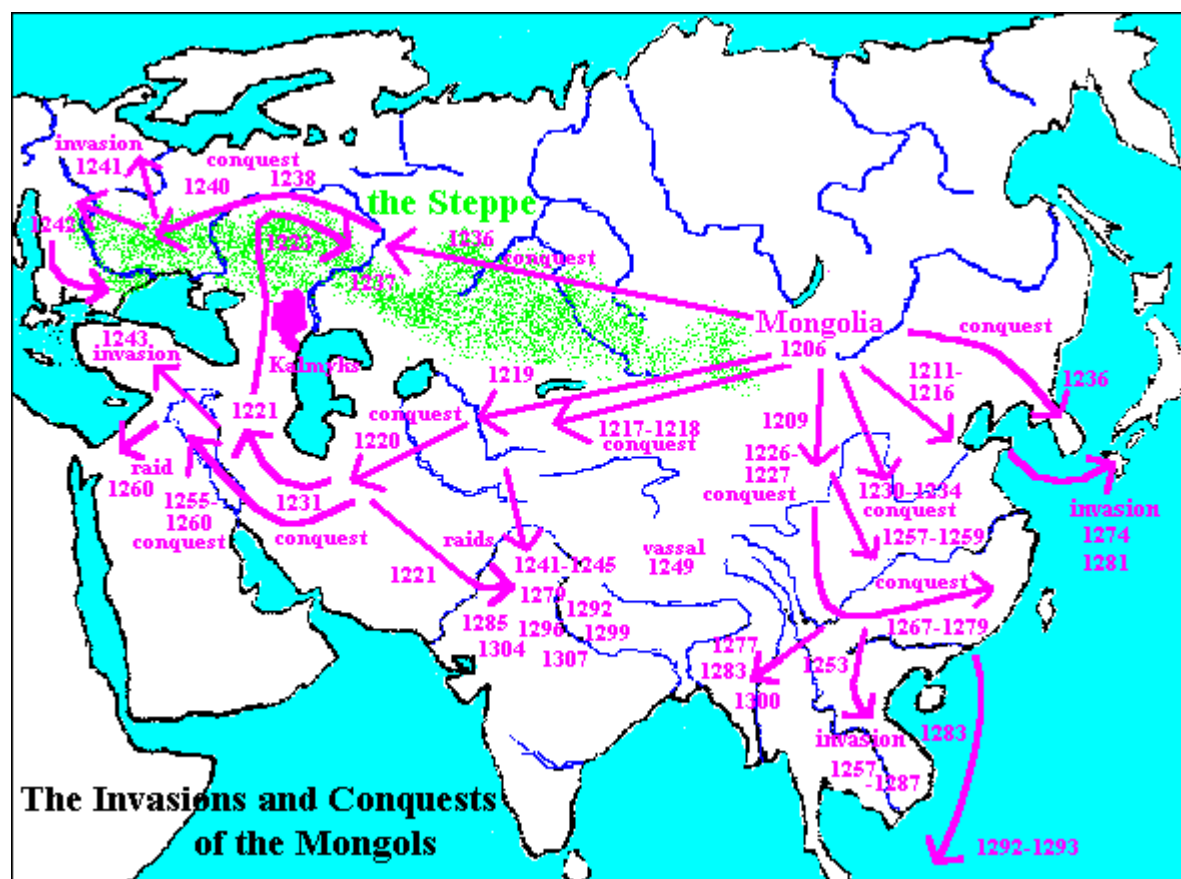


The Mongol Khâns

Mongolian culture in most respects reflected the influence of China. For instance, there are Mongolian terms for the Chinese 60 year calendar cycle. On the other hand, significant other influences came into play. The writing system eventually adopted for Mongolian was the alphabet brought by Nestorian Christian missionaries into Central Asia, which was used to write other Altaic languages related to Mongolian, like Uighur and Manchu. This script is deficient in letters for vowels, which always made it an ambiguous way to write these languages. Under Soviet influence, Mongolian now is mostly written in the Cyrillic alphabet. In religion, Mongolia also went its own way, adopting the Vajrayana Buddhism, or Lamaism, of Tibet. This may have contributed to the military decline of Mongolia, since a large part of the population committed to monasticism does not make for anything like the nation of fierce warriors that stormed across Asia in the 13th century. Thus, Manchu China conquered Mongolia for the first time in its history in 1696. It remained part of China until 1911, when the fall of the Manchus enabled the Mongols, like the Tibetans, to assert their independence. The Chinese, however, enforced their claim to Mongolia by an invasion in 1919. This was successful, but with Soviet help the Chinese were driven out in 1921. Mongolian independence, at least from China, was henceforth under the protection of the Soviet Union. But this also, naturally, made Mongolia subject to Russian experiments in Communism. Stalin's collectivization of agriculture was extended to Mongolia, with the forced settlement of nomads. Many of them, consequently, moved to Chinese Inner Mongolia to escape. Since 1990, Mongolia, like other post-Soviet states, has been struggling to develop a normal life and government free of police state measures and Russian domination.



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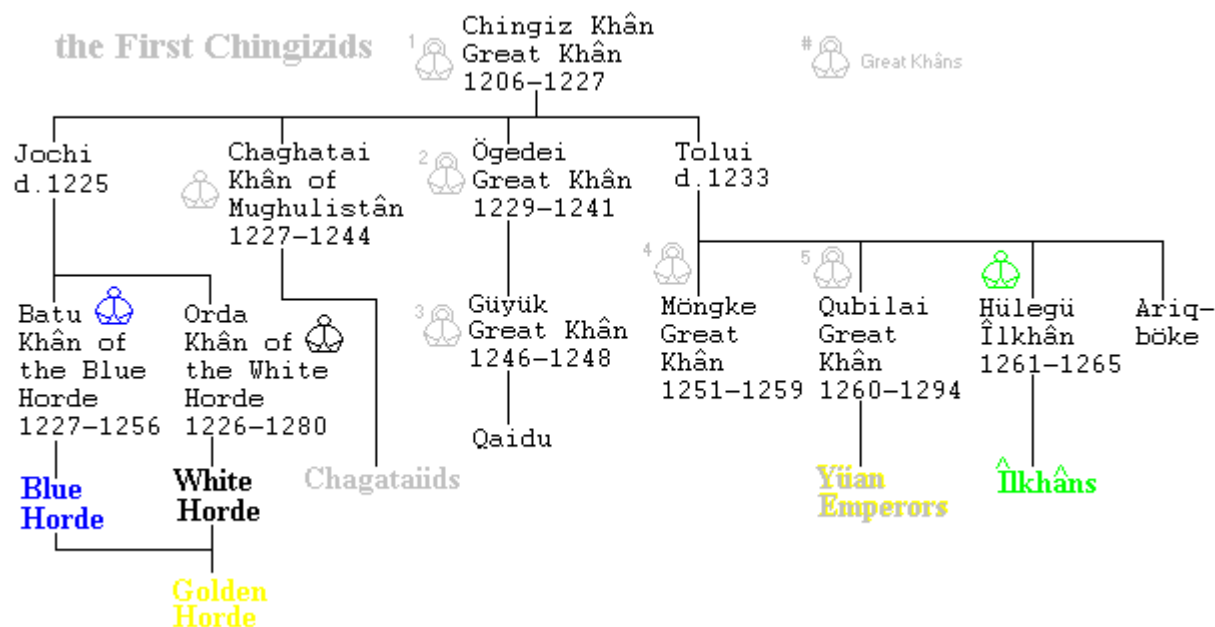
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Map shows the conquests of Chingiz Khân as divided at his death among his four sons. Jochi, the eldest son had, however, already died; so his sector was actually divided between his own sons, Batu (the Blue Horde), Orda (the White Horde), and Shiban, later united into the [Golden Horde](#), the most durable of the Mongol regimes. Tuli (Tolui), the youngest son, was given the homeland of Mongolia. And it was the sons of Tuli, after the conquest of Russia, who carried out the

greatest subsequent conquests, of the Middle East and China.



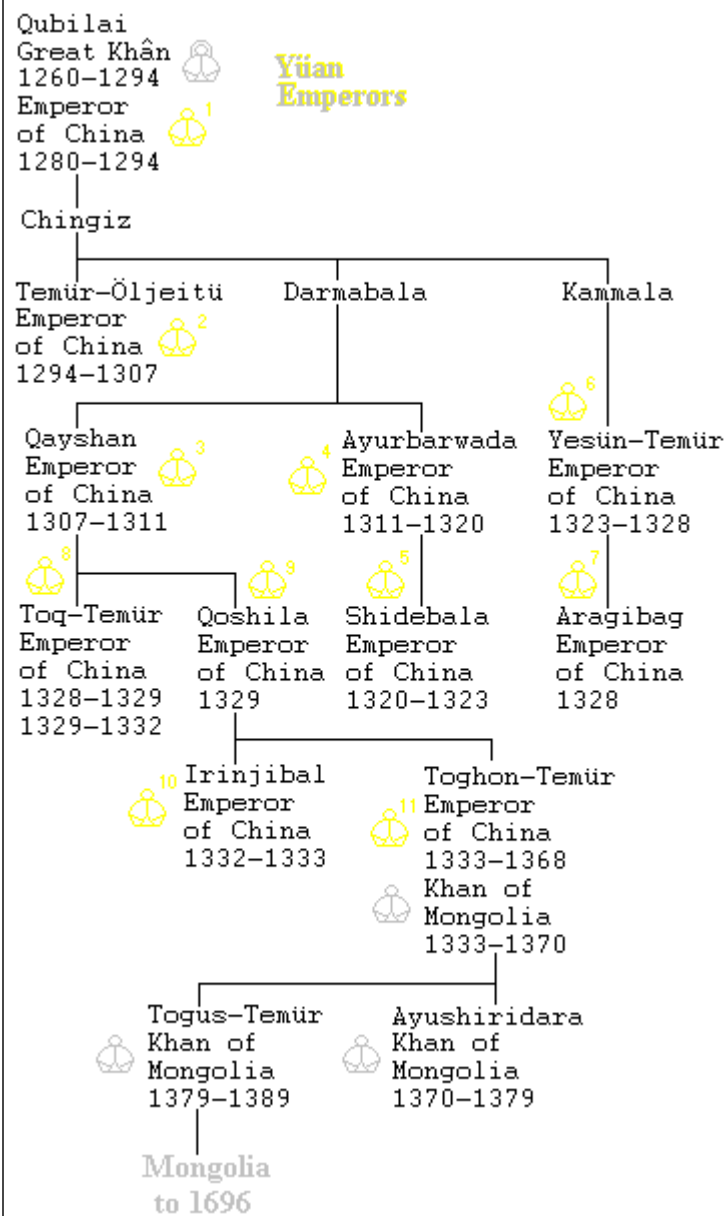
The Great Khâns, the <u>Yüan Dynasty</u>, 元, yuán of China, 1206-1368	
Temüjin Chingiz Khân/Qaghan Genghis Khan T'ai Tsu	1182- Great Khân, 1206-1227
<p><u>Chin</u> Empire attacked, 1211-1216;</p> <p><u>Qara-Khitai</u> overthrown, 1217-1218;</p> <p><u>Khawarizm Shâh</u> thrown out of Transoxania, 1219-1222;</p> <p><u>Hsi-Hsia</u> overthrown, 1226-1227</p>	
Ögedei Khân T'ai Tsung	1229-1241
<p>Khawarizm Shâh overthrown, 1231</p> <p>Chin overthrown, 1230-1234</p>	
Töregene Khâtûn ♀	regent, 1241-1246
Güyük Khân Ting Tsung	1246-1248
Oghul Ghaymish ♀	regent, 1248-1251
Möngke Khân Hsien Tsung	1251-1259

Genghis Khan (Chingiz or Chinngis, Khân or Khagan) believed that he had been given the dominion of the whole world. Although the Mongols, as far as we know, didn't have a tradition of believing such a thing, Genghis launched a campaign that came closer than any other such effort in history to realizing its goal. What Genghis accomplished himself was mostly to absorb kingdoms in Central Asia that most people would not have heard of anyway, but his sons and grandsons accomplished the conquests of China, Russia, Korea, Iran, and Iraq -- just to mention the most famous places. The abolition of the Islâmic Caliphate in Baghdad affected the whole subsequent history of Islâm. Devastating defeats were also inflicted on Poland, Hungary, and Turkey, but growing feuds between increasingly more estranged cousins began to divert energies from more distant permanent conquests. Sometimes, as in the invasions of Japan, extraordinary circumstances, in that case the "Divine Wind" (*kami kaze*) typhoons, foiled Mongol conquest. But the ultimate enemy of the Mongols was the Mongols themselves. Whereas the average length of a generation of European royalty from Charlemagne to Queen Elizabeth (about 40 generations) was nearly 30 years, the Mongol generations turned over in only about 20 years. The Chingizids tended to drink themselves to death; and once no longer centered on the steppe, they lost their military edge. Only the Golden Horde ("horde" from *orda*, "army") retained a steppe base and steppe culture, consequently lasting more than three centuries, rather than less than 90 years as with both the İlkhâns in the Middle East or the Yüan Dynasty in China.



Mongolia

Southern Sung invaded, 1257-1259	
Qubilai Khân Shih Tsu	1260-1294 1280
Southern Sung conquered, 1267-1279	
Temür Öljejtü Khân Ch'eng Tsung	1294-1307 1295
Qayshan Gülük Hai-Shan Wu Tsung	1307-1311 1308
Ayurparibhadra Ayurbarwada Jên Tsung	1311-1320 1312
Suddhipala Gege'en Shidebala Ying Tsung	1320-1323 1321
Yesün-Temür Tai-ting Ti	1323-1328 1324
Arigaba Aragibag T'ien-shun Ti	1328
Jijaghatu Toq-Temür Wen Tsung	1328-1329 1329-1332 1330
Qoshila Qutuqtu Ming Tsung	1329 1329
Rinchenpal Irinchibal Ning Tsung	1332-1333
Toghan-Temür Uqaghatu Qaghan Hui Tsung, Shun Ti	1333-1370 1333
Mongols expelled from China, 1368	
Northern Yüan, 北元, bèi yuán Dynasty, Mongolia after the Yüan, 1368-1628	



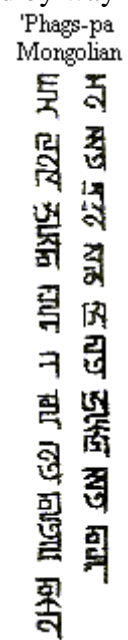
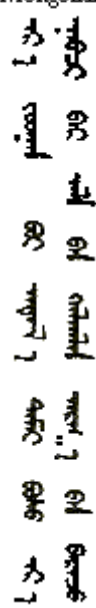
I had some problems with reconciling the Mongolian dates and names [*The Mongols*, David Morgan, Basil Blackwell, 1986, and *The New Islamic Dynasties*, Clifford Edmund Bosworth, Edinburgh University Press, 1996, which do not give Chinese names] with the Chinese list of Yüan emperors [*Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary*, Harvard University Press, 1972, p. 1175, which does not give the Mongolian names]. This is now cleared up by Ann Paludan's *Chronicle of the Chinese Emperors* [Thames & Hudson, London, 1998, pp. 148-157]. Two Emperors did not reign long enough to be acknowledged by Chinese historians. Also, Chinese sources list Ming Tsung *before* Wen Tsung (or Wen Ti, in Mathews') because the second reign of the latter is counted. After Togus-Temür, I have only found a list of rulers for Mongolia in [Bruce R. Gordon's Regnal Chronologies](#) -- though Gordon actually doesn't list Togus-Temür, but only "Biliktu," with slightly different dates. Now I discover that "Biliktu" refers to the brother and predecessor of Togus-Temür, Ayushiridara, whose name I had not seen at all previously but I now see attested in the *Nihon Kodaishi Daijiten*, or *Dictionary of Ancient Japanese History*, on CD-ROM [2006], which provides the genealogy, and at the [Chinaknowledge](#) website of Ulrich Theobald -- the word "Qaghan," proper

Ayushiridara Biliktü Qaghan Chao Tsung	1370-1379
Togus-Temür Usaqal Qaghan	1379-1389
Engke Soriktu	1389-1393
Elbek	1393-1400
Gun Timur	1400-1403
Oljei Timur	1403-1411
Delbeg	1411-1415
Eseku	1415-1425
Adai Qa'an	1425-1438
Esen Toghan Tayisi	1438-1440
Tayisung Qa'an	1440-1452
<u>Chinese Emperor</u> captured at T'u-mu, 1449	
Esen Tayisi	1452-1455
Molon Khan Togus	1452-1454
Maqa Kurkis	1454-1463?
Mandughuli	1463?-1467
Bayan Mongke	1467-1470
civil war, 1470-c.1485	
Dayan Khan	1479-1543
Altan Khan	1543-1583
Devastating raids into <u>China</u>, 1550; converted to Buddhism by the <u>Dalai Lama</u>, 1578	
rebellion, Mongolia breaks up	
Kudeng Darayisun	1547-1557
Tumen Jasaghtu	1557-1592
Sechen Khan	1592-1604
Ligdan Khan	1604-1634
Tumed	
Senge Dugureng	1583-1587

Mongolian for "Khân," is used in titles given by Theobald. Gordon's "Usaqal" then turns out to be Togus-Temür himself.

Altan Khan looks like the last vigorous and effective Mongolian ruler, striking blows against China that deeply discomfited the Ming government. Yet rebellions began early in Altan Khan's reign that he was never able to put down; and his direct successors ruled a state (Tumed) that simply shared in the breakup of the country. Mongolia would no longer be a threat to China, but Manchuria would soon conquer China (1644-1683) and Mongolia (1628-1732) as well. The most effective of the fragmented kingdoms seems to be that of Khalka. Since Mongol authority was asserted over Tibet in 1642, I assume that the Khans of Khalka were responsible. This gave the Manchus a pretext for claiming authority over Tibet after their conquest of Mongolia.

Mongolian As noted above, classical Mongolian was written in an alphabet ultimately derived from the Syriac alphabet brought by Nestorian missionaries, as transmitted by way of Uighur and adopted under Genghis Khân. This was actually a poor way to write Mongolian, since such alphabets do not represent vowels. As it happens, Qubilai Khân requested that the Tibetan 'Phags-pa, a nephew of the Mongol Regent of Tibet, develop an alphabetic writing system for Mongolian. The system he developed was made official and compulsory in 1269. Despite the inadequacies of the Uighur alphabet, the system of 'Phags-pa did not catch on. Official documents using it survive, but the older script survived and returned to dominance until the Cyrillic alphabet was adopted in Communist Mongolia. With other post-Soviet states turning to traditional alphabets or the Latin alphabet, it would be a nice touch for Mongolia to revive the 'Phags-pa system.



The situation in Mughulistân (Turkistan and Sinkiang, including the Tarim Basin, in Central Asia) seems confused. Other sources ascribe a reign to **Qaidu**, son of the Great Khân Güyük; and grandson of the Great Khân Ögedey, but he is not listed by Bosworth's *New Islamic Dynasties*. At the same time, Bosworth lists Qara Hülegü as the son of Mö'eüken, who is listed as an otherwise unknown, to me, son of Chingiz [p.248]. Similarly, other sources affirm that Jagatai-ids return to

The Chaghatayid or Jagataïid Khâns of Mughulistân	
Chaghatay/Jagatai	1227-1244
Qara Hülegü	1244-1246 1251-1252
Yesü Möngke	1246-1251
Orqina Khâtûn	1252-1260
Alughu	1260-1266
Mubârak Shâh	1266
Baraq Ghiyâth adDîn	c.1266-1271

Gartu	1587-?
Ombo Khan	?-1628
<u>Manchurian</u> conquest, 1628	
Khalka	
Layiqur	1580?-1637
Subadi Jasaghtu Khan	1637-1650
conquest of <u>Tibet</u>, 1642	
Norbu Bishireltu Khan	1650-1657
Wangshugh	1657-1662
?	1662-1670
Chenggun	1670-1686
Shar-a	1686-1688
Manchurian occupation, 1688-1691	
Tshedbanskyabs	1691-1732
Manchurian conquest, 1732	
Complete Manchurian Conquest, c.1696 (1628-1732)	

power by 1309, but Bosworth's list takes no note of this and simply continues with descendants of Chaghatay and Mö'eüken. This is perplexing. The answer appears to be that Qaidu detached his own domain, to contest the Great Khânate, in the Dzungaria (Junggar) Basin and through part of Mongolia to the north-east, ruling from 1260/64-1301/03. He was succeeded by his son, **Chapar**, who briefly ruled 1301/03-1306. Chapar was defeated by the proper Chaghatayid Khân, Du'a, eliminating the division within Mughulistân.

This event is of independent interest, since Du'a's name also appears as **Tuva**, a name that apparently *stuck* in a small mountainous area north-east of the Altai Mountains. The Republic of Tuva (capital Kyzyl) was independent for a short period after the fall of the Russian Empire, before being

Negübey	1271-1272
Buqa/Toqa Temür	1272-1282
Du'a, Duwa, Tuva	c.1282-1306
conquers domain of Qaidu, 1306	
Könchek	1306-1308
Taliqu	1308-1309
Kebek	1309, c.1320-1326
Esen Buqa	1309-1320
Eljigedey	1326
Du'a Temür	1326
Tarmashîrîn 'Alâ' adDîn	1326-1334
Buzan	1334
Changshi	1334-1338
Yesün Temür	c.1338-1342
Muh.ammad	c.1342-1343
Qazan	1343-1346
Danishmendji	1346-1358
Buyan Quli	1358
Shâh Temür	1359
Tughluq Temür	1359-1363

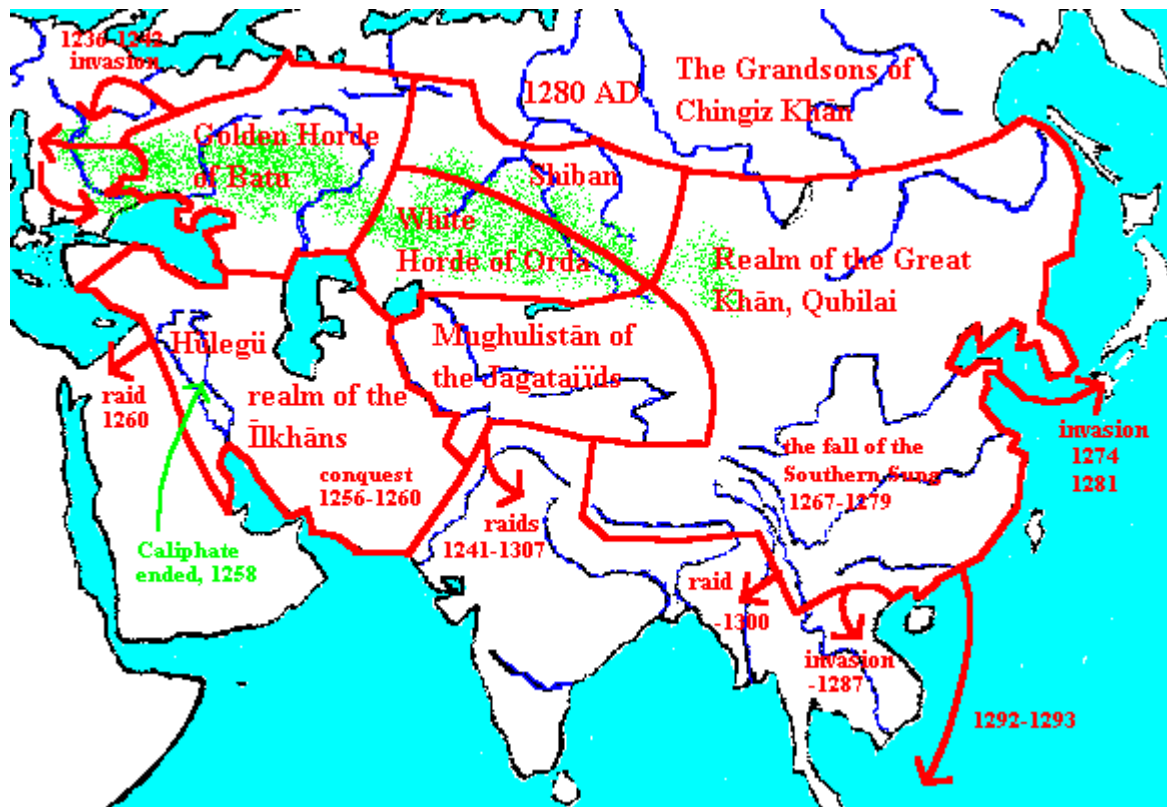
conquered by the Bolsheviks. The Republic even issued stamps that came to the attention of the great physicist, and youthful stamp collector, **Richard Feynman**. The Tuva Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, part of the Russian Republic in the Soviet Union, claimed to contain the geographical center of the Continent of Asia, with a monument to mark the spot. It was also closed to foreigners. Nevertheless, Feynman spent the last few years of his life trying to arrange a trip there. Unfortunately, he died very shortly before permission for his visit arrived (1988). As with some other derivatives of Mongol states, we discover that the modern Tuvan language (**Tuvinian**) is actually more closely related to Turkish than to Mongolian.

The end of the Chaghatayids is as obscure as these other issues. Mughulistân is displaced from Transoxania by the **Timurids**, **Uzbeks**, and **Kazakhs**. In Sinkiang (Xinjiang), domains of the Turkic Uighurs took over until **Manchu** conquest in 1754-59.

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The Khâns of the Golden Horde	
The Khâns of the Blue Horde	
Batu	1227-1256
Russia conquered, 1236-1239; Europe invaded, 1239-1242; Poles & Teutonic Knights defeated at Liegnitz, Hungarians crushed at the River Sajó, April 1241; Hungary occupied, 1241-1242	
Sartaq	1256-1257
Ulaghchi	1257
Berke	1257-1267
Möngke Temür	1267-1280
Töde Möngke	1280-1287
Töle Buqa	1287-1291
Toqta	1291-1313
Muh.ammad Özbek	1313-1341
Tînî Beg	1341-1342
Jânî Beg	1342-1357

Josef Stalin said that his best generals were "January and February."

Indeed, the great invasions of Russia by [Napoleon](#) and [Hitler](#) came to grief in great measure because of the harsh Russian winter. Napoleon lost much of his Grand Army in 1812 in a retreat from Moscow in the cold and the snow. Hitler was aware of Napoleon's failure, but he expected to conquer Russia before winter set in. However, Hitler got delayed by a campaign against Yugoslavia and then launched forces, not only towards Moscow, but against Leningrad and the Ukraine also. Thus, as the snow began to fall in 1941, the Germans had barely come within sight of Moscow. They weren't even prepared for winter. The men did not have winter clothing and the summer oil in the tanks actually froze.

In light of these events, it is chilling (as it were) to remember that the Mongols conquered Russia **during** the winter. The Mongols **liked** winter. Frozen rivers and marshes meant that they could ride right over barriers that in the spring or summer would have slowed them down.

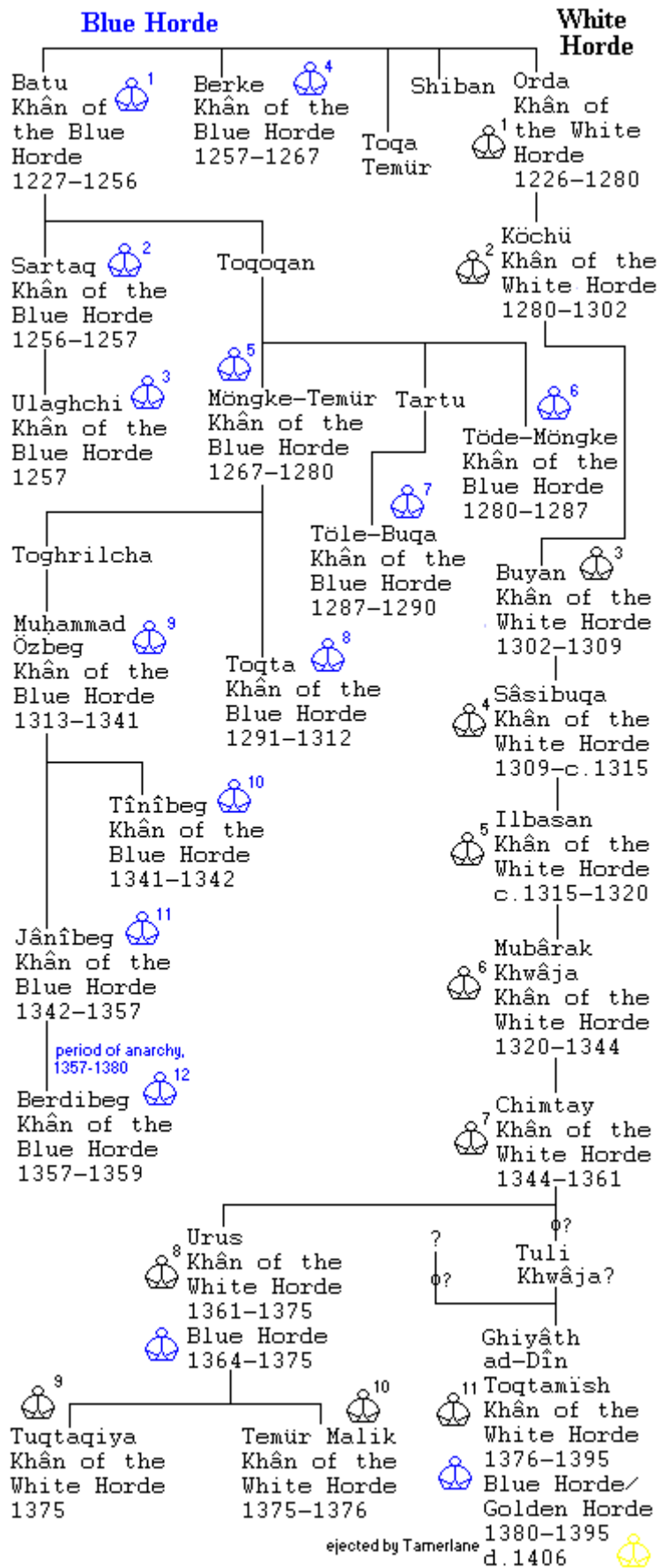
The Khâns of the White Horde	
Orda	1226-1280
Köchü	1280-1302
Buyan	1302-1309
Sâsibuqa ?	1309-1315
Ilbasan	c.1315-1320
Mubârak Khwâja	1320-1344
Chimtay	1344-1374
Urus	1374-1376
	Blue Horde, 1364-1375
Toqtaqiya	1376-1377
Temür Malik	1377
Toqtamish	1377-1395
	1378-1395
1378, union of White Horde & Blue Horde into the Golden Horde	

Berdi Beg	1357-1359
Period of anarchy, 1357-1380; union with <u>White Horde</u>, 1378	
The Khâns of the Golden Horde	
Toqtamïsh	1377-1395, d. 1406
1378/1380, union of White Horde & Blue Horde into the Golden Horde; sacks Novgorod & <u>Moscow</u>, 1382; expelled from Saray by <u>Tamerlane</u>, 1395	
Edigü	Vizir, 1395-1419
Temür Qutlugh	1395-1401
Shâdî Beg	1401-1407
Pûlâd Khân	1407-1410
Temür	1410-1412
Jalâl adDîn	1412
Karîm Berdi	1412-1414
Kebek	1414-1417
Yeremferden ?	1417-1419
Ulugh Muh.ammad	1419-1420, 1427-1433
	Khân of Kazan, 1437-1445
Dawlat Berdi	1420-1422
Baraq	1422-1427
	<u>Kazakhs</u> , 1422-1428
Sayyid Ah.mad I	c.1433-1435
Küchük Muh.ammad	c.1435-1465
Ah.mad	c.1465-1481

Their tough Central Asian ponies knew how to dig down through the snow to eat the frozen grass beneath. This all made for a terror unknown to the Russians before or since. What the Russians then called their Mongol conquerors was the "Tartars" -- invaders come from **Tartarus**, the deepest part of **Hell**. However, this was a deliberate modification of the Persian word *tâtâr*, which just meant a kind of Turk, though the Mongols, of course, were not Turks. But then, as the Mongols appeared out of nowhere from the Steppe, arriving from origins far beyond the knowledge of Russians or Persians, no one really knew who they were or where they were from. To Europeans, they seemed like the Scourge of God.

1480, <u>Ivan III</u> refuses tribute; independence of Russia	
Shaykh Ah.mad	1481-1498, 1499-1502
Murtad.â	1481-1499
Defeated and annexed by the Khâns of the <u>Crimea</u>, 1502	

Eventually, the Golden Horde weakened and broke up into the Khânates of Astrakhan, Kazan, and Crimea. Remnants of the Golden Horde passed in 1502 to the Crimea, which, as a vassal of the Ottoman Empire (as of 1475), held out the longest against Russian power. Thus, independent Hordes survived in Russia for three centuries, and the Crimea for more than two more. This original durability, far beyond the other Mongol Khânates, may be due to the fact that only the Golden Horde remained centered on the steppe. For so long as nomadic military tactics held an advantage, the Golden Horde benefited from it. The day of the nomad had to pass before the Russians gained the upper hand. Crimea survived thanks to the very non-nomadic power of the Ottomans. Russian expansion east would then not be through the steppe but in the **Taiga**, the dense forestland.



The map at right shows the situation in 1483. Moscow has just ceased paying tribute to the Golden Horde (1480). The successor Khanates to the Horde are already in



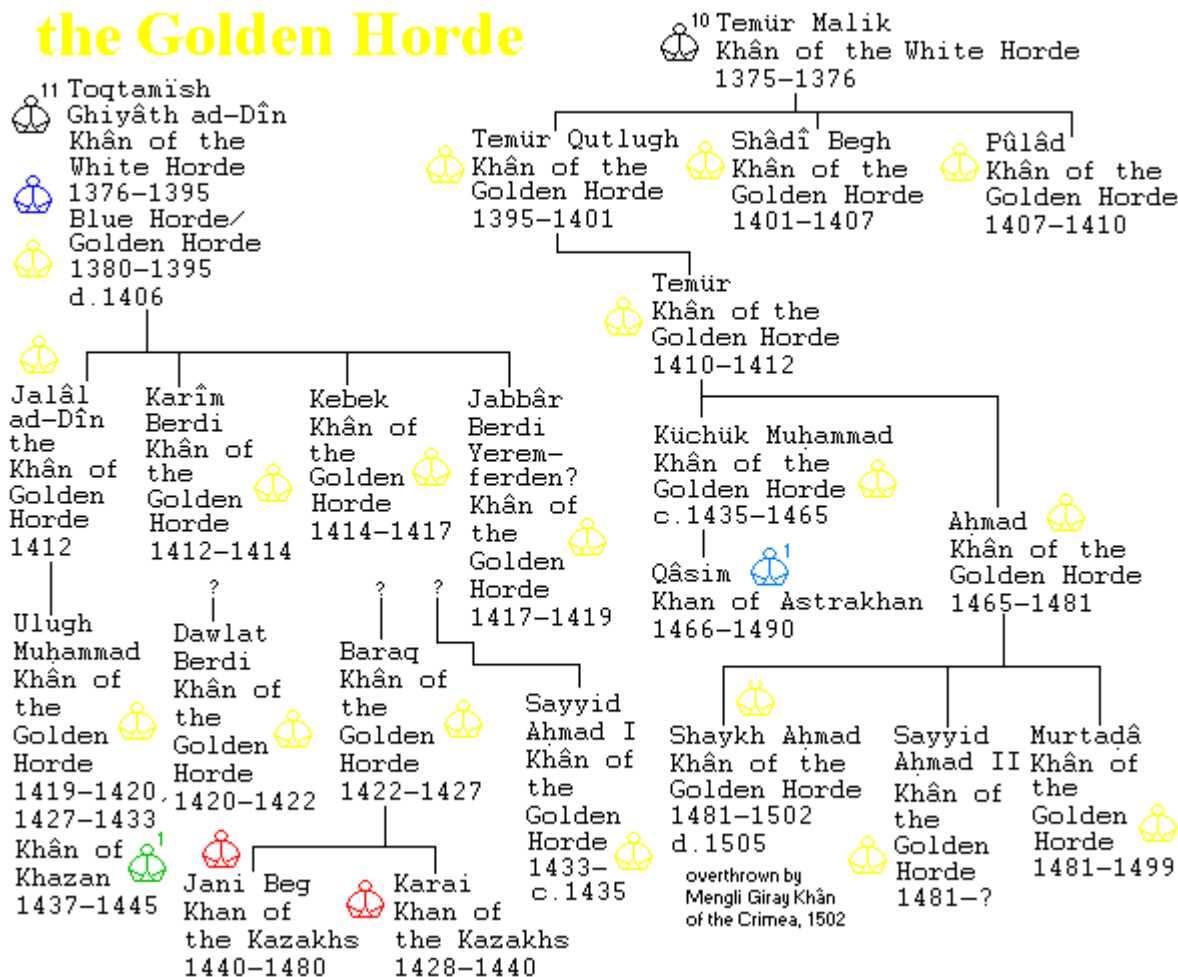
place. As noted, the Crimea is already a vassal of the Ottomans. Although it would be the Crimean Khâns who finally overthrew the Horde, Astrakhan would acquire the lion's share of the remaining lands of the Horde. [Timurids](#) and the [White Sheep \(Aq Qoyunlu\) Turks](#) dominate the Middle East and Central Asia.



Note that Shiban, as a son of Jochi, originally had his own division of the Horde (an *ulus*, "patrimony"), as seen in the map [above](#). When Toqtamish moved west to unify the Golden Horde, the Shibanids expanded south and grew into the Khânate of the Özbegs or Uzbeks, perhaps named after the Khân of the Blue Horde, Muh.ammad Özbek (1313-1341). Thus, on the map of 1483, the Uzbeks have become conspicuous. Their line is given [below](#), as their realm (and the [Kazakhs](#)) succeeded to most of Central Asia until the coming of the [Russians](#). There was also another son of Jochi, Toqa Temür, who had descendants from who some later Khâns may have descended. This may have included the founder of the Golden Horde proper, Toqtamish, whose parentage is uncertain.

For a long time I displayed nothing here on the descent of the White Horde or the Golden Horde. Now, however, this has been provided by a correspondent in the Netherlands, who organized information from a [French genealogy site](#), with some reference to [RootsWeb](#), where there is a discussion of the descent of Toqtamish. I have revised some of this information, especially for the Golden Horde proper, on the basis of *The New Islamic Dynasties*, by Clifford Edmund Bosworth [Edinburgh University Press, 1996, p.252-254]. The Blue Horde and White Horde are shown together above at right, ending with Toqtamish who unites them. Below are the Khâns of the Golden Horde. Some small differences of dates and names remain between the the genealogical diagrams and the tables of rulers above. I allow these to remain to indicate the certainties with the history -- one uncertainty is exactly when the Blue Horde was absorbed by Toqtamish, variously given as 1378 and 1380. It is noteworthy that, according to Bosworth, the founders of the Khânates of Kazan and Astrakhan were rival cousins in the two Golden Horde lines descended from the Khâns of the White Horde. The Golden Horde itself, however, was ended by the unrelated Giray Khâns of the Crimea.

the Golden Horde



The Khâns of the Crimea	
H.âjjî Giray I	1449-1456 1456-1466
H.aydar Giray	1456
Nûr Dawlat Giray	1466-1467, 1474-1475 1476-1478
Mengli Giray	1467-1474, 1475-1476 1478-1514
Vassals of the Ottoman Empire, 1475; conquest of Golden Horde, 1502	
Muh.ammad Giray I	1514-1523
Ghâzî Giray I	1523-1524
Sa'âdat Giray I	1524-1532
Islâm Giray I	1532
S.âh.îb Giray I	1532-1551

The breakup of the Golden Horde resulted in a number of successor states, most importantly the Khânates of Kazan, the Crimea, and Astrakhan. The remnant domain of the Golden Horde was itself annexed by the Crimea in 1502. Otherwise, all would be faced with, and ultimately fall to, the growing power of Russia. The fall of Kazan and Astrakhan motivated Ivan IV to proclaim himself "Tsar of all the Russias." The Crimea would endure longer, becoming indeed the last of any of the Mongol Khânates. Its durability, however, was only due to the protection of the Ottomans. Before Russia could take the Crimea, it would have to defeat the Turks. That would not come until the 18th Century. Catherine the Great, not Ivan

The Khâns of Kazan	
Ulugh Muh.ammad	1437-1445
Mah.mûd	1445-1462
Khalîl	1462-1467
Ibrâhîm	1467-1479
'Alî	1479-1484 1485-1487
Muh.ammad Amîn	1484-1485 1487-1495 1502-1518
Mamûq Siberian Khân	1495-1496
'Abd alLat.îf	1496-1502
Shâh 'Alî Khân of Qâsimov	1519-1521, 1551-1552
S.âh.îb Giray	1521-1524 1546

Dawlat Giray I	1551-1577
Muh.ammad Giray II	1577-1584
Islâm Giray II	1584-1588
Ghâzî Giray II	1588-1596, 1596-1608
Fath. Giray I	1596
Toqtamîsh Giray	1608
Salâmat Giray I	1608-1610
Muh.ammad Giray III	1610, 1623-1624, 1624-1627
Jânî Beg Giray	1610-1623, 1624 1627-1635
'Inâyat Giray	1635-1637
Bahâdur Giray I	1637-1641
Muh.ammad Giray IV	1641-1644, 1654-1666
Islâm Giray III	1644-1654
'Âdil Giray	1666-1671
Salîm Giray I	1671-1678, 1684-1691, 1692-1699, 1702-1704
Murâd Giray	1678-1683
H.âjjî Giray II	1683-1684
Sa'âdat Giray II	1691
S.afâ' Giray	1691-1692
Dawlat Giray II	1699-1702, 1708-1713
Ghâzî Giray III	1704-1707
Qaplan Giray I	1707-1708, 1713-1716, 1730-1736
Dawlat Giray III	1716-1717
Sa'âdat Giray III	1717-1724

the Terrible, would finish off the last of the Mongols.

These lists are derived entirely from *The New Islamic Dynasties*, by Clifford Edmund Bosworth [Edinburgh University Press, 1996, pp.252-260].

The connection of the Crimea to Turkey led to a significant moment in linguistic history. The **Imperial** Ambassador to Constantinople, Bubeçq (1560-1562), took down sixty words in an unusual language spoken by informants from the Crimea. The language turned out to be **Gothic**. Goths had been in the Crimea since the 3rd Century AD. It is fortunate that Bubeçq was curious about the language, because there is otherwise no surviving evidence of it, and there are no Crimean Goths left now.

There *are* surviving Crimean Tartars. Stalin became suspicious that they had collaborated with the Germans in World War II, so he deported all of them to Siberia. They are back now, but still rather out of place in the area. They are thus as much living fossils of history as the 16th century Gothic speakers.

The amount of harm that the Mongol conquest did to the Middle East cannot be calculated. It was bad enough for Islâm that the **Caliphate** in Baghdad was destroyed, but at least a form of the Caliphate was soon continued in **Cairo**. The physical damage and neglect to Iraq, however, may have ruined foundations of

S.afâ' Giray	1524-1531, 1533-1546, 1546
Jân 'Alî	1531-1533
Ötemîsh	1549-1551
Yâdigâr Muh.ammad	1552
1552, Russian conquest by Ivan IV	

The Khâns of Astrakhan	
Qâsim	1466-1490
'Abd alKarîm	1490-1504
Qasay	1504-1532
Aq Kôbek	1532-1534 1541-1544
'Abd alRah.mân	1534-1538
Shaykh H.aydar	1538-1541
Yaghmurchi	1544-1554
1554, Russian conquest by Ivan IV	
Darwîsh 'Alî	Russian vassal, 1554-1557

The II Khâns	
Hülegü/Hülâgü	1256-1265
Middle East invaded, conquered, 1255-1260; Abbasid Caliph killed, 1258; defeat by Mamlûks, 'Ain Jalut, 1260	
Abaqa	1265-1282
Ah.mad Tegüder	1282-1284

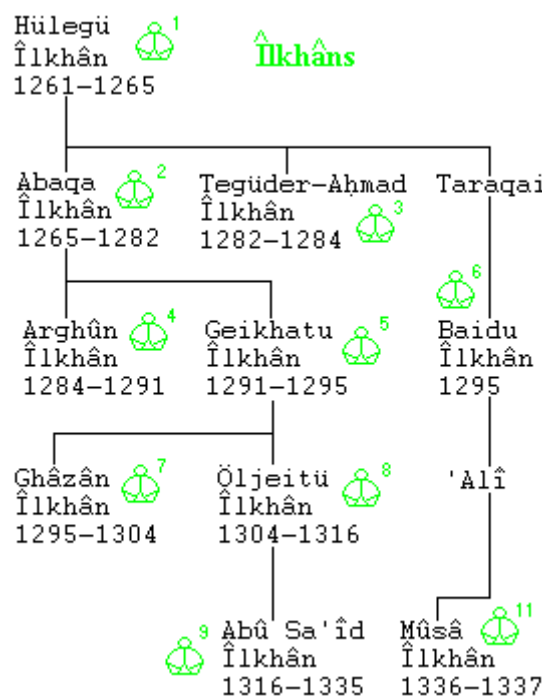
Mengli Giray II	1724-1730, 1737-1740
Fath. Giray II	1736-1737
Salâmat Giray II	1740-1743
Salîm Giray II	1743-1748
Arslan Giray	1748-1756, 1767
H.alîm Giray	1756-1758
Qîrîm Giray	1758-1764, 1768-1769
Salîm Giray III	1764-1767, 1770-1771
Maqs.ûd Giray	1767-1768, 1771-1772
Dawlat Giray IV	1769, 1775-1777
Qaplan Giray II	1769-1770
S.âh.îb Giray II	1772-1775
Shâhîn Giray	1777-1782, Russian vassal, 1783-1787
Bahâdur II Giray	1782-1783
1783, Russian annexation by <u>Catharine II the Great</u>	

civilization and prosperity that went back to the **Sumerians**. The capital of the Îlkhâns became Tabrîz. Iraq would never again be a center of great power, influence, or culture. Until the Fall of Constantinople, Cairo became the center of Islâm.

It may be that a serious effort to conquer Egypt was never launched by the Îlkhâns because the military resources of Mongolia, which had in part been directed at Europe under the Great Khân Ögedei and at the Middle East under Möngke (Hülegü's brother), were entirely drawn off by Qubilai (Hülegü's other brother)

Arghûn	1284-1291
Gaykhatu	1291-1295
Baydu	1295
Mah.mûd Ghâzân	1295-1304
Muh.ammad Khudâbanda Öljeytü	1304-1316
Abû Sa'îd 'Alâ' adDunyâ wa dDîn	1316-1335
Arpa Ke'un	1335-1336
Mûsâ	1336-1337
Muh.ammad	1337-1338
1338-1353, period of several rival successor states, like the <u>Jalâyirids</u>, followed by the <u>Timurids</u>	

for the conquest of China. Certainly, the kind of sustained and punishing campaign that the **Song** had to face in China was never directed against the Mamlûks.



The Jalâyirids	
Shaykh H.asan-i Buzurg Tâj ad-Dîn	1340-1356
Shaykh Uways	1356-1374
H.usayn I Jalâl ad-Dîn	1374-1382
Sult.ân Ah.mad Ghiyâth ad-Dîn	1382-1410
Shâh Walad	1410-1411

When the great traveller **Ibn Battuta** (d.1368/69) visited the Ilkhânate in 1326-1327, its power seemed well founded and unassailable. When he returned from China, between 1346 and 1349, the Khânate had already collapsed! This abrupt and astonishing revolution left a number of successor states.

The Qara Qoyunlu, or Black Sheep Turks	
Bayram Khôja	Vassal of Jalayirids, 1351-1380
Qara Muh.ammad	1380-1389
Independent, 1382	

Mah.mûd	1411, 1421-1425
Uways II	1411-1421
Muh.ammad	1421
H.usayn II	1425-1532
Conquest by Qara Qoyunlu, 1432	

The Jalâyirid Sult.âns held Tabrîz, western Irân and lower Mesopotamia. The Black Sheep (Qara Qoyunlu) Turks lay just to the west, in Armenia and upper Mesopotamia. In between their domain and [Trebizond](#) were the White Sheep (Aq Qoyunlu) Turks.

All were swept over, but not eliminated, by Tamerlane. As the Timurid hegemony receded, the Black Sheep Turks overthrew the Jalâyirids. It wasn't much longer, however, before the White Sheep Turks became the ultimate winner, assembling a state that stretched even into eastern Irân, the most successful of the Ilkhân successors. When they fell, it would be to an altogether new force, the [Safavids](#), who, although Turks themselves, ushered in an Irânian, and a Shi'ite, revival.

Qara Yûsuf	c.1390-1400, 1406-1420
Occupation by <u>Tîmûr</u>, 1400-1406	
Iskandar	1420-1438
Jahân Shâh	1439-1467
Timurid Vassal until 1449	
H.asan 'Alî	1467-1469
Abû Yûsuf	1469
Conquest by <u>Aq Qoyunlu</u>, 1469	

The Timurids	
Tîmûr-i Lang Tamerlane	1370-1405
Defeats, captures & imprisons <u>Bâyezîd</u>, battle of Ankara, 1402	
Pîr Muh.ammad	1405-1407 in Kandahar
Khalîl Sult.ân	1405-1409 in Samarkand, d.1411
Shâh Rukh	1505-1409 in Khorasân, 1409-1447 in Transoxania East & West Iran
Ulugh Beg	1447-1449 in Transoxania & Khurasan
Bâbur I	1449-1457 in Khorasân
'Abd alLat.îf	1449-1450 in Transoxania
'Abdallâh	1450-1451
Abû Sa'îd	1451-1469 in Transoxania & Iran

Tamerlane was only partly Mongol and never claimed to be one. But he tended to use Mongol puppet figureheads and did create the last serious nomadic empire. A devoted Moslem, his conquests and massacres were nevertheless almost entirely directed against fellow Moslems. Poor little [Georgia](#) had to bear most of his wrath against Christians.

Despite what must seem the superfluous slaughter and pointless terror of Tamerlane's campaigns, his was the only historic empire actually founded on the region of Transoxania and cities like Samarkand and Bukhara. This brought a period of higher culture and architecture to the area. The style of architecture, indeed, passed to the Moghuls. The splendor of the Taj Mahâl thus owes more than a little to the ferocious Tamerlane.

The region of Farghâna included a small Timurid principality. The Özbek conquest of the region (1501) sent the heir, Bâbur,

The Aq Qoyunlu, or White Sheep Turks	
Qutlugh Fakhr ad-Dîn	c.1360-1389
Ah.mad	1389-1403
Qara Yoluq 'Uthmân Fakhr ad-Dîn	1403-1435
'Alî Jalâl ad-Dîn	1435-1438
H.amza Nûr ad-Dîn	1438-1444
Jahângîr Mu'izz ad-Dîn	1444-1457
Uzun H.asan	1457-1478
Sult.ân Khalîl	1478
Ya'qûb	1478-1490
Baysonqur	1490-1493
Rustam	1493-1497
Ah.mad Gövde	1497
Alwand	Diyâr Bakr & Azerbaijan, 1497-1502, d.1504
Muh.ammad	Iraq & Persia, 1497-1500

Mah.mûd	1457-1459 in Khorasân
Abû Sa'îd	1459-1469 in Khorasân
H.usayn Bâÿqarâ	1469-1506 in Khorasân
Sult.ân Ah.mad	1469-1494 in Transoxania
Mah.mûd	1494-1495 in Transoxania
Baysonqur	1495-1497 in Transoxania
Mas'ûd	
Bâbur II, the Great Moghul	1498-1500, 1500-1501 in Transoxania, d.1530
'Alî	1498-1500 in Transoxania
Özbeq conquest of Transoxania & Farghâna, 1501	
Badî' al-Zamân	1506-1507 in Khorasân
Özbeq/Uzbek conquest of Khorasân, 1507	

heading for Kabul (1514) and India (1526), where he founded the **Moghul** Empire.

If the Timurids had been more Turkish than Mongol, they were succeeded by rulers who were at least of Mongol patrimony, the Shibânid Khâns of the Özbegs or Uzbeks -- Turkish tribes, but perhaps named after the Khân of the Blue Horde, Muh.ammad Özbeg (1313-1341). Moving first south into the lands of the old White Horde, they then displaced the Timurids in Transoxania and northern Afghanistan, in part under the pressure of the Kazakhs. Although often fragmented, the Khânate and its successors, with the Kazakhs, dominate Central Asia until the arrival of the Russian Empire. **Uzbekistan**, of course, is one of the

successor Republics to the Soviet Union.

Kazakhs	
Koirijaq Oglun	c.1394-1422
Borraq/Boraq	1422-1428
	<u>Golden Horde</u> , 1422-1427
killed by Abu'l-Khayr of the Uzbeks	
Girai/Karai	c.1428-1440
Jani Beg	1440-1480
independent of Uzbeks, 1456	
Muryndyk	1480/88-1509/11

The Khâns of the Kazakhs are curiously missing from Bosworth's *The New Islamic Dynasties*. There seems to be much obscurity in their history, and the details here are from the German **Wikipedia** website. While the Kazakhs seem to originate as vassals of the Özbegs, their Khâns are initially derived from the Golden Horde. When the Özbeg Abu'l-Khayr kills the Golden Khân Boraq, his sons, after an exile in Mughulistân (Sinkiang), return to avenge themselves. This shatters the Özbegs (1468), from which the Kazakhs emerge as an independent Khânate. The dating is unclear, but the Özbegs are pushed south to the Oxus (Amu Dar'ya) valley and the mountains to the south-east, and the Kazakhs come to dominate the steppe, the valley of the Jaxartes (Syr Dar'ya), and the mountains to the south-east of there.

Sult.ân Murâd	Persia, 1500-1508, d.1514
Zayn al-'Âbidîn	Diyâr Bakr, 1504-1508
<u>S.afawid</u> conquest, 1508	

Shibânid Özbegs/Uzbeks	
Abu'l-Khayr	1438-1468
killed by <u>Kazakhs</u>, disintegration, 1468-1500	
Muh.ammad Shîbâni Shah Beg Özbeg	1500-1512
Köchkunju Muh.ammad	1512-1531
Abû Sa'îd Muz.affar ad-Dîn	1531-1534
'Ubaydallâh Abû'l-Ghâzî	1534-1539
'Abdallâh I	1539-1540
'Abd al-Lat.îf	1540-1552
Nawrûz Ah.mad, Baraq	1552-1556
Pîr Muh.ammad I	1556-1561
Iskandar	1561-1583
'Abdallâh II	1583-1598
'Abd al-Mu'min	1598
Pîr Muh.ammad II	1598-1599
succession of Toqay Temürids	



Qasim/Kasim	1509/11-1518
Mimash	1518-1523
Tahir	1523-1530/33
Boydas	East, 1526/38
Togim	South, 1526/38
Uziah Ahmad	North, 1526/35
Haqq Nazar/Aq Nazak	unites horde, 1538-1575/80
Shigai	1575/80-1582
Tawakkul/Tawekel	1575/86-1598; 1586, all Kazakhs
Yesim	1598-1628
Jahangir Khan	1628-1652
Ablaigirim	1628-36; d.c.1650

vacant, 1652-1680

Tawke	1680-1715/18
Kaip	1715-1718
Bulat	1698-1731
Abu-i-Hayr	1717/28-1748

again, is sometimes fragmented, especially with a "lesser" Khân in Balkh (in Afghanistan). In the end, Jânids were figureheads for the Mangîts.

Mangîts of Bukhara	
Muh.ammad Rah.îm Ataliq	1747-1758
Dâniyâl Biy Ataliq	1758-1785
Shâh Murâd Amîr-i-Ma's.ûm	1785-1800
Sayyid H.aydar Tora	1800-1826
Sayyid H.usayn	1826-1827
'Umar	1827
Nas.r Allâh	1827-1860

This is reflected in the modern map of the region, with an independent **Kazakhstan** north of Uzbekistan. The modern caital, Alma Ata, is far to the south-east, near the border of Kirghizia. One complication of Kazakh history seems to be that the Horde periodically, and then permanently, splits into Lesser (west), Middle (north, east), and Elder (south) Hordes -- and evidently the Kirgiz also. These were all, of course, Turkish peoples, with initially the Mongol derived rulers. Today the Turks of the region are distinguished, with the modern states, into Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Kirgiz (in Kirghizia), and Turkmen (in Turkmenistan, south of the Oxus, an area that is mostly desert, though with the historic city of Merv, now Mary). The whole area, of course, has been characterized with the geographical expression **Turkistan**. In the 18th century, the Lesser and Middle Horde came under **Russian** influence. They were conquered by 1824. The Elder Horde and Kirgiz were conquered in 1854.



Kazakhstan



Kyrgyzstan



Turkmenistan

The Toqay Temürids or Jânids (from Jânî Muh.ammad) were actually from the house of **Astrakhan** and so, again, were more Mongol than Turkish. They simply displace the Uzbek Shibânids. The domain,

Toqay Temürids, Jânids

Jânî Muh.ammad	1599-1603
Bâqî Muh.ammad	1603-1605
Walî Muh.ammad	1605-1611
Imâm Qulî	1611-1641
Nadhr Muh.ammad	1641-1645
	Balkh only, 1645-1651
'Abd al-'Azîz	1645-1681
S.ubh.ân Qulî	1681-1702
'Ubaydallâh	1702-1711
Abu'l-Fayd.	1711-1747
figureheads of Mangîts, 1747	
'Abd al-Mu'min	1747-c.1750
'Ubaydallâh	1751-1752
Abu'l-Ghâzî	c.1758-1789

The Mangîts were from an Uzbek tribe who became chief ministers, *Ataliqs*, to the Jânids. Like many other such arrangements, the power of the ministers overwhelmed and then overthrew that of their masters. The domain became the Khânate of Bukhara (Bokhara). The arrival of the **Russians** reduced the power and the domain of the Khâns, but their rule, or misrule, actually continued. Nothing fundamentally changed until the Russian Revolution. A "People's Republic of Bukhara" overthrew the Khân, who went into exile in **Afghanistan**.

Muz.affar ad-Dîn	1860-1886
Russian conquest, 1868	
'Abd al-Ah.ad	1886-1910
Sayyid 'Âlim Khân	1910-1920
overthrown by <u>Bosheviks</u>, 1920	

Rather than tolerating local self-determination, of course, the Bolsheviks forcibly reconstituted as much of the Russian Empire as possible. Today, however, Bukhara finds itself in an independent **Uzbekistan** (whose capital is Tashkent). Two other Uzbek Khântes, Khiva and Khoqand (around Tashkent), shared space with Bokhara, until similarly attached to Russia. Khoqand was



Uzbekistan

abolished in 1876, while Khiva survived, like Bukhara, until 1920.

These lists (except for the Kazakh Khâns) are derived from *The New Islamic Dynasties*, by Clifford Edmund Bosworth [Edinburgh University Press, 1996] and the *Oxford Dynasties of the World*, by John E. Morby [Oxford University Press, 1898, 2002, pp.270-276 & pp.288-292].

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4. the *Oghullar* of Rûm





The many successors of the [Seljuks](#) in Anatolia are often called the **اوغلر**

oghullar, or "sons." In modern Turkish, "son" is *oğul*, with a breve on the *g*, which means that the *o* is lengthened and the *gu* lost. *Lar* is the regular plural suffix. In the Turkish grammatical construction, we get the name of the domain or dynasty and

ايجده

Arabic

then **اوغلری**, **Oghullarî**, "its sons." In the map above, for the year

1361, based on *The New Penguin Atlas of Medieval History* [Colin McEvedy, 1992, p.93], we have a unique political fragmentation of both the Balkans and Anatolia. This is about the only time since the [Hellenistic Age](#), and the last time thereafter, that Anatolia has consisted of such a small number of states, mostly Turkish but with Greeks, Armenians, and Crusaders holding on in a few places. Every single realm on the map, except for Epirus, is covered by a separate treatment here. Thus we have Romania under the [Palaeologi](#), Bulgaria under the [Terters](#), [Serbia](#), [Wallachia & Moldavia](#), [Trebizond](#), [Hungary](#), the [Golden Horde](#), [Georgia](#), the [Jalayirids](#), the [White Sheep Turks](#), the [Black Sheep Turks](#), the [Mamlûks](#), [Lesser Armenia](#), [Cyprus](#), Rhodes under the [Hospitallers](#), [Achaea & the Cyclades](#) and [Naples](#) under the [Anjevians](#), [Athens](#) under [Sicily](#), Crete and other places under [Venice](#), and Chios and other places under [Genoa](#). Epirus had recently existed under its own [Despots](#), been attached to Romania, and then drifted out of control under local [Albanian](#) princes. It would not be strongly unified until George Castriota, or Skanderbeg, temporarily drove the Turks out between 1443 and 1463. Note that the city of Philadelphia (modern Alashehir) is an isolated possession of Romania within the Beylik of Germiyân. It held out until falling to the Ottomans in 1390.

[Aydin Oghullarî](#)
[Sarukhân Oghullarî](#)
[Menteshe Oghullarî](#)
[Germiyân Oghullarî](#)
[H.amîd Oghullarî](#)
[Tekke Oghullarî](#)
[Jândâr Oghullarî](#)
[Qaramân Oghullarî](#)
[Eretna Oghullarî](#)
[Dulghadir Oghullarî](#)
[Osmanli Oghullarî](#)

These lists are all from Clifford Edmund Bosworth's *The New Islamic Dynasties* [Edinburgh University Press, 1996, pp.220-238]. McEvedy may have overlooked one small state of *oghullar*, and when I figure out how the map would need to be modified, it may be added.

Aydin Oghullarî
BEGS (BEYS) OF
I.ZMLR/SMYRNA

Family of Aydin Oghlu Muh.ammad Beg

The **Aydin Oghullarî** ("Sons of Aydin") are noteworthy because their seizure of Ephesus and Smyrna allowed for the development of a very troublesome degree of sea power, provoking two leagues of western powers to help Romania suppress it. The second league succeeded in recapturing the harbor and part of the city of Smyrna, though this only temporarily hampered the Begs. A noteworthy

Captures Ephesus, 1304	
Muh.ammad Beg, Mubâriz ad-Dîn Ghâzî	1308-1334
Umur I Beg, Bahâ' ad-Dîn Ghâzî	1334-1348
Captures Smyrna (L.zmir); naval defeat at Adramyttion, 1334; naval defeat by Venice & Romania, loss of harbor of Smyrna, 1344	
Khid.r	1348-c.1360
Îsâ	c.1360-1390
Annexation by <u>Bâyezîd I</u>, 1390	
Mûsa	1402-1403
Restoration by <u>Tîmûr</u>, 1402	
Umur II	1402-1405
Junayd	1405-1426
Annexation by <u>Murâd II</u>, 1426	

complication at the time was the civil war in Romania between John V Palaeologus and John VI Cantacuzenus. Cantacuzenus cultivated Turkish allies, including the Ottoman Amîr Orkhân and **Umur I** of Aydîn. This was a disastrous error, since Ottoman troops were thus introduced into Europe. They stayed. The Beys of Aydîn also illustrate the temporary setback suffered by the Ottomans. The defeat of Bâyezîd I by Tamerlane led to the brief reestablishment (1402-1426) of the Aydîn Oghullarî.

The **S.arukhân Oghullarî** ruled immediately north of Aydîn, in what had been Greek Magnesia. They shared the fate of Aydîn in Ottoman conquest, restoration, and conquest again. This pattern continues with most of the Oghullar below.

S.arukhân Oghullarî BEGS (BEYS) OF MANISA/MAGNESIA	
S.arukhân Beg	c.1313-c.1348
Ilyâs Fakhr ad-Dîn	c.1348-1357
Ish.âq Chelebi Muz.affar ad-Dîn	1357-c.1388
Khid.r Shâh	1388-1390, 1404-1410
Conquest by <u>Bâyezîd I</u>, 1390	
Orkhan	1402-1404
restoration by <u>Tamerlane</u>, 1402; annexation by <u>Meh.med I</u>, 1410	

Menteshe Oghullarî BEGS (BEYS) OF MILAS/MILETUS	
Menteshe Beg	c.1280- c.1296
Mas'ûd	c.1396- c.1319
Orkhan Shujâ'ud-Dîn	c.1319- c.1344
Ibrâhîm	c.1344- c.1360
Musa	c.1360-1375
Muhammad, & Tâj ud-Dîn Ah.mad	c.1360-1391
Conquest by <u>Bâyezîd I</u>, 1391	
Ilyâs Muz.affar ad-Dîn or Shujâ'ud-Dîn	1402-1421

The **Menteshe Oghullarî**, in Classical Caria and around Miletus, were immediately to the south of Aydîn. Up behind all the coastal states were the **Germiyân Oghullarî**, in the Classical Lydia and Phrygia. As with many of the Ohgullar, the Germinyân were originally a Turkish or Turkomen tribe in service to the Seljuks. Settled in the west as vassals of the Seljuks, the independent *Beylik* and first controlled the coast, but then was pushed back as separate states developed there.

Germiyân Oghullarî BEGS (BEYS) OF PHRYGIA	
Ya'qûb 'Alî Shîr	c.1299-c.1327
Muh.ammad Chakhshadân	c.1327-c.1363
Sulaymân Shâh	c.1363-1387
Ya'qûb II Chelebi	1387-1390, 1402-1411, 1413-1428
Conquest by <u>Bâyezîd I</u>, 1390; restoration by <u>Tamerlane</u>, 1402; occupation by <u>Qaramânids</u>, 1411-1413; annexation by <u>Murâd II</u>, 1428	

restoration by <u>Tamerlane</u>, 1402	
Layth and Ah.mad	1421-1424
annexation by <u>Murâd II</u>, 1424	

The **H.amîd Oghullarî** began with a Seljuk vassal, Ilyâs ibn H.amîd. With the Seljuk collapse his two sons established adjacent

Tekke Oghullarî BEGS (BEYS) OF PAMPHYLIA	
Yûnus	1321-?
Mah.mûd	?-d.1324
Khid.r sinan ad-Dîn	1327-c.1372
Muh.ammad Mubârîz ad-Dîn	c.1372-c.1378
'Uthmân Chelebi	?-1391, 1402-1423
Conquest by <u>Bâyezîd I</u>, 1391; restoration by <u>Tamerlane</u>, 1402; annexation by <u>Murâd II</u>, 1423	

Beyliks, inland in Classical Pisidia, and along the coast in Classical Pamphylia and Lycia -- starting the **Tekke Oghullarî**. Both states were taken by Bâyezîd, and only one was temporarily restored by Tamerlane.

H.amîd Oghullarî BEGS (BEYS) OF PISIDIA	
Dündâr Beg Falak ad-Dîn	c.1301-1324
Occupation by <u>II Khâns</u>, 1324-1327	
Khid.r Beg	1327-1328
Ish.âq Najm ad-Dîn	1328-1344
Mus.t.afâ Muaz.affar ad-Dîn	c.1344-?
Ilyâs H.usâm ad-Dîn	?-c.1374
H.usayn Kamâl ad-Dîn	c.1374-1391
Conquest by <u>Bâyezîd I</u>, 1391	

The domain of the **Jândâr Oghullarî** was along the Black Sea coast, Classical Paphlagonia. They were at first vassals of the Il Khâns but became independent with their collapse. Although

Qaramân Oghullarî BEGS (BEYS) OF GALATIA	
Qaramân Nûr ad-Dîn or Nûra S.ûfî	c.1256-1261
Muh.ammad I Shams ad-Dîn	1261-1278
Güneri Beg	1278-1300
Mah.mud Badr ad-Dîn	1300-1307
Yakhshî	1307-c.1317
Ibrâhîm I Badr ad-Dîn	c.1317-1344/49
Ah.mad Kakhr ad-Dîn	1344/49-1349
Shams ad-Dîn	1349-1352
Sylaymân	1352-1361
'Alâ'ud-Dîn	1361-1398
Conquest by <u>Bâyezîd I</u>, 1398	
Muh.ammad II	1402-1419, 1441-1423
Restoration by <u>Tamerlane</u>, 1402	
'Alî	1419-1421, 1423-1424
Ibrâhîm II Tâj ad-Dîn	1424-1464
Ish.âq	1464-1465
Pîr Ah.mad	1464-1475
annexation by <u>Meh.med II</u>, 1475	

Magnificent.

Eretna Oghullarî BEGS (BEYS) OF SIVAS/CAPPADOCIA	
Eretna Oghullarî	

falling to the Ottomans, the Jândâr family nevertheless became successful serving them.

The **Qaramân Oghullarî** were a vigorous state and stood a good chance of becoming the dominant successors of the Seljuks. They even became the heirs of the Seljuk capital of Konya (Iconium). However, they were still no match for the the Ottomans. They lost Ankara (Angora), the ancient capital of Galatia, in 1354, and fell altogether to Bâyezîd in 1398. Restored by Tamerlane, they had to go through the experience all over again.

Of all the Oghullar, the **Dulghadîr Oghullarî**, sharing the Taurus with Lesser Armenia, held out the longest against the Ottomans, with help as vassals of the White Sheep Turks and the Mamlûks. Even after conquering the Mamlûks and pushing into Mesopotamia, Selim the Grim seems to have tolerated them, though they didn't last long into the reign of Süleymân the

Finally, we come to the **Eretna Oghullarî**, who in 1361 controlled a large area

Jândâr Oghullarî BEGS (BEYS) OF SINOPE & PAPHLAGONIA	
Yaman Jâdâr Shams ad-Dîn	1292-c.1308
Sulaymân I Shujâ'ud-Dîn	c.1308-c.1340
Ibrâhîm Ghiyâth ad-Dîn	c.1340-1345
'Âdil	1345-c.1361
Bâyazîd Kötörüm Jalâl ad-Dîn	c.1361-1384
Sulaymân II Shâh	1384-1385
Isfandiyâr Mubâriz ad-Dîn	1385-1393, 1402-1440
Conquest by <u>Bâyezîd I</u>, 1393; restoration by <u>Tamerlane</u>, 1402	
Ibrâhîm Tâj ad-Dîn	1440-1443
Ismâ'îl Kamâl ad-Dîn	1443-1461
Qizil Ah.mad	1461-1462
annexation by <u>Meh.med II</u>, 1462	

Dulghadîr Oghullarî BEGS (BEYS) OF TAURUS	
Qaraja ibn Dulghadîr al-Malik az-Z.âhir Zayn ad-Dîn	1337-1353
Khalîl Ghars ad-Dîn	1353-1386
Sha'bân Sûlî	1386-1398
Muh.ammad Nâs.ir ad-Dîn	1398-1442
Sulaymân	1442-1454
Malid Arslan	1454-1465
Shâh Budaq	1465-1466, 1472-1479

Eretna 'Alâ'ud-Dîn	1336-1352	in the north-east of the old domain of Rûm. This actually overlapped Classical Galatia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and Helenopontus and put them adjacent to the Il Khân heirs, the white Sheep Turks. Their local capital was Sivas (Sebastea) and then Kayseri (Caesarea, in Cappadocia).	Shâh Suwâr	1466-1472
Muh.ammad I Ghiyâth ad-Dîn	1352-1366		Bozqurd 'Alâ'ud-Dawla	1479-1515
'Alî 'Alâ'ud-Dîn	1366-1380		'Alî	1515-1521
Muh.ammad II Chelebi	1380		annexation by Süleymân I, 1521	
Succession of Qâd.î Burhân ad-Dîn Oghullarî, 1380				
Ah.mad Qâd.î Burhân ad-Dîn	1380-1398	The Eretna Begs were succeeded by their own Vizir, Qâd.î Burhân ad-Dîn, who founds his own, short-lived Oghullar. Killed fighting the White Sheep Turks, he was briefly followed by his son before his commanders surrendered the domain the Ottomans.		
killed by <u>White Sheep Turks</u>, 1398				
'Alî Zayn ad-'Âbidîn 'Alâ' ad-Dîn	1398	There were other Oghullar states that briefly followed the ones given here, and some earlier Seljuk domains that were for a time rivals of Rûm, but the representatives of the year 1361 certainly convey the idea of the complexity of the period, before a uniformity of Ottoman government was imposed that continues, in effect, down to the present day. The fragmentation of the Oghullar is reminiscent of the period of the Reyes de Taifas (<i>mulûk at.-T.awâ'if</i>) in Spain. However, none of the Spanish states was ever able to predominate, and Islamic Spain only survived against the <i>Reconquista</i> as long as outside power, the Almoravids and Almohads , contributed their strength. Without them, Islamic Spain collapsed. With the Oghullar, however, not only did one of them, the Ottomans , predominate, but they grew into one of the great empires of history, surviving into the 20th century.		
annexation by <u>Bâyezîd I</u>, 1398				

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