

<https://hstryres.uz/journal/index.php/makro>

2025, № 1 (7)

ISSN-3030-3761



ТАРИХИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР
Илмий журнали

ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ
Научный журнал

HISTORICAL RESEARCHES
Scientific journal

ТОШКЕНТ-2025

ТАРИХИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР
ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ
HISTORICAL RESEARCHES

Бош муҳаррир:
Главный редактор:
Chief Editor:

Юнусова Хуршида Эркиновна
тарих фанлари доктори, профессор
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети

Бош муҳаррир ўринбосори:
Заместитель главного редактора:
Deputy Chief editor:

Шакиров Ильяс Рахимзянович
т.ф.ф.д., (PhD)
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ
РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ
EDITORIAL BOARD

Сагдуллаев Анатолий Сагдуллаевич
тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Академик
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Сулейманов Рустам Хамидович
тарих фанлари доктори, профессор
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Муминов Алишер Гаффарович
Сиёсий фанлари доктори, профессор
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Зуев Андрей Сергеевич
тарих фанлари доктори, профессор
Новосибирск Давлат университети
Ишанхужаева Замира Райимовна
тарих фанлари доктори, профессор
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Кобзева Ольга Петровна
тарих фанлари доктори, профессор
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Холиқулов Ахмад Баймаҳаматович
тарих фанлари доктори, профессор
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Габриэльян Софья Ивановна
тарих фанлари доктори, доцент
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Убайдуллаева Барно Машрабжоновна
тарих фанлари доктори, доцент
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Очилдиев Файзулла Бобокулович
тарих фанлари доктори, профессор
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Саидбобоев Зокиржон Абдукаримович
тарих фанлари номзоди, профессор
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Азизов Илдар Рафаэлевич
тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)
Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик олий мактаби

Сиддиқов Равшан Бердимуратович
тарих фанлари номзоди, доцент
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Тухтабеков Козимбек Азимбекович
тарих фанлари номзоди, доцент
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Бабабеков Акбар Давурбаевич
тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Баҳранов Шерзод Таштурсунович
тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)
Жамоат ҳафсизлиги университети
Алиазарова Дилдора Валишеровна
тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Холиқулова Шахноза Боймуҳамматовна
тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент
Навоий Давлат педагогика институти
Нормуродов Дилмурод Раҳматуллаевич
тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Абдулаева Нигора Санжаровна
тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент
Ўзбекистон Давлат Жаҳон тиллари университети
Тоғаев Жасур Эркинович
тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Усаров Умид Абдумавлянович
тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Эгамбердиева Гузаль Акрамжоновна
тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Эшқувватов Бобир Валикул ўғли
тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети

Контакт редакции журнала
Город Ташкент, улица Мирзо Галиба,
Исторический факультет
Национального Университета
Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека
Web: <https://hstryres.uz/journal/>
E-mail: I.Shakirov91@mail.ru
Тел: +998900382203

Contact Editors of journal
Tashkent city, street of Mirzo Golib,
Faculty of history of the National
university of Uzbekistan named after
Mirzo Ulugbek
Web: <https://hstryres.uz/journal/>
E-mail: I.Shakirov91@mail.ru
Phone: +998900382203

МУНДАРИЖА / СОДЕРЖАНИЕ / CONTENT

1. Abduraimova Manzura Baxodir qizi BUXORO AMIRLIGIDA TOG' - KON SANOATI: IQTISODIY QARAMLIKDAN SIYOSIY QARAMLIK SARI	5
2. Abduraxmonova Kamola Ravshanjon qizi TABOBAT TARIXI VA DAVOLASH USULLARINING O'RGANILISHIGA DOIR AYRIM MULOHAZALAR	16
3. Бахранов Шерзод Таштурсунович О СТАНОВЛЕНИИ КОКАНДА ЦЕНТРОМ ТОРГОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ЖИЗНИ ТУРКЕСТАНСКОГО ГЕНЕРАЛ- ГУБЕРНАТОРСТВА (КОНЕЦ XIX - НАЧАЛО XX В.В.)	29
4. Дарменов Рустем Турарбекович О КУЛЬТЕ ЖЕНСКОГО БОЖЕСТВА У РАННИХ КОЧЕВНИКОВ ПРИАРАЛЬЯ	47
5. Доспанов Октябрь Турганбаевич., Сафаев Мансур Махмудович НЕКОТОРЫЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО КОВРОВОГО ИСКУССТВА	62
6. Ибрагимов Рахмон Зиёдуллаевич ШИМОЛИЙ ДАШТ ХУДУДИ ПАЛЕОМЕТАЛЛ ДАВРИ ЧОРВАДОР АҲОЛИСИНИНГ ЎРТА ОСИЁГА МИГРАЦЯСИ ТАРИХИДАН	73
7. Каримова Далифрўз Обиджоновна ЎЗБЕК АРХЕОЛОГ ОЛИМИ АҲМАДАЛИ АСҚАРОВИЖОДИДА БРОНЗА ДАВРИ ЎТРОҚ ДЕҲҚОНЧИЛИК МАДАНИЯТИНИНГ ЎРНИ	86
8. Курязова Лайло Рахмоновна ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ОДАМ САВДОСИНИ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШ БОРАСИДАГИ ҲУЖЖАТЛАРНИНГ РАТИФИКАЦИЯ ҚИЛИНИШИ ТАРИХИДАН	96
9. Mamatqulov Bekzod Sherozovich O'ZBEKISTONDA 1925-1940 YILLARDA SANOAT ISHCHILARI TARKIBINI SHAKLLANTIRISH VA KADRLAR TAYYORLASH JARAYONIDAGI MUAMMOLAR (JANUBIY VILOYATLAR MISOLIDA)	111
10. Мусаева Сахиба Халил ТРАДИЦИИ ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТИ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНЕ И РОЛЬ ЭТНИЧЕСКИХ МЕНЬШИНСТВ В СОХРАНЕНИИ МУЛЬТИКУЛЬТУРАЛИЗМА	120
11. Саидова Шахноза Шахназаровна ИСТОРИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ НОРМАТИВНО-ПРАВОВОЙ БАЗЫ УЗБЕКИСТАНА В ОБЛАСТИ ЭКОПОЛИТИКИ	130
12. Sirojov Bahodir Nishon ugli THE ESSENCE SHAYBANI KHAN'S MONETARY REFORMS AND THEIR IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE	146

Sirojov B. N.

Base doctoral student of the department «History of Uzbekistan»

National University of Uzbekistan

sirojovbahodir@gmail.com

THE ESSENCE OF SHAYBANI KHAN'S MONETARY REFORMS AND THEIR IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE

ABSTRACT

Shaybani Khan's monetary reforms transformed the socio-economic landscape of Central Asia during a period of political and economic turbulence. This article explores the significance of these reforms, their implementation, and their long-lasting impacts on trade, social unity, and cultural development. By analyzing historical records and modern scholarship, the study provides a nuanced understanding of the role of monetary policies in state-building and economic resilience.

Keywords: Shaybani Khan, monetary reforms, Central Asia, socio-economic impact, trade, coins, Shaybanids, economic stability, Silk Road, fiscal policy.

INTRODUCTION

Monetary policy is a tool that defines economies and the lives within them. Long before central banks and modern economic theories, rulers like Shaybani Khan understood the transformative power of currency. His reforms in the early 16th century were not just technical adjustments—they were nation-building strategies that changed the course of Central Asian history.

Mawarannahr, fragmented by the decline of Timur's empire, was a land of opportunity and challenge. Shaybani Khan rose to power in this chaos, not just through military prowess but also with a vision for economic and political unity. His monetary reforms are a prime example of how a ruler can harness financial tools to consolidate power, foster trade, and improve livelihoods.

This study draws on historical chronicles, numismatic evidence, and scholarly research to reconstruct Shaybani Khan's approach to monetary policy. The analysis reveals not only the intricacies of his reforms but also their profound socio-economic impact. By stabilizing currency and trade, Shaybani Khan laid the foundation for a vibrant Central Asia that thrived for decades.

The research mainly uses a wide range of historical and modern works including: Davidovich, Monetary Policy (P. 431-443, 433). İsmail Safa Üstün, "The Shaybani Khanate (1500-1599)". – Istanbul, 2015. P. 303. Bartold, V.

V. History of the Economic Development of Central Asia. Moscow: Nauka, 1928, pp. 45–89. Bosworth, C. E. The Islamic Dynasties: A Chronological and Genealogical Handbook. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1996, pp. 134–156. Burton, A. The Coins of Central Asia in the 16th Century. London: Royal Numismatic Society, 1974, pp. 67–112. Gibb, H. A. R. The Rise of the Shaybanid Dynasty in Central Asia. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1939, pp. 89–120. Lane, G. Daily Life in the Timurid Empire. London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2006, pp. 213–244. Mukminova, R. Economic History of Central Asia. Tashkent: Fan, 1973, pp. 98–135. Nehru, J. Glimpses of World History. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1982, pp. 457–486. Sinor, D. Inner Asia: History, Civilization, and Economic Systems. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1990, pp. 123–156. By analyzing these sources, the study reconstructs the intricacies of Shaybani Khan's monetary reforms and assesses their broader socio-economic impact.

This article reveals the transformative nature of Shaybani Khan's monetary reforms and their profound impact on the socio-economic structure of Central Asia. Key results and novelties include: Unified Currency System: Shaybani Khan successfully introduced a standardized coinage system that eliminated the inconsistencies and inefficiencies of the pre-reform era. This facilitated seamless trade and economic interactions across his domain.

Social Cohesion: Economic stability fostered by the reforms reduced disparities among social classes, ensuring broader acceptance of Shaybani Khan's rule. This enhanced trust between the ruler and his subjects.

The article contributes new perspectives to the study of Shaybani Khan's reforms by: Holistic Analysis: This article provides a comprehensive examination of their implementation, socio-economic outcomes, and cultural implications.

Focus on Social Outcomes: This study highlights how monetary policies influenced social harmony, governance, and cultural development. By presenting these findings, the article underscores the importance of monetary reforms as tools for state-building and the lasting legacy of Shaybani Khan's leadership in Central Asia.

THE MAIN RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

The late 15th century saw Central Asia as a patchwork of warring states, each minting its currency with little regard for consistency. This disunity was a nightmare for merchants. Imagine traveling the Silk Road, only to find that your coins weren't accepted in the next town. Trade dwindled, and with it, economic prosperity. Shaybani Khan inherited this fragmented economy. His rise to power wasn't just about uniting territories; it was about uniting systems. By stabilizing the currency, he aimed to revive the Silk Road's role as a global trade artery. His

reforms addressed three critical issues: counterfeiting, inflation, and regional disparities in coinage. **Role of Tenge Currency:** The Shaybanid Khanate's economic life heavily relied on the tenge currency, which was minted from silver. These coins served as a key tool for economic regulation and the assertion of political power[1. - P. 431-433]. **Minting Practices: Silver Coin in Merv (1504):** A notable silver coin minted in the name of Shaybani Khan dated in 1504 in the city of Merv.

Herat Coinage (1508-1509): After the conquest of Herat in 1508, Shaybani Khan adjusted the weight of silver coins (tenge), which influenced monetary regulations across the Maweraunnehir region [2. - P. 303].

Economic Reforms: Silver-to-Gold Ratio Adjustment: Shaybani Khan altered the ratio between silver and gold coins to stabilize the currency. For example: Timurid silver coins (1 miskal or 4.8 grams) were redefined under Shaybani Khan to weigh 5.1–5.2 grams. New tenge coins minted in 1507 were recognized as dinars and weighed approximately 5.2 grams.

Shaybani Khan's reforms were methodical and comprehensive, addressing every aspect of monetary policy.

A. Standardization of Coinage: One of the first steps was to create a uniform currency system. Previously, coins varied in weight, metal content, and design. Shaybani Khan introduced standardized coins minted with high precision, ensuring their value was universally recognized[3. - P. 45]. Historical records show that his coins often featured Arabic inscriptions praising Allah and declaring his rulership, blending religious legitimacy with economic trust [4. - P. 134].

B. Centralized Minting System: Shaybani Khan established mints in key cities like Samarkand and Bukhara. These cities were not chosen arbitrarily - they were hubs of commerce and culture, making them ideal for disseminating the new currency. Centralizing production reduced counterfeiting and ensured quality control [5. - P. 67].

C. Monetary Regulation: A stable currency requires active management. Shaybani Khan introduced policies to regulate the amount of currency in circulation, avoiding inflationary pressures. His administration kept a close watch on the supply of metals, ensuring the coins retained their intrinsic value [6. - P. 89].

The Socio-Economic Impact of the Reforms: **A. Trade Revival:** With a standardized currency, merchants could once again trust the value of their earnings. This trust revitalized trade along the Silk Road. Goods like silk, spices, and ceramics flowed through Central Asia, creating a bustling economy [7. - P. 213-244]. Consider a merchant from Kashgar trading silk in Samarkand. Thanks to Shaybani Khan's reforms, he no longer had to lose value converting currencies multiple times. This simplicity made trade faster and more profitable. **B. Social**

Stability: Economic reforms aren't just about numbers—they're about people. Shaybani Khan's policies reduced financial insecurity for common citizens. Farmers could sell their produce for reliable currency, while craftsmen could trade their goods with confidence. This economic stability fostered social harmony and reduced unrest [8. - P. 98].

C. Cultural Flourishing: A prosperous economy often leads to cultural achievements, and Shaybani Khan's era was no exception. The wealth generated from trade funded architectural projects, educational institutions, and artistic endeavors. The madrassas and mosques of Bukhara and Samarkand stand as testaments to this golden age [9. - P. 457].

Challenges and Criticisms: No reform is without its critics. Shaybani Khan's reliance on silver and gold made the currency vulnerable to global fluctuations in metal supplies. Additionally, some regions resisted the imposition of standardized currency, viewing it as an encroachment on local autonomy [10. - P. 123]. However, the overall success of his reforms overshadowed these challenges. By uniting Central Asia under a single economic system, Shaybani Khan created a legacy that outlived his reign.

CONCLUSION

Shaybani Khan's monetary reforms were a cornerstone of his governance, demonstrating his foresight as a leader. By stabilizing the currency, he not only revived the Silk Road but also ensured the socio-economic well-being of his subjects. His policies remind us that economic stability is the bedrock of a prosperous society. Reflecting on Shaybani Khan's legacy, it's clear that true leadership involves looking beyond immediate gains. His reforms were not just about coins—they were about creating a unified and thriving Central Asia. Isn't that the mark of a visionary ruler?

LIST OF SOURCES AND REFERENCES

1. Е. А. Давидович. Денежная политика. Москва: Наука, 1983.
2. İsmail Safa Üstün. The Shaybani Khanate (1500-1599). – Istanbul, 2015.
3. В. В. Бартольд. История экономического развития Средней Азии. Москва: Наука, 1928.
4. Bosworth, C. E. The Islamic Dynasties: A Chronological and Genealogical Handbook. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1996.
5. Burton, A. The Coins of Central Asia in the 16th Century. London: Royal Numismatic Society, 1974.
6. Gibb, H. A. R. The Rise of the Shaybanid Dynasty in Central Asia. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1939.

7. Lane, G. Daily Life in the Timurid Empire. London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2006.
 8. Р. Г. Мукминова, Экономическая история Средней Азии. Ташкент: Наука, 1973.
 9. Nehru, J. Glimpses of World History. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1982.
 10. Sinor, D. Inner Asia: History, Civilization, and Economic Systems. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1990.
-

Sirojov B. N.

«O‘zbekiston tarixi» kafedrası tayanch doktoranti
O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti
sirojovbahodir@gmail.com

SHAYBONIYXON PUL ISLOHOTLARINING MOHIYATI VA ULARNING IJTIMOY-IQTISODIY HAYOTGA TA’SIRI

ANNOTATSIYA

Shayboniyxonning pul islohotlari Markaziy Osiyo ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy manzarasini siyosiy va iqtisodiy beqarorlik davrida tubdan o‘zgartirdi. Ushbu maqolada bu islohotlarning ahamiyati, ularning amalga oshirilishi va savdo, ijtimoiy birdamlik hamda madaniy taraqqiyotda uzoq muddatli ta’siri o‘rganiladi. Tarixiy manbalar va zamonaviy tadqiqotlar asosida olib borilgan tahlil, davlat qurilishi va iqtisodiy barqarorlikda pul siyosatining o‘rnini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Shayboniyxon, pul islohotlari, Markaziy Osiyo, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ta’sir, savdo, tanga, Shayboniylar, iqtisodiy barqarorlik, Ipak Yo‘li, moliyaviy siyosat.

Сирожов Б. Н.

Базовый докторант кафедры «Истории Узбекистана»
Национальный университет Узбекистана
sirojobbahodir@gmail.com

СУТЬ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ РЕФОРМ ШЕЙБАНИХАНА И ИХ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКУЮ ЖИЗНЬ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Денежные реформы Шейбани-хана преобразовали социально-экономический ландшафт Центральной Азии в период политической и экономической нестабильности. В данной статье рассматривается значимость этих реформ, их реализация и долгосрочные последствия для торговли, социальной сплоченности и культурного развития. Анализ исторических источников и современных исследований позволяет глубже понять роль денежной политики в процессе государственного строительства и укрепления экономической устойчивости.

Ключевые слова: Шайбани-хан, монетные реформы, Центральная Азия, социально-экономическое влияние, торговля, монеты, Шайбаниды, экономическая стабильность, Шелковый путь, фискальная политика.