

THE HISTORY OF SELJUK STATE IN ENGLISH HISTORIOGRAPHY

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Summary. The Seljuks, who established an independent state in Khorasan after the Dandanakan war, became one of the largest empires of the Middle Ages as a result of successful wars. In 1071, they caused important changes in the political map of the world with their historic victory over the Byzantine emperor Roman Diogenes. Studying the history of the Seljuk state, which played an important role in the political, economic and cultural life of the world, has always been the focus of Turkish-Islamic historians as well as European historians. Since the middle of the 19th century, many works have been written on this topic in European historiography. The present article is devoted to the study of the Seljuk state in British historiography, which is one of the most developed states in Europe. British orientalists Ann Lambton, Charles Spencer Pecoock, Scott Redford, Carol Hillenbrand, Robert Hillenbrand and others have conducted research on various problems of the Seljuk state. In the article, research works related to the topic in English historiography were collected and the level and directions of studying the topic were determined.

Key words: Seljuk state, historiography, research, England, culture

Introduction

The Seljuk state, which became a great empire shortly after the victory over the Ghaznavids in 1038, played an important role in Turkish-Islamic history, as well as in world history. The Seljuks whose lider was Tugrul beg Ibn Mikail gathered and united all turks and muslim world under one flag of islam. It was the age when Muslims ruled in the whole world. They are most famous for their invasions and battles against the Byzantine Empire and later their role in the First Crusade

In this regard, the history of the Seljuk state has always been the focus of researchers. Both Turkish-Muslim and Christian historians have devoted numerous scientific research works to various problems of the Seljuk state. The first studies on the history of the Great Seljuk state in European historiography were conducted in the middle of the 19th century. Starting from this period, many well-known European orientalists have studied the history of the Seljuk state in various directions, and these studies are still being continued. England is one of the Western European countries that has conducted extensive scientific research on the history of the Seljuks. Starting from the second half of the 19th century, British historians Ann Lambton, Charles Spencer Pecoock, Scott Redford, Carol Hillenbrand and others conducted research on the political, economic and cultural life of the Seljuk state and published numerous research works on this topic.

English historiography of the seljuk State

One of the first researchers of the Seljuk state in British historiography is the orientalist Clifford Edmund Bosworth, a specialist in Arab and Iranian history. He is the author of substantial works on many aspects of Iranian and Islamic history. The researcher's "The Political and dynastic history of the Iranian world", "The new Islamic dynasties. A chronological and genealogical manual", "The Ghaznavids, their empire in Afghanistan and Eastern Iran 994–1040", "The later Ghaznavids, splendor and decay: the dynasty in Afghanistan and northern India 1040–1186", etc. His works are devoted to the study of the Islamic world and the history of the Seljuks.

"The Political and dynastic history of the Iranian world" written in 1968 is a valuable work for the history of Iran and the Seljuk state. The chronological framework of the 200-page work covers the historical period from the 10th century to 1217. There is given detailed information about the political history of the Seljuk state, starting from the great Seljuk Sultan Togrul Bey to the Iraq Seljuk atabays in this work.

However the author's idea that the Seljuks were nomadic shepherds and they have come from races of low cultural development is unacceptable. Thus, the researcher writes in the introductory part of the work: For about a thousand years - indeed, until our century - Iran was generally ruled by non-Persian, usually Turkish, and sometimes Mongol or Kurdish dynasties. This rule at the highest level had less effect on the national psychology and literary consciousness of Iran than might have been expected, for all the foreign ruling dynasties came from races with a low level of cultural development, and thus they lacked the necessary administrative experience to rule a state" [2, p.1].

The researcher's opinion that the Seljuks lag behind the Persians in the field of administrative management is somewhat true. This is confirmed once again by the presence of Persians in administrative positions in the Seljuks.

However, in other areas of cultural development, the Seljuks were not far behind the Persians. Carpet weaving, tile making, calligraphy, ceramic production, production of ornaments, miniature art and etc. are widespread in Seljuks and have reached a high level of development. This was the result of historical experience from centuries.

Clifford Edmund Bosworth also translated into English historical sources written about the history of the Seljuk state. One of the works he translated into English about the history of the Seljuk state is Sadraddin Ali al-Huseini's "Akhbar ad-Dawlat as-Seljuqiya" ("News about the Seljuk State"), which was probably written in the first quarter of the 13th century. The text is a chronicle of the Seljuk dynasty, which emerged in the lands of Iran, ruling the Middle East countries as far as Turkey, Syria, Iran and eastern Afghanistan in the 11th and 12th centuries. The work is one of the key primary documents on the history of Western Persia and Iraq in the 11th and 12th centuries [3].

Harold Bowen is one of the first orientalists who conducted research on the history of the Seljuk state in English historiography. The researcher's article entitled "Notes on Some Early Seljuqid Viziers" written 1957 is about the ministerial bureaucratic organizations that entered the Islamic world during the Abbasid caliphate. He states that the Seljuks, who established an independent empire after successful struggles against the Ghaznavids until 1040, also accepted the position of vizier and kept it in their organizational structure. In the article during the reign of Togrul Bey ibn Mikayil, the first ruler of the Seljuks (1040-1063), are investigated the position of minister in the state organization and the persons elected to the rank of minister. Referring to historical sources, the author writes that during the reign of the first ruler of the Seljuks, six statesmen were appointed to this position: Abu al-Qasm Salar Bukkan, Abul-Fath ibn Razi, Ali ibn Abdullah Juwayni, Nizam al-Mulk Abu Ahmad Muhammad) Dehistani, Reisu'r-Ruesa Abu Abdullah al-Husayn (Hasan) ibn Ali ibn Mikayil, Amid al-Mulk Kunduri and gives detailed information about their identity separately [1, p.141].

One of the main researchers of the Seljuk state in English historiography is Ann Lambton. A.K.S. Lambton or "Nancy" Lambton was an English historian and expert on medieval and early modern history, the Persian language, Islamic political theory, and Persian social organization. The orientalist scholar wrote numerous works on the political, social, economic and administrative history of Iran's geography in a wide historical chronology, starting from the Islamic conquests to the middle of the 20th century, and mostly touched on the issues of Iran's social, economic, administrative, religious, sectarian and cultural origins.

Graduating the school of Oriental Studies in London. In 1935, A.K.S. Lambton began researches in Iran in 1936-1937. His first researches covers the period of Seljuks of Iran. In 1939, under the leadership of Ross, the School of Eastern Studies on the topic of Seljuk, he completed his dissertation entitled "Contribution to the Study of Seljuks Institutes". This work is summarized in the article "The Internal Structure of The Seluk Empire" written by the author in 1968. As the author mentions in the introductory part of the research paper, this topic has not been investigated before. he tried to give a description of different Seljuk groups for the first time by examining numerous sources related to the history of the Seljuks [6, p.4].

The chronological framework of this work covers the period from the appearance of the Seljuks on the historical scene to the end of the reign of the Great Seljuk Sultan Sanjar. After giving brief information about the territory of the Great Seljuk Empire in the introduction, the author described various Seljuk enterprises, organizations and their development conditions.

In addition, the researcher's works - "Aspects of Saljuq-Ghuzz Settlement in Persia", "The Administration of Sanjar's Empire as illustrated in the "Atabat al-Kataba", "*State and Government in Medieval Islam*" are very valuable from the point of view of the study of Turkic-Islamic history and culture.

One of the researchers of the history of the Seljuk state in English historiography is Tamara Tolbat Rice. Russian-born British historian Tamara Talbot Rice's research works "Ancient Arts of Central Asia, The Seljuks in Asia Minor, "The Roman Empire and its neighbors" occupy an important place in the study of the political and cultural history of the Seljuk state. The history of the Anatolian Seljuk state, which has a very important place in the history of Turkey, is discussed.

In her work called "The Seljuks of Asia Minor" the researcher gave ample space to the study of the history of art compared to the political history of the Seljuk state. This work, which consists of 280 pages, 80 photographs, 56 hand drawings and 2 maps, is one of the most important works in terms of the study of the history of crafts of the Seljuk state. Despite the fact that it was written many years ago, the work is among the works that best describe the level of cultural development of the Seljuks. It is known that the Seljuk Turks, like other empires in history, did not turn the territories they occupied into ruins, did not destroy cultural monuments, treated Muslim and non-Muslim subjects with respect, paid special attention to the development of science, culture, and various arts [10].

In this work, in which the daily life of the Seljuks is widely described, the researcher tries to explain the level of development of the Seljuk culture by giving detailed information about the development of Seljuk scientific activity, language and literature, religious ceremonies, burial customs, shipping, architectural art and other art fields.

Andrew Charles Spencer Pekoek, an English historian and writer, professor of St. Andrews University, has made a great contribution to the study of the Seljuk state in English historiography. Pekoek, who holds a PhD in history from the University of Cambridge, specializes in the history of the Seljuk and Ottoman Empires. He wrote numerous scientific and research works on the history of the Turks. Two monographs on the history of the Turks have been published by the researcher who knows Arabic and Persian languages. His first monograph called "Mediaeval Islamic historiography and political legitimacy" published in 2007, and another monograph called "Early Seljuk history" in 2010.

Pekoek's research mainly covers the Middle East (Anatolia, Iraq, Iran and Central Asia) from the 10th to the 15th centuries. In addition, he also conducted research on the previous and subsequent history of the Muslim Turkic world.

In his work entitled "The Great Seljuk empire", published in 2015, the researcher used medieval historical sources to study the emergence and development of the Seljuk state in the XI-XII centuries, the demographic structure of the great Seljuk empire, the succession system, Seljuk religious views, army building, courts and Seljuk inheritance etc. The work is extremely important in the study of the political, economic and cultural life of the Seljuks [7].

In addition, the following works of the researcher "The Frontiers of the Ottoman World", "The Seljuks of Anatolia: Court and Society in the Medieval Middle East", "Early Seljuq History: A New Interpretation", "Islam and Christianity in Medieval Anatolia", "Court

and Cosmos: The Great Age of the Seljuks" is dedicated to the study of Turkish-Islamic history.

Professor Scott Redford's contributions to the research of the Seljuk period in British historiography are also great. A specialist in Islamic art and archeology, Scott Redford is the author of numerous scholarly works devoted to the study of the Seljuk state and Turkish Islamic culture. The main research activities of the orientalist scholar include Seljuk epigraphy, Seljuk gardens, crusades and medieval Mediterranean archeology, medieval Anatolian archeology and material culture, especially the study of ceramic materials.

"The Seljuk Conquest on the Citadel Walls of Antalya", "Landscape and the State in Medieval Anatolia: Seljuk Gardens and Pavilions of Alanya", "The Archeology of the Frontier in the Medieval Near East", "City Building in Seljuk Rum", "The Seljuqs: Politics, Society, and Culture", "Trade and Economy in Antioch and Cilicia in the 12th-13th Centuries", "Trade and Markets in Byzantium. The Inscription of the Kırkgöz Khan and the Problem of Textual Transmission in Seljuk Anatolia", etc. His numerous works are important sources in the study of the socio-economic, political and cultural history of the Seljuk state.

The researcher's work "Landscape and the State in Medieval Anatolia: Seljuk Gardens and Pavilions of Alanya, Turkey" written on the history of the Seljuk state consists of 4 chapters. The first chapter of the work is extremely important in the study of the political, economic and cultural life of the Seljuks called "Medieval geopolitics and the Mediterranean landscape of Anatolia and its environs". In this chapter the history and archeology of Anatolia before the Seljuks has been investigated. The Seljuks period of Anatolia is mainly investigated in the second chapter entitled "The Rum Seljuks and Anatolia". This chapter is divided into sub-chapters called Amirs, Castles, Garden cities, Gubadiyye, Gubadabad, Hunting and game birds, State gardens. In the 3rd chapter of the work, the topology of the Seljuk gardens of Rum is given. The physical geography and archeology of the Alanya region was investigated in the last fourth chapter called "The Physical geography and environmental archeology of the Alanya region". The work also contains a catalog of protected sights in Alanya and its surroundings [9].

One of his research works on Seljuk culture is called "Reading Inscriptions on Seljuk Caravanserais". In this article, the inscriptions discovered on the foundations of the caravanserai built at the end of the 12th century and in the 13th century in the territories of the Anatolian Seljuk sultanate were studied. The author writes that the first Anatolian Seljuk caravanserai was the Tepesi Delik or Öresun Han caravanserai in the east of Aksaray, referring to the actual materials obtained from his research. The researcher who read the inscription on it says that it was built in 1188 by Sultanshah, one of the sons of Anatolian Seljuk Sultan II Kilinc Arslan. He writes that the inscriptions are made of marble in caravansaras as well as in other Seljuk buildings [8, p.231].

In the study of the history of the Seljuk state in English historiography, the studies of Carol Hillenbrand, professor of Islamic History at the University of Edinburgh, are also noteworthy. His works "Turkish Myth and Muslim Symbol: The Battle of Manzikert", "Islam and the Crusades", "The Sultan's Turret: Studies in Persian and Turkish Culture", "Syria in Crusader Times: Conflict and Co-Existence", etc. are dedicated to the study of the history of the Seljuk state and Turkish Islamic culture.

In his work entitled "The Crusades: Islamic Perspectives", covering a historical period of approximately 200 years, based on Islamic sources the researcher investigated the struggle between the East and the West or Muslims and Christians. Based on numerous medieval Muslim sources, as well as numerous literature on medieval European and Muslim culture, Hillenbrand examines the internal situation of the Seljuk state during the Crusades, the resistance of the Seljuks to the Crusaders, the consequences of the Crusades for the Muslim Turkic world and the Crusaders, the influence of eastern and western cultures on each other, and etc [4].

Hillenbrand's work entitled "Turkish Myth and Muslim Symbol: The Battle of Manzikert", dedicated to the most brilliant historical victory of the Muslim Turkic world, the Battle of Malazgird, is particularly noteworthy in the study of the history of the Seljuk state.

The activity of the English art historian Robert Hillenbrand is also noteworthy in the study of the history and culture of the Seljuk state. Professor R. Hillenbrand's works, who specialized in Iranian culture and history - "Islamic art and architecture", "Seljuk dome chambers in north-west Iran", "Reflections on O. Aslanapa's turkish art and architecture", "The Seljuq monuments of Turkmenistan", "A pair of tomb towers in Van" and many other are dedicated to the history and culture of the Seljuks. His work "Islamic art and architecture", written in the area of Turko-Islamic culture, is an invaluable source for studying the history of Islamic culture. In the scientific work, Islamic culture and history are presented in chronological order, starting with the reign of the Umayyads, including the Abbasids, Fatimids, Seljuks, Syria, Iraq, Anatolia, Mamluks, Western Muslims, Elkanids, Timurids, Safavids and Ottomans. The work contains an Islamic map from Anatolia to Central Asia and more than 250 drawings.

In the 4th part of the work, the culture of the Great Seljuk state was investigated. Here, the author has examined the pearls of Seljuk architecture, tombs, mosques, caravansaries, the level of development of Seljuk pottery, metalworking and other art fields, the innovations brought by the Seljuks to Islamic culture. The researcher, who wrote that the center of gravity of the Islamic world shifted from the Arab lands to Iran and Anatolia during the Seljuk era, states that cities such as Merv, Nishapur, Ray and Isfahan became the centers of Islamic power and culture. Showing a different view of the role of the Seljuks in Islamic culture from many European historians, he writes in the work "Even if we do not have information about the art of previous centuries to prove that the Seljuks were the discoverers of a particular

technique or feature, we cannot deny the innovative power seen in all fields of art in this period"[5, p.113]. The researcher states that the Seljuks played the role of a catalyst in the development of Islamic culture and further developed this culture with the innovations they brought.

Conclusion

The Great Seljuk state, one of the 4 great empires created by the Turks throughout history, played an important role in the political, economic and cultural life of the peoples covering a wide area from Turkestan to the Mediterranean Sea, from Transcaucasia to the Persian Gulf. Although many European historians call them nomads and barbarians, the military strength of the Seljuks, their war tactics, their activities in world political history, the high culture they created, the care they showed for the development of science attracted the attention of many geographers, travelers, and religious figures at that time, wrote books and gave rich information about them in their works.

During the development of oriental studies in the 19th century, the study of the history of the Seljuk state, which changed the political map of the world in the Middle Ages and played an important role in the development of Turkish-Islamic culture, was brought to the fore. Historians in many countries of Europe began to study the history of the Great Seljuk state and its branches, the Seljuk states of Anatolia, Iraq and Khorasan, Kerman, Syria and Palestine. One of these European countries is England.

Based on the research, we can say that the study of the Seljuk state in the historiography of England, which is one of the developed states of Europe, began in the middle of the 19th century. During a historical period of approximately 200 years, English orientalists, Byzantine scholars and Islamic scholars wrote many scientific research on the socio-economic, political and cultural life of the Seljuk state. The scientific importance of those works is that most of them were written on the basis of medieval historical sources and archaeological sources.

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SƏLCUQ DÖVLƏTİNİN TARİXİ İNGİLTƏRƏ TARİXŞÜNASLIĞINDA

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Dandanakan müharibəsindən sonra Xorasanda müstəqil dövlət quran Səlcuqlar qısa bir zamanda apardığı uğurlu müharibələr nəticəsində orta əsrlərin ən böyük imperiyalarından birinə çevrildilər. 1071-ci ildə Bizans imperatoru Roman Diogen üzərində qazandıqları tarixi qələbə ilə dünyanın siyasi xəritəsində mühüm dəyişikliklərə səbəb oldular. Dünyanın siyasi, iqtisadi və mədəni həyatında mühüm rol oynayan Səlcuqlar dövlətinin tarixinin öyrənilməsi Avropa tarixçiləri ilə yanaşı türk-islam tarixçilərinin də daim diqqət mərkəzində olmuşdur. XIX əsrin ortalarından başlayaraq Avropa tarixşünaslığında bu mövzuda çoxlu əsərlər yazılmışdır. Hazırkı məqalə Avropanın ən inkişaf etmiş dövlətlərindən biri olan İngiltərə tarixşünaslığında Səlcuqlu dövlətinin tədqiqinə həsr edilmişdir. İngiltərə şərqşünasları Ann Lambton, Çarlz Spenser Pekok, Skott Redford, Kerol Hillenbrand və Robert Hillenbrand və başqaları Səlcuq dövlətinin müxtəlif problemləri ilə bağlı tədqiqatlar aparmışlar. Məqalədə ingilis tarixşünaslığında mövzu ilə bağlı tədqiqat işləri toplanmış və mövzunun öyrənilmə səviyyəsi və istiqamətləri müəyyən edilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: Səlcuq dövləti, tarixşünaslıq, araşdırma, İngiltərə, mədəniyyət

ИСТОРИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВА СЕЛЬДЖУКОВ В АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ

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Сельджуки, создавшие независимое государство в Хорасане после Данданаканской войны, в результате успешных войн стали одной из крупнейших империй Средневековья. В 1071 году они вызвали важные изменения на политической карте мира своей исторической победой над византийским императором Романом Диогеном. Изучение истории государства Сельджуков, сыгравшего важную роль в политической, экономической и культурной жизни мира, всегда было в центре внимания тюрко-исламских историков, а также европейских историков. С середины XIX века в европейской историографии на эту тему написано немало работ. Настоящая статья посвящена изучению государства Сельджуков в британской историографии, которое является одним из наиболее развитых государств Европы. Британские востоковеды Энн Ламбтон, Чарльз Спенсер Пекок, Скотт Редфорд, Кэрл

Хилленбранд, Роберт Хилленбранд и другие проводили исследования по различным проблемам государства Сельджуков. В статье собраны исследовательские работы по данной теме в английской историографии и определены уровень и направления изучения темы.

Ключевые слова: Государство Сельджуков, историография, исследования, Англия, культура

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