

OTTOMAN EMPIRE DURING THE REIGN OF SULTAN SALIM I

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Annotation: Ottoman Empire is a state whose history spans almost five hundred years. The political development, legal system, and social thought of this state influenced the development of many Muslim nations. In this regard, studying various aspects of the history of the Ottoman Empire helps to understand not only the historical processes that occurred with these nations, but also to see the origins of these processes, as well as their influence on the modern state of society.

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The basis of the political and legal structure of the state was, of course, the power of the sultan. The head of state was proclaimed "the guardian of spiritual life, state and legislative affairs." Islamic Sharia prescribed him the powers of the main spiritual-religious and secular leader of the country. He bore the title of "imam" ("primate"), which imposed on him primacy in prayer, preaching and governing the state. As the Ottoman state grew stronger, there was an evolution of the ruler's titles from sultan to Byzantine emperor, the latter title was recognized by European rulers during the reign of Bayezid. In the Muslim tradition, he bore the title of caliph, the ruler of the faithful, which imposed certain restrictions on him, which consisted in the fact that he had to be God-fearing and govern the state fairly on the basis of Sharia, but violation of these requirements did not serve as grounds for his overthrow and refusal to obey him on the part of his subjects. There are disagreements among researchers of the legal system of the Ottoman Caliphate regarding the existence of restrictions on the legislative rights of the ruler. Thus, O.A. Omelchenko points out: "The most important difference between the power of the Turkish sultan and the caliphate was the initial recognition of his legislative rights; this reflected the Turkic-Mongol tradition of power. (According to the Turkic political doctrine, the state was only a political, and not a religious-political community of the people; therefore, the power of the sultan and spiritual authorities coexist under the primacy of the former - "kingdom and faith.")". At the same time, the study "History of the Ottoman State, Society and Civilization" gives the following assessment: "It should be said that there were various moments that limited the power of the sultan, although

it was considered absolute. Even the most powerful Ottoman sultans, such as Selim Yavuz and Suleiman Kanuni, faced various circumstances that limited their power. Among the main limitations are the provisions of Sharia law. In some fatwas given in connection with public administration, Ebussuud Efendi formulated this in the following statement: “There can be no sultanic orders that contradict Sharia.”

The collection of laws of Sultan Salim I (1512-1520) differs significantly from the previous one. The first sections set out the provisions of criminal law, and the rest - the rules of taxation, provision and use of land plots. A thorough reform of the legislation was carried out under Sultan Suleiman I (1520-1566). His kanun-name consisted of three main parts, which assigned criminal and administrative punishments for the corresponding crimes, determined the procedure for making decisions on the appointment of corporal punishment and executions, defined the rights and obligations imposed on the owners of military land plots, prescribed the procedure for determining and assigning taxes, as well as the rights and obligations of the population from which these taxes were collected. The famous historian and nishandji of both sultans Mustafa Celebi (first half of the 16th century) made a significant contribution to the compilation of the collections of laws of Selim I and Suleiman I. Even more significant and detailed was the collection of laws of Sultan Ahmad I (1619). Like the previous ones, it consisted of three parts, but covered a range of issues that significantly exceeded them. The first part considered the categories of officials of the central and local government, their ranks and powers, and set out the rules for granting land to various categories of citizens, including military ranks. The second part defined the rules for conscription for military service, and it mentioned service in the navy and inside the palace. The third chapter regulated the procedure for divorce, the specifics of punishing violations in the sphere of family and marital relations, other types of crimes and punishments, the rights and powers of the market police, the specifics of the work of workshops were described, and the rules for the functioning of the financial sphere and issues related to fiefs were also considered.

Meanwhile, Selim, having sorted out his internal problems, turned to foreign policy. In order to secure his western borders, the Sultan extended peace agreements with Hungary and Poland. He negotiated with the Mamluks, and even provided them with military support in their war with Portugal. He imposed a trade embargo on the Safavid Empire. He reliably protected his rear by eliminating the Shiites of Anatolia. After lengthy preparations, Yavuz decided to wage war on Safavid Persia. The Ottoman religion did not welcome attacks on other Muslim countries. And in order to justify this campaign, the Safavids were declared heretics who needed to be set on the

right path. In the summer of 1514, Selim, at the head of a huge army, consisting mainly of Janissaries, that is, Slavs converted to Islam, set out on a campaign. The path through hot Anatolia exhausted the Ottoman army. Shah Ismail, whose army consisted of Turkic cavalry, was elusive, and while retreating, he used the tactic of "scorched earth", depriving the Ottomans of forage and food. Having reached Lake Van with difficulty, Selim set up camp. The Janissaries, dissatisfied with the difficult campaign, and even against their co-religionists, staged a mutiny, even shooting at the Sultan's tent. Only the prospect of an upcoming battle could calm the army, because the Safavid army was standing behind the lake, on the Chaldiran plain. During this battle, the Ottomans easily defeated the Safavids, who did not have firearms. Ismail fled from the battlefield. By autumn, Sultan Yavuz had occupied Ismail's capital, Tabriz, without a fight. The city was plundered. However, the Janissaries refused to spend the winter in the east, and the Sultan had to return home. The lands of eastern Anatolia were annexed. But Tabriz had to be abandoned.

Over the next year, the Ottoman forces won a series of victories over the Safavids, capturing the northern interfluvium of the Tigris and Euphrates. Ismail, fearing a second Ottoman invasion, made no further attempts to recapture the lost territories and asked for peace, but Selim rejected his proposals. And formally, the war continued for another four decades. Until the Persian campaign of Suleiman the Magnificent.

Eventually, the Mamluks retreated. Having gathered troops from Upper Egypt, with the support of the Bedouin tribes, Tuman-Bay returned to Cairo and entered his last battle. However, the forces were not equal. And the Mamluks were finally defeated. And Sultan Tuman-Bay II himself was hanged at the gates of Cairo. All of Egypt became part of the Ottoman Empire. And along with Egypt, the Hejaz also passed to the Ottomans. Selim was solemnly presented with the keys to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. The last caliph of the Abbasid dynasty - al-Mutawakkil III, who lived in Cairo, being a puppet of the Mamluks, was captured and taken to Constantinople. From the Hejaz, sacred relics were sent to Selim as a gift, including Zulfiqar, the sword of the Prophet Muhammad, as well as his banner, cardigan and tooth. In the Hagia Sophia Mosque, al-Mutawakkil bestowed upon Selim the title of Caliph of all Muslims. In the spring of 1517, another Ottoman army, led by Fatih Pasha, completed the conquest of northern Iraq by capturing the Safavid fortresses of Mardin, Hasankeyf and Mosul. During the Ottoman conquest of Egypt, one of the Mamluk armies, apparently unaware that their homeland was in danger, defeated the Tahirid Sultanate in Yemen, annexing its lands to the Mamluk Empire, which by that

time no longer existed. And upon learning that their homeland had fallen, the Yemeni Mamluks, out of desperation, swore allegiance to Selim and became his vassals.

Thus, the area of the Ottoman Empire increased more than twice. It is difficult to imagine how much aggressive expansion Selim received then. But one thing is known, for the next 16 years, the Ottomans avoided attacks on Muslim countries. With the annexation of Egypt, the Silk Road and the Spice Road came under Ottoman control. Two main trade routes of that time. By controlling trade flows, the Turks received huge incomes. However, Ottoman hegemony did not last long. The discovery of the sea route to India by Europeans, as well as the colonization of the New World, shifted trade flows, depriving the Ottomans of superprofits.

At the end of 1517, the Crimean Khan Mehmed I Giray, bribed by Lithuania, during a conflict with the Russian state, because of the succession to the throne in the Kazan Khanate, undertook a campaign against Moscow. The Tatar army was led by Tokuzak-murza. Having crossed the border, the Crimeans began to ravage the outskirts of Tula, and, having lost their vigilance, fell into an ambush. The Russian army then for the first time used the tactics of defense between fallen trees, the so-called abatis, very effective against horsemen. And the Crimeans retreated with a fight. And Mehmed Giray began to prepare for revenge. In 1518, the famous pirate Hayreddin Barbarossa, also known as Khizir-Reis, who had recently captured Algeria, proclaimed himself a vassal of the Ottoman Sultan. The corsairs defended themselves for a whole year against the superior forces of the Spaniards and Arabs, but in 1519 they were forced to retreat, settling in the east of Algeria in the fortress of Cisel. Later, Khizir-Reis would conquer all of Algeria.

During Selim's reign, the first "Celali" rebellion took place. Sheikh Celal of Bozok, dissatisfied with the Ottoman administration, raised a rebellion in 1519, which Selim brutally suppressed. Later, all the rebellions in Anatolia would be named after Celal, which by the end of the 16th century would become a real headache for the Ottomans. While the Celali rebellion was thundering in the Ottoman Empire, the Safavids managed to recapture a number of fortresses in eastern Anatolia and Iraq. Upon returning from Egypt, Sultan Selim the Terrible began to prepare for new expeditions. He built an imperial shipyard. Inspired by the map of the Ottoman cartographer Piri Reis, which very accurately showed the shores of the Atlantic, Selim dreamed of sea voyages. He planned to conquer India and strengthen the naval power of the Ottomans. However, illness interrupted his plans. And Suleiman the Magnificent ascended the throne of the Ottoman Empire.

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