakhichevan, Ardabil, Derbent, Baku, Shamakhy, Beylagan were very popular. At that time the population of Tabriz, Ganja crossed over 100 thousand, and the number of Nakhchivan's population was about 80-100 thousands.

**In 1225 as a result of attacks of Kharazmshah  Jalaladdin the state of Atabeks was declined.**

***Capitals-***At different times the cities of **Ganja and Nakhchivan** were capitals of Azerbaijan Atabeks state.The period of Eldanizids was the renaissance period of the Azerbaijan. At that time, cities were accomplished, trade, crafts, animal husbandry, farming was very developed.

***Rulers:***

**Shams ad-Din Ildeniz (Eldeniz)-**

Shams ad-Din Ildeniz was a capable general and he joined wide territory between the Caucasus and the Persian Gulf.

**In 1138** - the Georgian king Demetre I, attacked the ancient city of Ganja.

**in 1163** - the allies inflicted a defeat on king George III of Georgia.

**1165** - In response to this defeat, the czar of Georgia occupied Ganja **in 1165.**

Georgians took several Azerbaijani cities and reached such faraway cities as Nakhchivan and Beylakan.

**In 1173 -** Atabeg Shams ad-Din Ildeniz began a major campaign against Georgia but was defeated.

**Shams ad-Din Ildeniz died in 1174 in Nakhchivan.**

He and his wife were buried in a religious school (madrasa) they had built in Hamadan, the Seljuk capital.

**Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan -** After Shams ad-Din Eldeniz death, the Seljuk prince, Arslan Shah, tried to assert(iddia etmek) his own authority and replace the new Atabeg, Shams ad-Din's son, Grand Atabeg Mohammed Jahan Pahlavan but failed, and was poisoned to death. **Pahlavan transferred his capital from Nakhchivan to Hamadan in western Iran**, and made his younger brother, Qizil Arslan Othman, the ruler of Azerbaijan.

**In 1174** - Qizil Arslan captured Tabriz, which became his capital. Also Jahan Pahlavan awarded each of mamluks a region or town as ***iqta*.**

The Twelve years of Pahlavan's rule are considered the most peaceful period of the State’s existence.

**Kyzyl Arslan-**After Pahlavan’s death his brother Qizil Arslan came to the throne. He maked a successful struggle against the Seljuk rulers.

**1186** - Shirvanshakh Akhsitan, who used to be Atabeks’ vassal, decided to benefit from the weakening of the Atabek’s power and invaded his territories in 1186. He was defeated. They reached Baku.

Qizil Arslan occupied all the land of Shirvan in 1191 and overthrew Togrul III, the last Seljuk ruler of Hamadan.After obtaining the Abbasid caliph's permission, Qizil Arslan was proclaimed as Sultan only to be assassinated(öldürüldü) later the same year. Power was divided among his three sons: Abu Bakr, Qutluq Inandj and Amir Amiran. Abu Bakr governed Azerbaijan and Arran; his brothers ruled Khorasan and several neighboring regions. Soon, these three successors began to fight each other for the throne. Abu Bakr won but in the process the State’s defense capability declayed.

**Uzbek-**In that period there were many foreign influences and all them weakened state. Further shook the already weakened State, which invited another invasion from Georgia, this time from the troops of the czarina Tamara, which occupied several Azerbaijani towns before returning to Georgia.Uzbek, who had married a daughter of Sultan Togrul, was faced by the Mongol invaders, initially buying them off. All them weakened Atabegs.

**End of the state- In 1225 as a result of attacks of Kharazmshah Jalaladdin the state of Atabeks was declined**.

**In 1117** Demetre attacked to Shirvan.

**In 1120** IV David raided Shirvan with a strong army. Shirvanshakhs troops were defeated once again. **In 1121 Didgori** war, **Georgians, Kipchak Turks, Ossetians** and **combined forces salibs of Western Europe** were victorious to Seljuk troops.

**In 1122** the Tbilisi Islamic Emirate were canceled.

In response, Sultan Mahmud - ruler of Seljuk attacked to Shirvan in **1123**.

David IV marched repeatedly in the years **1123-1124** to Azerbaijan. He seized **Gulustan** and **Bugurd stronghold** and **Shamakhi**. After death of IV David **(1125)** they were forced to leave Shirvan.

**In 1160**, after the death of Manuchohr III the situation aggravated in Shirvan.

. **In 1175** Slavs attacked to Shirvanshakhs state.

. **In 1192** earthquake occurred in Shamakhi. I Akhsitan’s family members had perished. After the earth- quake, the capital of Shirvanshahs was transferred to **Baku**.