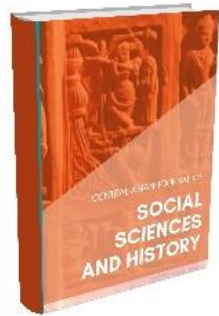




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The Uniqueness of Social and Economic Processes in the Iranian State in the Last Middle Ages

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Abstract:

In this article, we can see the social situation in Iran in the last middle ages and the struggle for the throne between the dynasties, and even in such a situation, the country's economic changes continue to progress.

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One of the largest dynasties in Iran was the Safavid state (1502-1736). Capital - Tabriz (1502-1548), Qazvin (1548-1598), Isfahan (1598-1736). The area is 3.5 million square kilometers (1512). The state system is a monarchy. The state language is Azerbaijani and Persian. The Safavids spoke the Turkic language and were ethnically Turkic (Azerbaijani). They believed in the Shia sect of Islam. Representatives of the Safavid dynasty: Ismail I (1502-1524), Tahmosp I (1524-1576), Ismail II (1576-1578), Muhammad Khudobanda (1578-1587), Abbas I (1587-1629), Safi I (1629-1642), Abbas II (1642-1666), Suleiman I (Safi II) (1666-1694), Hussein I (1694-1722), Tahmosp II (1722-1732), Abbas III (1735-1736) ruled Iran. The new dynasty took its name from Sheikh Sayfiddin Ishaq (1253-

1334).lived in years). At the end of the 15th century, during the period of feudal disunity, the influence of the Safavid dynasty increased. The main support of the Safavids was the nomadic Turkic tribes called "redheads". (Redheads are a group of nomadic Turkic tribes in Iran. The main military force of King Ismail I in the Safavid state. They were also in Asia Minor, Syria and Azerbaijan. They wore turbans made of 12 red stripes in honor of the 12 Shiite imams. They also wore their hair with a little hair on their foreheads and long mustaches.After the military reform of Shah Abbas I, their status decreased).In 1499, Ismail I (lived in 1487-1524) with the help of red-headed people, Akquyunlito the state (Oqquyunli - (1468-1508 years) - in Kurdistan and Kavkazoldi in the XIV-XV centuries and the union of Oghuz tribes in some countries of Asia Minor and organized by them dynasty and state name). He marched, and if Murad ibn Yaqub, the Sultan of this country, resisted-In 1501, a decisive battle took place in the plain of Sharur near Nakhichevan, and he won. Then he marched from Shirvan to southern Azerbaijan and captured Tabriz in the fall. In Tabriz, Ismail declared himself the emperor and minted coins to announce that Shiism was the state religion. He also received the title "King of the Shias" to distinguish himself from other rulers. In 1501, he almost occupied the territory of Iran and founded the Safavid state 1 .At the beginning of the 16th century, the Safavids united all the Iranian lands and created new territoriesfought for possession. During the reign of Ismailshah, the lands of Western Iran were subdued and the state of Mushasha was destroyed. In addition, they captured Iraq, along with Baghdad, as well as Najaf and Karbala, important trade routes and holy cities of the Shiites.In 1510, the red-headed people defeated the nomadic Uzbeks who attacked Iran,Khurasan was strengthened. In 1514, a 40-year-long war began between the Safavid and Ottoman states for the Caucasus, Kurdistan, and Mesopotamia.In 1514-1555, this war, which was officially fought under the flags of the two schools of Islam - Sunni and Shia, was actually caused by the interests of the Iranian kings and Ottoman sultans to occupy rich lands, acquire military spoils and enrich the treasury. was going The Turkish and Iranian ruling circles were to control the Great Silk Road, to gain access to the European-Asian trade routes passing through the Caucasus and Baghdad. In 1514, the Turkish army under the leadership of Sultan Salim I was defeated by an army of 40,000 Shiites in Asia Minor, but the Turkish army defeated the red-headed people in the Chaldiron plain and occupied Tabriz. But the Turks were forced to leave this area due to unrest among the janissaries and protests of the local Azerbaijanis. As they retreated, they took the best craftsmen of Tabriz with them. This war ended with the signing of the peace treaty in Amasi (Asia Minor). According to it, the Safavids were forced to give Iraq, Western Georgia and part of Armenia to the Turks. In the 60s and 70s of the 16th century, the condition of the people worsened due to the increase in taxes, wars and local conflicts. Plague often spread throughout the country, and thousands of people died from hunger and disease. This situation caused popular uprisings against the central government. The largest of the popular uprisings against the Safavids was the Gilan uprising of 1569. Before the subjugation of the Safavids, there were two khanates in Gilan. The rebels, who are fighting for the restoration of independence, formed an army of 18,000 people. But the red-headed men sent against the Gilans defeated this army and suppressed the rebellion. The king's son was appointed as the ruler of the Gilan region, and the lands were distributed to the red-headed officials. By 1572, the rebellion was completely suppressed. In 1571-1573, there was also an uprising in Tabriz. At that time, Tabriz was a city of trade and crafts, where more than 300 thousand people lived. From the participants of the people's movement to the funeral of those who were executed at the beginning of the uprising, local rulers caused by the intervention. The poor townspeople revolted and destroyed the houses of the city ruler, several rich noblemen and the Shiite high priest. Iranian historian Hasan Rumli wrote about this: "...in every street, someone from among the common people installed the flag of his authority." Wrestlers (wrestlers)

were active in leading the uprising. A wrestler named Yari was the general leader of the uprising. Shah Tahmosp I (1524-1576) was forced to appoint a new ruler to Tabriz. The new ruler held talks with the leaders of the rebels and called on them to stop the rebellion. When negotiations failed, Shia clerics issued a fatwa to suppress the uprising by force, and the uprising was suppressed. Among the leaders of the uprising, Yari, Avaz, Kokcha, Shundti, Hasan and Husan wrestlers and 150 other people were executed. But the uprising was not in vain. In order to prevent new uprisings, the king was forced to make concessions and freed Tabriz from all taxes paid to the treasury, this and it became important for the further development of the city. On September 24-28, 1528, between one of the Shaybani sultans, Kochkunji Khan, and Tahmosp I, there was a battle of Jam in the Zurobad region of Jam province, in which the Shaybani defeated. During the reign of Tahmosp I, the war with the Ottomans continued. The Ottomans marched into Iran in 1534, 1538 and 1543. As a result of the war, the Safavids lost control over what is now Iraq. Having failed in the war, Tahmosp I dealt with the economic and other spheres of the state. Tahmosp I died on May 14, 1576 in Qazvin. His son Ismail II took the throne instead (ruled in 1576-1577). On November 24, 1577, she was poisoned by her sister Parikhonim, who was the originator of the conspiracy. After Ismail II was killed, the red-headed people put Muhammad Khudobanda on the throne, who was sick and blind from his youth. His wife Khairiniso began to work on behalf of the king. Khairinisa's first decree was about the execution of the king's sister Parikhonim. In addition, Ismail II's son Shah Shuja was also killed. So, Khairiniso he began to manage the state by himself. The king decreed that his wife's seal was equal to the king's seal. Arbitrariness and tyranny are on the rise in the country. Taking advantage of this, the Turkish sultan Murad III marched to Iran, and the red-headed people were defeated around Lake Chaldir. A group of nobles killed Khairiniso in July 1579. Abbas, the third son of Muhammad Khudobanda, ascends the throne, and the old king spends the rest of his life in peace and quiet. By the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th century, the economic situation of Iran improved considerably, and the Safavid state was also strengthened. Lands belonging to the state - the property of the devani (property) of the king - the private lands have expanded considerably. The royal lands were also large during the early Safavid era. But Abbas I (ruled in 1587-1629) occupied the most lands. According to the French traveler Shadren, the shah's possessions included the most fertile lands and economically developed areas of Iran, and these lands made up 2/3 of the country's total land. In addition to the state and royal lands, there were waqf lands, and the remaining profits from these lands belonged to the Shia priests. The Safavids gave land to the nobles who were in their service, not in the form of suyurgol, but mainly in the form of tule (that is, land was given for life, but with the condition that it would not be inherited). During this period, agriculture, roads, and artificial irrigation facilities were built in Iran. Economic and political stability in the country created conditions for a number of reforms. These reforms were carried out during the reign of Shah Abbas I and were mainly aimed at strengthening the central authority. Although Abbas I was placed on the throne at the age of 17 in 1587 by the elders of the Qizilbasheli tribes, he quickly removed the Qizilbasheli from power. Foreign policy also served to establish stability in the country. Abbas I signed the Treaty of Istanbul with the Turks in 1590. According to him, Eastern Georgia, Eastern Armenia, Kurdistan, all of Azerbaijan and a part of Luristan were transferred to the Ottomans. After signing peace with the Turks, Abbas I focused all his efforts on subduing arbitrary feudal lords and Uzbek khans in the north. As a result, in 1597, Nishapur and Marv were taken from the Uzbek khans (Shaybani). As a result of military reforms, Abbas I had 12 thousand archers, 10 thousand12 thousand men and 500 cannons a guard corps was formed. The king suppressed the revolts of the red-headed people. In 1596, by the order of the king, the Takali tribe

of the red-headed people was exterminated. Tribes loyal to the service of the king were called "shahsevar" (lovers of the king).1599 Abbas I from the Uzbeks (from the Shaybanites who ruled the Khanate of Bukhara) Mashhad and He took Herat. After carrying out military reforms, Abbas I started a war against Turkey in 1602. During the ten years of the war, he recaptured Azerbaijan, Luristan, part of Kurdistan, Eastern Armenia and Eastern Georgia from the Ottomans. The Safavids were ruthless in domestic as well as foreign policy. For example, because Abbas I did not fight well, he ordered to kill one of his sons and to blind two of them. During the reign of Abbas I, all state management was concentrated in the royal palace. The state council called the "meeting of the greats" also functioned in the palace. Although the power of the king was not limited, the king relied on the "council of nobles" to decide important issues. Abbas I also conducted a policy of careful collection of taxes, which are the basis of state revenues. He reduced the additional and emergency taxes collected from the regions considered dangerous for his authority, and exempted the central districts from them. But the peasants of the rest of the land paid a large amount of taxes for the state and the army, and also fulfilled obligations such as building irrigation facilities, bridges, and palaces. From time to time, according to the special decree of the king, teenagers and girls were selected from the population. Young men were mostly recruited from the Christians of the Caucasus and joined the regular corps of slaves or palace guards. The girls were taken to the king's harem or given as slaves to other officials. A monetary reform was carried out and minted a silver coin equal to 1 misqal (a 4.6-gram measurement unit) known as the Abbasid. During the reign of Abbas I, he built a Friday mosque and an Armenian church in Ganja. After taking Tbilisi, he built a mosque for Shiite Muslims and a church for Christians in the city. He donated 40 shops for the provision of these temples. Mosque wrote the following at the entrance: "He who will rule this city after me

I ask the Muslim kings to protect the rights of the neighboring church." He also wrote a letter to the entrance of the church: "I ask the Christian rulers who rule here to respect the rights of the neighboring mosque." According to Sharia, one Muslim was not subject to another. During the reign of Abbas I, the capital was moved from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. Isfahan was rebuilt into a complex of magnificent palaces. The royal palace and the royal mosque were magnificently built. In order to revive handicrafts and trade in the capital, the king ordered famous Armenian merchant and artisan families from Julfa to move here. Out of 15,000 families displaced from Julfa, 3,000 arrived in Isfahan, and the rest died on the way. In this way, a shopping center called New Julfa appeared near Isfahan. In general, 6 large trade and craft centers were established in Isfahan. City its population grew rapidly, reaching 500-600 thousand people at the beginning of the 16th century. At that time, Isfahan had 162 mosques, 49 madrasahs, 1802 caravanserais, a central covered market, and 273 baths. Among the branches of handicrafts, especially textiles have developed widely. Around Isfahan, there were 1,460 neighborhoods that produced various types of cloth for the market. In addition to Isfahan, other cities such as Shiraz, Tabriz, and Mashhad produced silk, velvet, and silk fabrics for domestic and foreign markets. Jewelry products woven in Iran are especially highly valued in European markets. It was also common to sew hats and belts from silk and gold threads, and to weave carpets. Iranian carpets were especially famous and decorated the palaces of European monarchs at that time. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the artistic products produced in Iran - carpets, ceramic and bronze products, weapons - were distinguished by their sophistication and elegance of decoration. Iranian craftsmen have achieved great achievements in metalworking. The metal objects they made-muscles, astronomical instruments, dishes were popular in the markets of Western Europe and Russia. Artisans also produced vegetable dyes, leather goods, glass, soap, and other consumer goods for the domestic market. Iranian cities did not have a system of self-government. But merchants' associations and

craftsmen's guilds had an internal management system. Tradesmen determined the qualifications of the masters, set the direction and quantity of production. Although there are individual artisans, artisans are mostly connected to enterprises, which employ 70 to 80 workers. There were 32 specialized branches of crafts. The king's monopoly over silk trade and some other goods in foreign trade its installation brought great benefits to the treasury. Among the trading companies, the Armenian company "New Julfa" that participates in foreign trade on behalf of the king stood out. Iranian merchants used to take products to other countries in Asia and Europe. Some companies even had representative offices in Sweden and China. Merchants had great rights and were protected by rulers. During this period, Russia and other European countries formed an alliance against the Turks because of their interest, they sent their ambassadors to Iran several times, Also, the Safavids tried to fight together with the European countries against the Turks. Abbas I exchanged ambassadors with the Emperor of Germany, the kings of Spain and Portugal, the Pope, and the governments of France, Holland, and Russia. During the Safavid era, permanent relations were established with Muscovite Rus. The exchange of ambassadors began in the 15th century. In the 50s of the 16th century, after the occupation of the Povolje and Caspian basins, the trade relations of the Russian state with Iran and other Asian countries expanded significantly. From 1588 to 1676, 20 Russian ambassadors were sent to Iran, and 15 ambassadors were sent from Iran to Russia. Iranian merchants came to Astrakhan to trade regularly. After the death of Abbas I, there was no one left to continue his work in the Safavid dynasty. One of the four sons of Abbas I was executed, two were blinded, and the fourth died. That is why Safi, the grandson of the king, was declared the crown prince. He ruled in 1628-1642. Safi is not like his grandfather, he left his home for a living. The instability within the government led to the capture of Kandahar by Babur Shah Jahan. A new war with the Turks started in the West. In 1630, the army of Murad IV captured and destroyed Hamadan and exterminated the population. In 1635, the Turks took Yerevan and Tabriz, and in 1638, Baghdad. According to the Qasri Shirin agreement of May 17, 1639, Yerevan and Azerbaijan were returned to Iran, and Baghdad and Iraq were transferred to the Ottoman state. Safi I died in 1642 in Kashan due to starvation. A very large land rent was collected from farmers or gardeners. Belongs to the royal family regardless of whether the check land included in the land or the check land is a part of the land called tiul or property or the farmer owns a plot of waqf land - if the producing farmer is attached to the land, then everywhere He had to hand over almost all of his harvest to the landowner, and the producer himself would keep a fifth or a quarter of the gross harvest. The farmer paid a fee for land, water, and a work animal (if he did not have enough fodder). In addition to the peasants, the land-owning community consisted of many landless peasants during the Safavid era, who rented a piece of land on the condition of korandalik in such cases, the person who rented the land would have an even smaller portion of the product. Farmers who had their own land in some regions of Iran in the 16th and 17th centuries some of them were preserved, but their lands were occupied by feudal lords or became rich was rapidly decreasing as a result of being bought by merchants and usurers. Destruction of entire peasant villages as a result of famines and the spread of infectious diseases was a common occurrence in the Safavid villages. The first attempt to conquer the Persian Gulf was made by the Portuguese in the 16th century they gave In 1507, they captured the island of Hormuz and a very large trading port on it, but the inhabitants raised a rebellion and expelled them from here. A few years later, the Portuguese took advantage of their naval superiority and occupied Hormuz again. A garrison was stationed here and a trade factory was established. After the Portuguese became dominant in the Persian Gulf, British merchants visited Iran and An effort to develop trade with India through the northern route, that is, the Volga-Caspian route

they did In the 60s of the 16th century, the British Moscow Company gained the right to free trade on the borders of Shirvan with great difficulty and opened a trading factory in Shemakha. British trade with Shirvan stopped due to the invasion of Turks. This is due to the fact that the Russian government does not allow the transfer of British goods from its territory the trade route did not develop. At the beginning of the 17th century, the British East India Company sent its representatives to Iran. In 1616, King Abbas I issued an order to have good relations with English merchants and to accept English merchant ships in their ports. A year later, when representatives of the company arrived with a lot of goods, Abbas I allowed the opening of British factories in Shiraz and Isfahan. The British gained rights such as having their own representative in the royal court, free trade throughout the country, carrying arms and using them when necessary, and freedom of religion. Trade in Iranian silk through the Persian Gulf proved profitable. Because the silk market from Iran was 50 percent cheaper than in Aleppo (Aleppo). The British tried to establish a complete monopoly over the silk trade in Iran. In return, they offered Abbas I the use of military units of the East India Company in the fight against the Portuguese. In 1623, with the support of the Safavid army, he captured Hormuz and expelled the Portuguese they managed to release. Their installations were dismantled, and the port was moved to (Gombrun) and renamed Bender-Abbas (Strait of Abbas). From this time, the British received new rights in Iran. Their main goals were to receive half of the customs duties at the port of Bender-Abbas, to have their own factory here, and to export silk. These rights were first given to the British, and then to the Dutch East India Company. By the middle of the 17th century, the Dutch East India Company succeeded in competing with the British and overtook them. Foreign companies bring goods they preferred to bring him to Iran rather than leave. One of the dangerous situations for Iran's economy was the export of silver coins, as well as gold and silver articles. The concessions given to foreigners in the field of trade by the Safavids were made not only for the expansion of foreign trade, but also for political interests. However, agents of European trading companies took advantage of these concessions so intensively that Iran became a source of income for European countries and Iran experienced economic and political depression. This set the stage for the colonization of Iran.

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