SIRVANSAHLAR

The collapse of the Abbasid caliphate **Shirvanshakhs** was one of the independent feudal states in Azerbaijan. 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.** The center of this area was **Shirvan** city on the Caspian Sea. Later, Shirvanshakhs in their subject areas called "Shirvan" in the north of Azerbaijan. **Mazyadis** dynasty ruled the country. Mazyadis **Shirvansakh** dynasty called **Sheybanis** or **Yazidis**.

Even in the first half of the VI century the **State of Shirvanshahs** founded between Shabran and Gilgilchay was approximately existed 1000 years (861-1538). 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) 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 since 1st quarter of 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**.

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.

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, though, there was no ended to the rule of Shirvanshakhs. The end of the Great Seljuk ruler Malikshah's Shirvanshakhs had begun to grow mighty. In this time Fariburz, then his sons **Manouchehr II** and **Afridun I** were ruler as independent country.

**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**.

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.

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.

During the Akhsitan I Shirvanshakhs was dependent on the Derbent again.

**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**.

SACILER(879-941)

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

**Saji** state of Azerbaijan established by Saji which of Turkic dynasty **(879-941).** As a rule, this dynasty called the Afshin.

According to the sources, the founder of the dynasty Sajid **Abu Saj Divdad** was known Turkish generals serving in the troops of Caliphate. 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**. Yusuf ibn Abu Saj defeated troops of rulers Armenian and Georgian repeatedly, and took over the territory of Armenia, Tbilisi and Kakheti. Sajid were subject to state of Shirvan them. **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.**

Yusuf ibn Abu Saj repaired barrier Derbent to strengthen the state's border. Cutting coins to named Saci ruler Yusuf in Barda, Maragha and Ardabil, showed that, Azerbaijan did not depend on Abbasid caliphate was an independent state. Previously, **Saji’s capital was the city of Maragha, and then was the city of Ardabil.** **Azerbaijani lands was a part of Azerbaijan-Turkish people – Sajid state, it was showed a positive effect to the formation of the deepening of economic and cultural relations across the country.**

**Sajjids** was formed during the years of struggle against the Arab occupation. As a rule heads of this dynasty take nickname Afshin. They are descendants of Central Asia Ashrusan province. Many famous commanders of Arab army, including Afshin Heydar ibn Kavus was from this generation.One of the Turkish commanders served in Khilafat troops Muhammad bin Abu Saj Divdad  in 879 was appointed a ruler of Azerbaijan by  order of the Caliphate. And he laid a foundation of Sajids state. 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. Sajjids freed from subjugation of Caliphate had own money. 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 and this fact further deepened economic and cultural relations and strengthened the ethnic foundation of the Turkish peoples. The existence of the state was ended in 942 by the state of Salarids.**The capital cities were Maragha and Ardebil.**

**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 (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.**

**During the dynasty Salari after Sajids all over Azerbaijani lands again merged within a single state.** These showed a positive effect development of economic ties across the whole country, crafts and trade, progress, expansion of foreign trade. Salarids period of merchant ships began to swim in the Caspian Sea. Azerbaijan's military, economic and political role increased in the Middle East. Mingling with the people of various ethnic groups intensified. **After the death of Marzban ibn Muhammad (957) on the wars between his sons and his brother Vahsudan weakened the Salarids.** 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.

**SALARIDS STATE**-In the conditions of political chaos in the Near and Middle East Sajids state could not also stand for a long time. 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.  As Marzban ibn Muhammad (941-957) was from Salarids (941-981) dynasty the state founded by him was known in the history as Salarids state. Salarids, very soon, captured north-western lands of Azerbaijan and subjugated the state of Shirvan as well. And they captured Darband, too. In addition, 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.However, during the dynasty of Salarids after Sajids all Azerbaijani lands were re-united within a single state.During the reign of Salarids trading ships of Azerbaijan began sailing in the Caspian Sea. In the entire Near and Middle East the economic and military-political influence of Azerbaijan increased. The mixing of the people of different ethnic tribes with Azerbaijani nation intensified. 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)

Capital: Tabriz, Ardabil

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 founder of this family was ar- **Ravvad al-Azdy** who was originally from Yemen. Ravvadids subjugated **the ruler Mughan** them.

During the reign of Ravvadis, position of Oguz Turks strengthened in the Azerbaijan. **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.**

**RAVVADIDS STATE** -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 moved to south of Azerbaijan during occupation by Caliphate. The founder of Ravvadis dynasty was Ar-Ravvadi al Azdi originally from Yemen. Like other Arab kin settled in Azerbaijan Ravvadis were also mixed with local population. As early as the late VIII century, Ravvadid emirate, which became the semi-independent state sometimes became completely independent and could keep all south Azerbaijani lands under own control.After defeating Salarids Ravvadids could unite all south lands under their reign. In addition, Ravvadids defeated Mughan ruler Sipahbud and made him dependant.**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.**Ravvadids had shifted the country capital from Ardebil to Tabriz. This was a progressive step. Because Tabriz was located in a place suitable for uniting all Azerbaijani lands from economic, political and cultural point of view. Tabriz which located at crossroads of different countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts, as well as connecting via Derbent passage the Volga region and Eastern Europe countries during the power of Ravvadids expanded further and accomplished.**The capital cities were Ardebil and Tabriz.**

SHADDADIDS(971-1088)

Capital: Ganja

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).** He had canceled all around the small feudal property Ganja, strengthened the central government. 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 economicand cultural relation and between the northern and southern areas of Azerbaijan.

There was a close link between the Shaddadids and Shirvan years of Fazl.

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.**

**In 1063** Shavur was prepared the castle gates firm to strengthen the

protection of the city of Ganja. The famous castle gates of Ganja made blacksmith **Ibrahim Osmanoglu**. At that time Shaddadids fought against the Armenian feudal lords and who helped them- the Byzantine Empire, as well as, to keep out of the father-grandfather lands - Dabil and to protect who depend on them - Ani Emirate. In the east of Asia combined force of military coup Shaddads was Oguz Turks who fought against Byzantine and Armenian military forces and feudal. In this fight a strong ally of Shaddadids later became the Seljuk Turks then.

**SHADDADID STATE**-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. 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.

**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 smaller -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 Shaddads 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 returned 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.

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 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**.

Seljuks began westward flowing, because they were dislodge by **Karahans and Gaznavies**. The target of the attack of Seljuk Turks was the **Byzantine lands**. Seljuk Turks troops were victorious to the Byzantine forces, passing through the territory of Iran and Azerbaijan.

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**. Immediately 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.** Seljuks strongered in the north of Azerbaijan, combined with military forces Shaddadids, and heavy blows to the combined forces of **Byzantine, Armenian and Georgian feudal lords**.

The southern states of Azerbaijan passed under the control the commander of Hasan. After that, **on 18 September 1048** in eastern Anatolia Seljuk – Azerbaijan Turkish troops destroyed the combined forces of Byzantine, Armenian and Georgian feudal lords.

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".** Azerbaijani Turks were brothers of 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 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.

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.**

One of the forms of land ownership that occurred during the Seljuk period was the **uj** lands (**“top lands”)**. **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).**

ELAVE VESAIT - 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). From their homelands near the [Aral sea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aral_sea), the Seljugs advanced first into [Khorasan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_Khorasan) and then into mainland [Persia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persia) before eventually conquering eastern Anatolia. 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, according to Georgian manuscript, Seldjuks reached and destroyed the central part of South Caucasus. Returning to Khorasan, Seldjuks rose uprising against Gaznavids. But, this uprising was pressed and in the beginning of 30s, two thousand oghuz tribes emigrated to the southern regions of Azerbaijan, settled in the possessions of Ravvadids. Emir Vahsudan gave them lands, demanded them to pay taxes and participate in his military campaigns. Most part of oghuz tribes, which stayed in Khorasan was united under the leadership of Toghrul bey and Chaghri bey, who were from the tribe of Ginig by origin. Being the vassals of Gaznavid Sultan, they began independently to enlarge their territory. 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 .Soon after these events, Toghrul bey was declared the first Sultan of the dynasty of Seldjukids but he ruled the state with his brother Chaghri bey and other oghuz beys. So, there was established new oghuz state under the leadership of Sultans from the dynasty of Seldjukids. 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.Seljuks returned to the East and they wanted to conquer Gandja. However, emir of Gandja, Lashkari II Shaddadid prevented this first campaign of Seldjukids successfully. Worring about the appearance of Seldjukid troops in Azerbaijan, ShirvanShah Kubad constructed new fortress walls around the capital city of Shamakha. For the year of 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. But later, in 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. In 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 .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. 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.

ELDANIZS(1136-1225)

Shamsaddin Eldaniz **(1136- 1175)**

Ozbek(1210-1225)

Capitals:Nakhchivan,Hamadan,Tabriz, Ganja

**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**. Iraqi Seljuk sultanate which occurred during the disintegration of Great Seljuk Empire **(1118- 1194)** covered **Iraq, Iran** and the **south of Kura River territories of Azerbaijan**, including **part of the South Caucasus.** The establishment of the state of Eldanizlar connected with the name of the founder of the dynasty Eldaniz - **Atabay Shamsaddin Eldaniz**.

**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).

In **1161** Shamsuddin Eldaniz defeated Georgians - when Georgian troops the flow the Dabil.

Eldanizlar territory stretched from Derbent to the shores of the Persian Gulf. **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),**

Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan defeated repeatedly Georgian feudal lords, attempting to occupy the lands of the West. 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.**

The large feudal force which dissatisfied the central government and

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.

***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.

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

MONGOL ATTACKS

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

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

**Third attack:1256**

**Genghis khan (1206-1217)** founded Mongol feudal empire and started to conquer vicinity regions.

On the Mongol attacks eve there was no unique state in Azerbaijan and feudal conflicts was ruling. **Atabey Eldanizids state** and **Shirvanshahs state** existed in Azerbaijan. **Aghsunguri dynasty from Ravvadis generation** was ruling in Maragha. At the end of the XII century Eldanizids state lost their former power. **Ozbek khan (1210-1225)** the last delegate of Atabeys couldn’t be able to rule the state.

The first attack of Mongols to Azerbaijan was in **1220**. These attacks were in **prospecting character**.

**Mongol warlords Jebe and Subotai was leading to the attack. After conquering Zanjan, Ardabil, Sarab they reached Tabriz.**

After getting great tribute, mongols set out to **Mughan**.

**At the beginning of 1221** Jebe and Subotai’s groups came back to Azerbaijan from Georgia and moved to Tabriz. Ruler of Tabriz **Shamsaddin Tughrai** could be able to save city by giving tax.

Maragha was occupied by using wall destroying maschines. After Maragha mongols occupied Ardabil. After Ardabil mongols attacked to Tabriz third time and got big tax. They occupied Sarab and plundered Beylagan and move forward to Ganja. Coming back from Georgia mongol troops invaded **Shirvan**. Shirvanshah **Gushtasp (1203-1225)** withdrew one of the castles. **Shamakhi** people had firm resistance against enemy.

**In 1222** mongols departed to the north from Shamakhi.

**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.

Between mongols **I (1220-1222) and II (1231-1239)** attacks Azerbaijan was exposed to assault of Jalaladdin (the son of Kharezmshah Muhammad). Jalaladdin collapsed Eldanizids state in **1225**, Aghsunguri state in **1227**. Shirvanshahs accepted Jalaladdin’s domination in terms of paying 100 thousand dinars as tax per year **(Fariburz III: - 1225-1243)**.

Ganja became Jalaladdin’s residence.

**In 1231 uprising in Ganja** was the peak of people movement.

Liberty movement extended in **Khoi, Marand and Nakhchevan**, too.

**In 1231** mongol troops attacked to Azerbaijan **second time**. Troop chief Jormoghon was leading them. Population of **Maragha** resisted enemy strictly.

Mongols occupied the city with difficulty and made people pay big tax.

Then city Tabriz was surrounded. Tabriz paid the tribute again and saved.

**In 1235** Ganja was invavded.

In 1235 mongols came across with people’s resistance in **Shamkir**.

**Tovuz and Baku** was captured. **In 1239 with the occupation of Darband**, Azerbaijan entirely invaded by mongols.

The aim of the second attack of mongols was gaining strength in Azerbaijan and its vicinity.

**Azerbaijan and South Caucasus area were leading by vicegerents of Great Mongolian Empire.**

**The third attack** of mongols to Azerbaijan commenced in **1256.** The attack was leading by Hulagu Khan.

HULAGU EMPIRE **(1256-1357)**

**Hulagu khan (1256-1265)** made Azerbaijan obedient in **1256.** In february **1258** Hulagu invaded **Baghdad** and **Abbasid Caliphate** collapsed. **Fifth mongol ulus (district) - Hulagu state** was established in the new occupied areas. Hulagu state existed in Azerbaijan untill **1357** (a century- long).

Hulagu khan divided managing of provinces among princess. Prince **Yushmut** was chosen **ruler of Arran.**

The first clash between Golden Horde khans and Hulagu state happened in supremacy of Hulagu khan.

Golden Horde khan Berke bring 30 thousand troops to

Shirvan, with the leadership of warlord **Nogai in 1263**.

Darband was occupied.

Hulagu admitted the title Ilkhan **(1265).** Attacks of Golden Horde khans in **1288** and **1290** were unsuccessful.

In order to reinforcing contacts with local feudals, **Ghazan khan (1295-1304)** converted to islam and changed his name to **Mahmud**.

During **1297-1298** years Ghazan khan could be able to suppress Tayghuoghlu rebellion in the north of Azerbaijan and strengthen central state. After Ghazan khan’s death his brother Oljeitu kept up his policy and central government was reinforced.

His son 12 years old **Abu Said (1316-1335)** couldn’t participate in state management. Managing state affairs was given to **amir Choban** from **Suldus clan**. In **1318** chaos occurred in Khorasan.

In the same year Golden Horde forces attacked to Hulagu state.

In **1319-1325** years with the leadership of Amir Choban, there was attacks to Golden Horde state which became successful.

Abu Said executed Amir Choban in **1328**. Sultaniyya riot was suppressed with difficulty in **1334.**

In 1335 Golden Horde khan Ozbek attacked to Hulagu state. In **1335** Abu Said was poisoned by his wife and decline of Ilkhanates commenced.

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

From **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 (1256-1357) was collapsed**.

Janibeg enthroned his son Berdibek and came back to Golden Horde. Soon Berdibeg was aware of father’s death and left Tabriz. At that time Jalayir king Shaikh Uvais (1354-1374) attacked Tabriz two times **(1358-1359)** and captured it. Thereby, in **1359** Azerbaijan was included to the content of Jalayir state (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.

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

*Mongol troops captured and plundered Zencan, Ardebil, Serab and other cities. Then Mongols besieged the city of Tabriz, which was the residence of last ruler of Azerbaijan Atabeys, Ozbek (1210-1225).Ozbek, who could not resist to Mongols, concluded agreement with them. He presented lots of dresses, cattle and gold to Cebe and Subutay.*

*In 1221, the troops of Cebe and Subutay again attacked to Azerbaijan.  They destroyed lots of cities and directed to Tabriz. The governor of Tabriz, Shamsaddin Turghai paid big kharac, consisted of money, dress and cattle and was able to save the city from destruction. Later Mongols directed to Maragha. Tabriz(three times) gave tax and released from occupied. They captured Serab and then directed to Beylagan. In 1222, they directed from Shamakha to Derbend. So,* ***first*** *intelligence campaign of Mongols to Azerbaijan was over in 1222, Mongols left the territory of Azerbaijan and through Eastern Europe returned to Mongolia*

*Mongols, who utilized from the weakness of Azerbaijan in the period of Jalaladdin’s reign attacked to Azerbaijan for the* ***second time*** *in 1231. Mongol army was led by Cormogon Noyon. Mongols captured the cities of Rey, Hamadan, Maragha, put heavy taxes over their population. Then they besieged the city of Tabriz. Mongols captured Shamkir, Baku and Tovuz. The conquest of Azerbaijan was over by the capturing of Derbend in 1239. The second campaign of Mongols differed from the first one. The goal of the second campaign was not only a robbery, but also the fortification in the territory of Azerbaijan.*

***The third*** *campaign of Mongols to the Azerbaijan was in 1256.The other campaigns differed from gained new area and was strengthened in here.*

*It is also a fact that , Mongols did not return to Mongolia, and settled in South Caucasus and Iran.*

AMIR TIMUR NEMNE

1ci attack:1386

2ci attack:1392

3cu attack:1399

Establishment of Timurid Empire in the central Asia and their attacks to vicinity countries, as well as attacks of Golden Horde khan Tokhtamysh seriously affected to internal and external politics of Azerbaijan. In **1385** Timur arrived to Azerbaijan, but he came back due to incidents happened in the **Central Asia**. At the end of 1385 Tokhtamysh entered from **Darband** to **Shirvan** and reached **Tabriz**. As surroundings of Moscow, he used cunning and moved his troops on the city in **1382**. After Tabriz Tokhtamysh’s troops invaded **Maragha**. **Marand** and **Nakhchevan** were invaded, either.

**In the spring of 1386** Azerbaijan lands were attacked by Timur. Tabriz was invaded in **“ Triennial march”**. Relating to Tokhtamysh’s assault to Bukhara and Samarkand, Timur left Azerbaijan in **1387**. He charged his son Miranshah with ruling Azerbaijan. **Sultan Ahmad, the head of Karakoyunlu state Kara Yusif, local amirs of Tabriz and Timurids** had struggle over the power in Tabriz**. 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. **Hurufism** had essential role in the struggle against Miranshah. **In 1399** Timur attacked the same direction **the third time** and came to Kharabakh. **In 1400**, as a result of internal conflicts, Alinja tower which defended for 14 years, obeyed to Timur. After some period Timur came back to Samarkand and died in **1405**. Azerbaijan was ruling by the **Miranshah’s son Mirza Omar**. **Hurufism** had special place in the **XIV century** literature.

At the begining of the XIII century Shirvanshah state was ruled by **Gushtasb (1203-1225).**

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

In spite of Fariburz made contract with Jalaladdin and paid him tax (1225), he could be able to defend Shirvan**. 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 gradually. In **1367** Shaikh Uvais made Shirvan obedient to himself.

Hushang was killed in 1382.

**Shaikh Ibrahim Darbandi** (Ibrahim I) came to the throne in Shirvan **(1382-1417).**

In 1406-1410 years Azerbaijan became the struggle area of Timurids, Jalayirs and their ally Karakoyunlus.

**Gazan Khan**

Vizier, historian scientist, physician Fazlullah Rashideddin had an important role in the organization and implementation of Ghazan khan’s reforms. Ghazan khan decided make the reforms in **land, tax, court, communication and trade section**. The lands called iqta were given by unused lands named inju, divan, also bayrat. Ghazan khan’s order about peasants’ moving one place to another was forbidden. Iqtas could not be sold, donated, given dowry or otherwise transferred to another.

Derelict lands were given the submission of courts. Ghazan khan’s **communication reform** caused formation of common communication system in the state. 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. **As a result of Ghazan khan’s reforms, there was growth in economy, central state gained strength and unavoidable collapse of Hulagu state postponed for a while.** In the middle of the XIII century establishment of Hulagu state and reinforcement of central dominion caused increasing of agricultury. In the period of Hulagu and Abaga khan land and tax policy was determined and central ruling system was formed. All men from 10 to 60 ages enrolled in Azerbaijan in **1254.** This policy proceeded until Ghazan khan’s ruling. Invaded lands converted to **inju (** belonging to king and khan dynasty) and **divan** ( state) lands. Beside previous taxes, mongols’ new taxes **(gopchur, tamgha, kalan and etc.)** were gathering.

*In 1386 Amir Timur know as Tamerlane one of the mightiest conquerors of the East started his conquest of Azerbaijan. During the first campaign (1386-1388) Amir Timur captured Sultaniyya Tabriz and Nackhivan. In contrast to Tokhtamysh, Amir Timur did not make slaughters and did not destroy the cities. On the contrary he ordered to repair castle walls of Darband and in Beylagan making renovation works the water supply was provided from the Aras River. Timur consigned the rule of Azerbaijan and the neighbor countries to his son Miranshah. Unlike his father Miranshah wasted time and money for entertainment and was not capable to rule the country in proper way. During his governing no rule of law was followed. According to the sources the most beautiful buildings in Sultaniyya were destroyed. Things reached the point that in the third campaign of Timur in 1399 this situation was verified by the special commissions although Timur did not punish his son on the basis of terrible facts but all of his fun friends were executed and he had confiscated the property of nobility who had received plenty of gifts from Miranshah. To keep getting Azerbaijan and his neighbor countries under his control, Timur launched the second campaign in 1392 and re-captured Tabriz. Timur was able to capture the fortress Alinja after the 14 years of hard besiegement where the treasury of Sultan Ahmad Jalairi was kept only during the third campaign in 1400. Azerbaijan was the basic strategic point for Timur against his rival Tokhtamysh and Shirvanshah I Ibrahim was his nearest ally in this struggle.*

**KARAKOYUNLU(1410-diesen 1469)**

**Karakoyunlu state was established in 1410.**

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

Karakoyunlus which were from an oghuz tribes ruled by

**baharlids**. Karakoyunlus settled down in the south of Van lake had struggle with Agkoyunlu, Jalairids and Timurids. The founder of Karakoyunlu dysnaty was **Bayram Khoja**. His son **Kara Muhammad** (1380-1389) founded **Karakoyunlu tribal federation** which centre is Van. **In the spring of 1387** Timur attacked on Karakoyunlus. Kara Muhammad defeated Timur’s forces in **Chapakhchur**. In **1392** Timurids captured Van city. After that defeat Kara Yusif started good relation with Jalayirids. Battle between Timurids and united forces of Karakoyunlu and Jalayirids in **1394 near the Baghdad**, finished with the victory of Timurids. Karakoyunlu tribal federation collapsed in **1395**. But it was restored soon by Kara Yusif. In order to establish union against Timur, he went to Egypt with Jalayir Sultan Ahmad. Timur claimed Egypt ruler to arrest friends. Timur’s claim was rejected. His son **Sultan Faraj** (1399- 1412) arrested them in Damashk. But hearing Timur’s death he released them.

In 1406 Sultan Ahmad and Kara Yusif captured Baghdad. At the end of the **july 1406**, they reached to Tabriz. Shirvanshah Ibrahim admitted Sultan Ahmad’s march from Irak to Azerbaijan as a coming of the king. “Landlord is coming, let’s go to home” he said and came back to Shirvan. As straightening in Tabriz, Sultan Ahmad ordered about restoration of **Alinja fortress.** Sultan didn’t follow his promise to Tabriz population about reduction of taxes. For that reason when **Timurid Abubakr Mirza** troops approached to Tabriz, people didn’t help Sultan Ahmad and he escaped to Baghdad.

**In the autumn of 1406** Karakoyunlu forces defeated Timurids **in Shanbi-Ghazan near the Tabriz** (Shanbi- Ghazan battle I). The first victory over Abubakr made Kara Yusif prominent. **On 21 april 1408** there was the second battle between **Kara Yusif** and Abubakr forces in **Sardrud**. This battle also ended with the victory of Karakoyunlu. Miranshah was killed, Timurids obeyed and driven out Azerbaijan. Kara Yusif’s success frightened Sultan Ahmad. **In summer of 1410** Sultan Ahmad attacked Tabriz and captured the city. Kayumars the son of Shirvanshah Ibrahim I also helped him.

The battle took place between Kara Yusif and Sultan Ahmad **on 30 august 1410 in Shanbi-Ghazan near the Tabriz** (Shanbi-Ghazan battle II). Jalayir forces were defeated. Sultan Ahmad was killed by Kara Yusif.

Jalayirids power in Azerbaijan was ended. Therefore, **Karakoyunlu** state was established in **1410**. Except Shirvanshah state, **all Azerbaijan lands, Eastern Anatolia, part of Georgia, Western Iran and Irak** were added to the territory of the state. Tabriz was the capital of the state. Kara Yusif declared his son **Pirbudaghi** as a **sultan** in **1411**. Although **Kara Yusif (1410-1420)** couldn’t establish central powerful administration, he could be able to weaken struggle between feudals and made aristocrats obey to government. There was growth in agriculuture during that period.

Shrivanshah Ibrahim’s two month **“Tabriz dominion”**, sending Kayumars for help to Sultan Ahmad, caused conflict with Kara Yusif. Kara Yusif came to Karabakh and ordered Ibrahim I to obey. But Ibrahim I rejected. He relied on **Shaki ruler Ahmad and Kakhetia tsar Constantin**

**II**. In spite of, most part of Azerbaijani people defensed Ibrahim I, Kara Yusif could be able to make artistocrats in the south areas of Azerbaijan stay in his side, by giving them heritable **soyurgal lands, money and gifts**. Soyurgal (Mongolian)- means a gift, concession, present. Land property given to migrated and military aristocrats in Karakoyunlu and Akkoyunlu states. **At the end of 1412** the battle took place **on the bank of the Kur. Karabakh, Mughan, Nakhchevan’s** armed groups were fighting in Kara Yusif side. Ibrahim I and his ally lost this battle. Shirvanshah Ibrahim I and Kakhetia tsar were taken a prisoner. By obeying to Kara Yusif Shirvanshah got the right ruling Shirvan and came back to Shirvan in **1413.** Kara Yusif troops left Shirvan.

Shirvanshah Ibrahim I died in 1417 and his effort for uniting Azerbaijan remained incomplete. Shirvanshah

**Khalilullah I (1417-1462)** didn’t approve Kara Yusif’s dominion. He became union against Karakoyunlu with Timur’s son **Sultan Shahrukh** (1405-1447). In order to revenge his brother Miranhsah’s death, Sultan Shahrukh made unsuccessful attacks to Azerbaijan in **1418 and 1420** years. After Kara Yusif death (1420), **on 1 august 1421** Kara Yusif’s sons Iskander and Isfandiyar lost the battle with Shahrukh in **Alashkerd valley**. Shahrukh’s policy in Azerbaijan and Caucasus was differ from his father’s. He didn’t have a mind to add these states to his area. After the victory Shahrukh went to Herat in autumn of 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 spring of 1436 Jahanshah (1436-1467**) was declared king of Karakoyunlu state as a vassal of Timurids. After the death of Shahrukh in 1447, relying on local people and merchants Jahanshah was struggling against amirs those didn’t want to obey the central adminstration.

**In Jaunary of 1459**, Jahanshah signed **peace treaty** with Abu Said in **Herat** and got contribution, then returned to Azerbaijan **(Herat treaty-1459).** Thereby, active internal and external policy of Jahanshah, polished off interference and inside wars. But, his efforts for strenghthening central administration was unsuccessful. Difficult life conditions of people, feudal conflicts, disobeying to the central administration established the weakening of Karakoyunlu state and caused good conditions for the victory of Aqkoyunlu Uzun Hasan over Karakoyunlu.

AGQOYUNLU(1468-1503)

Capital:Diyarbakir, Tabriz, Bagdad

At the XIV century in the west side of Karakoyunlu state, there lived **Aqkoyunlu** people. Aqkoyunluds are from **oghuz tribes**. They spreaded in the **South Caucasus,** especially **in the area between Caucasus mountains and Araz river,** also **surroundings of Goycha lake, south regions of Azerbaijan, Eastern Anatolia, Western Iran, Tigris and Euphrates** valleys. **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**. He selected Diyarbakir as a centre of Aqkoyunlu tribal federation, established currency of his name, suppressed feudal revolts.

**On 11 november 1467 Uzun Hasan** (1453-1478) defeated Karakoyunlu troops and killed Jahanshah **at the battle of Mush**. The areas till Baghdad captured by Aqkoyunlu. In **1468** Uzun Hasan invaded **south of Azerbaijan** and **Karabakh** without any resistance. Karakoyunlu state collapsed and Agkoyunlu replaced it. **Tabriz was the capital of new state.** In order to save Karakoyunlu state power in Azerbaijan, Timurid lord Abu Said prepared struggle against Agkoyunlu. Uzun Hasan sent representatives to Abu Said under the leadership of his mother **Sara khatun**. Abu Said didn’t changed his mind. **In autumn of 1468**, Abu Said entered to the south regions of Azerbaijan and settled down in Karabakh plain, in Mughan, Ghizilaghach and on the bank of the Caspian sea. Uzun Hasan established alliance with **Shirvanshah Farrukh Yasar** (1462-1500) and **Ardabil ruler Shaikh Haydar** from Safavid dynasty. Fellows put Abu Said under economical blockade. Abu Said offered peace. But Uzun Hasan rejected and 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. At the result of tax reform, amount of taxes decreased. But he couldn’t establish stable central state.

Aqkoyunlu state was **the first in Azerbaijan which had extensive contact** with European countries. The initial goal of Uzun Hasan was putting in order Azerbaijan international trading relations and silk trade. On the other hand, he was eager about getting modern weapons for his army. Ottoman sultan Fateh Mehmet II was worrying about establishment of powerful Agkoyunlu state. Ottoman sultan was making efforts for invading Azerbaijan. **Trapezund problem** caused to tension in Aqkoyunlu-Ottoman relations. Uzun Hasan was married with **Feodora-Daspina** khatun the daughter of Trapezund empire. Trapezund had great trading importance for Agkoyunlu. The city was the convenient exit to the Black sea of Aqkoyunlu merchants. Mehmet II started the war against Aqkoyunlu state by attacking Trapezund in **1461**. In this case, Uzun Hasan should defend Trapezund. The first battle between Agkoyunlu and osmanli forces took place in the area called **Koyluhisar in 1461**. In spite of Agkoyunlu forces made severe attacks to ottoman empire, Uzun Hasan decided to made peace. He sent his mother **Sara khatun** to the sultan’s campsite - **Bolgar mountain**. While sen- ding Sara khatun to the Mehmet II campsite, Sara khatun was successful in her first duty, but the second duty was unsuccessful, she couldn’t dissuade him.first duty-ottoman aqgoyunluya attackdan vazkecsin, second duty - Sara Khatun had to dissuade the sultan from conquering Tra- pezund.

**On 15 august 1461** Trapezund was invaded by ottomans. After dividing Trapezund treasury with sultan, she returned back. **Yassychemen contract was signed in 1461**.

In order to inflict Ottoman empire, Uzun Hasan established dimplomatic relations with European countires. Aqkoyunlu ruler kept in touch with Karaman nobleness, Cyprus kingdom and Rodos feudal. Aqkoyunlu had close relations with **Venice Republic**. Ambassadors of Uzun Hasan went to Venice, Rome, Poland and Germany for conducting negotiations. Ivan III sent his delegate **Marko Rosso** to Uzun Hasan for broaden trading and diplomatic relations and conduct negotiations about struggling together against Golden Horde khan Ahmad in **1475**. But Golden Horde khan sent delegate staff with valuable gifts to Tabriz before him. He got guaranty from Uzun Hasan about security of the south borders of Golden Horde.

Military union formed between two states against

Ottoman empire in Tabriz in **1472**. According to the coalition plan, in spring of 1472 Uzun Hasan attacked to Ottomans. Aqkoyunlu had flawless victory and got way to the coasts of Mediterranean Sea. But Venice ships that would carry weapon and artillery for the army of Uzun Hasan were not there. Venice government left two Turkish states in the battle area. On the other hand, Venice Republic was conducting secretly diplomatic negotiations with Ottoman empire in order to gain trade advantage from them. **Aqkoyunlu cavalries were defeated near the Beyshehir in 1472**.

**On 1 august 1473 there was battle between Agkoyunlu and Ottomans in Malatia. Ottoman forces were destroyed.** **On 11 august 1473** Aqkoyunlu forces couldn’t stand Ottoman infantries that provided with firearms and especially assertive opposed attacks of **janissary regiments** in the **battle of Otlukbeli** (**Tarjan**). Ottomans won the battle. **Defeat in Otlukbeli destroyed the power of the Aqkoyunlu state and quickened its collapse.**

**In may of 1474** there started revolt of feudals against central power in **Shiraz**. Uzun Hasan’s son **Ughurlu Muhammad** was the leader of the revolt. Uzun Hasan defeated the rebel forces of his son in Shiraz. Ughurlu Muhammad escaped to Ottoman empire. Sultan Mehmet II met Ughurlu Muhammad with celebration in Istanbul. He married his daughter Govherkhatun Sultan with him. From this marriage Ughurlu Muhammad had a son named **Ahmad**. He was called **Ghodek** (small) **Ahmad**. Later Gho- dek Ahmad became the ruler of Aqkoyunlu state in 1497.

Economic crisis, public counteraction of feudals against central power, people displeasure - all of these drew collapsing of Aqkoyunlu state closer. Uzun Hasan campaigned to **Georgia during 1474-1477**. Tbilisi and Gori were invaded by Aqkoyunlu state. According to Uzun Hasan’s peace treatment with Bagrat VI in **1477**, **Eastern Georgia including Tbilisi** fell under the dominion of Agkoyunlu state. Uzun Hasan’s son **Yagub Mirza** enthroned after him **(1478-1490).** Yagub Mirza was keeping friendship relations with Shirvan. He was married with the daughter of Shirvanshah Farrukh Yassar. But he considered Safavids Ardabil rulers danger for himself. For that reason, conflict initiated between Ardabil rulers and Agkoyunlu. At the end of the XV century Aqkoyunlu state was covered with internal conflicts. After sudden death of Yagub Mirza his son **Baysungur (1490-1492)** came to the throne. **At the beginning of may in 1492** there was battle between Baysungur and Rustam Mirza **near Barda**. Rustam Mirza won the battle. Thereby, at the end of may in 1492, Rustam came to the Agkoyunlu throne in Tabriz. Baysungur was defeated **near the Ahar in 1493**, and killed.

**In the summer of 1496** Godek Ahmad attacked to Azerbaijan. Aqkoyunlu forces were destroyed in the battle **near Sultaniyya**. The main military forces of Rustam Mirza was defeated **near the Nakhchevan at the end of 1496** by Godek Ahmad. In 1497 he entered to Tabriz and came to the Aqkoyunlu throne. In order for emergency, Godek Ahmad gave **Kirman district** to Abih Sultan the head of Rustam Mirza’s troop. Godek ahmad was killed in the battle of **Isfahan** in 1497. **Murad** who is enthroned in the city **Kum** 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. As a reuslt of Abhar treaty Aqkoyunlu state was divided. Military power of Agkoyunlu state became weaken and caused its collapse.**

# Safavid empire(1501-1736)

1. **Ardabil authority of Safavids. Establishment of Savafid empire**
2. **Internal and foreign policy of Shah Ismail.**
3. **Safavid-Ottoman wars in the XVI-XVII centuries.**
4. **Political system, socio-economical and cultural progress of Safavid empire.**

**1. Ardabil authority of Safavids. Establishment of Savafid empire.**

Name of dynasty was related with saint Shaikh Safiaddin (1252-1334). Safavids Ardabil authority was until **1501**, all Azerbaijan authority was until **1736**.

* **In march of 1460-** the battle near the **coast of the Samur river**. **Shaikh Junayd** (grandfather of Shah Ismail) marched to **Shirvan** and **Dagestan**. Shirvanshah Khalilullah I became union with Jahanshah. **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.
* **IN** **1483** - According to the consent of **Padshah Yagub, Shaikh Haydar** marched to **Shirvan** and **Dagestan.**
* **IN 1487**- The **second successful march** of **Shaikh Haydar** hapened.
* **ON 9 june 1488**- **battle of Tabasaran-** During the **third march of Haydar** to **Shirvan** and **Sultan Yagub** helped to **Shirvanshah Farrukh Yassar**. **RESULT** **- Shaikh Khaydar 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 **Istakhr prisonnear the Shiraz** 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**. Sultanali came back to Tabriz with triump(zefer). Rustam was afraid of straightening Safavid supporters in Ardabil. He organized plot against them. Rustam sent 5 thousand cavalries(suvari) after them. Sultanali proclaimed Ismail the head of “Safaviyya”order, until the battle started (1494).
* **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-** 13 year old Ismail left Lahijan and first came to Ardabil, then to Archevan (Astara district).
* **In spring of 1500** -Ismail’s forces came from Archevan to the coast of Goycha lake and from there they came to Erzinjan. The conference occurred in **Erzinjan (1500)** decided that Safavid’s enemy Farrukh Yassar should be inflicted. Ismail was willing to inflict Shirvanshah state firstly, because if he attacked Tabriz he would come into collision with three enemies - Agkoyunlu Alvand Mirza and Murad, also Shirvanshah Farrukh Yassar who defensed them.
* **AT the end OF 1500 -battle of Jabani, RESULT** **- Shirvanshah lost the battle, Farrukh Yassar was killed**. Qizilbash forces captured a part of treasury of Shirvanshah.
* **IN summer of 1501**. - **Ismail invaded Baku**. Qizilbash troops captured treasury of Shirvanshah.
* **IN the middle of 1501**. **battle of Sharur plain.** Alvand Mirza rescued(qacib xilas oldu) by escaping to Ganja. After that triumph:
* **IN autumun of 1501-** Ismail entered to **Tabriz** with ceremony and declared himself a ruler (Shah). Thus, Azerbaijan Safavid empire was established. **The capital was Tabriz.**

Large amount of population in Safavid empire was Azerbaijan turks. Military command, financial institutions, management of districts, all positions in palace was under rule of Azerbaijan aristocrats. Army was consisted of Azerbaijan turks. Azerbaijan language was used in the palace of ruler, inside of troop and in diplomatic correspondence.

* **IN 1503**- **the battle of Almagulaghi** near the Hamadan. S**hah Ismail defeated Murad Mirza** .The second part of Agkoyunlu state was destroyed and Agkoyunlu state collapsed. Shah Ismail captured **Kum, Kashan and Isfahan**. He captured **Yazd and Kirman** in **1504**. **In 1506-1508 years** Qizilbash forces **entered to Baghdad and invaded Diyarbakir, Hilat, Bitlis, Archish and Arabin Irak.**

During **1508-1510** years except **Khorasan** he captured all Iran and Irak lands. Safavid empire bordered by **Sheybani state** to the east, **Ottoman empire** to the west. Shah Ismail and Sheybani khan (1500-1510) were enemies. Taking advantage of military operations of Safavids in Asia, Sheybani khan captured Khorasan during 1507-1508 years. Shah Ismail went to Khorasan with huge army.

* **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. **The large are from Amudarya till the Euphrates river** fell under rule of Safavids. Safavid empire became the powerful state of Near East.

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

Ottoman sultan Bayazid II (1481-1512) recognized Safavid empire in **1504**.

* **IN 1512.** Ismail I troops invaded **Karahisar** and **Malatya.** Sultan Selim I (1512-1520) completely changed his manners to qizilbashs and war against Safavids became definite. Mass chase of shias was started in Asia.

Italian diplomats **Constantino Laskari** and **Jovanni Morozoni** conducted negotiations with Safavids. Shah Ismail started intercourse with **Rome Pope and Venice in 1507-1508 years.** Safavid diplomat **Ali bay** was sent to Italy in **1510**. Plan of getting firearms from west through the Mediterranean sea was failed. He tried to make connection with **Portugal** in order to get weapon and artillery experts from west through the Persian gulf and the Indian ocean. For achieving his purpose, he didn’t prevent Portugal gain strength in the Persian gulf. Taking advantage of this**, Portugal naval captured Hormuz** and blocked the enterance of Safavids to the Indian ocean.

In order to conceal his aggressive impuls Sultan Selim I assembled a meeting in **Adirna** in summer of **1514**.

* **ON 23 AUGUST 1514.** The war against Qizilbashs was declared .Sultan Selim marched to the plain of **CHALDIRAN** near Maku**.** Murderous battle happened in the plain of Chaldiran Actually, the battle of Chaldiran was tragedy of turkish people, the victory of Western diplomacy. **Ottomans won the battle.** As a result of Chaldiran battle, **Eastern Anadolu and Northern Irak including Arzurum city** was owned by Ottoman empire. **Arabian Irak including Baghdad** was left to Safavids.
* **AT THE BEGINNING OF 1516,** battle in **Kochisar finished with the victory of Ottomans.** **Kharput** in the north area and the area **from Bitlis to Rakki**, **Mosul** in the south area was captured by Ottomans.

After Shah Ismail’s death his son **Tahmasp I (1524- 1576)** came to the throne. Sultan Suleiman Kanuni I (1520- 1566) crossed the borders of Azerbaijan with 100 thousand of troops **in summer of 1534**. Tabriz was invaded. Ottomans came across to severe resistance. Owing to frigid winter and lack of foodstuffs, they couldn’t staythere and were obliged to leave the country. **In spring of 1535** Suleiman I marched to Tabriz **second time**. Shah Tahmasp moved people of Tabriz to the inwards of the country. For not taking over by enemy all grass was burnt, cattle were killed and king escaped to Sultaniyya. Ottomans entered to Tabriz. Hunger and misery obliged them to recede.

During the dominion of **Shirvanshah Khalilullah II (1524-1535)** Shirvan was still dependent on Safavids. After Khalilullah II death **Shahrukh (1535-1538)** was enthroned in 1535.

* **AT THE END OF 1537 the revolt of kalantar** (the person who control tax gathering) who pretends himself as a brother of Shirvanshah **Muhammad Amin**.
* **IN SUMMER OF 1538** Tahmasp I and his brother Alqas Mirza obeyed Bughurd fortress to themselves with 20 thousand troops. 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 (1538)**.
* **AT THE BEGINING OF 1547** Alqas Mirza raised up rebellion against Safavid power. Alqas Mirza was defeated and escaped to Istanbul. Shirvan was incured Tahmasip I attack the second time. Tahmasip’s son Ismail Mirza ( Shah Ismail II, 1547-1577) was defined Shirvan beglerbegi. **During 1547-1554 years** he suppressed 3 feudal revolts resolutely. **In 1548** Sultan Suleiman I marched to Azerbaijan **third time** and captured Tabriz. Alqas Mirza 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, far away from Ottoman borders .**

.Ruler of Shaki -Darvish Muhammad khan.

* **IN 1551 Tahmasip abolished the independence of Sheki.** Population of Sheki, khan and aristocrats strengthened in “Kish” and “Gelersen-Gorersen” fortresses. Conquest of “Gelersen-Gorersen” was appointed to Abdulla khan Ustajli.
* **IN SUMMER OF 1552** Tahmasip I strated campaign against Ottoman empire in four direction. Tahmasip I participated in those operations. Qizilbash forces captured **Hilat**, ruined houses in **Van** and destroyed **Bitlis**, **Vostan**, **Archish**.
* **In spring of 1554** Sultan Suleiman I marched to Azerbaijan **fourth time**.
* **ON 29 MAY 1555** the peace treaty that shows completing the first period of Safavid-Ottoman wars was signed in **Amasya**. **According to the treaty Western Georgia fell under the rule of Ottomans, Eastern districts of Georgia became the lands of Safavids.**

During 70s of the XVI century Safavid-Ottoman wars started again. **Diarchy (1577-1578)** was founded in Safavid empire after **Ismail II (1576-1577).** During the dominion of **Shah Muhammad Khudabanda (1578-1587)** treasure of empire became deserted. Sultan Murad III (1575-1595) took advantage of the case.

* **on 9 august 1578-**Qizilbashs lost in **the battle of Childir**. **Lack of union** in the leadership of Savafid army, **extreme self-confidence** of qizilbash amirs, **lack of attention to the battle** with Ottomans, force distinction- all of these caused to defeat in the Childir battle.
* **in august of 1578**.-After Childir battle Mustafa Lala Pasha captured **Shirvan**, **Tbilisi**, **Gori**
* **IN SEPTEMBER OF 1578** Ottoman army had loss on the bank of **Qanikh (Alazan) river**.
* **During 1578, 1579, 1580, and 1581 years Crimea tatars** marched to Azerbaijan.
* **in November of 1578.- battle of Mollahasanli,**  12 thousand armies of Crimea khan Adil Geray was destroyed in on the bank of Aghsu river and he was prisoned .

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

**Safavids had victory during the battles in 1578, 1581 years.** Crimea turks lost the battle happened between the area in Shamakhi and Shabran in **1581**.

* **IN SUMMER OF 1583.- THE BATTLE OF NIYAZABAD-** Ottomans were defeated.
* **On the bank of Samur river**, the battle which known as **“Flame battle”** (Meshel savashi) in history, was finished with the superiority of Ottoman forces.
* **IN 1585** Ottomans again won the **SUFIYAN BATTLE** with Safavids.
* **1586-1589 YEARS whole Azerbaijan** was invaded gradually by the army of Sultan Murad III.

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. The right of carrying weapon individually was revoked for Qizilbashs. Other tribes were permitted to enter the army. Hereditary in tribe leadership was revoked. 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**.

**The capital was moved from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598**. Many Azerbaijan turks came to the new capital from **Karadagh**, **Qazvin**. New estate “**Abbasabad**” was established for them and for Shah Abbas’s honor. Shah Abbas was trying to imitate ancient Iranian rulers’ state management methods, he was patronizing representatives of well-known Iran generation, promoted them to the superior state positions. Qizilbash had special place in the ruling of Safavid empire. Azerbaijan language was superior in army and palace of shah. Safavid rulers and palace servants spoke in Azerbaijan language. Generally, Safavid empire which lost in Safavid-Ottoman wars during 1578- 1590, was obliged to materialize military reforms. Shah Abbas broke the resistance of military-migrating qizilbash arisocrats.

Political stability was restored in the country. Safavid empire became stronger economical and military-political point of view. Thus, as a result of Shah Abbas reforms, some of qizilbash aristocrats’ power was weakened, central authority was reinforced. Shah Abbas could be able to restorate former power of Safavid empire. In order to establish diplomatic relations, he conducted negotiations with England, France, Spain, Rome Pope, Russia.

* **The devastating wars lasting for ten years ended with Istanbul peace treaty in 1590.** Azerbaijan was divided between Safavids and Ottomans**. 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**.** Beside Azerbaijan lands, **Eastern Georgia, as well as western districts of Iran** which were including to Safavid empire were added to the territory of Ottomans. **Zanjan, Khalkhal, Ardabil, Karajadagh, Qizilagach, Lankaran disctricts, the large area locating between Qiziluzen and Kur river** - Azerbaijan lands which were obeyed to qizilbash forces by **1593,** were combined in common Azerbaijan beglerbegi.

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.

**Georgi Tektander ambassador of Germany came to Tabriz in 1603** and suggested military union in operations against Ottoman empire. Spain promised to assist in the Persian gulf problem. Russia also was interested in removing Ottomans from Azerbaijan. As managing of Caspian littoral districts was under the rule of Ottomans, it was obstacle in Volga-Caspian trade route.

* Shah Abbas I got **Tabriz, Nakhchevan, Ordubad, Julfa** back from Ottomans **in 1603.** He got back **Irevan** in **1604**. Shah Abbas I applied “**burnt land**” **tactic** against Ottoman troops: People were moved and all the real estate were destroyed. Obligatory deportation of people to Isfahan, Mazandaran and to the other districts was named “**great exile**”. Nakhchevan, Irevan, Julfa were burnt and population was deported.

Shah Abbas I decided to transfer Europe-Asia silk road to the south, to the Persian gulf ports and carrying qizilbash silk to Europe from nearby of Africa. Shah Abbas I got **Ganja** back from Ottomans in **1606**. In **1607** he got **Baku, Shamakhi, Shirvan, Shabran and Darband back from Ottomans.** Shah released Darband from taxes. Thus, **the first period of Safavid-Ottoman wars in 1603-1612**, ended with the flawless victory of Safavids.

* The treaty was signed with Ottomans in the **Sarab city in 1612**. According to the treaty, peace treaty was signed in **1555** was restored. One of the term was that, Safavids shouldn’t prevent the order of sultan about destroying Terek (Terki) tower which built by Russians. Ottoman empire officially recognized that, **Eastern Georgia, as well as Eastern Anatolia belong to Safavid empire.**
* **1618**. -The battle **Siniq korpu (broken bridge)** in the Sarab district **in Ottoman troops had a loss.**
* **IN SEPTEMBER 1618**.- The peace treaty was signed in **Marand.**
* **Baghdad** was captured by Ottomans in December **1638**.
* The peace treaty was signed in **Qasri-Shirin** on 17 may of **1639,** that confirmed the terms of Amasya peace treaty which signed in 1555. In 90s of the XVI century Jalayir movement started in the Eastern Anatloia. At the beginning of the XVII century the movement spreaded in Azerbaijan and vicinities.

# Azerbaijan at the I part of the XVIII century.

1. **Azerbaijan in the period of collapse of Safavid empire.**
2. **Azerbaijan turns into an struggle arena among Russia, Turkey and Iran.**
3. **Restoration of Iranian authorities in Azerbaijan. Revolts against the power of Nadir shah.**
4. **Azerbaijan turns into an struggle arena among Russia, Turkey and Iran.**

* In **the summer of 1724** Ottoman troops captured **Salmas, Khoy and Marand. Irevan fortress**, then **Nakhchevan** and **Ordubad cities**, also **Kazakh and Borchali** provinces voluntarily agreed to the Ottoman authorities.
* **In 1723-1725 years** and later population of **northwestern** areas of Azerbaijan were appealing to turks asking for help. Armenians kept in touch with Russia and promised them to help invading the south Caucasus, including, the other regions of Azerbaijan.
* **In may of 1725** Ottoman army could be able to seize **Tabriz** city.
* **In august 1725** Ottomans captured **Ganja**.
* **At the end of 1725**. Ottoman soldiers occupied **the city of Ardabil** which is not included to the zone of Ottoman occupation, according to the Istanbul treaty.
* **28 december 1725** there were fireworks in Istanbul on the occasion of invading Ardabil. Thus, a large part of Azerbaijan fell under rule of Ottomans after Istanbul treaty.

For the first time to manage Caspian regions occupied by Russia, comendant management method was established. Later, these regions were divided into **districts (mahal)**. Districts were ruled by **darghas.** They mainly gathered taxes. Districts were divided into **areas (nahiya)** and were ruled by **yuzbashi (lieutenant of cossacks)**, villages were ruled by **katkhuda** and **kovkha**.

* **December 12, 1727**, **Russia owned Javad, Salyan, Sheshpara, Rustov** according to the document signed on defining the borders of Russia and Safavid state in **Nabur** village near to Shamakhi.
* In **1728** Russia owned **Quba and Tenge**. Russia could be able to hold Azerbaijan under its economic and political influence within a certain timeframe **(1722- 1735). In order to generate a social support in the Caspian regions,** imperial government was trying to transfer christian population, especially **armenians to these areas.** Peter I instructed that, in order to place armenians to the cities they want in the Caspian region, the local population could be drive out if it necessary.
* Ottoman authorities established the new control method in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan lands were divided into– **provinces(vilayet)** and **beylerbeyis**. Provinces were consisted of **sanjaks (sanjak- means flag in Turkish language)**. Sanjaks also divided into smaller– **mahal** and **nahiyas**. Large-scale military-administrative and financial affairs in the provin- ces was under rule of **sarasgar** was appointed by the sultan. Rulers of slightly smaller areas- **sanjakbeks**, **naibs** and **katkhudas** were appointed from the local feudals. Azerbaijani lands in the north of the Kur had specific status. According to the Istanbul treaty, Ottomans were not allowed to maintain a military force in these areas. The areas were ruled by local rulers. Ottomans gave them the title of “**pasha**”. Lands those were under the control of state, were given as a conventional property to the local feudals who served to Ottomans. They named as **beylik** and **aghaliq.**
* Ottoman empire was carrying soft tax policy in the south Caucasus. Taxes named **custom** and **rahdari** (the tax for the protection of trade routes), **rasmi-kapan** (scales fee) were gathering in the customs. Ottoman authorities gave the collection of taxes and customs fees to **muqatiya** (restraining) ( muqatiya (iltizam)- is the right to collect taxes). It becomes clear from the financial documents named “Nakhchevan daftarlari” (Nakhchevan copybooks) that, Ottomans released women, children, elders, disabled, sick people, and those who are engaged in intellectual labor from taxes.
* **In the 30s of the XVIII century** situation has dramatically changed in Azerbaijan. A part of the area was invaded by afghan tribes. **Nadir khan** from **Afshar** tribe, drove out afghan tribes from the state and captured **Herat**. This victory increased Nadir’s reputation.
* Nadir started war against Ottoman empire from **1730**.
* Nadir had first major victory over the Ottoman troops in **Maragha.**
* **In September of 1730 Ardabil**, later **Tabriz** was released from Ottomans.
* **In September of 1730, Sultan Mahmud I** (1730-1754) came to power in Ottoman empire. As Ottoman authorities were busy in internal affairs of the state, Nadir khan took advantage of it and demanded turks to leave these places, who live in other cities of Azerbaijan. But, while preparing to march against Irevan, the news of the revolt in **Khorasan** made him urgently to come back.
* **in 1731** Tahmasp II began military operations against Ottomans without waiting for the return of Nadir, to get back **Nakhchevan and Irevan**. **His troops won near the Uchkilse (Uchmuedzin), but lost in Irevan.** Ottomans invaded Urmia, in mid-october **Tabriz**, then **Ardabil** was captured. Shah Tahmasp II offered peace.
* **January 16, 1732** peace treaty was signed between Safavids and Ottomans. According to the treaty **Irevan, Ganja, Shamakhi, Shirvan** areas were given to Ottomans. Ottomans agreed giving back **Hamadan, Kirmanshah, Ardabil and Tabriz** to Safavids. Araz river had to be border between the states.

1. **Restoration of Iranian authorities in Azerbaijan. Revolts against the power of Nadir shah.**

* **21 January, 1732(rest muqavilesi)** Russia signed peace treaty with Safavids in **Rasht**. According to the treaty, **the Caspian regions locating in the south of the Kur** were returned to Safavid state. Safavids pledged not to allow Ottomans enter to these areas. The contract consisted of favorable conditions for Russian merchants in the Safavids areas. Thus, on the basis of a Rasht contract, it became possible to liberate a part of lands from the invaders. Caspian regions locating in the south of the Kur were added again to the territory of Safavid state.
* **In the august of 1732** Nadir dethroned(taxtdan saldi) **Shah Tahmasp II**, enthroned Tahmasp’s son **Abbas Mirza by the name Abbas III (1733-1736)** and declared himself as his **guardian**. First of all, he canceled the contract of **Kirmanshah which signed in 1732**. He has demanded the Ottoman empire returning of the occupied lands of Safavids since 1723. Rejection of Ottomans caused the war. Nadir khan attacked on Ottomans with 100 thousand troops in several directions.
* **In the January of 1733-(bagdad battle)** Ottoman troops were defeated near **Baghdad**. According to Baghdad contract, Ottomans pledged giving back all the lands invaded in the last decade. The military operations was stopped in the south of Azerbaijan and Ottoman military forces were ejected from there.(Burda deyilir ki, osmanlı son 10 ildə aldığı torpaqları qaytaracağına söz verir, hərbi əməliyyatlar dayandırılır, və osmanlı qoşunu bizim ərazilerdən çıxır. )
* **At the end of 1734-** Shamakhi was captured. The city was destroyed by the order of Nadir, the population moved to **Aghsu** city which called “**New Shamakhi**”.
* **21 March, 1735 (gencede muqavile)** the contract was signed between Russia and Safavids **near Ganja**. According to contract Russian troops had to leave the Caspian regions altogether. After owning the Caspian regions, Nadir was dealing with the withdrawal of the Ottomans from the Caspian regions.(burda da deyir ki, ruslar xəzəryanı ərazilərdən çıxmalıdı, opşum nadir xod gedir eheueh)
* **In the June of 1735(üçmüədzin döyüşü)** the battle between Safavids and Ottomans **in the north-east of Uchmuadzin** was concluded with the victory of Nadir khan.
* **At the end of 1735-** Ottoman troops were absolutely withdrawn from the South Caucasus. By the restoration of the Safavid government, the people have been subjected to violence again. NadirKhan, who need funds to pay for a large amount of military spendings, conducted the new tax policy.
* **In 1735-1736**,- Nadir khan was able to establish his power. Taking advantage of Shah Abbas's III sudden death,
* **in the march of 1736- Nadir khan declared himself as shah of Iran in the congress gathered in Sugovushan** ( Sugovushan - place of coexistence of Araz and Kura, in the present Sabirabad region.) **Thus, Safavid power put an end**. **Ganja khans, the heads of Otuzikiler, Kebirli and Cavanshir tribes of Karabakh** who were not in favor of the election of Nadir as shah, were banished(sürgün) to Khorasan. Kazakh and Borchali nations was transferred to the rule of Kartli. **Karabakh melikates (Verend, Chilabord, Gulustan, Dizag, Khachin)** were obeyed to Ganja beylerbeyi. Combining the former administrative-territorial division- **Karabakh, Shirvan, Chukursad and Tabriz beylerbeyis**, Nadir shah established a single administrative region under the name of Azerbaijan. The center of the region was Tabriz and the ruler was his brother **Ibrahim khan**.

According to shah's order **raiyyat - citizens** were called to military service.

* **In 1734- for the first time hungry villagers of Astara rose against Nadir**.
* **in 1735** the population of the Bilejik village of Sheki region started revolt.
* **In February 1735-** by moving to the south towards **Eresh** and **Sheki**, Nadir shah reached to **Shamakhi**. Territories till Derbent was cleaned up by anti-government forces. Shamakhi was destroyed in 1735.
* Nadir Shah marched to **India** and **Central Asia** with huge army **in 1737**.
* **In 1738** the population of the north-western region of Azerbaijan, resorted to arms again. The **biggest revolt was in Jar**. The revolt was suppressed(yatırıldı)**at the end of 1739**.
* **In the summer of 1741**, 100 thousand army of Iran entered to the Jar district and the north-eastern region of Azerbaijan
* **In early 1743,** a new movement launched against the persecution of Iran was widely spread in Shirvan. In this situation, the pseudo-princes who introduced themselves as Safavids princes - Sam Mirzas I, II, III were appeared.
* **In 1743** Iranian army reached to Shamakhi.
* The army of Sam Mirza I was destroyed in the war in the plain of Shirvan.
* **At the end of 1743**, the national movement was led by Sam Mirza II who has come from Ardabil to Shirvan. Sam Mirza II canceled the heavy taxes as soon as he came to new Shamakhi.
* **November 9, 1743**, Nadir Shah sent his son Nasrullah Mirza to Shirvan a large army.
* Iranian troops defeated Sam Mirza II in the Sahbagi area near Aghsu. Sam Mirza II escaped to Georgia. But the king of Kakheti, Teimuraz captured Sam Mirza and handed him to Nadir Shah. Nadir Shah has given the province of Araqvi as a gift to Teimuraz for support in catching Sam mirza II and for the other services.
* **In the years of 1743-1744,** there was new uprisings in **Shirvan, Shaki, Tabriz, Khoy and Salmas**. Struggle became more acute in Shaki. Triple tax collection of **Malik Najaf** was the main reason for the start of the rebellion in Shaki.
* Haji Chalabi banished shah’s men, and declared the independent province of **Sheki as khanate in 1743**, then declared himself khan. **Thus, the creation of small feudal states- independent khanates in the territory of Azerbaijan was established.**
* **In 1747** new rebels occured against Iran in Ardabil and Tabriz. The revolt led by Sam Mirza III was suppressed in 1747. Ceaseless wars, the economic situation, the contradictions between social groups led to the collapse of Nadir Shah’s power.
* **June 19, 1747**, Nadir Shah was assassinated(sui qəsd ).

**Biraz da culture:**

* **Muhammad Tahir Vahid**. In 1645, he was appointed the head historian of Shah Abbas II, and later he was the palace vizier. His most famous work was **"Tarikhi-Vahid" ( "Abbasname")**. **Shah libraries in Tabriz and Ardabil** were very rich. **Shah Abbas II** took special care of palace book house, **Mirza Murim** was appointed protector of shah’s book house.
* The famous calligrapher-miniaturist **Ali Reza Tabrizi** was one of the successors of Tabriz miniature school traditions.
* **Seyid Ali Tabrizi** was one of the Azerbaijan engravers.
* **In the mids of the XVII century, the traveler Sharden** watched three-act playin khan's palace when he was **in Irevan**, and he called it **"The opera of the East"**.
* **Mausoleums** which built in Kalakhana village of Shamakhi hold an important place among memorial complexes of the XVII century.
* The mausoleum was built in **1663**.
* **In 1663**, the mosque was built in the **village of Nardaran**. **Caravanserai** was built in Shibli, at the south-east of Tabriz
* **Masjidi Juma**-Shah Abbas mosque was built in **Ganja** in **1606**.
* Reservoir (drinking water storage) was also built in **Sangachal in the XVII century**.