

PEACE TREATIES BETWEEN THE OTTOMAN AND SAFAVID EMPIRES

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Abstract

This article provides information about the peace treaties and their conditions signed at the end of the conflicts and wars between the Safavids and the Ottoman Empire, which reached the peak of their power in the 16th and 17th centuries. A total of 7 contracts (Amasia, Ferhad Pasha, Nosuh Pasha, Serav, Qasr-i Shirin, Hamadan, Ahmed Pasha) were signed between them.

Key words

Tahmasp, Suleiman, Murat II, Mehmed II, Ahmed I, Usman II, Murad IV, Revon, Hamadan, Ahmed Pasha, Ferhad Pasha, Nosuh Pasha, Serav, Amasiya, Qasr-i Shirin.

INTRODUCTION

The Ottoman and Safavid empires were two of the most powerful empires in the 16th and 17th centuries. They were also bitter rivals, and fought a series of wars over control of territory in the Middle East and the Caucasus. The first major peace treaty between the two empires was the Peace of Amasya, signed in 1555. The treaty established a border between the two empires that roughly followed the line of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The Safavids recognized Ottoman control of Iraq, while the Ottomans recognized Safavid control of eastern Anatolia. The treaty also stipulated that the Safavids would stop their practice of cursing the first three caliphs, who were revered by Sunni Muslims. The Peace of Amasya lasted for two decades, but the two empires went to war again in 1578. The war lasted for 12 years and ended with the signing of the Treaty of Constantinople in 1590. The treaty largely restored the borders established by the Peace of Amasya, but it also included a new clause that required the Safavids to pay tribute to the Ottomans. The Treaty of Constantinople lasted for 40 years, the longest period of peace between the two empires. However, they went to war again in 1623. The war lasted

for 16 years and ended with the signing of the Treaty of Zuhab in 1639. The Treaty of Zuhab was the most comprehensive peace treaty between the two empires, and it established borders that largely lasted until the 20th century. The peace treaties between the Ottoman and Safavid empires were important in stabilizing the region and preventing further conflict. They also helped to define the borders of the two empires, which had a lasting impact on the political and cultural landscape of the Middle East. In addition to the three major peace treaties mentioned above, the Ottoman and Safavid empires also signed a number of smaller peace agreements. These agreements helped to maintain a fragile peace between the two empires, and they also provided a framework for resolving disputes.

MAIN PART

After the agreement with Austria, Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent turned his attention to the east. As a leading Sunni ruler, he saw it as his duty to fight the Iranian Shiites, who were called Rafizi. Shah Ismail's son did not see the need to congratulate Tahmasp, the new ruler of the Safavids, and only sent threatening messages [1:532]. This campaign, which was Solomon's sixth campaign, took place on June 11, 1534. He left Istanbul and came to Konya and visited Maulana's grave. He entered Tabriz on September 28. The people of the Safavid state greeted Suleiman with joy because he saved them from persecution. The graves of Islamic elders were visited. As usual, the Safavid army was nowhere to be seen. Baghdad was captured on November 30. Since Iraq-i Arab and Iraq-i Persia were conquered in one campaign, it was called the Iraqi campaign, i.e. two Iraqi campaigns. In the campaign that lasted for 1 year, 6 months and 27 days, the Shiite rule ended and Basra, including Baghdad, was added to the Ottoman lands.

Baghdad was a very important place, both militarily and politically, and was the site of the tomb of Imam Azam Abu Hanifa, the founder of the Hanafi school, to which most Turks belong. In this country, there were places that were considered sacred by Shias, and places that were also respected by Sunni Muslims. Kanuni visited all these lands and gave the necessary orders to repair and restore them all. After turning Baghdad into an Ottoman province and carrying out the necessary administrative and financial arrangements, Suleiman returned to Azerbaijan [2:310]. While the Ottoman Empire was dealing with European lands, the Safavid Empire recovered itself. 12 years later, on March 29, 1548, after Shah Tahmasp intensified his campaign and pressured the border fortresses, the second Iranian campaign began. But the confusion ended again.

Tahmasb did not participate in another attack until 1551. The Third Persian Campaign In 1551, when Suleiman attacked again this year, King Tahmasp was absent as usual. This was a common occurrence. The Ottoman army had been used to this escape since the time of Yavuz Sultan Salim. Because the Safavids could not rely on their army as usual and could use hit-and-run tactics on the borders. Legitimately took over some places. Fearing Suleiman, Tahmasb demands peace. The Amasya Agreement was signed between the two countries. The articles of the Treaty of Amasia dated May 29, 1555 were roughly as follows:

1. Ardakhan, Göle, Arpaçay and their surroundings, which were finally captured by the Ottomans, remain within the Ottoman borders.
2. Iranians do not speak ill of Khulafo-i Rashidin and are accepted to respect the holy authority.
3. Georgia is divided between two countries.
4. Anatolia was more or less agreed on today's borders. Thus, a 23-year period of peace began in the east.

The subsequent struggles reached a serious point during the reign of Sultan Murad III. The Battle of Childir was a field battle fought between the Ottoman Empire and the Safavid forces on August 9, 1578. With the Treaty of Amasia signed in 1555, the Safavid Shah Tahmasp I accepted the authority of the Ottomans around Kars, Igdir, Revon (Yerevan), Tabriz. 23 years later, the treaty was broken and these territories returned to the Safavids. III. Lala Mustafa Pasha, who was given the command by Murad, came to Erzurum first. He established his headquarters in Deveboynu. In the meantime, Ardahan Sanjoqbey Abdurrahman fulfilled his duty and conquered "Agja Castle" on Childir Lake. After that, on August 9, 1578, the Turkish army clashed with the Safavid army of about 30,000 under the command of Tokmaq Khan near Childir. The Turkish army won an important victory in the war, and the Aras tribe returned to the Ottomans. The victory significantly broke the Safavid resistance and opened the way to Georgia and Azerbaijan. After the victory of Childir, the Turkish army continued its advance, conquered Georgia and Shirvan, and reached the shores of the Caspian Lake. Atabeg'li Mustafa Pasha became the first governor of the region with Arpali, Imirhev, Pertekrek, Ardanuch, Checherek, Aspinze and Ude sanjoks. As a result of Ferhat Pasha's battles with the Safavids, a treaty was finally signed. It is a treaty signed between the Ottoman Empire and Iran on March 21, 1590. In 1583-1590, the Ottomans, who wanted to completely conquer the Caucasus, organized campaigns against the Safavids. These campaigns started on May 11, 1583 with the Battle of Torches and ended with the Ferhat Pasha Treaty signed on March 21, 1590. It was

named so because the nights of war were fought with fire. The real hero of this war is Osman Pasha of Ozdemiroglu. Nisyana is one of the real heroes who did not leave.

Some of the terms of Ferhat Pasha's treaty are:

1. This is the first covenant of peace.
2. With the treaty of Ferhat Pasha, the Ottoman Empire reached its widest borders in the east.
3. Tabriz, Karabakh, Georgia, Dagestan, and Shirvan fell into the hands of the Ottomans.
4. Sectarian freedom of Sunni citizens is respected.
5. Sunni scholars are not insulted.
6. The first three Islamic caliphs Hz. Abu Bakr, Hazrat Umar, Hazrat Uthman and Prophet's wife Hazrat. Shah Abbas assured that the ugly words spoken about Aisha and instilled in the public will be banned in Iran [3:652].

During the reign of Sultans Mehmed III and Ahmed I, the Austrian wars and Jalali uprisings put the state in a difficult situation. Seeing this as an opportunity, Safavid Shah Abbas began to act in order to put an end to the unrest in his country and compensate for the losses. First the Tabriz fortress, then the Nakhchivan fortress, and finally, on November 15, 1603, Yerevan passed to the Safavid state [3:662]. At the time of counter-answer for this III. Mehmed died. During the reign of Ahmed I, peace was established from 1590. Shah Abbas, who wanted to take advantage of the Jalali revolts in the Ottoman Empire and the Ottoman war with Europe, occupied the territories of the Ottoman state such as Tabriz and Azerbaijan. The Ottoman Empire could not respond to Iran because it was busy with the above-mentioned affairs. At the end of the nine-year war II. Istanbul Agreement (Nasuh Pasha Agreement) was signed.

Some terms of the contract:

1. With the treaty of Nosuh Pasha, the Ottoman Empire lost the lands it received with the treaty of Ferhat Pasha.
2. The Safavids pay two hundred loads of silk to the Ottoman sultan every year.
3. During the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent, the borders established by the Peace Treaty of Amasia (1555) between the Ottoman Empire and the Safavid Empire are valid.
4. Areas under Ottoman rule remain with the Ottomans.
5. The Safavids did not help Hilev Khan and Sayyid Mubarak, who invaded Shahrizor state.

6. Ottoman rule over Shemhal and Dagestan will continue.

7. In any campaign of the Ottomans against the Russians, the Safavids will help the Ottomans, not hinder them.

8. Iranian pilgrims visit Aleppo-Damascus instead of Baghdad and Basra.

9. Beylarbey Mahmut Pasha of Baghdad and Beylarbey Mehmet Pasha of Van are representing the Ottoman side to determine the Ottoman-Safavid borders within the borders established during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent.

When Sultan Osman II ascended the throne, Grandfather Halil Pasha was on the Iranian campaign. With the possibility that the city of Ardabil, considered sacred by the Iranians, would be threatened, the Iranians immediately agreed to peace. The Serav Treaty was signed between the two countries in the Serav Desert.

The terms of the contract were as follows:

1. The limit during the legal period would be the basis.

2. The fortresses of Kars and Meskheta remained in the Ottoman Empire.

3. The king of Iran gave 100 loads of silk cloth and other valuables as tribute every year.

4. The Companions and the first three caliphs were not insulted or humiliated in Iran.

The Ottoman state and the Safavid state are friends again! or they have become two countries that are not at war with each other. However, this peace treaty did not last long [4:11].

During the Murad era, Ottoman-Safawi relations were quite active. During this period, the Revon and Baghdad campaigns were carried out, and IV. At the end of Murad's reign, it was called the conquest of Baghdad. Although the aim of the march was declared to be to establish Sunni control in the city of the Abbasid caliphs, the military objective was also to capture the strategic points of the Safavid kingdom of Rewan, Tabriz and Baghdad. Murad Khan himself determined the marches and the army was fully disciplined. Those who caused a riot or were prone to rebellion were immediately punished. We can see that Murad Khan has a very strict character because he cannot tolerate even the slightest mistake.

The Ottoman Empire's solution to the problem with Poland could now lead to a solution to this problem with the Safavids in the east. When the Ottoman army was ready, Sultan IV. They walked with Murad towards Revon. After a long march of about 3 months, he reached Revon Castle. Revon and its surroundings were captured by an 8-day siege. Because this fort was captured in a short time and with little loss, Sultan IV. Murad's superiority among the people increased. However, when the Ottoman army returned to Istanbul, Revon was again captured

by the Safavids. Therefore, a second march was necessary. And this was now organized against Baghdad.

After Revan Castle was recaptured, the Safavid state again caused trouble, and the march began again. After a long and orderly march, he finally reached the fortress of Baghdad. However, this fort was very strategic and well defended. Finally, the gates were opened and the castle was entered. However, at that time, Prime Minister Tayyar Pasha was martyred. Then Sultan Murat IV said: "O Tayyar! "You were worth a thousand fortresses like Baghdad."

The general attack on the 39th was successful. Now Baghdad belonged to the Ottomans. Peace was established with the capture of Baghdad. The Qasr-i Shirin contract was signed. After the Revan and Baghdad campaigns, both sides were in favor of peace. Thus, the Qasr-i Shirin contract was signed. The main provisions of this agreement were as follows:

1. The war ends for both sides.
2. Revon will be left to the Safavid state.
3. Baghdad, Iraq, Basra and Shahrizor will be left to the Ottoman Empire.
4. The borders of the two countries will always remain the same.

The most important aspect of this treaty is the following: the borders of the Ottoman Empire and Turkey with Iran were always preserved as in this treaty. The border issues that arose during the Ottoman-Iranian wars that started in later periods were always resolved on the basis of the Qasr-i Shirin agreement. This treaty, which defined the 2,185 km Ottoman-Iranian border beginning in Eastern Anatolia and then ending in the Persian Gulf, also largely defined the present-day Turkey-Iran and Iraq-Iran borders. Although it is not friendly in the relationship after this date.

In later periods, the attention of the Ottomans turned to the west. The next two treaties between the Ottomans and the Safavids coincided with the period when the Safavids lost their power. In 1727, the Treaty of Hamadan was signed between the Ottoman Empire and the Safavid-Iranian administration. In 1723, the Ottoman Empire, which made an agreement with Russia in connection with the conflicts that started in Shirvan, declared a three-front war on the Caucasus and Iran. It is known that after Khoi, Hamadan and Revon, the governor of Van, Sariaskar Kopruluzo, Abdullah Pasha entered Tabriz in 1725. After that, the king of Iran II. Peace of Hamadan was signed with Tahmasp. Five years later, the Ottomans again attacked the Safavids. It led to the signing of the Ahmad Pasha Treaty on January 10, 1732 between the Ottoman Empire and Safavid Iran. Some of the terms of this agreement:

1. The Caucasus was completely given to the Ottomans.
2. Western Iran and Azerbaijan remained with Iranians.
3. The border of Qasr-i Shirin in the south has not changed.
4. In the north, the Araks River was the border between the two countries.

This treaty led to a change of prime minister in the Ottoman Empire and a change of king in Iran. In the long run, however, this treaty did not satisfy either the Ottoman Empire or the Iranians, and disputes between the two countries continued until 1746.

CONCLUSION

As a general conclusion, the Safavid state was in conflict and war with the Ottomans from the time of its establishment. The Ottomans almost did not make peace with the Safavids and participated in constant wars for the Caucasus and Mesopotamia. The Safavids gained the upper hand in these struggles once during the reign of Abbas I. But in general, the Safavids could not defeat the Ottomans. As a result, they lost their western territories to the Ottomans.

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