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ABSTRACT

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**ASTRAKHAN KHANATE (HISTORY FROM
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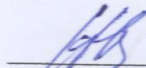


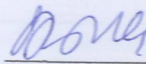
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance and development of the topic. The rise of the Grand Duchy of Moscow and the subsequent occupation of Kazan by Grand Duke Ivan IV in 1552 and then Astrakhan in 1556 started a notorious process for the Turkic world. When Uzbek Khan, the Khan of the Golden Horde, gave Moscow princes the right to collect taxes from all Russian principalities at the beginning of the 14th century, the idea of a central Russia began to form among Russians for the first time, and this event strengthened the idea of Russia becoming a great power in the following centuries. Although the khans of the Red Horde used this privilege they gave to Moscow in the early days of their power, when the state of the Golden Horde began to weaken, the Moscow principality turned it to their advantage. Moscow united other principalities around it and began to fight with the Great Horde, Crimea, Kazan and Astrakhan Khanates, which arose as a result of the fall of the Golden Horde. These events led to the tragedy of the Astrakhan Khanate and other Tatar khanates. 12 years after Tsarist Russia invaded Astrakhan in 1556, the Ottoman Empire, the most powerful state of that time, wanted to take over Astrakhan, but this attempt failed. After Russia occupied Astrakhan, it had a great economic opportunity. With the coming to power of Peter I in 1717, the Astrakhan governorate was established by his order. This governorate continued to exist until 1828.

The Russian occupation of Astrakhan in 1556 still has its influence today. The Tatar problem arose with the occupation of the Lower Idyll area, which was under the rule of the Turks for more than ten centuries from the Scythians, and then Crimea by the Russians. With the occupation of Kazan in 1552, Astrakhan in 1556, and Crimea in 1774 and 1783, all the Tatars living in the territory of today's Russia fell under the Russian rule. The conquest of Tatar khanates, especially Astrakhan, played a big role in the formation of Russians as a nation both ethnically and culturally. However, despite the influence of the Tatars on the Russians in terms of state administration and culture, Russia tried to assimilate the Tatars. Beginning with the 34-year reign

of Catherine II, the Tatars were subjected to repressions. These repressions continued even after the establishment of Soviet power. In order to understand Russia's invasion of Crimea in 2014 and the Russian-Ukrainian war that is still ongoing today, the invasion of Astrakhan in 1556 must be well analyzed.

In Russia, starting from the 19th century, studies related to the Mongol Empire, especially the Golden Horde, the Khanate of Kazan, and the Khanate of Crimea, began to be conducted. Scientific works were written about the relations of these khanates with the Moscow principality. Nikolai Karamzin's 12-volume History of the Russian State¹ and Sergei Solovyov's History of Russia from Ancient Times are the most important works written on Russian history in the 19th century. In their works, Karamzin and Solovyov reported on the invasion of Russian cities by the Mongols, and the Astrakhan Khanate that emerged after the fall of the independent Golden Horde and the Golden Horde. However, these works were biased and limited in terms of one-sided exaggeration of the Russian state system. We can say that until the 1950s, Russian historians paid little attention to the history of Astrakhan, one of the khanates that emerged after the fall of the Red Horde, and did not conduct special research on the city and khanate of Astrakhan.

The main reason for our research on the Astrakhan Khanate is the issue of the objectivity of the research conducted earlier on the Golden Horde and especially in Russia on the Astrakhan Khanate. A large part of the territory of Russia remained under the rule of the Golden Horde state from the 13th to the 15th century. Between 1462 and 1505, during the reign of Grand Duke Ivan III of Moscow, all other Russian cities and principalities were brought under the rule of the Grand Duchy of Moscow. As a result, Russia took the first step on the road to empire. Although Ivan III continued to pay taxes to the

¹Карамзин, Н. История Государства Российского от правления великого князя Дмитрия Иоанновича (1363-1389) и до первых десятилетий царствования Иоанна IV (1533-1560) / Н. Карамзин. – Астрель Москва: Издательство, - 2010,- 731 с.

Great Horde states in Crimea, Kazan, Astrakhan and Saray, after this date the balance of power began to change in favor of Russia. When Ivan IV captured Kazan in 1552 and Astrakhan in 1556, the Grand Principality of Moscow became Tsarist Russia. In the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, the Russian Empire continued to expand, and at the end of the 19th century, this expansion reached its highest level with the occupation of Central Asia. We can say that the foundation of Russian historiography in the 19th century was a direct result of Russia's expansion strategy. Although Russian historians conducted an objective study of the Tatars in the works written about Astrakhan, the Golden Horde and the Mongols in Russia during this period, there was a clear bias towards the Tatar khanates.

One of the main reasons for this prejudice was that the Russians were under the rule of the Tatars for about 200 years from the 13th century to the 15th century. Although the fact that the majority of Russians were subjugated to the Mongols in these times was reflected in earlier Russian historiography, the term Mongol yoke began to be used in works written starting from the 19th century. In the history books written during the time of Tsarist Russia, opinions were voiced that states such as the Golden Horde and the Astrakhan Khanate were far from development, and that these khanates tried to destroy the Russian nation and state. During the period of the Soviet Union, based on the communist rule, these ideas began to deepen on ideological grounds. In the works written at that time, the term "feudal state" was used when talking about the Golden Horde and later Tatar khanates. As a result of all this, except for a few works in the historiography of Tsarist Russia and the USSR period, no scientific objective researches were conducted on Astrakhan. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the independence of the Russian Federation, scientific and objective approaches to the subject of the Golden Horde and Astrakhan increased relatively. Especially after the independence of Russia, a large number of works related to the Golden Horde were published in the Institute of History named after Sharafeddin Marjani in Kazan, the capital of Tatarstan. However, there are still gaps in Russian historiography related to the development of the topic of the

Tatars and the Astrakhan Khanate. Therefore, the need to reinterpret this issue from an objective perspective began to manifest itself, and because of that need, we decided to investigate this topic.

In 1877, V.D. The book "The Crimean Khanate of the Ottoman Period"² written by Smirnov is the first special research work on the khanates that emerged after the fall of the Golden Horde state. Later, the Russian historian Mikhail Hudyakov also wrote the political history of the Kazan Khanate separately in the book "Kazan Khanate"³ in 1923. However, we can say that there was very little mention of the Astrakhan Khanate in the books written in Russia about the Red Horde state, the Mongol Empire, the Crimean and Kazan Khanates. In addition to the fact that the Astrakhan Khanate is a small state in terms of political power, there is not enough information about this Khanate in historical sources. For this reason, Russian historians were not as interested in this topic as other khanates. This topic was first discussed in 1952 by M.G. In Safargaliyev's article about the Khanate of Astrakhan,⁴ it was set as a target. In the years 1952-2006, various articles and book chapters were written about the Khanate of Astrakhan in Russia, Turkey and the Western world, but no extensive research was conducted on this topic. In 2006, Russian historian Ilya Zaitsev's book titled "Astrakhan Khanate"⁵ became one of the most comprehensive research works written about Astrakhan. We have used his book to a great extent in our dissertation. In the dissertation, using primary sources and written research works, we reinterpreted and rewrote the topic of the Astrakhan Khanate at the level of statehood of

²Smirnov, V. D. Osmanlı Dönemi Kırım Hanlığı / V.D. Smirnov. - Çeviren: Ahsen Batur, - İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, - 2016, - 681 s.

³Hudyakov, M. Kazan Hanlığı Tarihi / M. Hudyakov.- Çeviren: Ayaz İshaki, - Hazırlayan: İlyas Kemaloğlu, - Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, - 2018, - 323 s.

⁴Сафарғалиев, М.Г. заметки об Астраханском ханстве // - Саранск: Мордовский Государственный Педагогический институт им. полежаева сборник статей преподавателей института, - 1952. 47-84 с.

⁵Зайцев, И.В. Астраханское Ханство / И.В. Зайцев. – Москва: Российская академия наук институт востоковедения, - Издательская фирма: Восточная литература, 2006, - 301 с.

the Turkic peoples. We hope that this research on the Astrakhan Khanate will help scientists who will conduct research on this topic in the future.

Research on the Golden Horde in Russia began in the 19th century during Tsarist Russia. Many books were written about the Golden Horde in these years. However, with the collapse of Tsarist Russia in 1917 and the establishment of communist rule in its place, research on the Golden Horde began to slow down. During the Soviet era, the period when the Russians were subject to the Golden Horde within the framework of the official ideology was called the Mongol-Tatar invasion. In the 1940s, by the decision of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, objective research on the Golden Horde was prohibited. This situation continued until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. But writers such as George Vernadsky, who lived abroad during the Soviet period, continued to write about the history of the Golden Horde in his works "Mongols and Russians"⁶ and "Russian History".⁷

As we mentioned, the beginning of scientific research on the Golden Horde in Russian historiography dates back to the 19th century. In 1884, V.G. The first part of Tizengauzen's work "Collection of materials on the history of the Golden Horde"⁸ in Russian was published. In this work, medieval Arabic chronicles and travelogues covering all periods of the Golden Horde were brought together. In the second volume of this work, published in 1941, the works of Persian authors of the Middle Ages were brought together. This book, written by Tizengauzen, is very important for Golden Horde studies.

Numismatic data is of great importance in understanding historical issues. A.K. Markov's 1896 work entitled "Inventory

⁶Vernadsky, G. Moğollar ve Ruslar / G. Vernadsky. - İngilizceden Çeviren: Eşref Bengi Özbilen, - İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, - 2019, - 536 s.

⁷Вернадский, Г. Русская История / Г. Вернадский. – Москва, - Новая История, - 1997, - 542 с.

⁸Тизенгаузена, В. Сборник Материалов относящихся к истории золотой орды / В. Тизенгаузена. - Том I, - 1884. 563 с.

Catalog of Muslim Coins"⁹ contains a catalog of coins minted in the cities of the Golden Horde, including Astrakhan. These coins have great historical importance in creating the historical landscape of the state.

As a result of large-scale archaeological excavations by archaeologists in the cities of the Golden Horde in the Lower Idyll under the leadership of Fedorov-Davidov, ceramics, vessels and many commercial materials were found in this area. Based on these findings, Fedorov-Davidov published a useful work entitled "Lower Volga Cities-Ceramics-Trade-Life".¹⁰

Historical geography works from studies dedicated to the Golden Horde are of great importance. Through the works of historical geography, we can get additional information about the geographical position of the cities, where they are located, and their borders. The most important of these works is the book "Studies on Historical Geography"¹¹ written by V. V. Bartold at the beginning of the 20th century. Here is brief information about Astrakhan.

V.L. Yegorov's 1987 work entitled "Historical Geography of the Golden Horde (XIII-XIV centuries)"¹² is an important study. In this book, Yegorov compares the archaeological materials found in the entire territory of the Golden Horde with the written historical sources of the Middle Ages and, as a result, provides detailed information about the cities of the Golden Horde. Yegorov also provides extensive information about the location of Astrakhan in the Middle Ages and the materials found there.

⁹Марков, А.К. Инвентарный Каталог Мусульманских Монет Имп / А.К. Марков. - Эрмитажа: Спб, -1896, - 872 с.

¹⁰Федоров-Давыдов, Г.А. Золотоордынские Города Поволжья. М / Г.А. Федоров-Давыдов, - 1994. - 229 с.

¹¹Бартольд, В.В. Работы по Исторической Географии / В.В. Бартольд. – Москва: Российская Академия Наук Отделение Истории Отделение Литературы И языка, - 2002, - 711 с.

¹²Егоров, В.Л. Историческая География Золотой Орды в XIII-XIV вв. / В.Л. Егоров. - Москва: Урсс, - 2010, - 243 с.

A.Y. Yakubovsky's 1937 work entitled "The Golden Horde and its Fall"¹³ is one of the large-scale works written about the Golden Horde. In his book, Jakubovski not only talks about the political history of the Golden Horde. It also provides detailed information about the cultural life of the Golden Horde, the cities of the Golden Horde. The work also contains extensive comments about Amir Teymur's march to Astrakhan and other cities of the Golden Horde. In terms of correctly and impartially studying the history of the Turkic peoples, Yakubovski's work has been given great importance in the Republic of Turkey, and this work has been published many times in Turkey.

A.N. Nasonov's book "Mongols and Russians"¹⁴ written in 1940 is an important work about the history of the Golden Horde. This book talks about the eastern march of the Mongols, the political relations of the Mongols with the Russian principalities in the South-West and North-East in the early days of the Golden Horde state, the influence of the Mongols on the Russians and the activities of Haji Cherkaz in Astrakhan in 1374-1375.

George Vernadsky's book *Mongols and Russians*, published in 1953, was written on the basis of topics such as the creation of the Mongol Empire, the Juchi nation, the periods of Bati and Barka Khan, the state and social structure of the Golden Horde, and the influence of Mongol rule on Russians. In this work, the effects of the Mongols on the Russians in matters such as economy and state administration are explained in detail.

Specifically, regarding the history of the Astrakhan Khanate, there is no agreement in the works of researchers on topics such as who was the founder of the Astrakhan Khanate, when the Khanate was established, the borders of the Khanate, the names of the Astrakhan Khans, etc. One of the main reasons for this is the lack of accurate and

¹³Yakubovskiy, A. Y. Altın Ordu ve Çöküşü / A.Y. Yakubovskiy. - 2.baskı, - Çeviren: Hasan Eren, - Ankara: TTK Yayınları, - 2000, - 277 s.

¹⁴Насонов, А.Н. Монголы и Русь (История Татарской Политики На Руси) / А.Н. Насонов. - СССР Москва Ленинград: Издательство Академии Наук, - 1940, - 476 с.

sufficient information about the Astrakhan Khanate in the sources. For all these reasons, historians do not have a unanimous opinion on some issues related to the Astrakhan Khanate. We have reanalyzed these issues based on historical sources and scholars who have previously conducted research on this topic. In addition, using primary sources and scientific literature, we tried to rewrite the history of the Astrakhan Khanate, a topic that has not been studied before.

If we look at the research works written specifically about the Astrakhan Khanate, there are no special research works about this Khanate in Azerbaijan. However, this issue has been mentioned a little in summarizing works such as the history of the Turkic peoples. A.I. Mukhtarova,¹⁵ R.V. Ahmadov,¹⁶ G. I. Bashirov,¹⁷ S.Y. Suleymanova¹⁸ and T.T. Mustafazade¹⁹ is mentioned in the historical works of Turkic peoples who have the same name as the Khanate of Astrakhan. A.I. In her book, Mukhtarova provides general information about the borders of the Astrakhan Khanate, its economic situation, and the peoples living in Astrakhan. R. V. Ahmadov also briefly mentions the Astrakhan Khanate in his book. It provides brief information about the founder of the khanate and the process of its formation. However, since these two books published in Azerbaijan are textbooks, detailed information about the Astrakhan Khanate is not provided here. Efforts have been made to investigate the history of the Astrakhan Khanate in Turkey. We can name D. Koç and Fatih Ünal among the Turkish historians who specifically researched the topic. D. Koch's article entitled "Struggle for power in the Lower Idil and the Astrakhan

¹⁵Muxtarova, Ə. İ. Türk xalqlarının tarixi (Qədim dövr və orta əsrlər) Ali məktəblər üçün dərslik / Ə. İ. Muxtarova. – Bakı: Adiloğlu nəşriyyat, – 2010. – 448 s.

¹⁶Əhmədov, R. V. Türk xalqlarının tarixi (XIII – XX əsrin əvvəlləri). / R. V. Əhmədov. – Sumqayıt: 2013. – 286 s.

¹⁷Bəşirov, Q. İ. Türk xalqları tarixi (XIII – XX əsrin əvvəlləri). / Q. İ. Bəşirov. – Bakı: ADPU nəşriyyatı, - 2018. – 327 s.

¹⁸Süleymanova, S. Y. Türk xalqlarının tarixi (Ən qədim zamanlardan bu günümüzdək) Ali məktəblər üçün dərs vəsaiti / S.Y. Süleymanova. – Bakı: Rus dilindən tərcümə, - 2011. – 352 s.

¹⁹Мустафазаде Т. Умуми тарих II чилд (476-1640-чы илләр) / Т. Мустафазаде. – Бакы: - 1995. – 251 s.

Khanate"²⁰ is the most detailed research work written on the Astrakhan Khanate in Turkey. In his article, Koch used primary sources in Russian and Turkish and provided information about the Khanate of Astrakhan. Using mainly Russian-language sources, Koch wrote in detail about the political situation in the Idyll area before the establishment of the khanate, the stage of the establishment of the Astrakhan Khanate and the internal situation and fall of the khanate, as well as the names of the Astrakhan khans and the years during which they were khans. F. Unal's article entitled "As-Tarhan (Astarkhan/Haji Tarkhan) from the past to the present"²¹ is the second research work written about the Astrakhan Khanate in Turkey after the article by D. Koch. Unal, unlike Koch, reported on the situation of Astrakhan after the fall of the Astrakhan Khanate, and spoke extensively about the internal turmoil in the Khanate after its occupation by Russia. In addition to Koch and Unal's articles, there is also information in general works written about the Astrakhan Khanate. R.R. Arat's book "Turkish World Handbook"²² published in 1992 has an article entitled "Astrakhan Khanate". In his article, Arat gave detailed information about the founder of the Astrakhan Khanate, the genealogy of the Khans, and the names of the Khans. R.R. Arat briefly talked about when the Astrakhan khanate was established and their origin. Y. Oztuna also provides information about the Astrakhan khans and the years during which they were khanates in his short article entitled "The Khanate of Astrakhan".²³ The article does not contain detailed information about the Khanate of Astrakhan. There is no information about the political history of the Astrakhan Khanate in

²⁰ Koç, D. Aşağı idil boyunda hakimiyet mücadelesi ve Astarhan hanlığı // - İstanbul: Türk Dünyası incelemeleri dergisi, XII/1, - Yaz/2012, - s. 455-494.

²¹ Ünal, F. Geçmişten Günümüze As-Tarhan (Astrahan/Hacı Tarhan) // - Erzurum: - A.Ü. Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü Dergisi, - Sayı 38, - 2008, - s. 227-252

²² Arat, R. R. Astarhan Hanlığı: [3 cildde] / R. R. Arat. - Ankara: Türk Dünyası El Kitabı 2. baskı, - TKAE Yay, - c. 1. - 1992. - 415-416 s.

²³ Öztuna, Y. Astarhan Hanlığı (1466-1557) Devletler ve Hanedanlar İslam Devletleri: [13 cildde] / Y. Öztuna. - Ankara: T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Yayınları, - İlave 3. Baskı, - c. 9. - 2005. - s. 552-553.

the article "The Astrakhan Khanate"²⁴ written by M. Saray in the Diyanet Islamic Encyclopedia. Saray mentions the names of several Astrakhan khans in his work and later writes that the khanate fell. S. Acar, like D. Koç and F. Unal, gave quite detailed information about the city and khanate of Astrakhan in the article entitled "The Astrakhan Khanate (1502-1556)" written in the book "Eastern European Turkish History".²⁵

In the Russian language research community. "The Khanate of Astrakhan" written by V. Zaitsev in 2006 and M.G. Safargaliyev's 1952 works entitled "Notes on the Khanate of Astrakhan" are particularly important. We can say that Zaitsev's book "Astrakhanskoye khanstvo" is the research work that provides the most detailed information about the Astrakhan Khanate. This book contains not only the political history of the Astrakhan Khanate, but also detailed information about the economic, social and cultural situation of the Astrakhan Khanate. Zaitsev also used sources from Russian archives in his book. In particular, Zaytsev used the embassy reports of the Khanate of Astrakhan in Russia, called Pasolskiy knigi (embassy book). We also benefited from Zaitsev's work in our dissertation.

M.G. Safargaliyev's 1952 article titled "Notes on the Astrakhan Khanate" is the first special work written about the Astrakhan Khanate. This article contains notes on the establishment, political situation and fall of the khanate.

²⁴Saray, M. Astrahan Hanlığı: [44 Cildde] / M. Saray. - İstanbul: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı Yayınları İslâm Ansiklopedisi, - c.3. - 1991. - s. 505.

²⁵Acar, S. Astarhan Hanlığı (1502-1556) // Doğu Avrupa Türk Tarihi. - Editörler: Osman Karatay, Serkan Acar, - İstanbul: İstanbul Kitabevi, - 2018. - s.767-779.

The articles entitled "Astrakhan"²⁶ by B. Spuler and "Astrakhan"²⁷ written by I. Zaitsev in English also contain sufficient information about the city and khanate of Astrakhan.

The source base that provides information about Astrakhan and the Astrakhan Khanate is not very sufficient. Despite this, we have tried to use the available sources to the maximum extent in the dissertation we have written. The travelogues and works of geographers from the primary historical sources about the Lower Idil area, the city of Astrakhan and the Astrakhan Khanate are very important as historical documents. Although travelers sometimes make subjective assessments in travelogues, they are indispensable sources for clarifying historical events.

It is known that before the establishment of the city of Astrakhan and the Khanate of Astrakhan, the cities of Idil and Saks existed in the region where the city of Astrakhan is located. Arab geographers from the 10th and 11th centuries gave information about that area centuries before the city of Astrakhan began to be formed. Since the city and khanate of Astrakhan were founded in the Lower Idyll area, we used the works of Arab geographers and travelers in our dissertation to know the history of the region and the economic importance of the Idyll area. As the Idil area was economically and strategically important, it was frequently invaded both during the Khazarian state and the Golden Horde state, and during the independence of the Astrakhan Khanate. In order to understand the political events that took place in the Khanate of Astrakhan and the real goals of other states' attacks and invasion attempts on the Khanate of Astrakhan, we need to know the earlier events.

²⁶Spuler, B. Astrakhan [Volume 1, A-B] / B. Spuler. - Leiden : The Encyclopaedia of Islam, New Ed. Edited by. H.A.R.Gib, J.H.Kramers, E.Levi-Provençal, J.Schacht, - E.J. Brill, - 1986. - 721-722 p.

²⁷Zaytsev, I. Astrakhan // Boston: The Encyclopaedia of Islam Three Ed. By Gudrun Kramer, Denis Matringe, John Nawas and Everett Rowson L 2010. 109-112 p.

Arab geographers and travelers Ibn Fadlan "Risaletu Ibn Fadlan fi wasfi'r-rihle" (Ibn Fadlan's travel book),²⁸ Ibn Havqal, "Kitabul-Mesalik Ve'l-Memalik Kitabu Suretil-Arz" (Book of Roads and Countries, Speed of the Earth)²⁹ and Masudi Murucü'z zeheb (Golden Deserts)³⁰ provides enough information about the city of Idil and the river Idil. Istahri wrote the book "Kitabul-Mesalik Ve'l-Memalik Kitabu Suretil-Arz" (Book of Roads and Countries, Speed of the Earth) between 930-932 and 951-951. Ibn Havgal enriched this book with the same name and rewrote it in 977. In particular, Ibn Fadlan, who moved from Baghdad on June 21, 921 as an envoy of the Abbasid caliph, reached the country of the Bulgarians on May 12, 922. In 912, Almish, Khan of the Bulgarians, who became a Muslim, welcomed him. Ibn Fadlan gives important information about the city of Idil and the Lower Idil area. We will write this information below when appropriate.

In the autumn of 1923, historian Ahmad Zaki Walidi Togan, a Bashkir Turk, found the travelogue written by Ibn Fadlan in Mashhad, Iran. In 1935, Togan wrote this work in German as a doctoral dissertation at the University of Vienna. The work was translated into English and various languages in 1949. The travelogue was translated into Turkish by Ramazan Şeşen in 2010. Another Arab geographer who gave information about the city of Idil is Masudi. In his work "Murûj Ez-Zeheb (Golden Deserts)" written in 943, he mentions the city of Idil and the river Idil, which he personally visited. There are many manuscript copies of this work. This book was published in French in 1872 as *Les Prairies d'Or* in 9 volumes by Barbier de Meynard. Ahsen Batur published this book in 2004 based on Charles Pellat's 1964 translation. In his book "Kitab al Mesalik ve'l Memalik"

²⁸İbn Fadlan Seyahatnamesi ve Ekleri / İbn Fadlan. - Çeviren: Ramazan Şeşen, - İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınları, - 2013, 78 s.

²⁹Yörükân, Y.Z. Müslüman Coğrafyacıların Gözüyle Ortaçağ'da Türkler Türklerin Yasadığı ve Türklere Komsu Bölgeler / Y.Z. Yörükân. - Derleyen ve Türkçeye Çeviren: Yusuf Ziya Yörükân, - İstanbul: Gelenek Yayınları, - 2004, - 447 s.

³⁰Mesudî, Murûc Ez-Zeheb (Altın Bozkırlar) / Mesudî. - Çeviren: D. Ahsen Batur. - İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, - 2004, - 275 s.

written and completed in 977, Ibn Hovqal talks about the city of Idil and the Idil river, which he visited between 961 and 969. It provides detailed information about the constructions in the city and the tributaries of the Idil River. Hovqal completed his book in 977.

100 years after these three geographers, in 1135-1136, the Arab traveler Ebû Hâmid Muhammed El-Girnâtî, who visited the Idil region and the Bashkir region, wrote "Girnâtî Seyahatnamesi (Tuhfetu'l-Elbâb ve Nuhbetu'l-A'câb)"³¹ in the work, it talks about the city of Saks, which replaces Idyll. Girnâtî, who went to Saxony in 1130-1131, describes the tributaries of the Idyll River and the city of Saxony in detail. This travelogue of Girnati was translated into French in 1923 and into Spanish in 1990. It was translated from Arabic to Turkish and published by Fatih Sabuncu in March 2011.

With the establishment of the Great Mongol Empire in the 13th century, some travelers and ambassadors from Europe began to visit the Mongol lands. The main reason for this was that Europe felt a great fear when the Mongols took over the territories of Hungary and Poland. For this reason, Pope Innocentius Plano sent Carpini as an ambassador to the Great Khan of the Mongols, Güyük. Pope Innocent wanted to make an alliance with the Mongols. Carpini visited Batı Khan and Güyük Khan in 1246. Carpini gives brief information about the city of Saxe, which he saw during his journey. We must say that at the time he wrote, the conquests of the Mongols continued, and the city of Saxe also resisted the Mongols. Carpini's work "Mongolian Travelogue from Europe to Central Asia in the XIII century"³² by Dr. Engin Ayan. It was published based on the German translation published by Friedrich Risch in 1930. As a result of the resistance mentioned by Carpini, the city of Saxe was destroyed and this city was replaced by the city of Sumerkend, we can learn from the work written

³¹Ebû Hâmid Muhammed El-Girnâtî, Girnâtî Seyahatnamesi (Tuhfetu'l-Elbâb ve Nuhbetu'l- A'câb) / El-Girnâtî. Ebû Hâmid Muhammed. - Hazırlayan ve Çeviren: Fatih Sabuncu, - İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınları, - 2011, - 222 s.

³²Carpini, P. Moğolistan Seyahatnamesi 13. Yüzyılda Avrupa'dan Orta Asya'ya Yolculuk / P. Carpini. - Tercüme ve Notlar: Engin Ayan, - İstanbul: Kronik Kitap, - 2018. - 178 s.

by Rubruk, who visited that area in 1254. In his travelogue, Rubruk mentions the city of Sumerkend, which he saw in 1254 when he returned from the Great Mongol Khan Münke Khan. We see that Sumerkend, the third city after the city of Idil and Saks, was established in that area. The work "Voyage to the Great Khan of the Mongols, Journey from Istanbul to Karakorum in the XIII century"³³ written by Wilhelm Von Rubruck was translated into Turkish by Engin Ayan.

In 1333-1334, another Arab traveler Ibn Batuta visited the Idil area during the reign of Ozbek Khan, Khan of the Golden Horde. It was Ibn Batuta who mentioned the name of Haji Tarkha in historical sources for the first time. In his travelogue entitled "Rihlatu Ibn Batutah (Ibn Batutah's travelogue)",³⁴ he talks about the advice that is still accepted today about the origin of the city's name. In his travelogue written to Batut, he visits the city of Haji Tarkhan (Ashtarkhan) and provides information about the meaning of the name Haji Tarkhan. Ibn Batuta's travelogue was translated into Turkish in 2005.

Ibn Battuta is also the last Arab traveler to visit Astrakhan and Idil. About 100 years after Batuta, German Bavarian Johannes Schiltberger visited Astrakhan. In his book "Between Turks and Tatars (1394-1427)"³⁵ written in 1427 and printed in Augsburg (Germany) in 1460, he provides information about the internal strife in the Golden Horde state and the city of Astrakhan. This travelogue was translated into English in London in 1879. We used the edition of the book translated into Turkish by Turgut Akpınar.

Afanasiy Nikitin, a Russian traveler, visited Astrakhan for the first time in the second half of the 15th century. Nikitin traveled to

³³Rubruk, W. Von. Moğolların Büyük Hanına Seyahat 1253-1255 / W. Von Rubruck. – Çeviren: Ergin Ayan, - İstanbul: Ayısıği kitapları, - 2001, - 222 s.

³⁴Tanci Ebû Abdullah Muhammed İbn Battûta Seyahatnâmesi / Tanci Ebû Abdullah Muhammed İbn Battûta. – Çeviren: A. Sait Aykut, - İstanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları, - 2004, - 791 s.

³⁵Schiltberger, J. Türkler ve Tatarlar Arasında (1394-1427) / J. Schiltberger. - Çeviren: Turgut Akpınar, - 3. Baskı, - İstanbul: İletişim Yayınları, - 1997, - 215 s.

India from Tver principality in Russia in 1468 and wrote a book called "Journey Beyond the Three Seas".³⁶ In this travelogue, Nikit briefly talks about Astrakhan and Kasim Khan, the Khan of Astrakhan, which he passed through on his way to India. The book was translated from Russian to Turkish by Serkan Acar in 2008.

Another person who visited the territory of Astrakhan was Ambrogio Contarini, the ambassador of the Republic of Venice. Contarini lived in Istanbul in his youth and was engaged in trade. When the war between the Ottoman Empire and Venice started, Contarini, who returned to his country, was sent by the Republic of Venice as an ambassador to Uzun Hasan, the ruler of Aggoyunlu. His task was to incite Uzun Hasan against the Ottomans and convince him to attack the Ottomans. For this purpose, Contarini went to Tabriz in 1474 and left Tabriz in June 1475 to return to Venice. On his way back from Tabriz to Venice, Contarini passed through Astrakhan, and in his memoirs he gave detailed information, in particular, about the economic situation in Astrakhan. Caterino Zeno, who was sent to Uzun Hasan in the same years, does not provide information about Astrakhan. However, Turkish historian Tufan Gunduz translated these two works together. The book titled "Travels of Venetian Ambassadors Caterino Zeno and Ambrogio Contarini in the East During the Long Hasan Fateh Struggle"³⁷ was translated from Persian to Turkish in 2006 by Tufan Gunduz.

Josaphat Barbaro was another ambassador sent by the Republic of Venice to Uzun Hasan, the ruler of Aggoyunlu, in order to create an alliance against the Ottoman Empire. Barbaro made two trips to the east, first between 1436 and 1452 when Uzun Hasan was not the ruler, and then between 1474 and 1478 during the reign of Uzun Hasan. During these trips, he passed through Astrakhan and gave information

³⁶Nikitin, A. Üç Deniz Ötesine Seyahat / A. Nikitin. - Rusçadan Çeviren: Serkan Acar, - Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, - 2019, - 56 s.

³⁷Zeno C. Contarini A. Uzun Hasan-Fâtih Mücadelesi Döneminde Doğu'da Venedik Elçileri Caterino Zeno ve Ambrogio Contarini'nin Seyahatnâmeleri // C. Zeno, A. Contarini. - Çeviren: Tufan Gündüz, - İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınları, İstanbul, - 2009, - 152 s.

about this place in his book. His book "Journey to Anatolia and Iran"³⁸ was first published in Italy in 1543. It was later translated into English in 1873 and Persian in 1972. Tufan Gunduz translated this work from Persian to Turkish in 2005.

Another German diplomat, writer and traveler Sigismund Von Herberstein visited the Grand Duchy of Moscow in 1526-1527. Herberstein wrote "Notes Upon Russia: Being a Translation of the Earliest Account of that Country, Entitled *Rerum Moscoviticarum Commentarii* By the Baron Sigismund Von Herberstein, Ambassador from the Court of Germany to Grand Prince Vasiley Ivanovich in the Years 1517 and 1526 / Vol II. (Notes on Russia: a translation of the narrative of the earliest times of the country, written by Baron Sigismund von Herberstein, who went from the German court to the Grand Duke Vasily Ivanovich in 1517 and 1526)",³⁹ gave information about the economic situation of Astrakhan and where the city was located.

Even after the fall of the Astrakhan Khanate in 1556, travelers continued to visit the city of Astrakhan and the territory of the Astrakhan Khanate. The works of Jenkinson and Evliya Chalabi are important sources of information about the Astrakhan Khanate and the peoples living in Astrakhan. In 1558, English traveler and diplomat Anthony Jenkinson wrote about the city of Astrakhan in his book "Early Voyages and Travels to Russia and Persia".⁴⁰ Jenkinson was talking about the plague that happened in Astrakhan in these years.

The last traveler who mentions Astrakhan is Evliya Chalabi. In 1666, 100 years after the fall of the Astrakhan Khanate, Evliya Çelebi

³⁸Barbaro, J. Anadolu'ya ve İran'a Seyahat / J. Barbaro. - Çeviren: Tufan Gündüz, - 2. baskı, - İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınları, - 2009. - 120 s.

³⁹Notes Upon Russia: Being a Translation of the Earliest Account of that Country, Entitled *Rerum Moscoviticarum Commentarii* By the Baron Sigismund Von Herberstein, Ambassador from the Court of Germany to Grand Prince Vasiley Ivanovich in the Years 1517 and 1526 / Vol II. Translated and Edited by R.H. Major – London: 1851. - 266 p.

⁴⁰Early Voyages and Travels to Russia and Persia by Anthony Jenkinson and Other Englishmen / Vol: I, Edited by: E. Delmar Morgan, Member of the Hakluyt Society; and C.H. Coote, of the British Museum, Publisher: Burt Franklin, New York: 176 p.

visited Astrakhan. Evliya Çelebi gives detailed information about how the name of Astrakhan was formed and the peoples living in Astrakhan.⁴¹

Another primary historical source that provides information about the city of Astrakhan and the Khanate of Astrakhan is the church chronicles written by the Russians. After the Russians converted to Christianity, they established relations with the Byzantine Empire and began to write chronicles like them. Since these chronicles were written by monks of the Russian Orthodox Church, they reflect a conservative Christian mentality and are one-sided. Nevertheless, it contains important historical information.

The first chronicle that we used in our dissertation is the Sofiyskaya chronicle, as it was printed from the chronicles that recorded the events of the city of Astrakhan and the Khanate of Astrakhan. This chronicle was compiled from other Russian chronicles of the 15th and 16th centuries and published in Moscow. The annals got its name from the Sofiskiy Dom monastery under the control of the Novgorod diocese. The chronicle describes the events in Russian history between the years 862-1534. We also used the 1853⁴² edition of the Sofinskaya Chronicle. In the chronicle, it is mentioned that Kasim Khan, the Khan of Astrakhan, helped his uncle, the Golden Horde Khan, Ahmed Khan, who marched his army against Ivan III, the Grand Duke of Moscow, in the battle of Ugra. Topics related to the Astrakhan Khanate were included in the first volume of the chronicle.

⁴¹Evliya Çelebi. Günümüz Türkçesiyle Evliya Çelebi Seyahatnamesi: Viyana, Eflak-Boğdan, Bükreş, Ukrayna, Kırım, Bahçesaray, Çerkezistan, Dağıstan, Kalmukistan, Saray, Moskova / Evliya Çelebi. - 7.kitap 2. Cilt, - Hazırlayan: Seyit Ali Kahraman, - İstanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları, - 2003, - 711 s.

⁴²Полное собрание русских летописей, -VI. Софийской первой летописи / С.петербург: - изданное по высочайшему повелению археографического комиссией, - том шестой, - 1853, - 358 с.

The second chronicle that we use in our dissertation is the "Voscresenian Chronicle".⁴³ It is estimated that this chronicle was compiled between 1542 and 1544. One of its copies is preserved in the library of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the chronicle was given this name by priest Nikon in 1658 to the Voskresenskiy Novoiyerusalimskiy monastery. This chronicle describes the events that took place in Russian history between 1075 and 1541. "Voskresenskaya chronicle" was published between 1856 and 1859 in the collection of Russian chronicles. In this chronicle, there is a brief information about a battle between Mahmud Khan, the founder of the Astrakhan Khanate, and Haji Geray, the Crimean Khan.

"Nikonovskaya Chronicle" takes its name from priest Nikon. This is the most comprehensive among Russian chronicles. It was first published in 1762.^{44, 45, 46} This chronicle contains brief information about the battles that took place between the Astrakhan Khanate, the Great Horde in Saray and the Crimean Khanate in 1485, and about the princes who went to Astrakhan from Saray after the fall of the Golden Horde state in 1502. We can say that the chronicle that provides the most comprehensive information about the Astrakhan Khanate is the "Nikonovskaya Chronicle".

Estimated to have been written in the second half of the 16th century, the "Lviv chronicle" got its name from the Russian historian

⁴³Полное собрание русских летописей, -VII. Продолжение летописи по воскресенскому Списку / С. петербургъ: - изданное по высочайшему повелению археографической комиссией, - том осьмий, - 1859, - 301 с.

⁴⁴Полное собрание русских летописей, -VII. Продолжение летописи по воскресенскому Списку / С. петербургъ: - изданное по высочайшему повелению археографической комиссией, - том осьмий, - 1859, - 301 с.

⁴⁵Полное собрание русских летописей, - VIII. Летописный сборник, именуемый патрыаршею или никоновскою летописью / С. петербургъ: изданное по высочайшему повелению археографической комиссией, - том двенадцатый, - 1901, - 266 с.

⁴⁶Полное собрание русских летописей, - Никаноровская летопись сокращенные летописные своды конца XV века / Москва Ленинград: - российская академия наук институт российской истории, том двадцать седьмой, - 1962, - 417 с.

Nikolai Alexandrovich Lviv, who wrote the chronicle in 1762. The chronicle reflects the events that took place in Russian history between 858 and 1560. The two-volume chronicle briefly mentions an event that took place in 1491 between the Red Horde, the Crimean Khanate and the Astrakhan Khanate.⁴⁷ The Lvov Chronicle also contains a lot of information about the dethronement of Khan Abdurrahman of Astrakhan and the khanate (119). We used the first volume of this chronicle published in 1910 and the second volume published in 1914.

Another chronicle "Stepennya Kniga" was written for the Russian Tsar Ivan the Grozny in 1563 by a delegation led by priest Andrey under the supervision of Makary, Metropolitan of Moscow. This chronicle records the events of Russian history, starting with Rurik, the great father of Russians, and ending in 1560. The chronicle consists of 2 volumes. We used both volumes on the Khanate of Astrakhan. This chronicle provides detailed information about the killing of the Crimean Khan Muhammad Gerai by the Nogais in 1523 while returning from the Astrakhan campaign.⁴⁸

It is not known who wrote the Holmogorskaya Chronicle of the middle of the 16th century.⁴⁹ This chronicle contains brief information about Khan of Kazan, Muhammad Amin Khan, and the Khanate of Astrakhan.

One of the primary sources of information about the city and khanate of Astrakhan is the Russian embassy reports called "Pasolskaya knigi". In these reports, Russian ambassadors in foreign countries and official letters sent from Moscow to these ambassadors have been preserved to this day. The originals of these reports in old

⁴⁷Полное собрание русских летописей, - Львовская летопись часть первая / С. петербургъ: - изданное по высочайшему повелению археографическою комиссыею, - том дватцатый первая половина, - 1910, - 418 с.

⁴⁸Полное собрание русских летописей, - Книга степенная родословья часть вторая / С. петербургъ: - изданное по высочайшему повелению археографическою комиссыею, - том дватцать первый вторая половина, - 1913, - 708 с.

⁴⁹Полное собрание русских летописей, - Холмогорская летопис двинской летописец / Ленинград: - академик наук Сср, институт истории Сср, ленинградское отделение, - том тридцать третий, - 1977, - 249 с.

Russian are preserved in the section "old documents in the Russian state archive" in Moscow. Most of these documents were published during Tsarist Russia and also during the Soviet period. In particular, a large part of the diplomatic documents between the Nogai Horde and the Grand Duchy of Moscow, dating from 1489-1576, was published in 3 volumes between 1984-2003. Since the name of the Astrakhan Khanate is often mentioned in the diplomatic relations between Moscow and the Nogai Horde, we also used these reports related to our topic.^{50, 51, 52}.

Embassy reports between the Crimean Khanate and the Grand Duchy of Moscow were published in volumes 41 and 94 of the 148-volume "Compendium of the Historical Society of the Russian Empire". Although these two volumes generally contain the letters sent by the Crimean Khan to the Grand Duke of Moscow, and the Grand Duke of Moscow to the Crimean Khan, Astrakhan was also mentioned extensively here^{53, 54}.

There are also works written at that time that talk about the city of Astrakhan and the Khanate of Astrakhan. One of them is the work "Tarikh-i Cihangusha"⁵⁵ by Alaeddin Atamelik Juveyni, written in 1260 before the city of Astrakhan was founded. In this book, the creation of the Mongolian state, Genghis Khan and his journey to the west are written in detail. This century, written in Persian, was

⁵⁰Посольская Книга По Связям России с Ногайской Ордой 1489-1508 гг. / Сср Москва: Институт Истории Сср Ан, - 1984, - 87 с.

⁵¹Посольская Книга По Связям России с Ногайской Ордой 1489-1549 гг. / Дагестанское Махачкала: Книжное Издательство, - 1995, - 355 с.

⁵²Посольская Книга По Связям России с Ногайской Ордой (1576г.) / Москва: Российская Академия Наук Институт Российской Истории, - , 2003, - 91 с.

⁵³Сборник императорского русского исторического общества / Санкт-Петербург: том десяносто пятый, 1895. - 706 с.

⁵⁴Сборник императорского русского исторического общества / Санкт-Петербург: Памятники Дипломатических Сношений Московскаго Государства с Крымского и Нагайскою Ордами и с Турцией, - Том сорока первый, - 1884. 558 с.

⁵⁵Alaeddin Ata Melik Cüveyni (Tarih-i Cihangüşa) / Alaaddin Ata Melik Cüveyni. - Çeviren: Mürsel Öztürk, – Ankara: T.C Kültür Bakanlığı Yayınları, -1998.-632 s.

published in Leiden in 3 volumes. The book was translated into Turkish by Mursel Öztük in 1988.

The work called "Jami'ut Tavarikh"⁵⁶ written by Fazlullah Rashidaddin around the same dates as Juveini's book "Tarih-i Cihangusha" is a rich historical source. In the second volume of Rashiduddin's book, he talks about the western march of the Mongols. We benefited from the 1960 edition of this work translated from Persian to Russian.

In the Persian language written by Nizamuddin Shami between 1401 and 1402, when Amir Teymur was the ruler, the work called "Zafarname"⁵⁷ tells about the march of Amir Teymur against the Golden Horde in 1395 and the destruction of the city of Astrakhan. We have used the version of this book translated from Persian to Turkish by Necati Lugal in 1987.

Another work about the era of Amir Teymur is the book "Zafarname"⁵⁸ written in 1425 by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi. In this book, it is mentioned that Timur destroyed Astrakhan in 1395. The book was translated from Persian to Turkish by Ahsen Batur.

Ibn Arabshah wrote the book "Ajaibul Maqdur"⁵⁹ after the death of Amir Teymur. Since Arabshah had a bad opinion about Teymur, he uses insulting words about Teymur in his work. This book, like the others, tells about Timur's campaign of the Golden Horde and the destruction of Astrakhan. The book was translated from Arabic to Turkish by Ahsen Batur in 2012.

⁵⁶Рашид-Ад-ДИН. Сборник Легоппсей Том II / Москва Ленинград: Издательство Академии Наук Сср, - 1960, - 253 с.

⁵⁷Nizamüddin, Şami. Zafarname / Şami Nizameddin. - Farsçadan Çeviren: Necati Lugal, - Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi, - 1987, - 401 s.

⁵⁸Şerefüddin Ali Yezdi. Emir Timur (Zafarname) / Şerefüddin Ali Yezdi. - Çeviri ve Notlar: Dr. Ahsen Batur, - İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, - 2019, - 512 s.

⁵⁹İbn Arabşah. Acâibu'l Makdûr (Bozkırdan Gelen Bela) / İbn Arabşah. - Arapçadan Çeviri ve Notlar: Dr. Ahsen Batur, - İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, - 2012, - 447 s.

The events of Babur's reign between 1494 and 1529 were written in the work "Baburname"⁶⁰ written in Cigatai Turkish by the founder and first ruler of the Babur Empire, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur. This book was translated into Turkish in 1970.

One of the primary sources written during the independence of the Astrakhan Khanate is Ötemiş Haji's work called "Chingizname".⁶¹ The work was written in the 16th century in Cigatai, an Eastern Turkic script. This book contains important information about Astrakhan. This book was translated into Turkish by İlyas Kemalolu.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the study is the Astrakhan Khanate, the subject is the socio-political events that took place in the Astrakhan Khanate in the XV-XVI centuries, the (internal) and (external) state of the Khanate.

Research goals and objectives. The main goal of the thesis is to study the political history of the Khanate of Astrakhan.

Based on this, the following objectives were set before the research.

- Studying the Idil city in the Lower Idil area located in the 10th century with the city of Astrakhan and what Arab geographers wrote about it;

- Studying the issues related to the destruction of the city of Idyll and the establishment of the city of Saks in that area as a result of the attack of Prince Svyatoslav of Kiev in 965;

- Studying the formation of the Mongol Empire, the independence of the Golden Horde state as a result of the first and second Kipchak campaigns of the Mongols, and the creation of the city of Astrakhan in 1335;

⁶⁰Gazi Zahirüddin Babur / Vekayi Babur'un Hâtıratı: [3 cildde] / Gazi Zahüriddin Babur. - Ankara: Yayına Hazırlayan: Reşit Rahmeti Arat, - TTK Yayınları, - c. 2. - 1946. - 218 s.

⁶¹Ötemiş, Hacı. Çengiz-nâme / Ötemiş Hacı. – Hazırlayan: İlyas Kamalov, - Ankara: TTK Yayınları, - 2009, - 85 s.

- The meaning of the name Haji Tarkhan (Ashtarkhan), the deepening of internal crises in the Golden Horde state, the study of the beginning of the process of independence of the Khanate of Astrakhan;

- Studying the independence of the Astrakhan Khanate in the 1460s, the Crimean Khanate, the Nogai Horde, and the Great Horde's interventions in Astrakhan;

- Studying the occupation of the Great Horde by the Crimean Khanate in 1502 and the fact that the Astrakhan Khanate became completely independent and began to fight with the Crimean Khanate;

- The alliance of the Astrakhan Khanate with the Grand Duchy of Moscow and the study of the Crimean Khan Mammad Gerai's intervention in Astrakhan in 1523.

- It is the study of features such as the interventions of Nogai, the Russian Empire and the Crimean Khanate in the Khanate of Astrakhan, and the weakening of the Khanate and its invasion by Russia.

Research methods. The methodological basis of the research is the principle of scientific approach to the analysis of historical, scientific-social, statistical materials. While working on the topic, a critical approach to the sources dedicated to its research, pedagogical-historical materials, and conducting a comparative analysis were the main criteria. In the dissertation, the historical events and processes related to the subject in the 10th century and the 2nd half of the 16th century were followed, studied and investigated in chronological and logical sequence.

Main clauses defended. The main propositions defended in the dissertation work can be grouped as follows:

- Analysis of the political and economic situation of the Lower Idyll area in the 10th-11th-12th centuries before the formation of the city of Astrakhan;

- As a result of the establishment of the Mongol Empire and the Golden Horde state, the name Haji Tarkhan (Ashtarkhan) began to be mentioned in historical sources and the meaning of the name;

- Analyzing issues such as who is the founder of the Astrakhan Khanate and the borders of the Khanate based on historical sources;

- The power struggle between the Golden Horde state and the khanates that arose after its collapse, and the political relations of the Astrakhan Khanate with the Crimean Khanate, the Kazan Khanate, and the Nogai Horde;

- Russian Tsardom, Crimean Khanate and Nogai Horde's interference in the internal affairs of the Astrakhan Khanate and the Khanate being invaded by Russia.

Scientific novelty of the research. In the preparation of the dissertation, research works published in the past and recently were used, and at the same time, many different sources were used and an objective research work was prepared by comparison.

- Although several works were written about the Astrakhan Khanate in the previous years, controversial issues were brought forward and these issues were clarified.

- In particular, there is very little information about the socio-political situation of the Astrakhan Khanate in historical books, scientific journals and various works of the Turkic peoples in Azerbaijan. We tried to fill this gap in our dissertation work.

- In addition, we reviewed historical sources about the Khanate of Astrakhan and tried to solve some controversial issues related to the state of the Khanate on a scientific basis.

- We tried to clarify one of the most important topics related to the Khanate of Astrakhan, when the Khanate was established and who was its founder.

- We tried to analyze the relations of the Astrakhan khanate with other khanates using sources such as church chronicles in Russian, archival materials from primary sources.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The scientific results obtained in the dissertation, the in-depth study of the Khanate of Astrakhan and its occupation by Russia have important scientific and theoretical importance. The main provisions of the dissertation work can be used in the preparation of textbooks, in conducting future scientific research on various aspects of the problem and in the preparation of generalized works on political history, in

reading lectures in higher educational institutions and holding seminars.

Approval and application. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of History of Turkic Peoples of the Faculty of History of Baku State University. Reports on the main provisions of the work were made at international symposiums and conferences held in Azerbaijan and Ukraine. The main content of the dissertation is reflected in 3 theses and 5 articles published at different times in the Republic of Azerbaijan and abroad.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation work was carried out at the "History of Turkish Peoples" department of the Faculty of History of Baku State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and appendices. Introduction 19 pages, Chapter I 49 pages, Chapter II 36 pages, Chapter III 43 pages, conclusion 4 pages, list of used literature 16 pages, appendices 2 pages, the total volume of the dissertation is 172 pages, 293.293 characters.

MAIN CONTENTS OF THE WORK

In the "**Introduction**" the relevance and degree of development of the topic, the goals and tasks of the research, the research methods, the main propositions defended, the scientific innovation of the research, the theoretical and practical importance, approval and application, structure and scope of the research are reflected.

The main title of chapter I of the dissertation is "**Economic and political life of the region before the establishment of the Astrakhan Khanate**". In Chapter I, the general situation of the Lower Idyll area before the formation of the Astrakhan Khanate and the city,

the Mongolian military campaign and the establishment of the Golden Horde state, the independence of the Golden Horde, the beginning of sources to provide information about the city of Astrakhan at the beginning of the 14th century, the weakening of the Golden Horde and the independence of the Astrakhan Khanate. has been noted. This chapter has three sub-chapters:

Subchapter I of chapter I is called "**Lower Idil region from the 10th century to the establishment of the Golden Horde.**" Before the establishment of the city of Astrakhan Khan, the cities of Idil and Saks existed in that area. Ahmad Ibn Fadlan, the ambassador of the Abbasid caliph, mentioned the city of Idil for the first time. According to Fadlan, the city of Idil was very big and Muslims, Christians and Jews lived in the city.⁶² The city of Idil was the capital of the Khazar Khaganate, and the Khagan lived in the palace here. In 965, the city of Idil was destroyed as a result of the war of the Kiev prince Svyatoslav against the Khazars.⁶³

After the destruction of the city of Idil, the city of Saksin was established in that area. Girnati, an Arab traveler who went to Saksin in 1130-1131, gives detailed information about Saksin. According to his writings, there were 40 lower Oguz tribes in Saksin, and each of the 40 tribes had a tribal chief. They had big houses. There were thousands of children from different nationalities, peddlers and Moroccans in Saksi.⁶⁴

Sub-chapter II of chapter I is called "**The establishment of the city of Haji Tarkhan (Ashtarkhan) during the rule of the Golden Horde**". In the semi-chapter, the establishment of the Golden Horde state as an independent state, the beginning of the name of Astrakhan in sources at the beginning of the 14th century, and the Astrakhan

⁶²İbn Fadlan Seyahatnamesi ve Ekleri / İbn Fadlan. - Çeviren: Ramazan Şeşen, - İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınları, - 2013, 78 s.47

⁶³Yücel, M. İlk Rus Yıllıklarına göre Türkler / M. Yücel.- Ankara TTK Yayınları, - 2007, s.82

⁶⁴Ebû Hâmid Muhammed El-Gırnâfî, Gırnâfî Seyahatnamesi (Tuhfetü'l-Elbâb ve Nuhbetü'l- A'câb) / El-Gırnâfî. Ebû Hâmid Muhammed. - Hazırlayan ve Çeviren: Fatih Sabuncu, - İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınları, - 2011, s.186

campaign of Amir Teymur in 1395 are mentioned. The Arab traveler Ibn Batuta, who visited the Golden Horde in 1333-1334 during the reign of Uzbek Khan, was the first to mention Astrakhan. In his travelogue written to Batut, he gives detailed information about Astrakhan.⁶⁵

Since its foundation, Astrakhan has received different names in historical sources. The first reason for this is that the name of the city is written with different pronunciations in different languages. From Ibn Batuta's visit to the city in 1334 until the 16th century, this city was generally called Haji Tarkhan in historical sources.⁶⁶

Although Amir Teymur won a great victory over Tokhtamysh Khan in the Battle of Kunduz in 1391,⁶⁷ he did not destroy the city. However, in the second Kipchak campaign in 1395, he completely destroyed Astrakhan. As a result of his campaign against the Khan of the Golden Horde, Tokhtamysh, Emir Teymur wanted to deal a great blow to the Khanate of the Golden Horde by destroying important trade areas such as the Crimea, North Caucasus and Lower Idil.⁶⁸

After Tokhtamysh Khan's defeat in 1395 by Amir Teymur, a period of great confusion and chaos began in the Golden Horde state.

Subchapter III of Chapter I is called "**Emergence of the Khanate of Astrakhan**". In the semi-chapter, the location and borders of the city of Astrakhan, when the Khanate of Astrakhan was established and who was its founder are mentioned. It is located in a different area from the medieval city of Astrakhan, located within the borders of Russia. From the middle and end of the 13th century until the occupation of the Khanate of Astrakhan by the Russians in 1556,

⁶⁵Tanci Ebû Abdullah Muhammed İbn Battûta Seyahatnâmesi / Tanci Ebû Abdullah Muhammed İbn Battûta. – Çeviren: A. Sait Aykut, - İstanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları, - 2004, s. 329

⁶⁶Zaytsev İ.V. Ortaçağ Kaynaklarında Astrahan Şehrinin Adlandırılmasına Dair // - Çeviren: Serkan Acar, Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi, C. XXVI, Sayı 2, (2011), s. 608

⁶⁷Şerefüddin Ali Yezdi. Emir Timur (Zafername) / Şerefüddin Ali Yezdi. - Çeviri ve Notlar: Dr. Ahsen Batur, - İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları, - 2019, s.192-193

⁶⁸Yakubovskiy, A. Y. Altın Ordu ve Çöküşü / A.Y. Yakubovskiy. - 2.baskı, - Çeviren: Hasan Eren, - Ankara: TTK Yayınları, - 2000, s. 183

the city of Astrakhan was located in the Idil River delta, in the archaeological site of Shareni Bugor, which is right next to the Idil River and above the present-day city of Astrakhan. The Russians built a new Astrakhan in 1558 on the left bank of the Idyll River and seven miles below the old Astrakhan.^{69, 70}

Despite the destruction of Astrakhan by Timur in 1395, it continued to be important in the 15th century and became the capital of the newly formed Astrakhan Khanate.⁷¹

Due to the lack of sufficient historical sources, it is difficult to determine when and by whom the Astrakhan Khanate was founded.⁷² Some historians believe that the khanate was created in the second half of the 15th century with the weakening of the Golden Horde state, while others think that it was created with the complete collapse of the Golden Horde state at the beginning of the 16th century. We believe that Mahmud Khan ruled Astrakhan as an independent khan in 1466. In our opinion, after Great Horde Khan Mahmud Khan was defeated by Crimean Khan Haji Gera in 1465 and fled to Astrakhan, his brother Ahmad Khan became the ruler of Great Horde in Saray. Mahmud Khan, who fled to Astrakhan, founded the Astrakhan Khanate here. After Mahmud Khan, his son Gasim, who became the Khan of Astrakhan, fought against his uncle Ahmad Khan, which means that the Khanate became independent in the years after 1468.

The main title of chapter II of the thesis is "**The Fall of the Golden Horde and the Khanate of Astrakhan**". In chapter II, issues

⁶⁹Spuler B. Astrakhan [Volume 1, A-B] / B. Spuler. - Leiden : The Encyclopaedia of Islam, New Ed. Edited by. H.A.R.Gib, J.H.Kramers, E.Levi-Provençal, J.Schacht, - E.J. Brill, - 1986, p.722

⁷⁰Федоров-Давыдов, Г.А. Золотоордынские Города Поволжья. М / Г.А. Федоров-Давыдов, - 1994, s.35

⁷¹Викторивич, В. Д. Где Находилась Как называлась Татарская Астрахань ? (о фальсификациях Истории Происхождения Города) // - Гуманитарные Исследования Журнал Фундаментальных и Прикладных исследований, - 2012. № 4 (44), - с. 230

⁷²Köse, K. Həştərhan Xanlığının Yaranması // - Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri, - 2021. -№ 1, -Adiloğlu nəşriyyat, s.22

such as Crimean khan Mangli Gerai's conquest of Saray in 1502 and attempts of the Crimean Khanate to conquer the Astrakhan Khanate in the following years, the attacks of Murzas in the Nogai Horde on Astrakhan, and the relations of the Astrakhan Khanate with the North Caucasus were mentioned. . This chapter has two subchapters:

Subchapter I of Chapter II is called "**The Crimean Khanate's attack on the city of Saray in 1502 and attempts to take Astrakhan**". In the half-chapter, Crimean khan Mangli Gerai's invasion of Saray and Astrakhan in 1502, political strife between the Nogai murzas and attacks of the murzas on Astrakhan are mentioned.

In June 1502, Crimean Khan Mangli Geray made a military campaign against the Great Horde.⁷³ Mangli fought with Geray Sheikh Ahmed and defeated him. That's how he spent it. As a result of this campaign, the city of Saray, the capital of the Great Horde, was destroyed by the troops of the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde state fell. After this date, the Khanate of Astrakhan became the successor of the Great Horde as a completely independent state.

From 1504 to 1508, Abdulkarim Khan was either not in power in Astrakhan or was under the control of Nogai murza Yamgarju. The great Russian prince Ivan III wrote in his letter to Yamgarcu in October 1504 that the people of Astrakhan raided the Russian fishermen on the Idil River and robbed them. So it was Yamgarcu who managed Astrakhan.⁷⁴ Abdulkarim Khan is not mentioned in the letter either. Nogai murza Yamgarcu's wife was Abdulkarim Khan's sister.⁷⁵

In June 1515, Crimean Khan Mehmed Geray decided to march on the Astrakhan Khanate and the Nogai Horde. When Mehmed Geray reached the Don River on his way to Hestarkhana, he heard the news

⁷³Полное собрание русских летописей, - VIII. Летописный сборник, именуемый патрыаршею или никоновскою летописью / С. петербургъ: изданное по высочайшему повелению археографическою комиссыею, - том двенадцатый, - 1901, s. 256

⁷⁴Посольская Книга По Связям России с Ногайской Ордой 1489-1508 гг. / Сср Москва: Институт Истории Сср Ан, - 1984, s.54

⁷⁵Посольская Книга По Связям России с Ногайской Ордой 1489-1508 гг. / Сср Москва: Институт Истории Сср Ан, - 1984, s.53

that Janibey Khan and Shigim Murza had moved to the other side of the Don River. Mehmed Geray and the princes thought that even if they went to the other bank of the Don, they would spend the winter on this side of the Don River. That's why they refused to march and returned.⁷⁶

In the following years, an alliance was formed between Agish, the Murza of the Nogai Horde, and Saadat Geray, the Crimean Khan, on the initiative of Khan of Astrakhan Huseyn. According to the letter written by Abdurrahman, the head of the Barin tribe in Crimea, to the Grand Duke of Moscow, state fortune, ambassadors came to Crimea from Agish Murza, Astrakhan, Kazakhs and Circassians. As a result, the alliance headed by the Astrakhan Khanate included, in addition to the Astrakhan Khanate, Agish Murza, the Kazan Khanate and its territory, the Circassians, the Tyumen Khanate in the Caucasus, the Tatars, and the Ottoman Empire.⁷⁷

Sub-chapter II of Chapter II is called "**Political relations between the Ottoman Empire, the Nogai Horde, the North Caucasian khanates and the Astrakhan Khanate.**" In the half-chapter, the wars between Crimean Khan Saadat Geray and Astrakhan Khan Islam Geray, the diplomatic relations between the Astrakhan Khanate and the Grand Duchy of Moscow, and the relations of the Ottoman Empire with the Astrakhan Khanate are mentioned.

Saadat Gerai, after a difficult struggle, finally besieged his brother Islam Gerai in Ochakov (Ozu or Ozi, a small town in Mikalovy Oblast, southern Ukraine). In this siege, Islam Gerai submitted to his brother Saadat Gerai and the two brothers made peace. After the peace, Saadat Geray appointed Islam Geray as the administrator of the city of

⁷⁶Сборник императорского русского исторического общества / Санкт-Петербург: том десято пятаый, 1895, s.150

⁷⁷Зайцев, И.В. Астраханское Ханство / И.В. Зайцев. – Москва: Российская академия наук институт востоковедения, - Издательская фирма: Восточная литература, 2006, s. 100-101

Dnieper. Saadat Geray wrote a letter to Moscow about these events in 1529.⁷⁸

In 1532, the struggle for power in Crimea between Saadat Geray and Islam Geray began again. Ottoman administrators Kafa Bey Bali Bey and Azov Bey Şahin Bey supported Saadat Geray in this struggle. Saadat Geray and the Ottoman army that supported him faced Islam Geray's troops on the coast of the Sea of Azov. Saadat Geray was defeated in the battle despite Ottoman help. Kafa Bey was among the dead. Saadat Geray fled to Istanbul in May 1532. Even if Islam Geray defeated Saadat Geray, he understood that he could not resist the Ottoman Empire. Islam Geray agreed that his other brother, Sahib Geray, who was the khan of Kazan, should become the Khan of Crimea from the beginning. Islam Geray accepted the most important title after khan in the Crimean Khanate of Galgai.⁷⁹

As for the relations between the Khanate of Astrakhan and the Grand Duchy of Moscow, we can understand that the Ambassadors of Astrakhan were in Moscow in early 1525 from the letter sent by the Khan of Crimea Saadat Geray to the Grand Duke of Moscow Vasili III. In his letter, Saadat Geray asked the Grand Duke of Moscow to allow the return of a person named Jan Ahmed, who lived in Moscow with the Austrians. It is not known who that person is. It can be a person who is with merchants or ambassadors in Moscow. According to the memoirs of Moscow's ambassador to Crimea, Nikita Vasilievich, while he was in Crimea, Crimean officials asked Nikita questions about Astrakhan and the Nogai Horde. Nikita replied that the Grand Prince had ambassadors in Astrakhan and Nogai Horde. However, when the Crimean officials asked Nikita for more information about the affairs of these ambassadors, we see that he gave

⁷⁸Зайцев, И.В. Астраханское Ханство / И.В. Зайцев. – Москва: Российская академия наук институт востоковедения, - Издательская фирма: Восточная литература, 2006, s. 106

⁷⁹Inalcık, H. Kırım Hanlığı Tarihi Üzerine Araştırmalar 1441-1700 Seçme Eserleri-XI, - / H. Inalcık. – İstanbul: Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları, - 2017, s.84

a strange answer. According to him, when these ambassadors arrived, Nikita was a little boy and did not know about it.⁸⁰

Relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Nogai Horde began in the 1530s. Relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Khanate of Astrakhan began to emerge during this period. On May 16-25, 1531, the Ottoman king Sultan Suleiman the Right wrote a letter to Sigismund I, the king of Poland and the Grand Duke of Lithuania, informing them about his friendship with the Crimean Khan Saadat Geray. According to the writings of Sultan Suleiman, Nogai Khan Ebugay gave his daughter to Crimean Khan Saadat Gerai, and for this reason, Nogai Khan was also under the rule of the Ottoman king like Saadat Gerai. The Polish king Sigismund had to establish friendly relations with Nogai Khan and the Crimean Khan.⁸¹

The main title of chapter III of the thesis is "**The Fall of the Astrakhan Khanate**". In Chapter III, issues such as internal strife in the Astrakhan Khanate and the weakening of the Khanate, the seizure of Astrakhan by the Crimean Khan Sahib Geray, Russia's occupation of Astrakhan and the fall of the Khanate were mentioned. This chapter has three sub-chapters.

Subchapter I of Chapter III is called "**Internal strife in the Khanate of Astrakhan and the weakening of the Khanate.**" The half-chapter mentions the fact that Abdurrahman Khan became the Khan of Astrakhan in 1533 and the establishment of warm relations with Moscow, and the emergence of war in the Khanate of Astrakhan and the Nogai Horde in 1536. Abdurrahman Khan became the Khan of Astrakhan in 1533 with the help of the Nogais. According to the allegations, Abdurrahman Alchagir was removed to the Astrakhan

⁸⁰Зайцев, И.В. Астраханское Ханство / И.В. Зайцев. – Москва: Российская академия наук институт востоковедения, - Издательская фирма: Восточная литература, 2006, s.106-107

⁸¹Зайцев, И.В. Астраханское Ханство / И.В. Зайцев. – Москва: Российская академия наук институт востоковедения, - Издательская фирма: Восточная литература, 2006, s.111

throne by Kechel Muhammad, the son of Murza. However, Abdurrahman immediately betrayed the Nogais.⁸²

In August 1533, Abdurrahman Khan wrote a letter to Vasili III, Grand Duke of Moscow. The letter was brought by Hudayir, Abdurrahman Khan's messenger. In his letter, Abdurrahman Khan expressed his feelings of friendship and love to the Grand Prince. When Hudayir was returning to Astrakhan from Moscow, Vasili III sent his envoy along with Hudayir to Astrakhan.⁸³

In 1536, a great struggle arose in the Nogai Horde and the Astrakhan Khanate. As a result of the struggle between Seyyed Ahmad and Sheikh Mamay, the Nogai princes, who are the grandsons of the above-mentioned Yamgarju, raided the city of Saraychik and then took refuge in Abdurrahman Khan of Astrakhan. Although Seyyed Ahmad and Sheikh Mamay joined forces, they wanted to resolve the issue peacefully. They asked Abdurrahman Khan of Astrakhan to hand over the princes. If not, they asked Abdurrahman Khan to remove these princes from the city. Seyyed Ahmad and Sheikh Mamay threatened Khan Abdurrahman of Astrakhan and said that if our proposal is not accepted, we will kill you who will occupy Astrakhan with all the beys and murzas. A conflict arose between Alash, Agish and the men who were with him and Abdurrahman Khan, who took refuge in the Hastar Khan, and they took the two sons of Abdurrahman Khan as hostages. On the other hand, Alchagir, Bald Muhammad, Urak and their children moved with ships without waiting for orders and came to this side of the Idyll and besieged Astrakhan. The war lasted almost a year.⁸⁴

⁸²Зайцев, И.В. Астраханское Ханство / И.В. Зайцев. – Москва: Российская академия наук институт востоковедения, - Издательская фирма: Восточная литература, 2006, s.117

⁸³Полное собрание русских летописей, -VIII. Летописный сборник, именуемый патриаршею или никоновскою летописью / С. петербургь: - изданное по высочайшему повелению археографическою комиссыею, - том тринадцатый первая половина, - 1904, s.72

⁸⁴Трепавлов, В.В. История Ногайской Орды / В.В. Трепавлов. – Казань: Российская академия наук институт российской истории академия наук республики татарстан институт археологии им. А.Х. Халикова ан рт

Sub-chapter II of Chapter III is called "**Krim Khan Sahib Gerai's Passage of Astrakhan**". In the half-chapter, it is mentioned that Crimean Khan Sahib Gerai marched to Astrakhan in 1546, Yamgarcu Khan became the Khan of Astrakhan with the help of Circassians.

A coup took place in Astrakhan in 1545-1546. According to "Tarikh-i Sahib Geraya" written by Remmal Khoja, when Akkubek was Khan of Astrakhan, Sultan Yamgarju attacked and killed him. Yamgarju Khan became the Khan of Astrakhan instead. With the accession of Yamgarju to the throne of Astrakhan, the relations between the Crimean Khanate and the Astrakhan Khanate worsened. Crimean Khan Sahib Geray was not satisfied with Yamgarcu becoming the Khan of Astrakhan. After hearing about the death of Akkubek Khan, Sahib Geray Khan said: "Yamgarcu, how worthy to be a Khan." One of my sons came to Ajdarkhan (Ashtarkhan) and had a fight. Now, before you come, it is necessary for me to draw an army and immediately come and plunder the country and the province, destroy it and make it haram. Because you are the hunters who have come to my feet from the Crimea" Sahib Geray referred to as "you" are the merchants who reported the death of Akkubek Khan. The reason why Sahib Gerai is so angry is because Yamgarju, the new Khan of Astrakhan, robbed these people. Yamgarcu, after becoming a khan, bought the property of these merchants for one hundred thousand florins and killed several of these merchants. Some of them went to Crimea and complained to Yamgarcu Khan. Sahib Geray answered them: "Gentlemen, I heard genius before you. He oppressed the people. We even sent a letter to my mother several times and reprimanded her, but it didn't work. Now it is our duty to reject the tyranny of the Anun from the face of the earth, and let the village know. Because sin is gone from us. May the plague of the people of the province be upon you. May God bless you, I will take it from the

oppressor. But if you know that I am jumping, travel with me! I'll do my wedding instead of you".⁸⁵

In 1546, Yamgarcu became the Khan of Astrakhan with the help of the Circassians. In 1551, one of the Nogai murzas wrote in a letter to Moscow that Yamgarcu was a Circassian prisoner and later that the Circassians friended him and gave him a home.⁸⁶

As a result of Sahib Geray's Astrakhan campaign in 1546, Astrakhan was held in this way. Yamgarcu, the Khan of Astrakhan, took his wives and sons with him and fled by ship. Sahib Geray captured the grooms and wives of the Sultans of Astrakhan. Safa Gerai's ten-year-old son was also in Astrakhan, and the Crimean Khan took him with him and returned to Azov, and from there to Crimea, with a lot of goods and captives in Astrakhan.⁸⁷

Subchapter III of Chapter III is called "**Russia's occupation of Astrakhan and the fall of the khanate**". The half-year tells the legend of Tmutarakan promoted by the Russians, Darvish Ali becoming the Khan of Astrakhan with the help of the Nogai Horde, and the invasion of Astrakhan by the Russian Empire in 1556 and the fall of the Khanate.

In 1553, during the negotiations between the Russians and the Nogai regarding Astrakhan, Russian diplomats put forward the legend of Tmutarakan. They called Astrakhan the old Tmutarakan, and according to the Russians, Ivan IV's ancestors had a right to the former

⁸⁵Kâysunî-zâde Nidâî Remmâl Hoca. Târih-i Sâhib Giray Hân (Historie de Sahib Giray, Khan de Crimée de 1532 à 1551) / Kâysunî-zâde Nidâî Remmâl Hoca . - Yayına Hazırlayan: Özalp Gökbilgin, - Ankara: Atatürk Üniversitesi Yayınları, - 1973, s.97-98

⁸⁶Маслюженко, Д.Н. Символы Власти в Источниках по Истории Тюменского Ханства // - Казань, Республики Татарстан: Золотоордынское Обозрение (Golden Horde Review), Научный журнал, - Институт Истории Имени Шигабутдина Марджани Академии Наук, - Главный Редактор: И.М. Миргалеев, - 2016. Том 4 № 2, s.29

⁸⁷Kâysunî-zâde Nidâî Remmâl Hoca. Târih-i Sâhib Giray Hân (Historie de Sahib Giray, Khan de Crimée de 1532 à 1551) / Kâysunî-zâde Nidâî Remmâl Hoca . - Yayına Hazırlayan: Özalp Gökbilgin, - Ankara: Atatürk Üniversitesi Yayınları, - 1973, s.103-104

feudal rule. According to legend, Prince Vladimir bequeathed the Tmutarakan region to his son Mistislav in the 10th century. Therefore, Astrakhan, formerly known as the Tmutarakan region, should now belong to Russia, and Ivan IV had every right to make it so. There is no historical document that the city of Tmutarakan was Astrakhan in the 16th century. Therefore, the claim made by the Russians about the occupation of Astrakhan was not based on any historical reality.⁸⁸

In October 1554, Nogai murzas Ismayil and Inih? Teymur's messengers and his men came to Moscow. Ismail and Inih Murza expressed their respect and obedience to the Russian Tsar. Murza Ismail and Inih announced that they would remove Yamgarju Khan from power in Astrakhan and replace him with Darvish Ali Khan.⁸⁹ Dervish Ali Nogai became Khan of Astrakhan with the help of the murzas Ismail and Inih and the Russian tsar Ivan the Grozny.

With the acceptance of Russian sovereignty over Astrakhan by Dervish Ali Khan in July 1554, Astrakhan ceased to be an independent khanate and became dependent on Russia. A peace treaty was signed between the Khanate of Astrakhan and the Tsardom of Russia. According to this agreement, Darvish Ali Khan promised to be loyal to the Grand Duke and Tsar of Russia. Dervish Ali would send a tribute of 40,000 gold and 3,000 fish to the Russian Empire every year. If the fish were not sent, the ambassadors in Astrakhan would catch the fish and send them.⁹⁰

Although Darvish Ali Khan accepted Moscow's sovereignty over Astrakhan and submitted to Russia, things began to change in a very short time. Darvish Ali Khan chose to form an alliance with the

⁸⁸Martin, J. Medieval Russia 980-1584 / J. Martin. - New York: Cambridge University Press Second Edition, - 2007, s.18

⁸⁹Полное собрание русских летописей, -VIII. Летописный сборник, именуемый патриаршею или никоновскою летописью / С. петербург: - изданное по высочайшему повелению археографическою комиссыею, - том тринадцатый первая половина, - 1904, s.235

⁹⁰Полное собрание русских летописей, - Львовская летопись часть вторая / С. петербург: - изданное по высочайшему повелению археографическою комиссыею, том дватцатый вторая половина, - 1914, s.551

Crimean Khan Devlet Geray against Russia, despite the fact that Yamgarju, the previous Khan of Astrakhan, was in Crimea at this time.⁹¹

The Russian Empire occupied Astrakhan in 1556. According to the writings of the Russian commanders who occupied Astrakhan, when the Russian troops arrived in Astrakhan, the city was empty, the Khan of Astrakhan and his people had fled, and the nobles remained in the city. 5 days after Dervish Ali Khan fled from Astrakhan to Mochak, the city was fortified and completely restored. When they came to Ashtarkhana, the city was burned and destroyed. Feodor Pisemskoy and Timofen Teterin went after Dervish Ali. The Khan of Astrakhan fled 20 versts from the coast, and when night came they attacked Darvish Ali and killed a large number of his people. In the morning, Dervish Ali Khan gathered with Nogai Murzas, Crimeans and Astrakhans and went to the Idil River and fought with them all day. The commanders at the head of the Russian troops defeated Dervish Ali and captured his sons, daughters and a large number of his people.⁹² For this reason, all the people of Astrakhan fled the city. Ivan IV passed Astrakhan without encountering serious resistance.

Thus, the Russians put an end to the independence of the Astrakhan Khanate, which was independent from 1466 to 1556, and the Astrakhan Khanate fell. The destruction of the Astrakhan Khanate and the occupation of the city of Astrakhan was a great success for the Russians. The city of Astrakhan, the center of the khanate, was moved in 1558 to an island on the left bank of the main bed of the Idil River,

⁹¹Трепавлов, В.В. История Ногайской Орды / В.В. Трепавлов. – Казань: Российская академия наук институт российской истории академия наук республики татарстан институт археологии им. А.Х. Халикова ан рт Bibliotheca Tatarica, Издательский Дом Казанская Недвижимость, - 2016, s.277-278.

⁹²Полное собрание русских летописей, - Львовская летопись часть вторая / С. петербургъ: - изданное по высочайшему повелению археографическою комиссыею, том двадцатый вторая половина, - 1914, s. 576

12 km south of its previous location, in order to be protected from attacks.⁹³

The following conclusions are drawn from the study:

--Based on the fact that Arab geographers began to mention the city of Idil under the rule of the Khazar state in the 9th century, we can say that the strategic importance of the Lower Idil region increased.

-- According to Arab geographers and travelers, Idil city was the center of west-east, north-south trade in the 10th century, and the city was located in a very rich area. This city: was located in the area where the Idyll River flows into the Caspian Sea and therefore controlled the trade activities in the area between the Caspian Sea and the Idyll River.

-- In addition, the city of Idil was the capital of the Khazar state. Over time, the city of Idyll lost its importance, and the city of Sax was born in that area with Idyll. Although Saksin was not as developed a city as Idil, that area continued to gain importance.

-- The city of Saks was replaced by Sumerkent for a short time. After some time, we see that the city of Sumerkent disappeared, like Idil and Saks, and the city of Haji Tarkhan (Astrakhan) was formed in the same area.

-- The name Haji Tarkhan was mentioned in historical sources for the first time in 1333-1334. During the period of the Golden Horde state, whose capital was the city of Saray, Haji Tarkhan became more and more important, and the city of Astrakhan became one of the important trading cities of the Golden Horde state, like Azov, Crimea, and Kharezm.

--After 1333-1334, the name Haji Tarkhan began to be called in various forms such as Gittarcan, Aci Tarhan, Aztorokan in Russian, Turkish and Western sources. As a result, the city got the "Astrakhan" form that we use today. The city of Astrakhan remained under the

⁹³Koç, D. Aşağı idil boyunda hakimiyet mücadelesi ve Astarhan hanlığı // - İstanbul: Türk Dünyası incelemeleri dergisi, XII/1, - Yaz/2012, - s.479

power of the Red Horde state until the death of the Red Horde Khan Bardibey in 1360.

--In 1502, the Crimean Khan Mangli Gerai occupied Saray, the capital of the Golden Horde state, and the Golden Horde state collapsed and the Khanate of Astrakhan became fully independent. The territory of the Red Horde state was divided between the Crimean Khanate and the Nogai Horde.

--From the time when the Astrakhan Khanate was created, until its fall, it remained dependent on the Crimean Khanate, the Nogai Horde, and the Circassian and Kabarda peoples in the North Caucasus, and as a result of this situation, the Astrakhan Khanate could not conduct an independent policy. In particular, the city was destroyed several times as a result of the Astrakhan campaigns of the Crimean khans. Beys and murzas in the Nogai Horde and the North Caucasus often intervened in the internal affairs of Astrakhan.

--For these reasons, the Khanate of Astrakhan remained in a state of constant political instability and could not implement an independent foreign policy. As a result, the Khanate was first invaded by Russia in 1554 and then in 1556, and in 1556 the Khanate was overthrown by the Russians.

The following articles, theses and conference materials covering the content of the dissertation were published:

1. Rus salnamələrinə görə Əmir Teymurun fəaliyyətləri // – Bakı: Tarix, insan cəmiyyət Elmi-nəzəri və elmi-metodik jurnal, – 2020. – № 2 (29), – s. 73-79.

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