**SAH ABBAS SAFAVI**(1587-1629)

After coming to the throne Shah Abbas I (1587-1629) had military-adminstrative reforms in order to get back the lost areas of Safavids and recover former power of the empire.

Shah organized the troop by the principle of tribal diversity. Different classes of troops were established:

1. **Qizilbash**. Basically consisting of cavalries, they were superlative in Safavid army during the XVII century.
2. **Ghulams**. They consisted of special group. Georgian, circassian, osetin and other christian baby-boys were gathered, converted to islam compulsory, were brought up with special routine.

# Tufangchiyan.

1. **Artillery-gunners**.
2. **The capital was moved from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598**.
3. . New estate “**Abbasabad**” was established for them and for Shah Abbas’s honor

**The devastating wars lasting for ten years ended with Istanbul peace treaty in 1590.**

**Shirvan, Karabakh, Tabriz, Maragha** and the lands in the north of them fell under the rule of Ottomans**.**

**Khalkhal, Ardabil , Karajadagh and Lankaran** remained to Safavids**.**

At the end of the XVI century Safavid empire had three main issues: **1) Defeat Sheybani state and getting back Khorasan for emergency of north-eastern borders of empire. 2) Return back Azerbaijan lands which invaded in 1578-1590 by Ottomans. 3) Finish hegemony of Portugal in the Persian gulf and get entrance to the Indian ocean.**

* Shah Abbas I defeated Sheybani khan in **1599** and added **Khorasan** to the territory of Safavids again.

Shah Abbas I got **Tabriz, Nakhchevan, Ordubad, Julfa** back from Ottomans **in 1603.**

He got back **Irevan** in **1604**.

Shah Abbas I got **Ganja** back from Ottomans in **1606**. In **1607** he got **Baku, Shamakhi, Shirvan, Shabran and Darband back from Ottomans.**

The treaty was signed with Ottomans in the **Sarab city in 1612**.

* **IN SEPTEMBER 1618**.- The peace treaty was signed in **Marand.**

TAHMASP I

* After **Shah Ismail’s** his son **Tahmasp I (1524- 1576)** came to throne.

**1555- Tahmasip I changed the capital to Qazvin,**

**IN 1551 Tahmasip abolished the independence of Sheki.**

**IN SUMMER OF 1552** Tahmasip I strated campaign against Ottoman empire in four direction.

* **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.**

Insurgents were defeated in **the battle of Alishaban in 1549**.

. **In summer of 1552** Tahmasip I strated campaign against Ottoman empire in four direction.

**Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan (1175-1186).**

**After coming to power Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan the capital transferred to Hamadan from Nakhichevan (1175),** Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan defeated repeatedly Georgian feudal lords, broke large Seljuk emirs who the resistance of independence and strengthened the central government.

took away Tabriz from Agsunguries,

Golden Horde khan Tokhtamysh.

. At the end of 1385 Tokhtamysh entered from **Darband** to **Shirvan** and reached **Tabriz**

. After Tabriz Tokhtamysh’s troops invaded **Maragha**. **Marand** and **Nakhchevan** were invaded, either.

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SULTAN SULIMAN YURUSLERI

1534 1535 1548 1554

SACILER(879-941)

Capital: Maraga(879-901), Ardabil(901-941)

**SALARIS (941-981)**

**Capital: Ardabil**

RAVVADIES(981-1054)

Capital: Tabriz, Ardabil

SHADDADIDS(971-1088)

Capital: Ganja

SELCUQ EMPIRE (1038-1157)

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

ELDANIZS(1136-1225)

**Capital of Eldanizlar had Nakhchivan, Hamadan, Tabriz and Ganja cities.**

MONGOL ATTACKS

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

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

**Third attack:1256**

HULAGU EMPIRE **(1256-1357)**

(Jalayir state was established by Boyukh Hasan in Baghdad in **1340**). Tabriz was the capital.

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

AMIR TIMUR NEMNE

1ci attack:1386

2ci attack:1392

3cu attack:1399

**KARAKOYUNLU(1410- 1468)**

**Karakoyunlu state was established in 1410.**

**Tabriz was the capital of the state.**

AGQOYUNLU(1468-1503/1508)

Capital: Tabriz, Bagdad

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

# Safavid empire(1501-1736)

Capital: Tabriz

KARA MUHAMMAD

The founder of Karakoyunlu dysnaty was **Bayram Khoja**. His son **Kara Muhammad** (1380-1389) founded **Karako- yunlu tribal federation** which centre is Van. **In the spring of 1387** Timur attacked on Karakoyunlus. Kara Muhammad defeated Timur’s forces in **Chapakhchur**.