SHIRVANSHAKHS

Previously Shirvan was a small Azerbaijani lands all area in the **east-north Azerbaijan**. It was covered **Derbent towards to the Kura River, Azerbaijani lands coast of Caspian Sea. Mazyadis** dynasty ruled the country. Mazyadis **Shirvansakh** dynasty called **Sheybanis** or **Yazidis**.

Outstanding representative of Mazyadis **Yazid ibn Mazyad** was a ruler in the South Caucasus region, as well as the Shirvan, during the Harun ar-Rashid (786- 809). The first time in the late VIII century Mazyadis created semi-feudal state -emirate, which the capital of the Barda in Aran. **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. **The adoption of Islam in Azerbaijan and the process of forming a unified Azerbaijani people**, Mazyadis dynasty became Turkish. **In 861 Heysam ibn Khalid** - from Mazyadis dynasty declared independent Shirvan and received the title of Shirvanshakh.

**In 917** the neighboring **Lahijanshahlig** were combined to state of Shirvan. In this regard**, 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**. 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. After Derbent, **Khursan, Tabarsaran, Sheki and Sanariya** were combined to Shirvanshakhs.

**Saji** state of Azerbaijan established by Saji which of Turkic dynasty **(879-941).** As a rule, this dynasty called the Afshin. Sajies origin was ancient Turkic region Asrusan (Usrusana) in the Central Asia. The famous commander of Arab army - **Afshin Heydar ibn Kavus** was in this generation. Sajid, who ruled Azerbaijan as an independent, sent tribute to treasury of caliphate 120 thousand dinars for a year. Abu Saj Divdad’s sons Muhammad ibn Abu Saj and Yusuf ibn Abu Saj were the greatest generals of the Caliphate. At the end of the ninth century **(898- 900)** minted coins in the name of Mohammed ibn Abu Saj.

After the death of Muhammad, during his brother Yusuf ibn Abu Saj completely stopped tribute to the treasury of the Caliphate **since in 912**.

**Thus, the X century Sajid state of Azerbaijan covered from Zanjan to Derbent to the whole territory of Azerbaijan. The state Sajid's eastern borders were started shores of the Caspian Sea, and western borders were extended Ani and Dabil (Dvin) cities near the Yerevan.**

Saji’s capital was the city of Maragha, and then was the city of 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 (941-981).** Therefore, the state is known as **Salari state** in the Azerbaijan history. The capital of Salari state was the city **Ardabil**, too. Salaries subjugated the north-western lands and the state of Shirvan. Derbent subjugated. In addition, Marzban ibn Mohammed annexed territory of present Armenia and East Georgia. **Thus, Salari became state of how covering 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.**

The frequent invasions of the littoral regions by Slavs, especially the robbery of Barda and terrible reprisals to population of the city in **944,** accelerated the overthrow of Salarids.

**RAVVADIES**

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

At the end of the VIII century created the emirate - Ravvadid.

Ravvadids subjugated **the ruler Mughan** them.

. **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).

Capital of Ravvadids moved to **Tabriz** from Ardabil.

SHADDADIDS

Shaddadids lived previously in the vicinity of **Dabil (Dvin). Muhammad ibn Shaddad** created independent feudal state - **Emirate Dabil in 951**, which uses the weakening Salari.

**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).**

. Fazl ibn Muhammad combined the Dabil to his own state. The ruler Armenian was forced to pay tribute to Shaddadids states. Furthermore Fazl ibn Muhammad fought with the Georgian feudal lords and the Khazars successfully. 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.

Shaddadids were keeping friendly relations with Ravvadids and **Jafar ibn Ali**, the Emir of Tbilisi.

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).**

There were wars with the Georgia and its allies Shirvanshaks state. Georgian King Bagrat IV was afraid the force of Shaddadids. At that time, the **Tbilisi Muslim Emirate** was headed by the **Jafari's dynasty**. Bagrat IV allowed to **attack alan tribes entering into Azerbaijan across Daryal passage in 1062.**

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.

**In 914** was a more serious military campaign the Slavs (50 thousand people) to the coast of Caspian Sea. Through came to pass the Khazar khanate, they promised to be captured half of the spoils to the people of Caspian. They stabled in outskirts of Baku and on the coast Caspian Sea Azerbaijani islands **Pirallahi, Sahilan, Zira, Small Zira, Great Zira (Nargin), Zanbila (Duvanny), Khara Zira, Sari (Sara).**

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. During the difficult days of Barda, Salari ruler Mohammed bin Marzban besieged the city with army of 30 thousand people. They could not break the struggle of population also the longer the time that more victims and infectious diseases to break the Russians began were leaving the city. After 944 year flooding Barda could not wake up again. Craftsmanship and trade collapsed. Famous Barda trade lost its importance. The cut off the money stopped in the city. After that, Salaries would not interest the restoration of the city. Soon after the disaster the 944 year Shaddadids, who creating an independent state in northern lands of Azerbaijan, choosing their capital Ganja (971), accelerated the collapse of Barda.

Azerbaijan judges also asked for help Slavs against the local nobles. **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.

# 2.Azerbaijan part of the Great Seljuk Empire.

In the middle of the 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**. Names of Seljuk Turks who originates **Oguz turks** from the name of the famous Turkish commander Saljuk. Seljuk was from the tribe **“ginig”** of oguz’s.

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

After the victory Dandanakan collected large conference in **Merv (1040**), it was decided to launch military operations to the east and to the west. **In 1043** the capital of state transferred from the city **Nishapur** to the city **Ray**.

Selcuk troops began to march to three directions - toward the direction Hamadan, Isfahan, Gilan and Azerbaijan.

After that, **on 18 September 1048** in eastern Anatolia Seljuk – Azerbaijan Turkish troops destroyed the combined forces of Byzantine, Armenian and Georgian feudal lords. Byzantine was forced to made peace with Seljuks. Thus, the first years of the reign of Sultan Togrul all **Khorasan** and **Khorezm** (**1038-1044), Western Iran (1042-1051) w**as the rule of the Seljuk Turks. **In 1055** - was the subject Iraq, including Baghdad. Abbasid caliphate was dependent on the Seljuk Turks. Abbasid recognized Sultan Togrul as **"Lord of the East and the West".**

**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 Seljuk too. An agreement **(1065)** was established between the ruler Shaddad and the sultan of Seljuk. Both King agreed that they would act in concert against the Byzantine emperor and Armenian Georgian feudal lords. **In 1066** was resistance to Seljuk Turks in Shirvan no results. **Shirvanshakh I Fariburz** was subject to the Seljuks. With made dependent on the state of Shirvanshakhs Azerbaijan was joined as a whole the part of the Great Seljuk Empire.

In the middle of the eleventh century Oguz –Turkish tribes became the main ethnic and political force in the South Caucasus and Asia.

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”)**. The “top lands” distributed to commanders Selcuk who was protecting surrounded ends of the territory of the empire - the borders of the land. They began to get taxes from the population as named the expense of gun, at the expense of wine, as the price of horseshoe the city craftsmen began to share the art products.

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

**At the end of the XI century** the Seljuk state began to disrupt - when the invasions break. State officials did not want to submit to the central government.

In addition, the time of the **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).**

One of the most powerful states created after the collapse of the Great Seljuk Empire was **Eldanizlar state (1136-1225)** ruled by the Atabays.

* 3.The states of Shirvanshahs and Atabaylar.

As this decline of the Great Seljuk Empire State, the Shirvanshakhs strengthened again in the north of Azerbaijan. **Shirvanshakh Fariburz I (1063- 1096)** subject to the Seljuk sultans. . In this time Fariburz, then his sons **Manouchehr II** and **Afridun I** were ruler as independent country. Georgian kings tried to approach Sirvansahs in the fight against the Seljuk Turks.

Georgian **King David IV** had entered into an alliance with the ruler of the Byzantine Emperor **Alexei Komnina** and with the ruler of Kipchak Turks **Atrak**. **They were trying Turkish-Islamic factor to ousting from Caucasus and to divide the land of Azerbaijan among them.**

**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. Tbilisi Passed into the hands of Georgians.

During the Shirvanshah **Manuchehr III (1120-1160)** was a turning point in the relations between Georgia and Shirvan. Manouchehr III turned away from the Seljuk Turks. As a result Shirvanshakhs went the alliance of the Great Seljuk Empire and they refused to annual tribute 40.000 dinars. In response, Sultan Mahmud - ruler of Seljuk attacked to Shirvan in **1123**. But Sultan Mahmud could not prevail against the combined forces of Shirvanshah, David IV and Kipchak Turks and soon he left Shirvan. 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.

During the rule of Manouchehr III and Demetre I

(1125- 1155) did not happen the military conflict between Georgia and Shirvanshakhs. The 30- 60 years of the XII century was a period most powerful the state of Shirvan. In 1160, after the death of Manuchohr III the situation aggravated in Shirvan.

His wife Tamar, the youngest son and with a group of nobles tried to join Georgia with Shirvan. However, with the intervention of the state of Eldaniz his plan is broken. With the help of military forces Atabay Shamsaddin Eldeniz III Manuchehr's eldest son **Akhsitan I** (**1160-1196**) seized power. During the rule of Akhsitan I further strengthened the State of Shirvanshakhs. Akhsitan I made the mistake of his father, restored friendly relations with Seljuks. He kept friendly relations with the government of Eldenizler and trust him. Akhsitan I also continued friendly relations with Georgia. **In 1173** he helped to break the revolution to George III in Georgia.

During the Akhsitan I Shirvanshakhs was dependent on the Derbent again. **In 1175** Slavs attacked to Shirvanshakhs state. The Kipchaqs captured Derbent and Shabran. Akhsitan I expelled from the country Slavs and Kipchaqs with the help of George III.

**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**.

ELDENIZLER

**In the process of the disintegration of the Great Seljuk Empire, Eldenizler State was established**. **Earlier the area of Eldanizlar was part of the former Iraqi Seljuk sultanate**.

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

**Sultan Togrul II (1132- 1134)** gave him the title of **"emir",** has appointed him Atabay for his son Arslan sah.

**In 1136** he was appointed a **ruler of Arran** and sent to Barda. However, the independent **Azerbaijan state Eldenizler** and the state manages **Eldaniz dynasty** was founded. Formerly capital was the city of **Nakhchivan** in Eldanizlar state.

Acting as an independent ruler ***Shamsaddin Eldaniz*** **(1136- 1175)** in **1160** took the title "Great Atabay" and succeeded to declared sultan was the stepson **Arslan Shah** (1161- 1176).

Capital of Eldanizlar had **Nakhchivan, Hamadan, Tabriz** and **Ganja** cities. 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 power Gold Arslan **(1186- 1191)** was won in **1190 Hamadan collision** and captured the sultan Togrul III with his son Malikhsah. In **1191** Gold Arslan has declared himself sultan with the consent of the Caliph an-Nasser.

His wife Inanj Khatun deliberate abuse killed him **(1191).** The authority were seized **Abu Bakr (1191- 1210)** in Azerbaijan. The combined forces of Georgia and Shirvanshakhs defeated Abu Bakr the struggles of **Shamkir and Beylagan (1194).** In **1203** Georgian troops were robbed the city Dabil. In **1210- 1211** Georgian troops attacked the more devastating to Azerbaijan. During reign of Ozbek **(1210- 1225)** the fall of Eldanizlar further accelerated.

CANIM QRUPMEYTIM ULKERCIYMIN QISALTMASI

SIRVANSAH

I Mazyadis dynasty(861-1027 diesen) – seybani zad

Yazid ibn Mazyad (died in Barda in 801 and was buried there) – outstanding representative was a ruler in the South Caucasus regions as well as the Shirvan, during Harun ar Rashid(786-809). Barda was the center of all North Caucasus at that time.

In 859 his son Muhammad ibn Yezid had recoreved(berpa etmek) ancient Ganja, moved his residence here.

This dynasty was Turkish dynasty(Islam)

In 861 Heysan ibn Khalid – from Mazyadis dynasty declared independent Shirvan, received the title of Shirvanshah.

In 917-Lahijanshahlig

Shirvanshah Abu Tahir – (917-948) has restored the ancient Shamakhi, the capital transferred here. After this capital called Yezidiyya.

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

**Derbent(IRON GATES) Emirate** ruler by Hashemite to combining **(988)** to the Shirvanshakhs state.

After Derbent, **Khursan, Tabarsaran, Sheki and Sanariya** were combined to Shirvanshakhs.

SAJI STATE

Saji State of Azerbaijan was established by Saji which of Turkish dynasty(879-941). As a rule, this dynasty called the (Afshin) Heydar ibn Kavus

The founder of the dynasty Sajid is Abu Saj Divdad sent tribute to treasury of caliphate 120 thousand dinars for a year.

Muhammed ibn Abu Saj

Yusif ibn Abu Saj – completely stopped tribute to the treasuring of the Caliphate since in 912.

**Thus, the X century Sajid state of Azerbaijan covered from Zanjan to Derbent to the whole territory of Azerbaijan. The state Sajid's eastern borders were started shores of the Caspian Sea, and western borders were extended Ani and Dabil (Dvin) cities near the Yerevan.**

**Repaired barrier Derbent.**

Cutting coins to named Saci ruler Yusuf in Barda, Maragha and Ardabil. **Maragha, and then was the city of Ardabil-capital city.**

Ruler of **Daylam** (Gilan) **Marzban ibn Muhammad** won **in 941** to the last ruler of Saji - **Deysam**, seized(ele kecirmek) of the country's capital Ardabil.

SALARI STATE

**Marzban ibn Muhammad (941- 957)** was from a dynasty **Salaris (941-981).** . The capital of Salari state was the city **Ardabil**, too. The frequent invasions(istilalar) of the littoral(sahilyani) regions by Slavs, especially the robbery of Barda and terrible reprisals to population of the city in **944,** accelerated the overthrow(devirmek) of Salarids.

The time of weakening of Salarids, one of the biggest strengthened feudal of Azerbaijan – ruler of **Tabriz, Maragha** and **Ahar** Abulhija removed the last Salari monarch Ibrahim ibn Marzban (962- 981) **in 981**, laid the foundation the new state - **Ravvadies**.

RAVVADIES

The founder of this family was ar- **Ravvad al-Azdy** who was originally from Yemen.

Ravvadids subjugated **the ruler Mughan** them.

**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). Capital of Ravvadids moved to **Tabriz** from Ardabil.

SHADDADIDS

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**In 971** Shaddadids seized **Ganja** and founded the state Shaddadids

Shaddadid state further strengthened during the reign of **Fazl ibn Muhammad (985-1030).** Canceled all around the small feudal property Ganja, strengthened the central government.

**“Khudafarin” (1027)** over the Araz River.

Shaddadids were keeping friendly relations with Ravvadids and **Jafar ibn Ali**, the Emir of Tbilisi.

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.

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Bagrat IV allowed to attack alan tribes entering into Azerbaijan across Daryal passage in **1062.**

**In 1063** Shavur was prepared the castle gates firm to strengthen the protection of the city of Ganja.

**Ibrahim Osmanoglu**

Slavs raids, which started 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 the south of Caspian Sea and began to plunder coastal areas.

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During the march of **914** year Slavs looted continuously Caspian settlements. They tortured civilians.

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, 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.

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**In 987** Derbent ruler **Amir Maymun ibn Ahmad** asked for help Slavs in this regard.

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**In 1055** - was the subject Iraq, including Baghdad

Abbasid recognized Sultan Togrul as **"Lord of the East and the West".**

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**The process formation of the Azerbaijan Turkish people ended**.

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# The states of Shirvanshahs and Atabaylar.

**Shirvanshakh Fariburz I (1063- 1096)** subject to the Seljuk sultans, though, there was no ended to the rule of Shirvanshakhs.

Fariburz, his sons **Manouchehr II** and **Afridun I**

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**Akhsitan I** (**1160-1196**)

restored friendly relations with Seljuks.

friendly relations with the government of Eldenizler

friendly relations with Georgia.

**In 1173** he helped to break the revolution to George III in Georgia. During the Akhsitan I Shirvanshakhs was dependent on the Derbent again.

**In 1175** Slavs attacked to Shirvanshakhs state. The Kipchaqs captured Derbent and Shabran. Akhsitan I expelled from the country Slavs and Kipchaqs with the help of George III.

**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**.

ELDENIZLER

**In the process of the disintegration of the Great Seljuk Empire, Eldenizler State was established**.

Formerly capital was the city of **Nakhchivan** in Eldanizlar state.

Shamsaddin Eldaniz **(1136- 1175)** in **1160** took the title "Great Atabay" and succeeded to declared sultan was the stepson **Arslan Shah** (1161- 1176). In **1161** Shamsuddin Eldaniz defeated Georgians - when Georgian troops the flow the Dabil.

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

**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 power Gold Arslan **(1186- 1191)** was won in **1190 Hamadan collision** and captured the sultan Togrul III with his son Malikhsah.

In **1191** Gold Arslan has declared himself sultan with the consent of the Caliph an-Nasser. His wife Inanj Khatun deliberate abuse killed him **(1191).**

The authority were seized **Abu Bakr (1191- 1210)** in Azerbaijan.

The combined forces of Georgia and Shirvanshakhs defeated Abu Bakr the struggles of **Shamkir and Beylagan (1194).**

In **1203** Georgian troops were robbed the city Dabil. In **1210- 1211** Georgian troops attacked the more devastating to Azerbaijan. During reign of Ozbek **(1210- 1225)** the fall of Eldanizlar further accelerated.