

**A STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE SHAIBANIAN AND ASHTARKHANIAN
PERIOD IN ANGLO-AMERICAN HISTORIOLOGY****Abdullajonov Muhammadali***Master degree student at NamSU, Uzbekistan*

Abstract: *This article examines the study of the history of the period of Shaibani and Ashtarkhan in Anglo-American historiography. Basically, information is provided about the coming to power in Bukhara of representatives of this dynasty, representatives of the dynasty.*

Key words: *Bukhara, Samarkand, Jonibek Sultan, Astrakhan, Muhammad Shaibani Khan, Vali Muhammad, Vali Muhammad, Kochkunchi Khan, Abulkhair Khan, Abbas I, Iskandar Khan.*

The Shaybani were a Turko-Mongol tribe and dynasty that ruled Central Asia. In the 15th century, they lived in areas of modern Kazakhstan, large parts of Uzbekistan and parts of southern Russia, including Siberia. They were from the paternal family of Sheiban Khan, the fifth son of Jochi and the grandson of Genghis Khan. Until the middle of the 14th century, they recognized the power of the brothers Shaibonkho, Batu Khan and the descendants of Orda Khan, such as Uzbek Khan. The Shaibanis originally led the army of Boz (also known as the Uzbeks, after the Uzbeks) southeast of the Urals and converted to Islam in 1282. At its peak, the Khanate included modern-day Afghanistan and other parts of Central Asia.

Since the descendants of Batu and the Horde died in the internecine wars of the 14th century, the Shaibans, led by Abulkhair Khan, declared themselves the only legitimate heirs of Jochi and laid claim to his entire vast estate. The Uzbek nation, created by Khan Abulkhair, included part of Siberia and Kazakhstan. Their rivals were the Tokai-Temuri dynasty, which claimed descent from the thirteenth son of Jochi through a concubine. Decades of struggle left the Tokai-Timurids under the control of the Great Horde and its successor states in Europe, the Kazan, Astrakhan and Crimean Khanates.

After several unsuccessful attempts to restore the state of Abulkhair, Shaybani Khan decides to occupy the Timurid cities in Central Asia. In 1499 they began the conquest of Movarunnahr, and in 1500-1501 they captured their capital Samarkand from the Timurids and founded the state of Shaybani. He established his power over all of Movarunnahr and Khorasan. Shaibani Khan was constantly at war with most neighboring countries from the founding of his state until his death. He constantly organized raids on Kazakh nomadic territories in the deserts of the Eastern Dashti Kipchak, and fought with the Safavids for the expansion of his state. In December 1510, Muhammad Shaybani Khan was defeated and killed by the Iranian king Ismail I Safavi near Marw. After Shaibani Khan, his uncle Kuchkunji Khan (reigned 1510-1530)

ascended the throne, and his 20-year career ended with his death. After him, the Samarkand throne was taken by his son Abu Said Khan (1530-1533). After the short reign of Abu Said Khan, Shaybani's nephew Ubaidullah Khan (reigned 1533-1540) became the head of state. Under him, Bukhara became the capital of the Khanate, and from his time Bukhara was officially called the Khanate. The capital was moved from Samarkand to Bukhara.

The Shaybanites considered the Timurids to be usurpers of the throne of Genghis and waged a constant struggle with the Safavids for Khorasan and Herat, the second capital of the Timurids. This kind of conflict with the Safavids of Iran is also aggravated from a religious point of view, since in Iran they believe in the Shiite current of Islam, and in the Bukhara Khanate - in the Sunni current of Islam. English historians classify the Shaibani Khans as follows:

Titular Name	Personal Name	Reign
<i>Khan</i> خان	<u>Abul-Khayr Khan</u> <u>ibn Dawlat Shaykh ibn Ibrahim Khan</u> ابو الخير خان ابن دولت شيخ ابن ابراهيم خان	1428 – 1468 C.E.
<i>Khan</i> خان <i>Shaykh</i> - <i>Hayder</i>	<u>Shah Budagh Khan</u> <u>ibn Abul-Khayr Khan</u> شاه بداغ خان ابن ابو الخير خان	1468 C.E.
<i>Khan</i> خان <i>Abul-Fath</i> ابو الفتح	<u>Muhammad</u> <u>Shayabak Khan ibn Shah Budagh Khan ibn Abul-Khayr Khan</u> محمد شايبيک خان ابن شاه بداغ خان ابن ابو الخير خان	1500 – 1510 C.E.
<i>Khan</i> خان	<u>Kochkunju</u> <u>Muhammad bin Abul-Khayr Khan</u> کچهکنجو محمد بن ابو الخير خان	1512 – 1531 C.E.
<i>Khan</i> خان <i>Muzaffar-al-Din</i> مظفر الدين	<u>Abu Sa'id bin Kochkunju</u> ابو سعيد بن کچهکنجو	1531 – 1534 C.E.
<i>Khan</i> خان	<u>Ubaydullah bin Mahmud bin Shah Budagh</u>	1534 – 1539 C.E.

<i>Abul</i> ابو الغازی	<i>Ghazi</i>	عبيد الله بن محمود بن شاه بداغ	
<i>Khan</i> خان		<u>Abdullah bin Kochkunju</u> عبد الله بن كچهكنجو	1539 – 1540 C.E.
<i>Khan</i> خان		<u>Abdal-Latif bin Kochkunju</u> عبد اللطيف بن كچهكنجو	1540 – 1552 C.E.
<i>Khan</i> خان		<u>Nawruz Ahmed bin Sunjuq bin Abul-Khayr Khan</u> نوروز احمد بن سنجق بن ابو الخير خان	1552 – 1556 C.E.
<i>Khan</i> خان		<u>Pir Muhammad Khan bin Jani Beg</u> پير محمد خان بن جانی بیگ	1556 – 1561 C.E.
<i>Khan</i> خان		<u>Iskander bin Jani Beg</u> اسکندر بن جانی بیگ	1561 – 1583 C.E.
<i>Khan</i> خان <i>Buzurg</i> خان <i>Abdullah Khan</i> عبد الله خان ازبک	<i>Khan</i> بزرگ <i>Uzbek</i>	<u>Abdullah Khan bin Iskander</u> عبد الله خان بن اسکندر	1583 – 1598 C.E.
<i>Khan</i> خان		<u>Abdul-Mo'min bin Abdullah Khan</u> عبد المومن بن عبد الله خان	1598 C.E.
<i>Khan</i> خان		<u>Pir Muhammad Khan bin Sulayman Khan bin Jani Beg</u> پير محمد خان بن سليمان خان بن جانی بیگ	1598 – 1599 C.E.

Between 1598 and 1785, one of the dynasties that ruled the Khanate of Bukhara, which extended into the lands of modern Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, were the Janis, or sons of the khan, or the Janis dynasty. The dynasty got its name from one of the sons of Joni Muhammad (Jonibek) Yor Muhammad Khan. Din Muhammad (son of Jonibek) from the Astrakhan Khanate, like his predecessors, took Bukhara from the Shaibani Khanate and made Bukhara the capital of the khanate. In fact, the Khanate ceded

Mashhad on July 30, 1598, and Herat on August 12, 1598 to the Safavid state. The territory of the state will be reduced.

In 1602, Baqi Muhammad Khan personally defeated the Iranian army led by the Safavid Shah Abbas I and stopped the Safavid advance on Bukhara. In 1644, Nazir Khan had a dispute with his son Abdulaziz over the throne, and the then Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, Ibrahim (1640-48), was chosen as the arbiter, and by the decision of the Sultan, the kingdom, passed to Abdulaziz Sultan in 1645. As the Ashtarkhanids lost their power after some time, the Khanate took control of Fergana in 1700 and South Turkestan in 1752, with the Khanate's territory being significantly reduced.

During the period from September 22, 1740 to June 20, 1747, Nadir Shah also kept the capital of the Khanate, Bukhara, under Iranian occupation. Although the Ashtarkhanids regained their capital, they never regained their former power. Ashtarkhani Khukdars is:

- Baqi Muhammad (1598-1605), brother of Din Muhammad.
- Wali Muhammad (1605–1611), brother of Din Muhammad.
- Imam Quli (1611-1642), son of Baki Muhammad.
- Nadir Muhammad (1642–1645), son of Baqi Muhammad.
- Abdulaziz (1645–1680), son of Nadir Muhammad.
- Subhan Quli (1680-1702), son of Nadir Muhammad.
- Ubaydullah I (1702-1711), son of Subkhan Quli.
- Abulfayz (1711-1747), son of Subkhan Quli
- Abdulmomin (1747-1751), son of Abulfayz

After the representatives of this dynasty, Muhammad Rahimbiy, who served Nadir Shah during his attack on the throne, and his children came to power. In 1758, the reign of the Mangit dynasty began in Bukhara.

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