

FROM THE HISTORY OF SULTAN SULAYMANSHAH I

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada, Usmoniylar imperiyasining eng qudratli hukmdorlaridan biri Sulaymonshoh hukumronligi davri tarixi haqida fikr yuritiladi. Shuningdek Sulton Suloymonshoh davlatidagi siyosiy tuzum, davlatning ijtimoiy ahvoli, aholining yashash tarzi, iqtisodiy munosabatlar haqida ma'lumotlar keltiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Sulton Sulaymon, Usmonlilar imperiyasi, Suloymonshoh Buyuk hukmdor, aholining yashash tarzi, iqtisodiy munosabatlar.

Абстрактный: В этой статье мы изучили историю правления султана Сулеймана, одного из величайших султанов Османской империи. Мы также изучили политическую систему, социальное положение страны, образ жизни населения и экономическую ситуацию того периода.

Ключевые слова: султан Сулейман, империя, правитель, великий, образ жизни населения, экономическое положение.

Abstract: In this article, we studied the history of the reign of Sultan Suleiman, one of the greatest sultans of the Ottoman Empire. We also studied the political system, the social situation of the country, the way of life of the population, and the economic situation of that period.

Key words: Sultan Suleiman, empire, ruler, great, way of life of the population, economic situation.

The 10th Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, Sultan Suleiman Shah, was born on April 27, 1495 in Trabzon to Sultan Selim. His father was Sultan Selim and his mother was Hafza Hatun. Suleiman seized power over a vast empire on September 30, 1520, at the age of 25, and ruled his empire for 46 years. During his reign, the country was highly developed and went down in history as the glorious era of the Ottoman Empire. Suleiman began his reign with campaigns in the Mediterranean against the Christian powers of central Europe. In 1521, Belgrade was annexed to the empire, and in 1522-23, the island of Rhodes was annexed. In August 1526, Suleiman defeated the Hungarian military forces at the Battle of Mohács.[1: 1963]

Suleiman became a prominent monarch in 16th-century Europe, leading the economic, military, and political forces of the Ottoman Empire. Suleiman tested his military prowess at the Siege of Vienna (1529) and led the Ottoman army against Christian forces in Belgrade, Rhodes, and Hungary. He annexed the Middle East and much of North Africa in conflicts with the Safavids. Under his rule, the Ottoman fleet dominated from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. Founded in 1299, the Ottoman Empire is considered one of the most powerful and longest-lasting empires in history. This vast state was named after its ruler, Osman. The founder of the dynasty, Osman I, was the leader of the Kayı tribe, a Turkmen tribe in Anatolia.

Sultan Suleiman was the tenth sultan of this empire, and his father, Sultan Selim I (Yovuz), was considered a powerful ruler. After the Ottomans' initial failures in the west, Sultan Selim I turned his attention to the east - to Asia. At this time, another powerful state in the Near and Middle East - the Safavid Empire - was also at the peak of its power. In the war that began between the two great powers, Sultan Selim came out on top, and after the victory in the Battle of Chaldiran, the capital of the Safavid state, Tabriz, was captured. However, after the death of Selim I, the Safavid ruler Shah Ismail I Safavi managed to recapture Tabriz. However, after this war, a mood of hostility towards the Ottomans arose in the Safavid empire, and the belief in the invincibility of Shah Ismail in the Qizilbash army also lost its strength. In addition, this victory increased the prestige of the Ottomans in the East and paved the way for their advance towards the Arabian Peninsula.

Sultan Selim I, who had become much stronger after Syria and Iraq came under Ottoman control, began to march on Egypt. Having conquered the Mamluk kingdom in Egypt, the sultan declared himself caliph of the Muslim world (after the Mongol invasion, the caliphs lived in Cairo, not Baghdad). After that, until 1925, the Ottoman sultans were considered both sultans and caliphs of the Muslim world at the same time. Sultan Selim I, who ruled for eight years, left behind a vast territory and a powerful and modern army. His only son, Sultan Suleiman I, continued his father's work and created the "golden age" of the Ottomans. Sultan Suleiman was undoubtedly one of the greatest Ottoman rulers, but it was also undeniable that his father, Sultan Selim I, laid the foundation for his future successes.[2:<https://daryo.uz/2021/11/06/muhtasham-yuz-yil-qudratli-va-ota-mashhur-hukmdor-sulton-sulaymon-i-qonuniy>]

Suloymon birinchi hujumini Belgradga qaratgan. Mimar Sinan nomidagi san'at universiteti professori Sulaymon Kiziltoprak aytganidek, Sulton Sulaymonning birinchi muvaffaqiyati Usmonlilarning Belgradni bosib olishi edi. U taxtga o'tirgandan ko'p o'tmay, 1521 yilda Belgradga bostirib kirib, bu hududni Usmonli imperiyasiga qo'shib oldi.

Bir necha yil ichida Sulton Sulaymon Yevropada o'z hukmronligini o'rnatishga muvaffaq bo'ldi. U bir necha marotaba yurish qildi. Belgraddan keyin u Rodos orolini bosib oldi. U qisqa vaqt ichida vengerlarni mag'lub etdi. Yevropaliklar unga tan berdi va uni "Buyuk Sulaymon" deb atashdi. Sharqda uning adolatini (davlatni qonunlar orqali boshqaruvini) "Qonuniy Sulaymon" deb nomlangan. Sulton Sulaymon hukmronligi davrida Usmonlilar imperiyasi bir qancha g'alabalarni qo'lga kiritdi. Usmonli qo'shinlari Arabiston yarim orolining eng janubidagi Yamangacha, shuningdek Rossiya va Polsha kabi Yevropa davlatlariga yurish qildi. Uning davrida Barbaros Hayreddin Posho boshchiligidagi Usmonli floti bir qancha muvaffaqiyatlarga erishdi.

Sulton Sulaymon o'z davrida shoir ham edi. U ajoyib she'rlar yaratgan. Uning adabiy taxallusi, Muhibbi edi. Shuningdek, u mamlakatning madaniyati va arxitekturasiga ham katta e'tibor qaratgan. Uning davrida amaliy san'at, zargarlik, adabiyot, madaniyat va me'morchilik misli ko'rilmagan darajada rivojlangan.

Sulton Sulaymon davrida mashhur me'mor Sinan yashagandi. Mashhur me'mor Mimar Sinan asarlari Istanbul chiroyiga chiroy qo'shmoqda. Bu asarlar Sulton Sulaymonning topshirig'iga binoan barpo etilgan bo'lib, uning kuchi va buyukligini aks ettirgan. Me'mor Sinan yaratgan asar namunalari - Yavuz Sulton Selim masjidi, Shahzoda Mehmet va Jihongir masjidilari, shuningdek Istanbuldagi ikkinchi eng katta masjid bo'lgan "Sulaymoniye" masjidi ham memor Sinan tomonidan loyihalashtirilgan.

Vatanni misli ko‘rilmagan darajada rivojlantirgan Sulton Sulaymon 72 yoshida yana bir safarga otlandi. Sulton Sulaymon 1566 yil 7 sentyabrda vafot etdi. Uning jasadi Sulaymoniy majmuasi maqbarasiga dafn qilindi. [3: 2-19]

The Sultan's body was brought to Istanbul and buried in a turbe in the cemetery of the Suleymaniye Mosque, next to the tomb of his beloved wife Roksolana. According to historians, the heart and internal organs of Suleiman I were buried in the place where his tent used to stand. In 1573-1577, by order of Suleiman's son and successor, Selim II, a mausoleum was built here, along with a mosque, a dervish monastery and a small barracks. These buildings were completely destroyed during the war of 1692-1693. In 2013, Hungarian researcher Norbert Pap from the University of Pécs announced the discovery of a tomb in the area of the village of Zibot.

Suleiman expanded the borders of the Ottoman Empire by 2.5 times. Sultan Suleiman was the longest-reigning sultan of the Ottoman Empire. During his reign, the state's borders expanded by almost two and a half times.[4: 613c31d701a30abc78851299]

During his reign, Suleiman I conducted 13 major military campaigns, not counting minor wars, 10 of which were in Europe. By this time, the Ottoman Empire stretched from Algeria to Iran and had gained unprecedented power. At that time, the phrase “the Turks are at the gates” was a source of fear for Europeans, and their ruler was equated with the Antichrist. Sultan Suleiman was called “the Magnificent” in Europe, and “the Just” in the Muslim world. His life was filled not only with military successes, but also with activities in the country's internal affairs. On the instructions of the Sultan, Ibrahim Qazi updated the set of laws that had been in force until the 20th century. Punishments and the death penalty were significantly reduced, but those caught for such crimes as counterfeiting money and documents, bribery, and perjury continued to have their hands cut off.

In the empire ruled by Suleiman I, representatives of different religions lived in the neighborhood, so the wise sultan decided to reduce the influence of Sharia and developed secular laws. However, some of these laws were not implemented due to constant wars.

During the reign of Sultan Suleiman I, the education system also changed for the better: primary schools began to be opened one after another, and graduates who wanted to continue their education began to study in colleges at the eight main madrasas. Suleiman I was a poet, he also deeply mastered the crafts of jewelry and blacksmithing, and history has it that he personally cast cannons for military campaigns.[5:230]

Suleiman Shah wanted to increase the power of his state, but after his death we witness the opposite. True. During the reign of Suleiman Shah, culture flourished, cities expanded, and a number of successes were achieved in the field of architecture and construction. We witness the Turks taking over leadership in internal and external trade, but during this period, the lives of ordinary people became difficult, which often led to popular protests.[6: 613c31d701a30abc78851299]

The conclusion is that Suleiman Shah has a place in history, while positively assessing his creative activity, we see that his rule at that time was subordinated to the interests of the system, and his relationship with representatives of the ruling class is also related to this system. We believe that Suleiman Shah was not a ruler who disappeared into history without a name, but managed to remain one of the powerful figures of his time.

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