

**THE
MOHAMMADAN
DYNASTIES**

STANLEY LANE-POOLE

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THE
MOHAMMADAN
DYNASTIES

CHRONOLOGICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
TABLES WITH HISTORICAL
INTRODUCTIONS

BY
STANLEY LANE-POOLE



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PREFACE (1925)

The original edition of this work, published in London by Messrs. Constable in 1893, has long been out of print, and the present reproduction is in response to requests from professors and students of oriental history and numismatics, not only in Europe, but especially in the United States of America. The photographic process by which it is now produced does not admit of additions or corrections in the text; otherwise some of the results of the researches of Prof. Sachau, Sir E. Denison Ross, Sir T. Wolseley Haig, and others, particularly in reference to some minor dynasties in Asia Minor, northern Persia, and the Deccan, would have been included. I can only hope that, unrevised, the book may continue to be useful.

10 Brompton Square,
London, S.W.
1, August, 1925.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE

CONTENTS

Preface	i
<i>Table of Dynasties during the Caliphate</i> .. face	ix
<i>Table of Dynasties after the Caliphate</i> .. face	x
THE CALIPHS Saec. VII-XIII ..	1
Orthodox	8
Omayyads	8
<i>Table of Connexion of lines of Caliphs</i> ..	9
<i>Genealogy of Omayyads</i>	10
'Abbasids	11
<i>Genealogy of 'Abbasids</i>	
SPAIN Saec. VIII-XV	13
Omayyads of Cordova	16
<i>Genealogy</i>	17
Minor Spanish Dynasties (Reyes de Taifas) ..	18
Hammudids (Malaga)	18
<i>Genealogy</i>	19
Hammudids (Algeciras)	20
'Abbadids (Seville)	20
Zayrids (Granada)	20
Jahwarids (Cordova)	20
Dhu-l-Nunids (Toledo)	21
'Amirids (Valencia)	21
Tojibids (Zaragoza)	21
Hudids (Zaragoza)	21

Contents

22	Denia, Kings of	..	..	..
24	Nasrids (Granada)	..	..	..
25	<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..
27	NORTH AFRICA	..	Saec. VIII-XIX	..
31	Idrisids (Morocco)	..	..	..
32	Aglabids (Tunis)	..	..	..
34	<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..
36	Zayids (Tunis)	..	..	..
36	Hammadids (Algiers)	..	..	..
37	Almoravides (Morocco, Algiers, Spain)	..	..	..
40	<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..
41	Almohades (North Africa, Spain)	..	..	..
43	<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..
44	Hafsids (Tunis)	..	..	..
46	<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..
48	Ziyanids (Algiers)	..	..	..
49	<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..
50	Corsairs	..	..	..
52	Marinids (Morocco)	..	..	..
54	<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..
55	Sharifs (Morocco)	..	..	..
56	<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..
59	EGYPT AND SYRIA	..	Saec. IX-XIX	..
62	Tulunids	..	..	..
63	Ikhshids	..	..	..
64	Fatimids	..	..	..
66	<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..
68	Ayyubids	..	..	..
68	<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..
73	Mamluks	..	..	..
75	<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..

Contents

Khedives	77
<i>Genealogy</i>	78
ARABIA FELIX (YAMAN) Saec. IX--XVIII	
Ziyadids (Zabid)	82
Ya'furids (San'a and Janad)	83
Najahids (Zabid)	84
<i>Genealogy</i>	85
Sulayhids (San'a)	86
<i>Genealogy</i>	86
Hamdanids (San'a)	87
Mahdids (Zabid)	87
Zuray'ids ('Aden)	88
<i>Genealogy</i>	88
Ayyubids	89
Rasulids	90
<i>Genealogy</i>	91
Tahirids	92
<i>Genealogy</i>	92
Rassid Imams (Sa'da)	93
<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>face</i> 93
Imams of San'a	94
SYRIA and MESOPOTAMIA (Arab Period)	
Saec. X-XII	95
<i>Classification of Asiatic Dynasties</i>	97
<i>Arab tribes</i>	99
Hamdanids (-Mosil, Aleppo)	101
<i>Genealogy</i>	100
Mirdasids (Aleppo)	103
<i>Genealogy</i>	104
'Okaylids (-Mosil, etc.)	105
<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>face</i> 105
Marwanids (Diyar-Bakr)	107

107	..	Genealogy ..
108	..	Mazyadids (-Hilla) ..
109	..	Genealogy ..
PERSIA and TRANSOXIANA (Persian Period) Sac. IX—XI		
111	..	Daulahds (Khurdistan) ..
114	..	Genealogy ..
114	..	Sajids (Adharbijan) ..
115	..	'Alids (Tabaristan) ..
117	..	Tahirids (Khurasan) ..
117	..	Genealogy ..
118	..	Saffarids (Persia) ..
121	..	Samanids (Transoxiana and Persia) ..
120	..	Genealogy ..
123	..	Ilak Khans (Turkistan) ..
125	..	Ziyarids (Jurjan) ..
126	..	Genealogy ..
127	..	Hasanwayhids (Kurdistan) ..
128	..	Buwayhids (S. Persia and -'Irak) ..
131	..	Geographical distribution ..
132	..	Genealogy ..
133	..	Kakwayhids (Kurdistan) ..
133	..	Genealogy ..
THE SELJUKS (Western Asia) Sac. XI—XII		
135	..	Genealogy ..
138	..	face
140	..	Great Seljuks ..
140	..	Seljuks of Kirman ..
141	..	Seljuks of Syria ..
141	..	Seljuks of -'Irak and Kurdistan ..
142	..	Seljuks of 'Rum (Asia Minor) ..
143	..	Danishmandids (Asia Minor) ..

Contents

Contents

THE ATABEGS (Seljuk Officers)			
Saec. XII—XIII	..	..	145
Burids (Damascus)	..	..	148
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	148
Zangids (Mesopotamia and Syria)	..	..	149
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	151
Begtiginids (Arbela)	..	..	152
Ortukids (Diyar-Bakr)	..	..	153
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	156
Armenia, Shahs	..	..	157
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	157
Adharbijan, Atabegs	..	..	158
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	158
Salgharids (Fars)	..	..	159
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	160
Hazaraspids (Luristan)	..	..	161
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	162
Khwarizm Shahs	..	..	163
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	165
Kutlugh Khans (Kirman)	..	..	166
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	167
 THE SUCCESSORS OF THE SELJUKS IN THE WEST Saec. XIV—XIX			
Amirs of Asia Minor	..	..	face 172
'Othmanli Sultans	..	..	173
<i>Table of growth and decay of the Ottoman</i>			
<i>Empire</i>	..	..	176
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	182
 THE MONGOLS Saec. XIII—XVIII			
<i>Sketch-tree of Mongol Dynasties</i>			191
Great Khans	..	..	192

Contents

192	..	Ogotay's line
195	..	Tului's line
198	..	<i>Genealogy of Great Khans</i>
199	..	Mongols of Persia
202	..	<i>Genealogy</i> ..
203	..	Golden Horde
204	..	Batu's line (Blue Horde)
205	..	Orda's line (White Horde)
207	..	Rival Families
211	..	Table ..
212	..	Khans of the Krim (Crimea)
216	..	Shayban's line (Czars of Tiumen, etc.)
218	..	<i>Genealogy of the House of Juji</i>
218	..	Chagatay Khans (Transoxiana)
218	..	<i>Genealogy</i> ..
221	..	PERSIA Saec. XIV—XIX
224	..	Jalays (-'Irak, etc.)
225	..	<i>Genealogy</i> ..
226	..	Muzaffarids (Fars, etc.)
227	..	<i>Genealogy</i> ..
228	..	Sarbadarids (Khurasan)
229	..	Karts (Herat)
229	..	<i>Genealogy</i> ..
230	..	Kara-Kuyunli (Black Sheep Turkomans)
231	..	Ak-Kuyunli (White Sheep Turkomans)
232	..	Shahs of Persia
235	..	Safavids
235	..	Afghans
235	..	Afsharids
236	..	Zands
236	..	Kajars
237-8	..	<i>Genealogies</i> ..

Contents

TRANSOXIANA Saec. XIV—XIX ..		239
Timurids		241
<i>Table of the descendants of Timur</i> ..	<i>face</i>	243
<i>Table of connexion of the Transoxine</i>		
<i>Khanates</i>		244
Shaybanids		245
Sub-dynasties of Bukhara and Samarkand		246
<i>Genealogy</i>		248
Janids		249
<i>Genealogy</i>		251
Mangits		252
Khiva, Khans of		253
Khokand, Khans of		255
INDIA and AFGHANISTAN Saec. X—XIX		257
Ghaznawids (Afghanistan and Punjab) ..		261
<i>Genealogy</i>		265
Ghorids (Afghanistan, Hindustan) ..		266
<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>face</i>	268
Sultans of Delhi (Hindustan)		269
Slave Kings		272
Khaljis		272
Taghlakids		272
Sayyids		273
Lodis		273
Afghans		273
<i>Genealogies</i>		274-6
PROVINCIAL DYNASTIES OF INDIA		277
Governors and Kings of Bengal ..		278
Sharki Kings of Jaunpur		283
Kings of Malwa		284
Kings of Gujrat		286

288	..	..	..	Genealogy ..
289	..	..	..	Kings of Khandesh ..
290	..	..	..	Bahmanids (Kulbarga, etc.) ..
293	..	..	..	Genealogy ..
294	..	..	..	'Imad Shahs (Berar) ..
294	..	..	..	Nizam Shahs (Ahmadnagar) ..
295	..	..	..	Barid Shahs (Bidar) ..
295	..	..	..	'Adil Shahs (Bijapur) ..
296	..	..	..	Kutb Shahs (Golconda) ..
297	..	..	..	Mogul Emperors of Hindustan ..
302	..	..	..	Genealogy ..
303	..	..	..	Amirs of Afghanistan ..
306	..	..	..	Durranis ..
306	..	..	..	Barakzais ..
307	..	..	..	Genealogy ..

Contents

P R E F A C E

THE following Tables of Mohammadan Dynasties have grown naturally out of my twenty years' work upon the Arabic coins in the British Museum. In preparing the thirteen volumes of the *Catalogue of Oriental and Indian Coins* I was frequently at a loss for chronological lists. Prinsep's *Useful Tables*, edited by Edward Thomas, was the only trustworthy English authority I could refer to, and it was often at fault. I generally found it necessary to search for correct names and dates in the Arabic historians, and the lists of dynasties prefixed to the descriptions of their coins in my Catalogue were usually the result of my own researches in many Oriental authorities. It has often been suggested to me that a reprint of these lists would be useful to students, and now that the entire Catalogue is published I have collected the tables and genealogical trees in the present volume.

The work is, however, much more than a reprint of these tables. I have not only verified the dates and pedigrees by reference to the Arabic sources and added a number of dynasties which were not represented in the Catalogue of Coins, but I have endeavoured to make the lists more intelligible by prefixing to each a brief historical introduction. These introductions do not attempt to relate the internal history of each dynasty: they merely show its place in relation to other dynasties, and trace its origin, its principal extensions, and its

A.D. is given.

The two synoptic Tables of the Mohamadan Dynasties, (1) during and (2) after the Caliphate, will give a general idea of their relative positions, and roughly indicate the comparative extent of their domains; whilst the date A.D. is merely the year in which the Hijra year began, and does not necessarily correspond with it for more than a few months. The correspondence is near enough, however, for practical purposes; and a reference to the conversion tables in my *Catalogue of Indian Coins* will render it more precise. When the Hijra year began at the close of the Christian year the following year

The plan I have followed is to arrange the dynasties in geographical order, beginning with Spain, which first threw off the control of the Caliphs of Baghdad. From the extreme west of the kingdoms of Islam I gradually work eastwards, till the end is reached in India and Afghanistan. Certain deviations from the strict geographical order are explained as they arise (see p. 97). Each dynasty has its historical introduction, a chronological list of its princes, and (when necessary) a genealogical tree. The years of the Christian era are given as well as those of the Hijra,* and when the latter occur in the introductory notices they are distinguished by italic type. Beneath each chronological list is given (in square brackets) the name of the succeeding dynasty.

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Preface

Preface

dominions. The numismatist will find almost all the coin-striking dynasties within the limits of time assigned; and the Oriental student in general may find this map of the Mohammadan Empire instructive in its rough delineation of the relative territorial extent of the various dynasties, its assignment of each dynasty to its proper geographical position in the Muslim world, and its attempt to indicate the interweaving of the several houses and the supplanting of one by another in the various kingdoms and provinces of the East. It is interesting to trace the gradual absorption of the vast empire of the Caliphs from the opposite quarters of Africa and the Oxus provinces. We see how the Omayyads of Cordova were the first to divide the authority of the head of the religion, and then how the Idrisids, Aghlabids, Tulunids, Ikshidids, Fatimids, and many others, destroyed the supremacy of the Abbasid Caliphs of Baghdad in their Western provinces; and how, meanwhile, the Persian dynasties of Tahirids, Saffarids, Samanids, Ziyarids, and Buwayhids gradually advanced from the Oxus nearer and nearer to the City of Peace, until, when the Buwayhids entered Baghdad on Dec. 19, 945, the Caliph ruled little more than his own palace, and often could not even rule there. Then a fresh change comes over the scene. The Turkish tribes begin to overrun the Mohammadan Empire. The Ghaznawids establish themselves in Afghanistan, and the Seljuks begin their course of conquest, which carries them from Herat to the Mediterranean, and from Bukhara to the borders of Egypt. When the Seljuk rule comes to be divided among many branches of the family, and division brings its invariable consequence of weakness, we find several dynasties of Atabegs, or generals of Seljukian armies, springing up in the more western provinces of Syria and Diyar-Bakr and Al-'Irak, whilst the Shah of

Horizontally the tables are divided, though the lines are not ruled through, into centuries, an inch representing one hundred years. The date of the beginning is

Vertically the tables are divided under the headings of the chief divisions of the Mohamadan Empire. The various dynasties have been placed as nearly as possible, not only under their proper geographical head, but in the proper portion of the space allotted to that head: but the difficulties of arrangement and the necessity of economizing space have brought about a certain number of exceptions. The Turkish and Mongol tribes who wandered in Siberia, Turkistan, Kipchak, etc., are altogether omitted, because no exercise of ingenuity availed to provide a convenient place for them.

Khwarizm founds further East a wide empire, which increases with extraordinary rapidity, and eventually includes the greater part of the countries conquered by the Seljuks as well as that portion of Afghanistan which the Ghaznavids, and after them the Ghorids, had subdued to their rule. And then comes the greatest change of all. The Mongols come down from their deserts and carry fire and sword over the whole eastern Mohamadan Empire; the Turkish slaves, or Mam-luks, of Saladin found their famous dynasty in Egypt; the Berber houses of Marin and Ziyan and Hafis are established along the north coast of Africa; and the Christians are rapidly recovering Andalusia from the Moors, who had given it so much of its beauty and renown. And here the epoch is chosen for beginning the second table, which begins at the Mongol invasion and brings the history down to the present day.

Preface

Preface

taken at A.H. 41, the year of the foundation of the Omayyad Caliphate, because the Mohammadan Empire was scarcely organized until this house came into power, and it would have been very difficult to indicate in any satisfactory manner the tide of Muslim conquest with its flow and ebb. Where space permits the names of a few leading kings and caliphs are inserted in the space allotted to their dynasty, especially when such names are familiar to European students.

In the orthography of Oriental names I have thought it best to be precise and consistent, except in some instances of names which have been adopted into the English language and cannot now be amended. Every letter of the Arabic and Persian alphabet is represented as a rule by one character.

The final *h*, which has an inflexional use, is omitted, since it serves no purpose in Roman writing: but it must be remembered that every name ending in short *a* (as -Basra, but not in long *a* as San'a) has a final *h* in Arabic. To indicate the elision of the *l* in the article *al* before certain letters, (as *d*, *s*, *r*), the *l* is printed in italic type: thus 'Abd-*al*-Rahman is to be pronounced 'Abd-ar-Rahman.* The *l* is retained (though not pronounced) because it is so written in Arabic. On the other hand I omit the article altogether *before* a name. All the Caliphs and a multitude of other dynasts have names with the prefixed *al*, and a considerable saving of space and some added clearness is gained by omitting it. To show, however, that the article is to be used in the original I retain the hyphen: thus -Hakim stands for Al-Hakim. The only sign not

* If the inflexion of the Arabic is to be reproduced the name would be 'Abdu-r-Rahman, and would require to be modified in accordance with its government in the sentence; but this would be carrying accuracy to an extreme of pedantry.

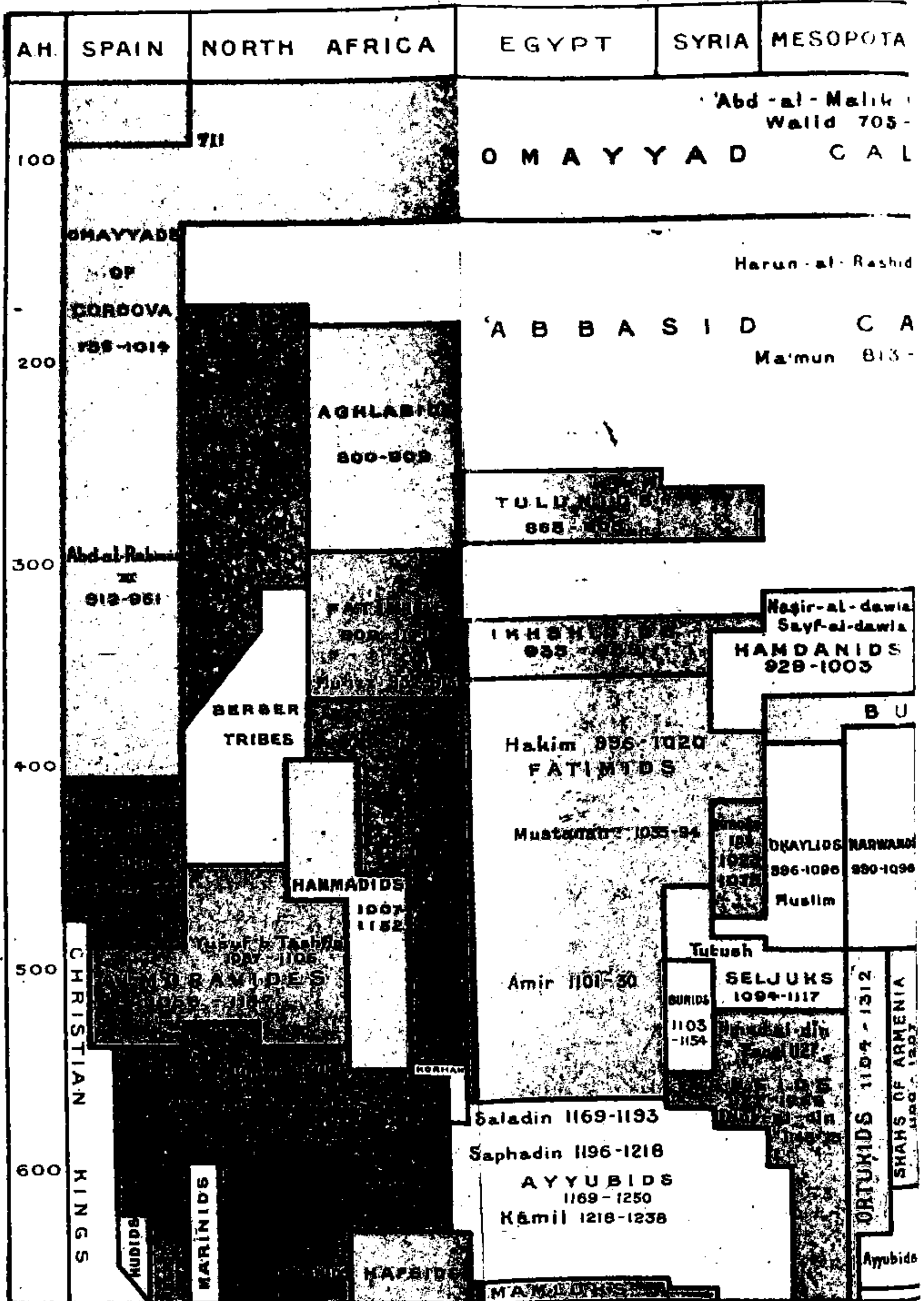
The European reader when confronted with the long string of names and titles commonly affected by Oriental potentates is naturally puzzled to select the name by which a Mohammedan ruler may be called 'for short'. In the early days of Islam a great man was content to be known by a single or at most a double name. There would be his proper name, or what we should call his 'Christian name', such as Mohamad, Ahmad, 'Omar; and to this would sometimes be added a patronymic (or rather 'hyionymic'), as Abu-l-Hasan, the father of -Hasan, or the name of his father as b. Tulun or ibn Tulun, 'the son of Tulun.' The patronymics

To students who are not Orientalists, and who wish to be accurate without elaboration in the orthography of Eastern names, I would recommend the omission of all the diacritical points and the prefixed hyphen, and the assimilation of the italic *l* to the letter which follows it: thus for popular purposes one might write Abd-ar-Rahman instead of 'Abd-al-Rahman, Hakim instead of Al-Hakim. No system of transliteration can possibly represent the pronunciation of all parts of the Mohammedan world: what would suit the accent of Fez would not fit the mouth of an Egyptian, still less of a Panjabi. One simple suggestion may, however, be made. Whereas for consistency I have adopted the *a* throughout to represent the Arabic vowel *fath*, an *e* may advantageously be substituted for the *a* in spelling Egyptian or Algerian names, where *el* is nearer the native pronunciation than *al*, and Shems-ed-din than Shams-al-din.

generally employed by Orientalists is the Greek colon (·) which I use to denote the quiescent *hamza* in the middle of a word: as -Ma·mun, where there is a catch in the breath between the *a* and *m*.

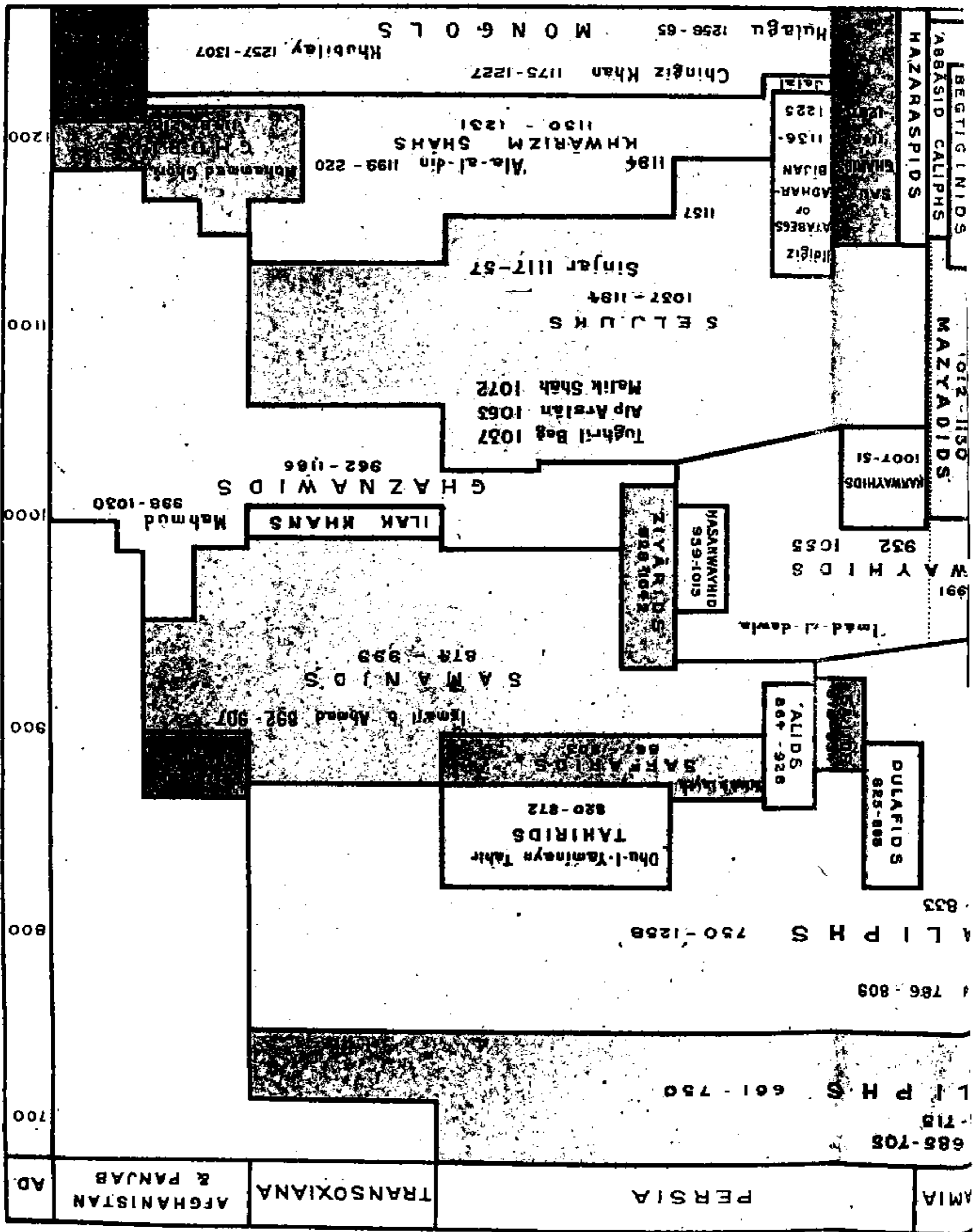
Preface

MOHAMMADAN DYNASTIES I D



MSLAGAN & CUMMING, LITH. 1917

DURING THE CALIPHATE AD 661 - 1258



Preface

beginning with *Abu* may always be omitted (except *Abu-Bakr*) in shortening the name, and so may the sonship prefixed by the abbreviation *b.* They are necessary in the dynastic lists for purposes of identification, but *Ahmad the Tulunid* is a sufficient designation for *Ahmad b. Tulun*, and the *Ziyanid Musa I* is adequately defined without his patronymic *Abu-Hammu*.

But very soon other titles of an honorific or theocratic character began to be added. Such epithets (*lakab*) as *Nur-al-din*, 'Light of the Faith,' *Nasir-al-din*, 'Succourer of the Faith,' *Sayf-al-din*, 'Sword of the Faith,' were prefixed to the proper name; and adjectives or participles such as *Al-Mansur* 'the victorious,' *Al-Sa'id* 'the Fortunate,' *Al-Rashid* 'the Orthodox,' were appended to the title *Khalifa* (caliph) or *Malik* (king). Thus we find the caliph *Harun al-Rashid*, 'the Orthodox,' or 'rightly-directed,' caliph *Aaron*; and *Saladin's* full title was *Al-Malik Al-Nasir Salah-al-din Yusuf b. Ayyub*, 'The Victorious* King, Redresser of the Faith, Joseph son of Job.' In the case of compound names such as these, the owner is generally called either by the participial title *Al-Nasir*, *Al-Mansur*, *Al-Rashid*, etc., or by the *lakab* with the termination *al-din* ('of the Faith') or *al-dawla* ('of the State'), etc. Thus the brother of *Saladin* is known both as *Al-Adil*, 'the Just (King)' and as *Sayf-al-din*, 'Sword of the Faith.' On the other hand the *Atabegs* of *Al-Mosil* are generally cited by both the proper name and the epithet, as *Imad-al-din Zangi*, *Izz-al-din-Mas'ud*; though the epithet by itself is sufficient. As a general rule the first name given in the chronological lists (omitting the patronymic *Abu*-such an one) may be used to designate the ruler, to the exclusion of the rest. When there are several

* Lit. 'Helping': one who helps the religion of Islam by his victories.

Publisher's Note: We regret it has not been possible for us to follow the orthography of oriental names in this edition which is essentially for Pakistani readers who are quite familiar with these oriental names.

1st October, 1893.

THE ATHENÆUM,

S.L.P.

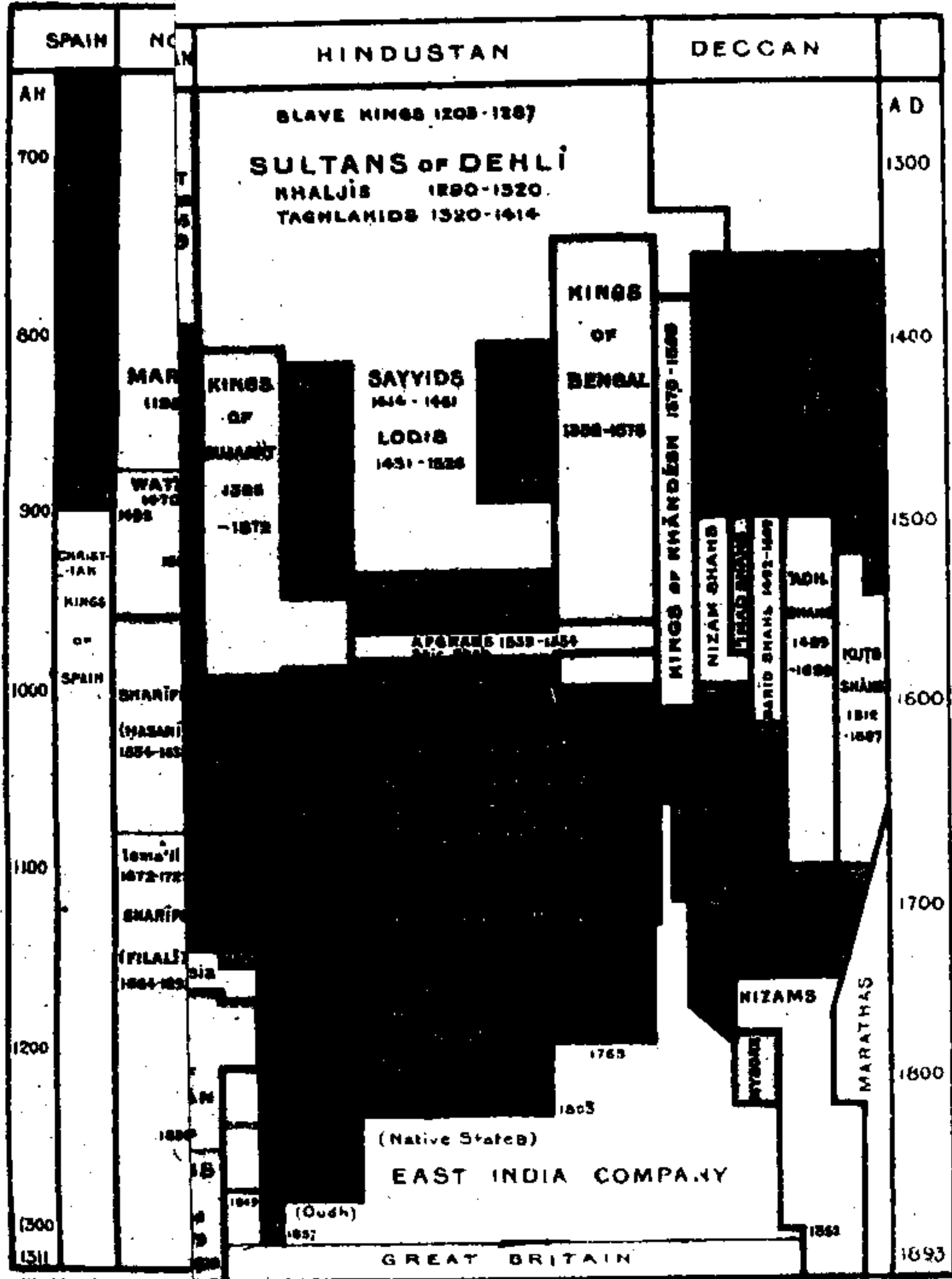
In a work abounding in names and figures it would be strange if misprints and mistakes did not occur. I shall be grateful to any scholar who will convict me of error; for those who 'serve tables' know the danger and annoyance of even slight inaccuracy.

To give a list of the authorities I have used in compiling the lists of dynasties and historical notices would involve publishing a catalogue of an Orientalist's library. I have referred to all the leading Arabic historians, consulted special histories, and derived considerable help from articles in the Asiatic and numismatic journals. Where I am specially indebted to a particular author I refer to his work in a footnote. The coins, however, are the backbone of the book and the historian's surest documents, and upon them I have relied throughout.

similar titles it is better to add the proper name: for instance there are eight Al-Mansurs among the Mamluk Sultans, and it is necessary to distinguish them as Al-Mansur Kala'un, Al-Mansur Lajin, etc.

Preface

PRESENT DAY AD. 1258-1893



M. LACAN & CUMMING, L.

1. THE CALIPHS

SÆC. VII—XIII

1. ORTHODOX
2. OMAYYADS
3. 'ABBASIDS

I. THE CALIPHS

SÆC. VII—XIII

ON the death of the Prophet Mohammad in A.D. 632, in the eleventh year after his Flight (Hijra, 622) from Mecca to Medina, his father-in-law Abu-Bakr was elected head of the Muslims, with the title of *Khalifa* or Caliph ('successor'). Three other Caliphs, 'Omar, 'Othman, and 'Ali, were similarly elected in turn without founding dynasties, and these first four successors are known as the Orthodox Caliphs (*Al-Khulafa' Al-Rashidun*). On the murder of 'Ali in 661 (A.H. 40), Mo'awiya, a descendant of Omayya of the Prophet's tribe of the Kuraysh, assumed the Caliphate, and founded the dynasty of the *Omayyad Caliphs*, fourteen in number, whose capital was Damascus. In 750 (132) this dynasty was supplanted (except in Spain) by that of the *Abbasid Caliphs*, numbering thirty-seven, descended from 'Abbas, an uncle of the Prophet, and having Baghdad (founded 762, 145) as their capital. The 'Abbasid Caliphate at Baghdad was exterminated by the Mongol Hulagu in 1258 (656). A line of their descendants, the *Abbasid Caliphs of Egypt*, held a shadowy spiritual dignity at Cairo, until the last of the house was carried to Constantinople by the Ottoman Sultan Salim I., after the conquest of Egypt in 1517, and surrendered his title of Caliph to the conqueror.

At the accession of the first Caliph, Abu Bakr, the rule of Islam comprised no territory outside Arabia;

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'Abbasids	11
<i>Genealogy of 'Abbasids</i>	
SPAIN Saec. VIII-XV	13
Omayyads of Cordova	16
<i>Genealogy</i>	17
Minor Spanish Dynasties (Reyes de Taifas) ..	18
Hammudids (Malaga)	18
<i>Genealogy</i>	19
Hammudids (Algeciras)	20
'Abbadids (Seville)	20
Zayrids (Granada)	20
Jahwarids (Cordova)	20
Dhu-l-Nunids (Toledo)	21
'Amirids (Valencia)	21
Tojibids (Zaragoza)	21
Hudids (Zaragoza)	21

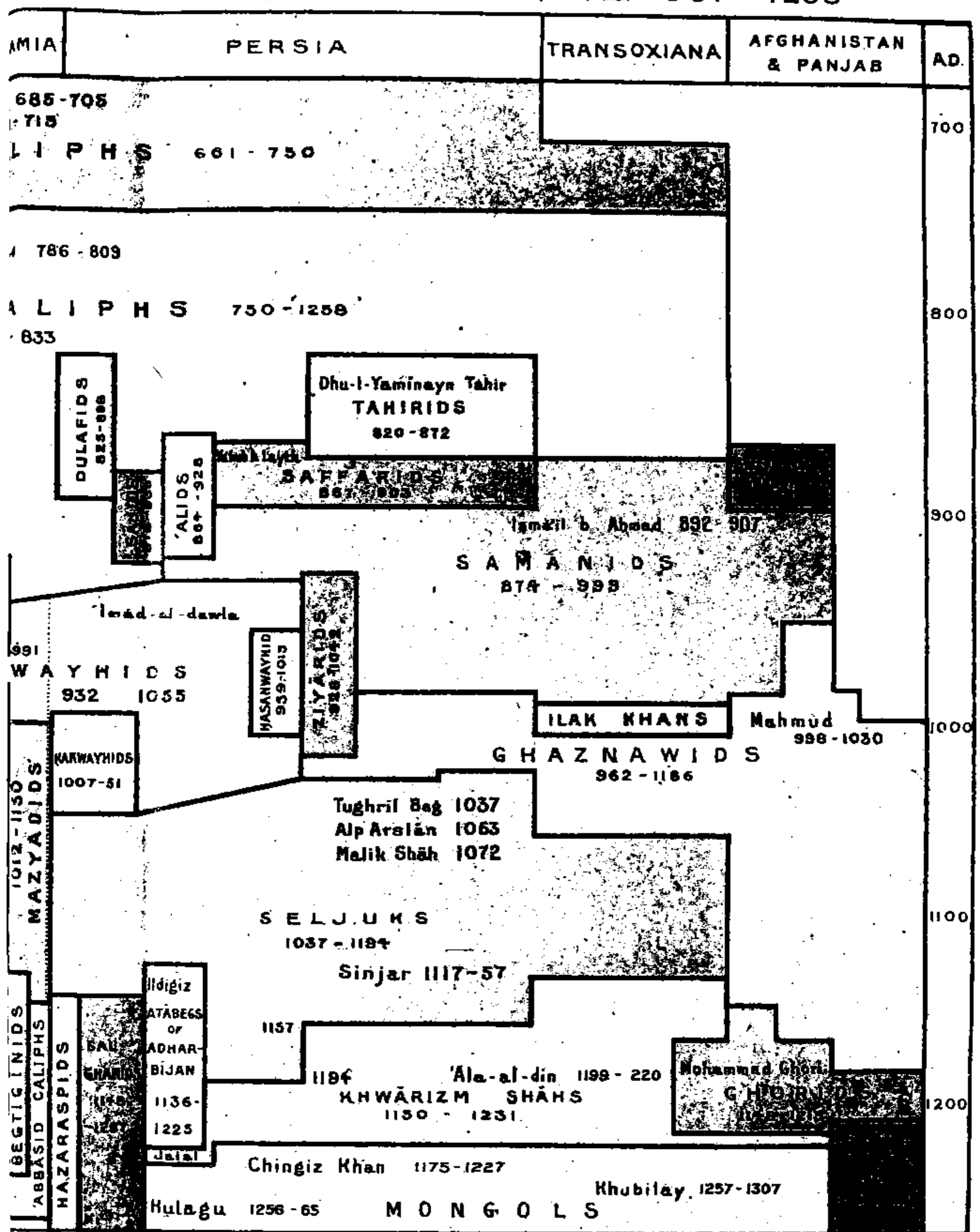
Contents

Denia, Kings of	..	..	..	22
Nasrids (Granada)	..	..	..	24
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..	25
NORTH AFRICA	Saec. VIII-XIX	..	..	27
Idrisids (Morocco)	..	..	..	31
Aghlabids (Tunis)	..	..	..	32
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..	34
Zayrids (Tunis)	..	..	..	36
Hammadids (Algiers)	..	..	..	36
Almoravides (Morocco, Algiers, Spain)	..	..	..	37
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..	40
Almohades (North Africa, Spain)	..	..	..	41
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..	43
Hafsids (Tunis)	..	..	..	44
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..	46
Ziyanids (Algiers)	..	..	..	48
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..	49
Corsairs	..	..	..	50
Marinids (Morocco)	..	..	..	52
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..	54
Sharifs (Morocco)	..	..	..	55
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..	56
EGYPT AND SYRIA	Saec. IX-XIX	..	..	59
Tulunids	..	..	..	62
Ikhshidids	..	..	..	63
Fatimids	..	..	..	64
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..	66
Ayyubids	..	..	..	68
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..	<i>face</i> 68
Mamluks	..	..	..	73
<i>Genealogy</i>	..	..	..	75

Contents

Khedives	77
<i>Genealogy</i>	78
ARABIA FELIX (YAMAN) Saec. IX--XVIII	
Ziyadids (Zabid)	82
Ya'furids (San'a and Janad)	83
Najahids (Zabid)	84
<i>Genealogy</i>	85
Sulayhids (San'a)	86
<i>Genealogy</i>	86
Hamdanids (San'a)	87
Mahdids (Zabid)	87
Zuray'ids ('Aden)	88
<i>Genealogy</i>	88
Ayyubids	89
Rasulids	90
<i>Genealogy</i>	91
Tahirids	92
<i>Genealogy</i>	92
Rassid Imams (Sa'da)	93
<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>face</i> 93
Imams of San'a	94
SYRIA and MESOPOTAMIA (Arab Period)	
Saec. X-XII	95
<i>Classification of Asiatic Dynasties</i>	97
<i>Arab tribes</i>	99
Hamdanids (-Mosil, Aleppo)	101
<i>Genealogy</i>	100
Mirdasids (Aleppo)	103
<i>Genealogy</i>	104
'Okaylids (-Mosil, etc.)	105
<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>face</i> 105
Marwanids (Diyar-Bakr)	107

DURING THE CALIPHATE. AD. 661 - 1258



Preface

beginning with *Abu* may always be omitted (except Abu-Bakr) in shortening the name, and so may the sonship prefixed by the abbreviation *b.* They are necessary in the dynastic lists for purposes of identification, but Ahmad the Tulunid is a sufficient designation for Ahmad b. Tulun, and the Ziyamid Musa I is adequately defined without his patronymic Abu-Hammu.

But very soon other titles of an honorific or theocratic character began to be added. Such epithets (lakab) as Nur-al-din, 'Light of the Faith,' Nasir-al-din, 'Succourer of the Faith,' Sayf-al-din, 'Sword of the Faith,' were prefixed to the proper name; and adjectives or participles such as Al-Mansur 'the victorious,' Al-Sa'id 'the Fortunate,' Al-Rashid 'the Orthodox,' were appended to the title *Khalifa* (caliph) or *Malik* (king). Thus we find the caliph Harun al-Rashid, 'the Orthodox,' or 'rightly-directed,' caliph Aaron; and Saladin's full title was Al-Malik Al-Nasir Salah-al-din Yusuf b. Ayyub, 'The Victorious* King, Redresser of the Faith, Joseph son of Job.' In the case of compound names such as these, the owner is generally called either by the participial title Al-Nasir, Al-Mansur, Al-Rashid, etc., or by the lakab with the termination al-din ('of the Faith') or al-dawla ('of the State'), etc. Thus the brother of Saladin is known both as Al-Adil, 'the Just (King)' and as Sayf-al-din, 'Sword of the Faith.' On the other hand the Atabegs of Al-Mosil are generally cited by both the proper name and the epithet, as 'Imad-al-din Zangi, 'Izz-al-din-Mas'ud; though the epithet by itself is sufficient. As a general rule the first name given in the chronological lists (omitting the patronymic Abu-such an one) may be used to designate the ruler, to the exclusion of the rest. When there are several

* Lit. 'Helping': one who helps the religion of Islam by his victories.

Preface

similar titles it is better to add the proper name: for instance there are eight Al-Mansurs among the Mamluk Sultans, and it is necessary to distinguish them as Al-Mansur Kala'un, Al-Mansur Lajin, etc.

To give a list of the authorities I have used in compiling the lists of dynasties and historical notices would involve publishing a catalogue of an Orientalist's library. I have referred to all the leading Arabic historians, consulted special histories, and derived considerable help from articles in the Asiatic and numismatic journals. Where I am specially indebted to a particular author I refer to his work in a footnote. The coins, however, are the backbone of the book and the historian's surest documents, and upon them I have relied throughout.

In a work abounding in names and figures it would be strange if misprints and mistakes did not occur. I shall be grateful to any scholar who will convict me of error; for those who 'serve tables' know the danger and annoyance of even slight inaccuracy.

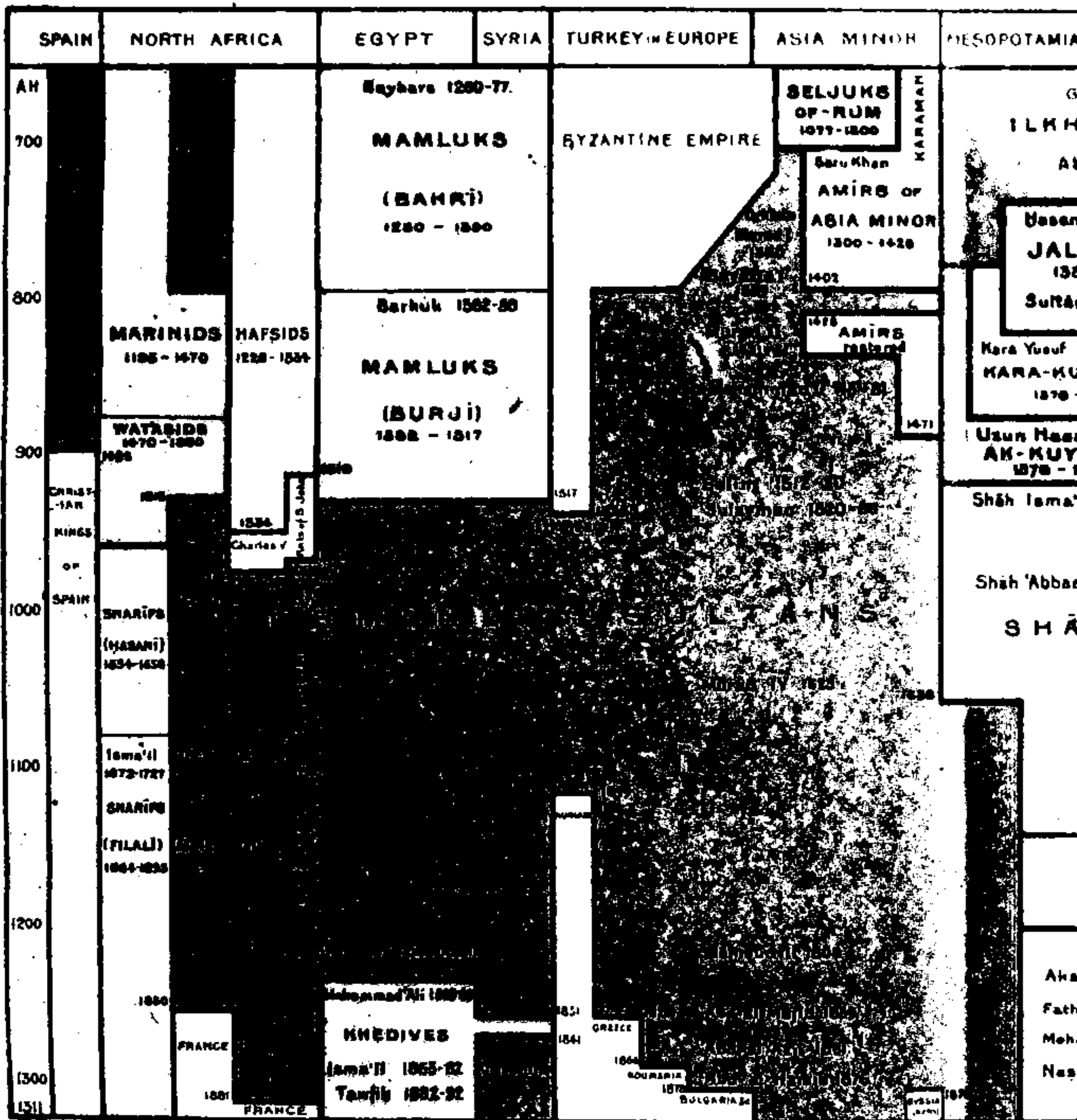
S. L. - P.

THE ATHENÆUM,

1st October, 1893.

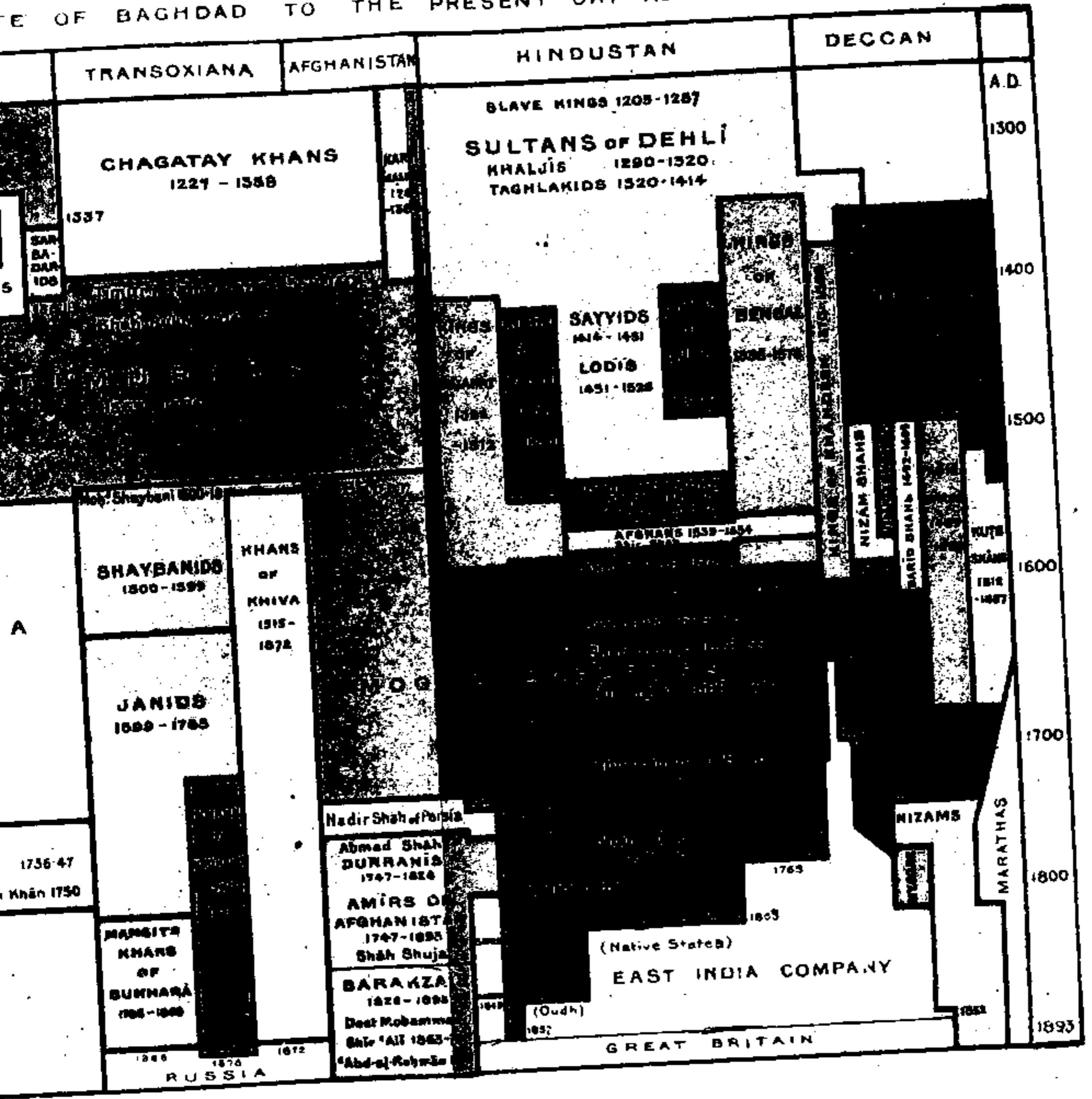
Publisher's Note: We regret it has not been possible for us to follow the orthography of oriental names in this edition which is essentially for Pakistani readers who are quite familiar with these oriental names.

MOHAMMADAN DYNASTIES II FROM THE FALL OF



M. LAGAN & CUMMING, LITH. EDIN.

OF BAGHDAD TO THE PRESENT DAY AD. 1258-1893

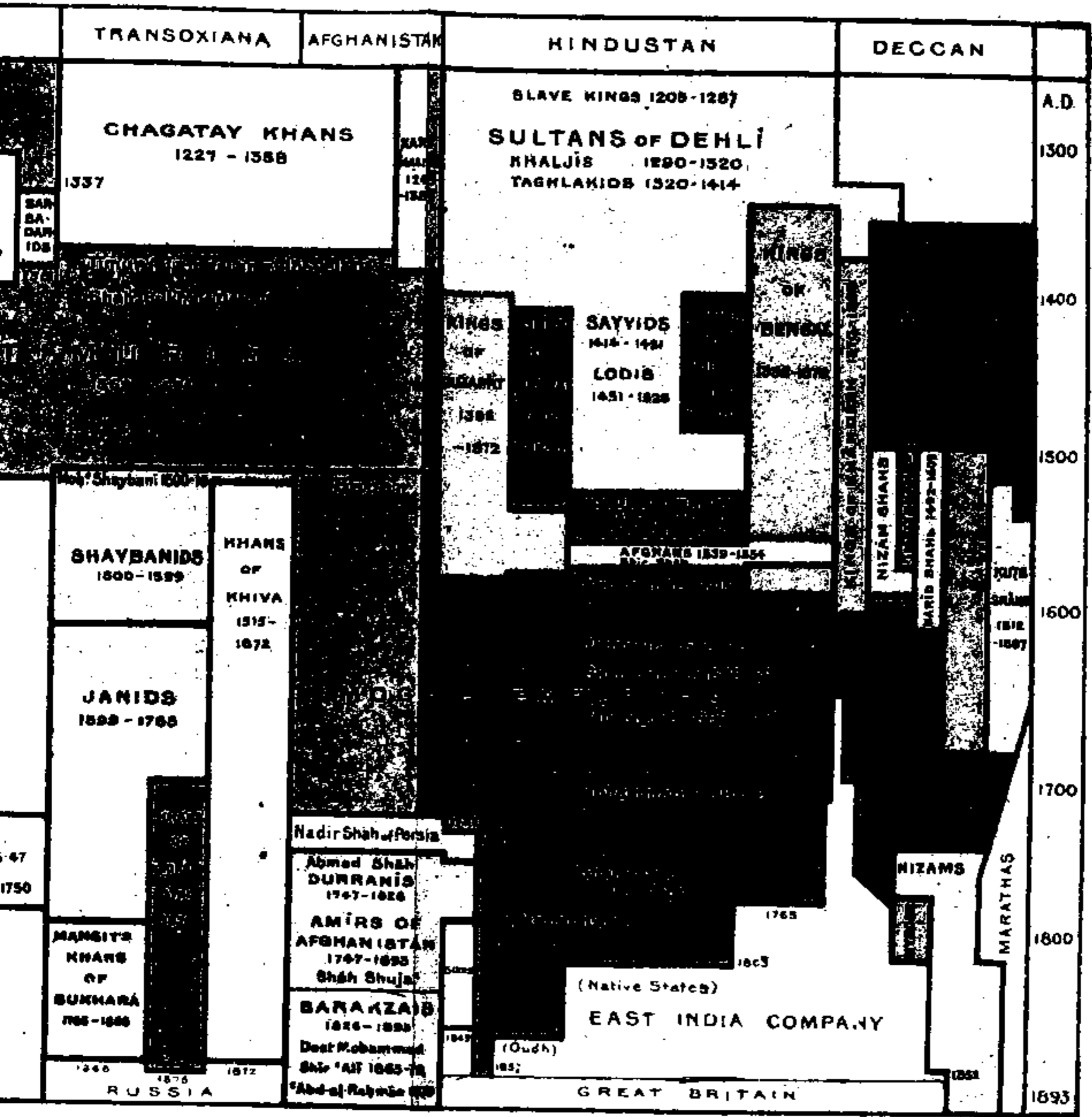


1. THE CALIPHS

SÆC. VII—XIII

1. ORTHODOX
2. OMAYYADS
3. 'ABBASIDS

TE OF BAGHDAD TO THE PRESENT DAY AD. 1258-1893



I. THE CALIPHS

SÆC. VII—XIII

ON the death of the Prophet Mohammad in A.D. 632, in the eleventh year after his Flight (Hijra, 622) from Mecca to Medina, his father-in-law Abu-Bakr was elected head of the Muslims, with the title of *Khalifa* or Caliph ('successor'). Three other Caliphs, 'Omar, 'Othman, and 'Ali, were similarly elected in turn without founding dynasties, and these first four successors are known as the Orthodox Caliphs (*Al-Khulafa' Al-Rashidun*). On the murder of 'Ali in 661 (A.H. 40), Mo'awiya, a descendant of Omayya of the Prophet's tribe of the Kuraysh, assumed the Caliphate, and founded the dynasty of the *Omayyad Caliphs*, fourteen in number, whose capital was Damascus. In 750 (132) this dynasty was supplanted (except in Spain) by that of the *Abbasid Caliphs*, numbering thirty-seven, descended from 'Abbas, an uncle of the Prophet, and having Baghdad (founded 762, 145) as their capital. The 'Abbasid Caliphate at Baghdad was exterminated by the Mongol Hulagu in 1258 (656). A line of their descendants, the *Abbasid Caliphs of Egypt*, held a shadowy spiritual dignity at Cairo, until the last of the house was carried to Constantinople by the Ottoman Sultan Salim I., after the conquest of Egypt in 1517, and surrendered his title of Caliph to the conqueror.

At the accession of the first Caliph, Abu Bakr, the rule of Islam comprised no territory outside Arabia;

The Caliphs

but during his brief reign of two years the tide of Mohammadan conquest had already begun to swell. In 633 (12) the Battle of the Chains, followed by other victories, admitted the Muslims into Chaldaea (-Irak -'Arabi), and gave them the city of -Hira. In 634 (13) the Battle of the Yarmuk opened Syria to their arms; Damascus fell in 635 (14); Emesa, Antioch, and Jerusalem in 636; and the conquest of Caesarea completed the subjugation of Syria in 638 (17). Meanwhile the victory of Kadisiya in 635 (14) was followed by the conquest of Mada'in (Seleucia-Ctesiphon), the old double capital of Chaldaea, 637 (16); Mesopotamia was subdued, and the cities of -Basra and -Kufa founded; and Khuzistan and Tustar were annexed in 638-40. The decisive Battle of Nahawand in 642 (21) put an end to the Sasanid dynasty, and gave all Persia to the Muslims. By 661 (41) they were at Herat, and soon carried their arms throughout Afghanistan and as far as the Indus, where they established a government in Sind. In 674 (54) they occupied Bukhara, and two years later Samarkand, but these early raids in Transoxiana were not converted into settled conquests until 711 (93). On the East the Caliphate had reached its utmost limits in little more than forty years after the Muslims first led a campaign outside Arabia.

On the West their progress was slower. In 641 (20) Egypt was conquered, and by 647 (26) the Barbary coast was overrun up to the gates of Roman Carthage; but the wild Berber population was more difficult to subdue than the luxurious subjects of the Sasanids of Persia or the Greeks of Syria and Egypt. Kayrawan was founded as the African capital in 670 (50); Carthage fell in 693 (74), and the Arabs pushed their arms as far as the Atlantic. From Tangier they crossed into Spain in 710 (91), and the conquest of the Gothic kingdom was complete on the fall of Toledo in 712.

Growth of the Caliphate

Southern France was overrun in 725, and in spite of Charles the Hammer's victory near Tours in 732 (114), the Muslims continued to hold Narbonne and to ravage Burgundy and the Dauphine. Thus in the West the Caliphate attained its widest extent within a century after its commencement.

To the North, the Greeks retained Anatolia, which never belonged to the Caliphate, but the Muslims invaded Armenia, and reached Erzerum about 700. Cyprus had been annexed as early as 649 (28), and Constantinople was several times besieged from 670 (50) onwards.

Thus the empire of the Caliphs at its widest extended from the Atlantic to the Indus, and from the Caspian to the cataracts of the Nile. So vast a dominion could not long be held together. The first step towards its disintegration began in Spain, where 'Abd-al-Rahman, a member of the suppressed Omayyad family, was acknowledged as an independent sovereign in 755 (138), and the 'Abbasid Caliphate was renounced for ever. Thirty years later Idris, a great-grandson of the Caliph 'Ali, and therefore equally at variance with 'Abbasids and Omayyads, founded in 'Alid dynasty in Morocco, with Tudgha for its capital, 788 (172). The rest of the North African coast was practically lost to the Caliphate when the Aghlabid governor established his authority at Kayrawan in 800 (184). In the following century, Egypt, together with Syria, attained independence under the rule of Ibn-Tulun, by the year 877 (264). It is true that after the collapse of the Tulunids, governors were again appointed over Syria and Egypt by the 'Abbasid Caliphs for thirty years; but in 934 (323) -Ik shid founded his dynasty, and thenceforward no country west of the Euphrates ever recognized the temporal authority of the Caliphs of Baghdad, though their spiritual title was generally acknowledged on the

The Caliphs

coins and in the public prayer (*khutba*), except in Spain and Morocco.

In the East, the disintegration of the 'Abbasid empire proceeded with equal rapidity. The famous general of -Ma·mun, Tahir Dhu-l-Yaminayn, on being appointed Viceroy of the East in 819 (204), became to most intents independent; and his house, and the succeeding dynasties of the Saffarids, Samanids, and Ghaznawids, whilst admitting the spiritual lordship of the Caliphs, reserved to themselves all the power and wealth of the eastern provinces of Persia and Transoxiana. From the middle of the ninth century the 'Abbasids had fallen more and more under the baneful influence of mercenary Turkish bodyguards and servile *maires du palais*; and the absorption of the whole of their remaining territory by the Buwayhids, who occupied even the 'City of Peace,' Baghdad itself, in 945 (334), was little more than a change in their alien tyrants. From this date the Caliphs merely held a court, but governed no empire, until their extinction by the Mongols in 1258 (656). Occasionally, however, as in the Caliphate of -Nasir, they extended their authority outside the palace walls, and even ruled the whole province of Arabian -'Irak (Chaldaeia).

In classifying the dynasties which thus absorbed the 'Abbasid empire, a geographical system is both natural and convenient. Beginning with the earliest secession, Spain, the dynasties of Andalusia and North Africa are placed first; those of Egypt and Syria come next; then follow the Persian and Transoxiane dynasties; whilst those of India, which spread over a dominion never subdued to the Caliphate, are placed last. In dealing with the Persian and Syrian sections, however, the geographical arrangement is necessarily modified, since the wide sweep of the Seljuks and Mongols temporarily obliterated the older divisions and formed

Decline of the Caliphate

fresh starting points in the dynastic history. The relative positions, both geographical and chronological, of the various dynasties are shown in the table prefixed to the volume.

The Caliphs

A.H.		A.D.
11—40	1. ORTHODOX CALIPHS	632—661
11	Abu-Bakr	632
13	'Omar	634
23	'Othman	644
35	'Ali	656
—40		—661

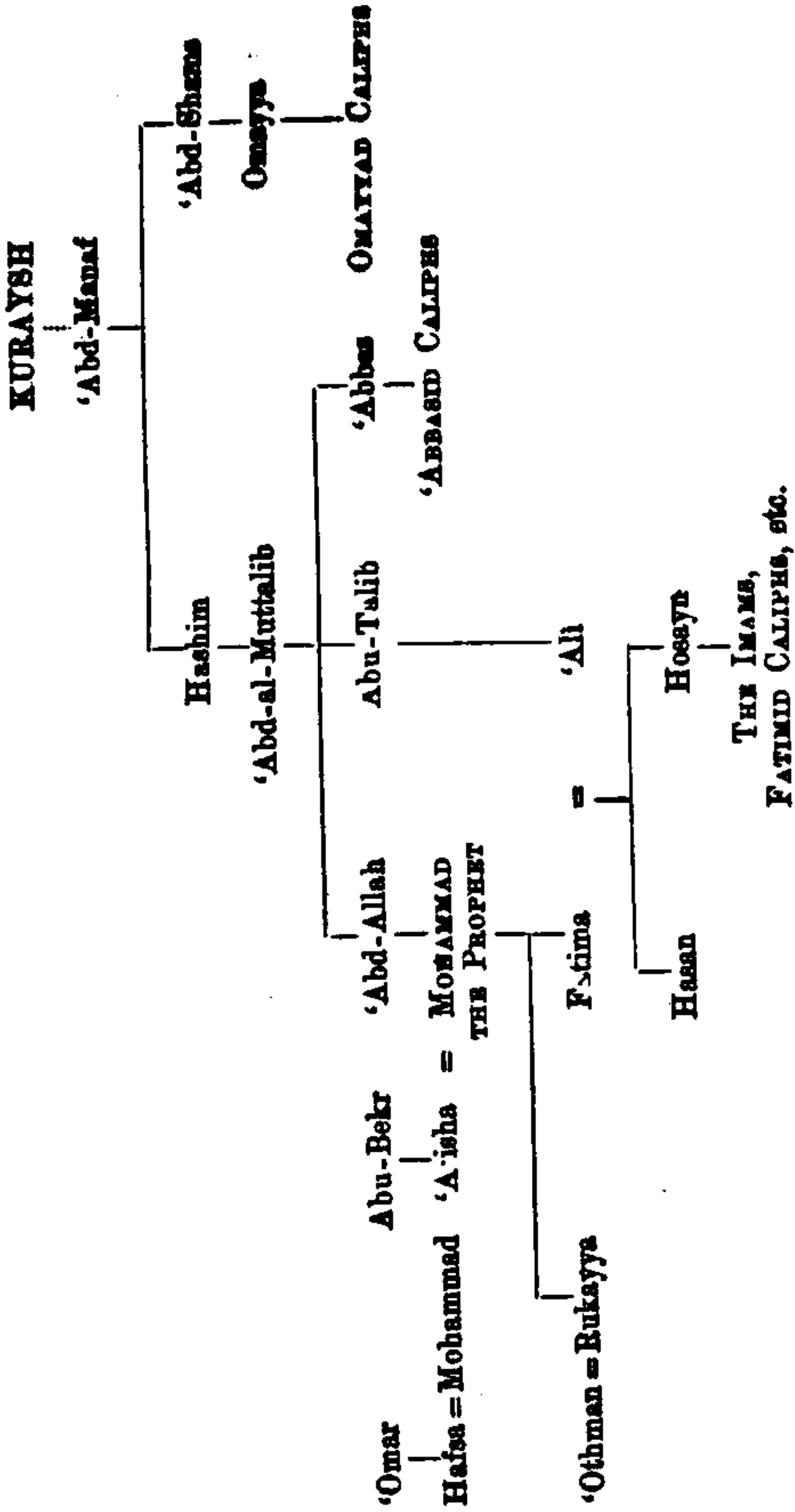
(Succeeded by Omayyads)

A.H.		A.D.
41—132	2. OMAYYAD CALIPHS	661—750
41	Mo'awiya I	661
60	Yazid I	680
64	Mo'awiya II	683
64	Marwan I	683
65	'Abd-al-Malik ,	685
86	-Walid	705
96	Sulayman	715
99	'Omar	717
101	Yazid II	720
105	Hisham	724
125	-Walid II	743
126	Yazid III	744
126	Ibrahim	744
127	Marwan II	744
—132		—750

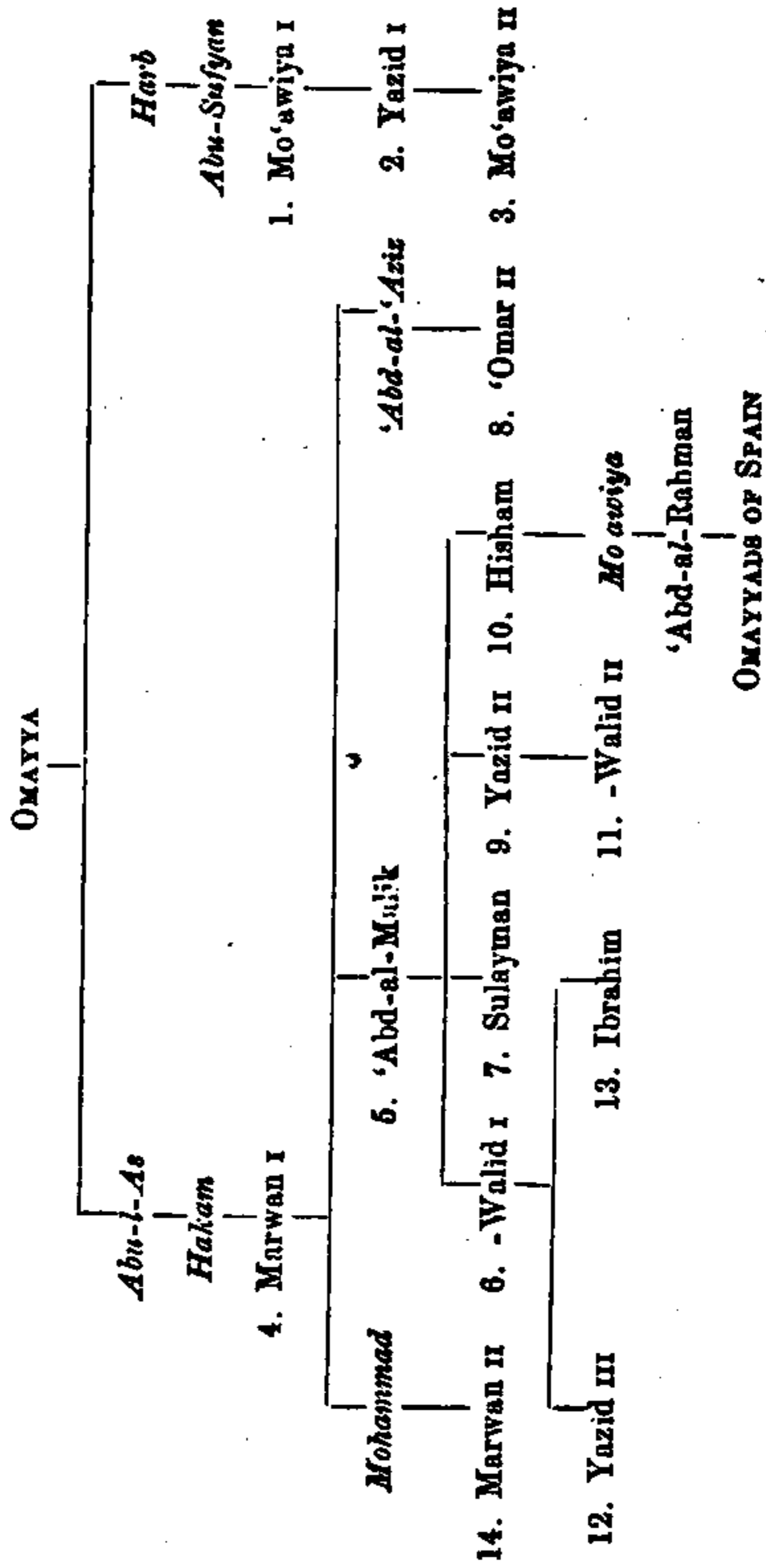
('Abbasids; Omayyads of Cordova)

The Caliphs

CONNEXION OF THE LINES OF CALIPHS



Omayyads



Abbasids

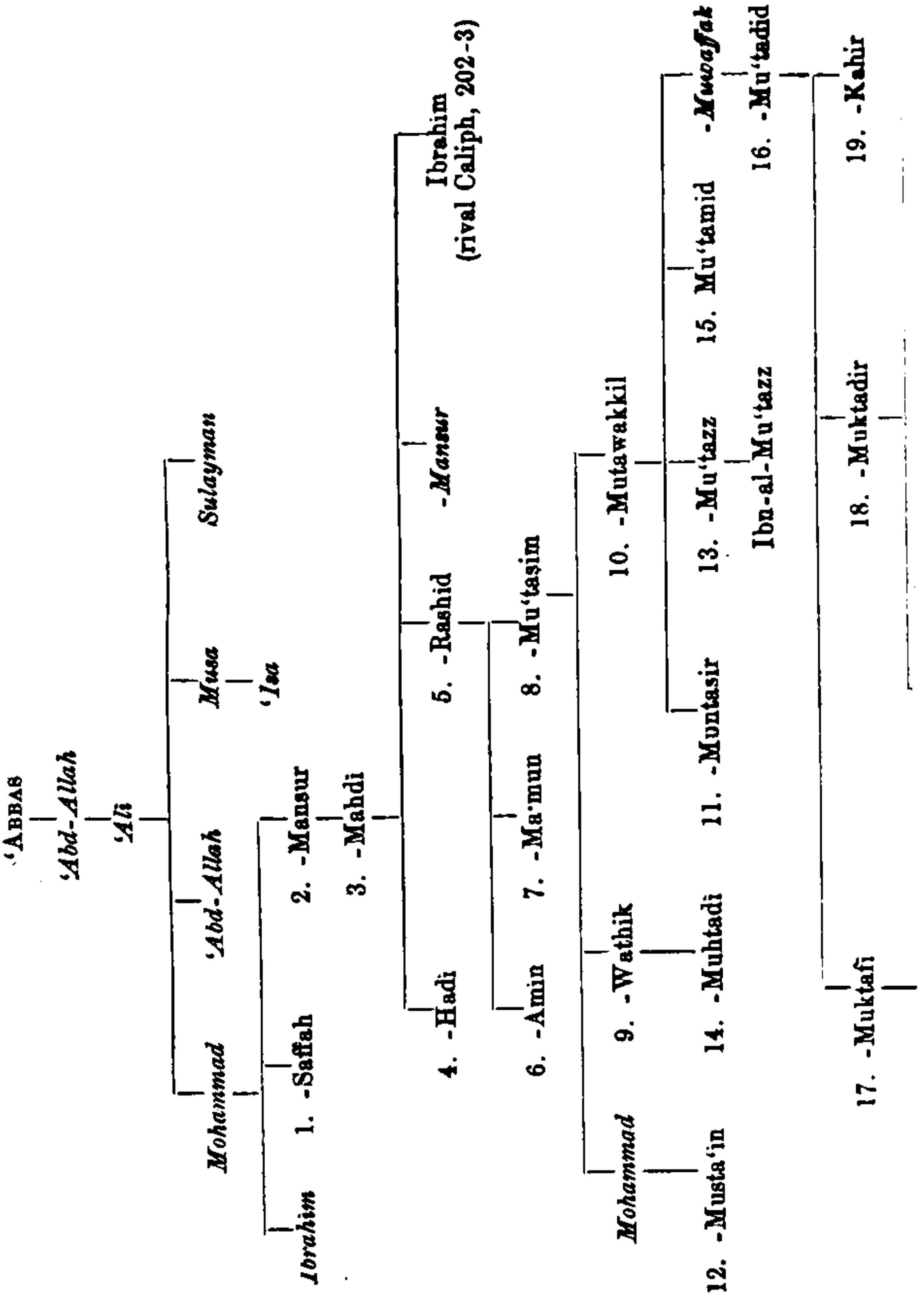
A.H.	3. 'ABBASID CALIPHS	A.D.
132—656		750—1258
		750
132	-Saffah	754
136	-Mansur	775
158	-Mahdi	785
169	-Hadi	786
170	-Rashid	809
193	-Amin	813
198	-Ma'mun	833
218	-Mu'tasim	842
227	-Wathik	847
232	-Mutawakkil	861
247	-Muntasir	862
248	-Musta'in	866
251	-Mu'tazz	869
255	-Muhtadi	870
256	-Mu'tamid	892
279	-Mu'tadid	902
289	-Muktafi	908
295	-Muktadir	932
320	-Kahir	934
322	-Radi	940
329	-Muttaki	944
333	-Mustakfi	946
334	-Muti'	974
363	-Ta'i'	991
381	-Kadir	1031
422	-Ka'im	1075
467	-Muktadi	1094
487	-Mustazhir	1118
512	-Mustarshid	1135
529	-Rashid	1136
530	-Muktafi	1160
555	-Mustanjid	1170
566	-Mustadi	

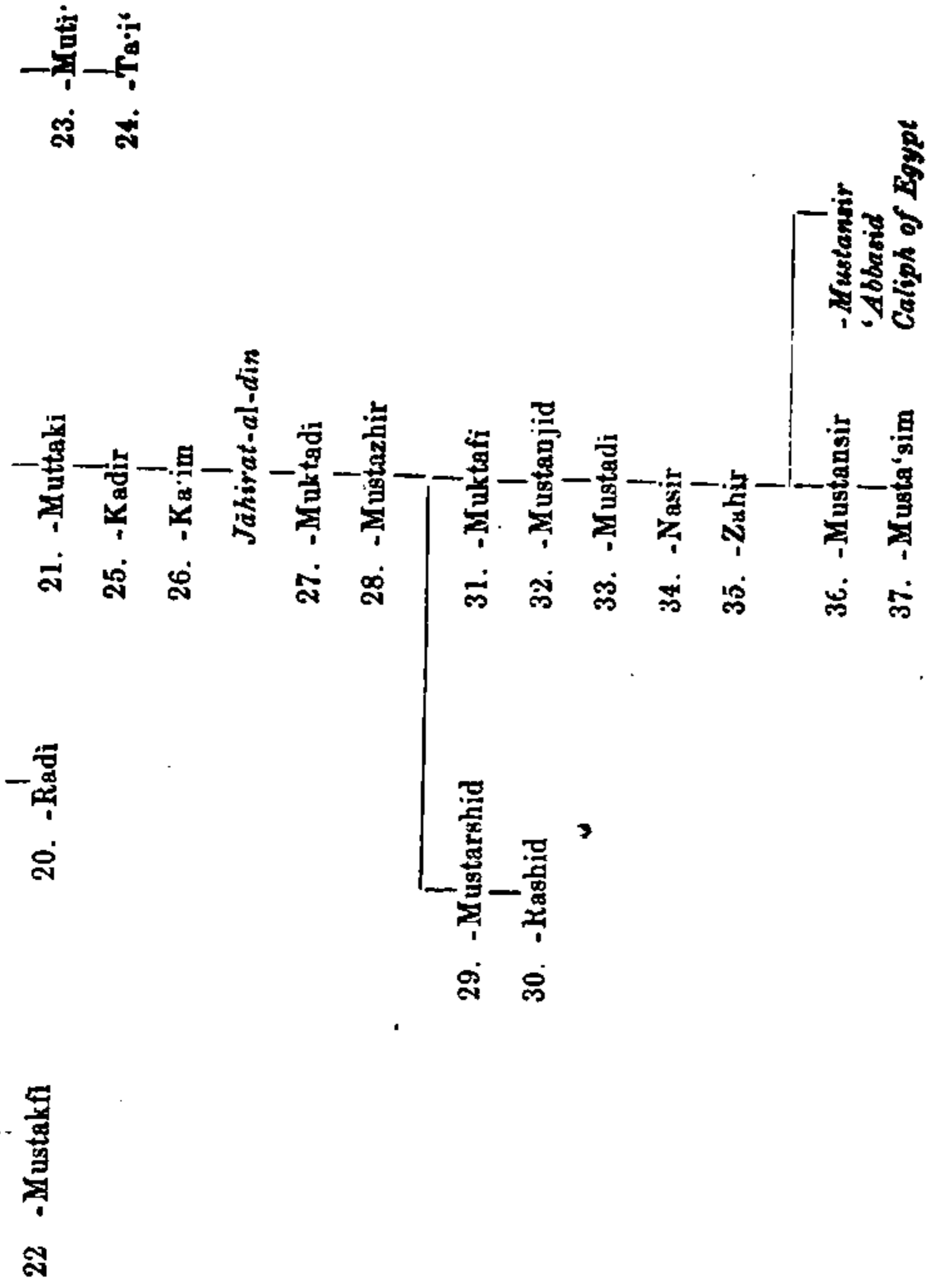
The Caliphs

575	-Nasir	..	..	..	1180
622	-Zahir	..	..	..	1225
623	-Mustansir	..	..	..	1226
640	-Musta'sim	..	..	..	1242
—656					—1258

*(Idrisids, Aghlabids, Tulunids, Tahirids, Saffarids,
Buwayhids, Hamdanids, Ghaznawids.)*

'ABBASID CALIPHS





II. SPAIN

SÆC. VIII—XV

4. OMAYYADS OF CORDOVA
MINOR DYNASTIES
5. HAMMUDIDS (MALAGA)
6. HAMMUDIDS (ALGECIRAS)
7. 'ABBADIDS (SEVILLE)
8. ZAYRIDIS (GRANADA)
9. JAHWARIDS (CORDOVA)
10. DHU-L-NUNIDS (TOLEDO)
11. 'AMIRIDS (VALENCIA)
12. TOJIBIDS AND HUDIDS (ZARAGOZA)
13. KINGS OF DENIA
ALMORAVIDES (*See NORTH AFRICA*)
ALMOHADES " " "
14. NASRIDS (GRANADA)

II. SPAIN

SÆC. VIII—XV

SPAIN was conquered by the Muslims in 710-12 (91-3), and ruled, like the other provinces of the Mohammadan empire, by a series of governors appointed by the Omayyad Caliphs, until 756 (138). Among the few members of the Omayyad family who escaped from the general massacre which signalized the accession of the 'Abbasids was 'Abd-al-Rahman, a grandson of Hisham, the tenth Omayyad Caliph. After some years' of wandering, he took advantage of the disordered state of Spain, which was divided by the jealousies of the Berbers and the various Arab tribes, to offer himself as king. He met with an encouraging response, and landed in Andulasia at the close of 755. In the following year (138) he received the homage of most of Mohammadan Spain, and successfully repelled an invasion of 'Abbasid troops. His successors maintained themselves on the throne of Cordova with varying success against the encroachments of the Christians of the north, and the insurrections of the many factions among their own subjects, for two centuries and a half. They contented themselves with the titles of Amir and Sultan, until 'Abd-al-Rahman III adopted that of Caliph in 929 (317). He was the greatest of the line, and not only exercised absolute sway over his subjects and kept the Christian kings of Leon, Castile and Navarre in check, but warded off the chief danger of Moorish Spain, invasion

Spain

from Africa, and maintained his authority on the Mediterranean by powerful fleets. After his death, no great Omayyad carried on his work, but the famous minister and general, Almanzor (Al-Mansur), preserved the unity of the kingdom. After this, at the beginning of the eleventh century, Moorish Spain became a prey to factions and adventurers, and a number of petty dynasties arose, who are known in Spanish history as the *Reyes de Taifas* or Party Kings. Most of these were absorbed by the most distinguished of their number, the cultured house of the 'Abbadids of Seville, who were the leaders of the Spanish Moors against the encroachments of the Christians, until they were forced to summon the *Almoravides* to their aid, and discovered that they had invited a master instead of an ally.

Spain

A.H.	4. OMAYYADS OF CORDOVA	A.D.
138—422		756—1031
138	'Abd-al-Rahman I	756
172	Hisham I	788
180	-Hakam I	796
206	'Abd-al-Rahman II	822
238	Mohammad I	852
273	'Mundhir	886
275	'Abd-Allah	888
300	'Abd-al-Rahman III. (Al-Khalifa Al-Nasir)	912
350	-Hakam II -Mustansir	961
366	Hisham II -Mu'ayyad	976
399	Mohammad II -Mahdi	1009
400	Sulayman -Musta'in	1009
400	Mohammad II (again)	1010
400	Hisham II (again)	1010
403	Sulayman (again)	1013
407	'Ali b. Hammud*	1016
408	'Abd-al-Rahman IV -Murtada	1018
408	-Kasim b. Hammud	1018
412	Yahya b. 'Ali	1021
413	-Kasim (again)	1022
414	'Abd-al-Rahman V -Mustazhir	1023
414	Mohammad III -Mustakfi	1024
416	Yahya (again)	1025
418	Hisham III -Mu'tadd	1027
—422		—1031

(Minor Dynasties)

* Of the dynasty of Hammudids. See Table 5.

Omayyads of Cordova

OMAYYADS OF CORDOVA

Hisham, 10th Omayyad Caliph

Mo'awiya

1. 'Abd-al-Rahman I

2. Hisham I

3. -Hakam I

3. 'Abd-al-Rahman II

5. Mohammed I

6. Mundhir

7. 'Abd-Allah

Mohammad

8. 'Abd-al-Rahman III

9. -Hakam II

'Abd-al-Jabbar

Sulayman

'Obayd-Allah

10. Hisham II

Hisham

-Hakam

Mohammad

'Abd-al-Rahman

11. Mohammad II

14. 'Abd-al-Rahman V

12. Sulayman

13. 'Abd-al-Rahman IV

15. Mohammad III

16. Hisham III

Spain

MINOR SPANISH DYNASTIES*

(REYES DE TAIFAS)

A.H.	5. HAMMUDIDS**	A.D.
407-449	(MALAGA)	1016—1057
407	‘Ali -Nasir	1016
408	-Kasim -Ma‘mun	1018
412	Yahya Mu‘tali	1021
413	-Kasim (again)	1022
416	Yahya (again)	1025
427	Idris I -Muta‘ayyad	1035
431	Hasan -Mustansir	1039
434	Idris II -Ali	1042
438	Mohammad I -Mahdi	1046
444	Idris III -Muwaffak	1052
445	Idris II (again)	1053
446	Mohammad II -Musta‘li	1054—
—449		1057

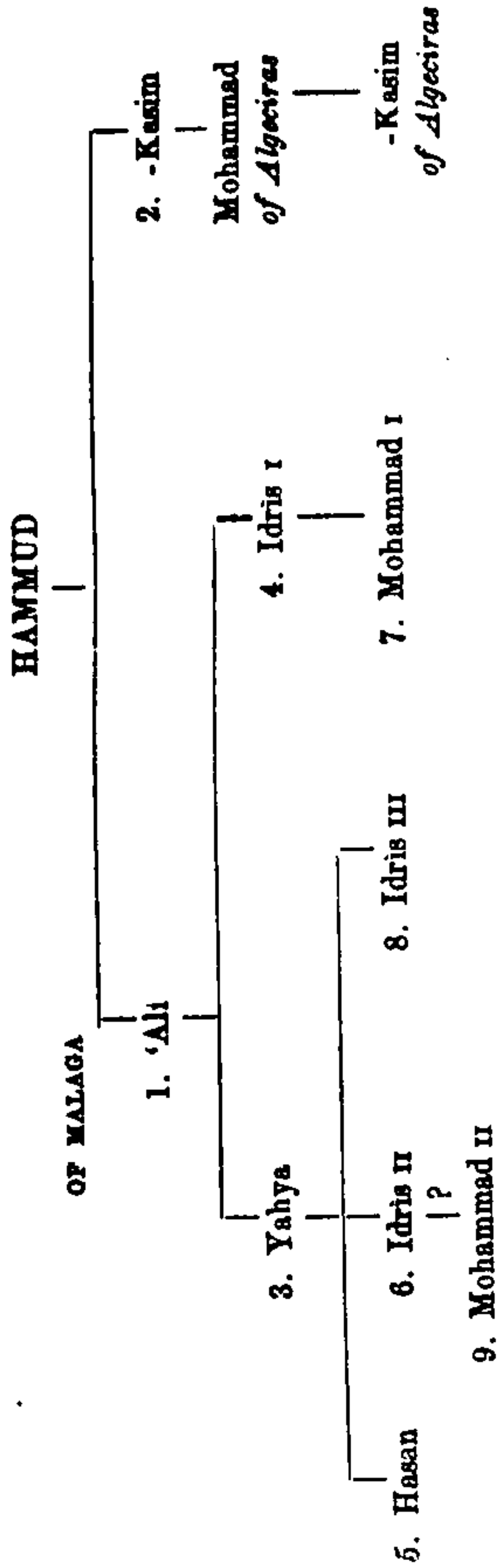
(*Almoravides*)

* In the tables and trees of these dynasties Codera's *Tratado de Numismatica Arabigo-Espanola* (1879) has been generally followed: which see for lists of various petty rulers here omitted.

** The Hammudids took the title of Caliph or 'Prince of the Faithful.'

Minor Dynasties

HAMMUDIDS



Spain

A.H.		A.D.
431--450	6. HAMMUDIDS (ALGECIRAS)	1039--1058
431	Mohammad -Mahdi	1039
440	-Kasim -Wathik	1048
—450		—1058

*(*Abbadids of Seville)*

414—484	7. 'ABBADIDS (SEVILLE)	1023—1091
---------	------------------------	-----------

414	Abu-l-Kasim Mohammad I. b. Isma'il	1023
434	Abu-'Amr 'Abbad -Mu'tadid b. Mohammad I	1042
461	Abu-l-Kasim Mohammad II Mu'tamid b. 'Abbad	1068
- 484		1091

(Almoravides)

403—483	8. ZAYRIDS (GRANADA)	1012—1090
---------	----------------------	-----------

403	Zawi b. Zayri.. ..	1012
410	Habbus	1019
430	Badis b. Habbus -Muzaffar -Nasir	1038
466	'Abd-Allah b. Sayf-al-dawla Bulukkin b. Badis	1073
483	Tamim b. Bulukkin	1090

(Almoravides)

422—461	9. JAHWARIDS (CORDOVA)	1031—1068
---------	------------------------	-----------

422	Abu-l-Hazam Jahwar	1031
435	Abu-l Walid Mohammad b. Jahwar	1043
450	'Abd-al-Malik b. Mohammad	1050
—461		1068

*(*Abbadids of Seville)*

Minor Dynasties

A.H.		A.D.
427—478	10. DHU-L-NUNIDS (TOLEDO)	
427	Ismail -Zafir	1035
429	Yahya -Ma'mun b. Isma'il ..	1037
467	Yahya -Kadir b. Isma'il b. Ma'mun	1074
—478		1085
	<i>(Alfonso VI of Leon)</i>	

412—478	11. 'AMIRIDS (VALENCIA) 1021 - 1085	
412	'Abd-al-'Aziz -Mansur ..	1021
453	'Abd-al-Malik -Muzaffar ..	1061
457	-Ma'mun of Toledo	1065
467	-Kadir „ „	1074
468	Abu-Bakr b. 'Abd-al-Malik ..	1075
478	-Kadi 'Othman b. Abu-Bakr ..	1085
„	-Kadir of Toledo	„

(Christians (the Cid): then Almoravides)

410—536	12. TOJIBIDS & HUDIDS 1019 - 1141 (ZARAGOZA)	
410	Mundhir -Mansur b. Yahya -Tojibi	1019
414	Yahya -Muzaffar b. Mundhir ..	1023
420	Mundhir b. Yahya	1029
431	Sulayman -Musta'in b. Hud ..	1039
438	Ahmad Sayf-al-dawla -Muktadir b. Sulayman	1046
474	Yusuf -Mu'taman b. Ahmad ..	1081
478	Ahmad -Musta'in b. Yusuf ..	1085

Spain

503	‘Abd-al-Malik ‘Imad-al-dawla b. Ahmad	1109
513	Ahmad Sayf-al-dawla b. ‘Abd-al-Malik	1119
—536		— 1141

(Christians)

408 —468 13. KINGS OF DENIA 1017—1075

408	Mujahid b. Yusuf	1017
436	‘Ali Ikbal-al-dawla b. Mujahid ..	1044
—468		1075

(Hudids of Zaragoza)

138209

Almoravides, Almohades

In 1086 the *Almoravides* came to Spain, summoned by the 'Abbadids to help them against Alfonso of Leon. In 1090 they came again, and this time they conquered the whole of Moorish Spain, and made it a province of their African empire (see Page 37). Their successors in Africa, the *Almohades*, similarly annexed the Spanish province in 1145-50 (see Page 41). A few petty dynasties sprang up at Valencia and Murcia between these two invasions and during the decline of the Almohades' power; but the only important line was that of the Nasrids or Banu-Nasr of Granada, whose cultivated Court and beautiful palace, Alhambra, for a time revived the splendour and distinction of Moorish Spain as it had been in the days of the great Caliph 'Abd-a/-Rahman III. Their long struggle against the advancing Christians, however, ended in the fall of Granada before the assaults of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492, and with the flight of Boabdil the last remnant of Mohammadan rule vanished from the Peninsula.

Spain

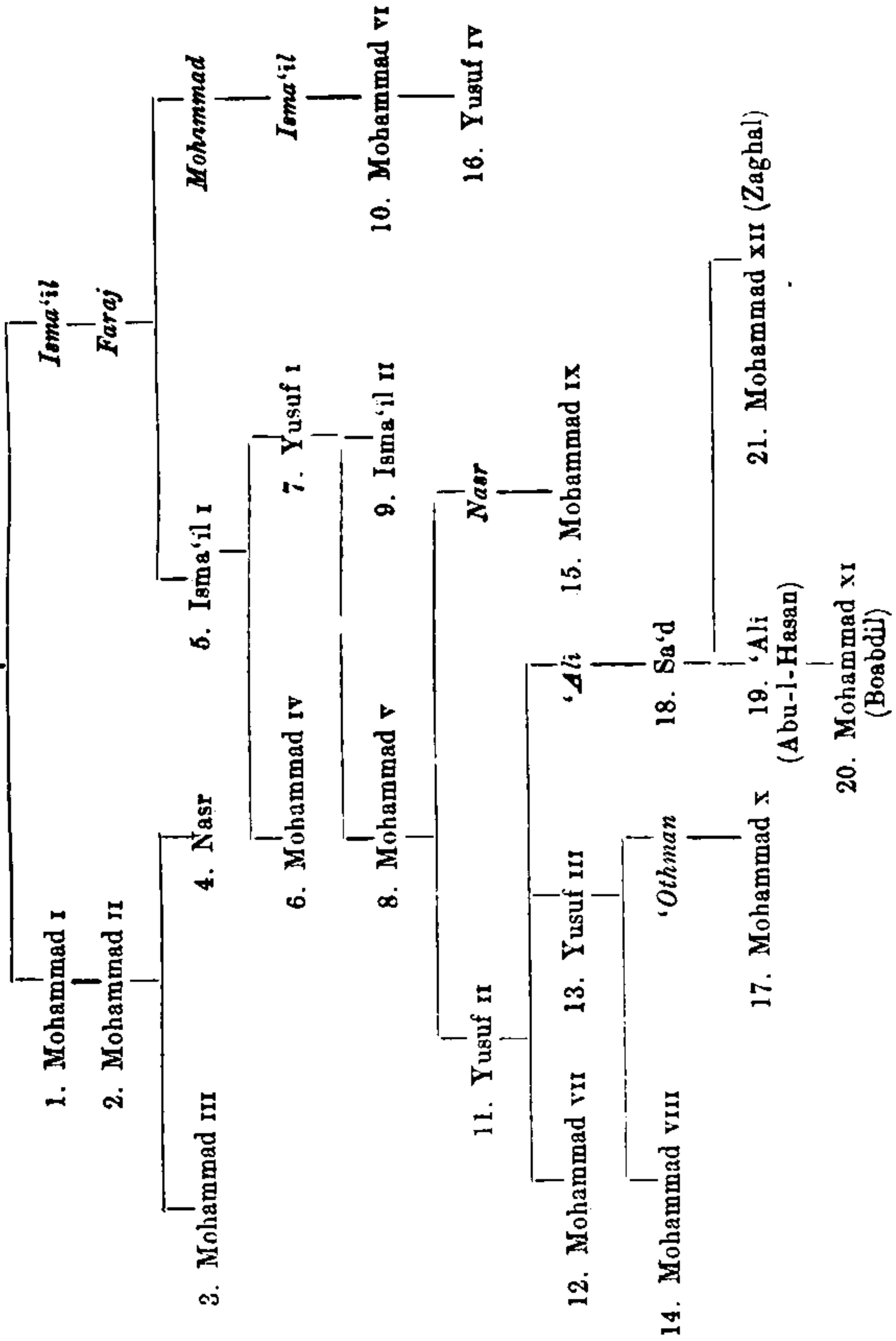
A.H.	14. NASRIDS	A.D.
629—897		1232—1492
	(GRANADA)	
629	Mohammad I -Ghalib ..	1232
67	Mohammad II -Fakih ..	1273
701	Mohammad III ..	1302
708	Nasr Abu-l-Juyush ..	1309
713	Isma'il I Abu-l-Walid ..	1314
725	Mohammad IV ..	1325
733	Yusuf Abu-l-Hajjaj ..	1333
755	Mohammad V -Ghani ..	1354
760	Isma'il II ..	1359
761	Mohammad VI Abu-Sa'id ..	1360
763	Mohammad V (again) ..	1362
793	Yusuf II ..	1391
794	Mohammad VII ..	1392
810	Yusuf III Abu-l-Hajjaj -Nasir ..	1407
820	Mohammad VIII -Mutamassik ..	1417
831	Mohammad IX -Saghir ..	1427
833	Mohammad VIII (again) ..	1429
835	Yusuf IV ..	1432
835	Mohammad VIII (third time) ..	1432
848	Mohammad X ..	1444
849	Sa'd -Musta'in ..	1445
850	Mohammad X (again) ..	1446
857	Sa'd (again) ..	1453
866	'Ali abu-l-Hasan ..	1461
887	Mohammad XI (Boabdil) ..	1482
888	'Ali Abu-l-Hasan (again) ..	1483
890	Mohammad XII (Zaghal) ..	1485
892	Mohammad XI (Boabdil, again)	1486
—897		—1492

(Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile)

Nasrids of Granada

NASRIDS OF GRANADA

Yusuf b. NASR



III. NORTH AFRICA

SEC. VIII XIX

15. IDRISIDS (MOROCCO)
16. AGHLABIDS (TUNIS, ETC.)
FATIMIDS (*See EG YPT*)
17. ZAYRIDS (TUNIS)
18. HAMMADIDS (ALGIERS)
19. ALMORAVIDES (MOROCCO, ALGIERS,
SPAIN)
20. ALMOHADES (NORTH AFRICA,
SPAIN)
21. MARINIDS (MOROCCO)
22. ZIYANIDS (ALGIERS)
23. HAFSIDS (TUNIS)
24. SHARIFS (MOROCCO)

III. NORTH AFRICA

SEC. VIII - XIX

THE narrow strip of habitable land between the great African desert and the Mediterranean Sea was always the nursery of schismatics. The superstitious and credulous Berbers offered a favourable soil for the germination of all varieties of Mohammadan heresy. Any prophet who found himself without honour in his own country had only to go to the Berbers of North Africa to be sure of a welcome and an enthusiastic following; whilst the distance from the centre of the Caliphate and the natural turbulence and warlike character of the population predisposed the 'Abbasids to ignore the disloyalty of provinces which profited them little and cost them ceaseless energy and expense to control. Hence the success of such strange developments of Islam as the Almoravides and Almohades, the establishment of 'Alid dynasties such as the Idrisids and Fatimids, and in our own time the widespread authority of the Prophet -Sanusi.

North Africa had been subdued by the Arabs with difficulty between the years 647 (26) and 700, and had since been ruled with varying success by the lieutenants of the Caliphs. So long as Yazid b. Hatim, the popular and energetic governor of Kayrawan for the 'Abbasids, lived, the tendency of the Berbers to foster rebellion and schism was held in check, but on his death in 787 (170) North Africa became a prey to

North Africa

anarchy, which was only suppressed by allowing the local dynasties, which then sprang up, to exercise independent authority. After the year 800 the 'Abbasid Caliphs had no influence whatever west of the frontier of Egypt.

Idrisids

A.H. 172—375	15. IDRISIDS (MOROCCO)	A.D. 788 985
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In the year 785 (168) an insurrection of the partisans of the family of 'Ali took place at -Medina. Among those who took part in it was Idris b. 'Abd-Allah b. Hasan b. Hasan b. 'Ali b. Abu-Talib. On the suppression of the revolt Idris fled to Egypt, and thence to Morocco where he founded an 'Alid dynasty in the region about Ceuta. His coins bear the names of the towns of Tudgha and -Walila. The Idrisid dominions reached their greatest extent about 860, and gradually dwindled until the extinction of the dynasty in 985 (375). Some of the dates are not recorded by Ibn-Khaldun.

172	Idris I	.. ..	788
177	Idris II b. Idris I	.. ..	793
213	Mohammad b. Idris II	.. ..	828
221	'Ali I b. Mohammad	.. ..	836
234	Yahya I b. Mohammad	.. ..	849
	Yahya II b. Yahya	.. ..
	'Ali II b. 'Omar b. Idris II	.. ..
	Yahya III b. -Kasim b. Idris II	.. ..
292	Yahya IV b. Idris b. 'Omar	.. ..	904
310	-Hasan	.. ..	922

(Miknasa Berbers)

North Africa

A.H.
184—296

16. AGHLABIDS

A.D.
800—909

(TUNIS, ETC.)

Ibrahim b. -Aghlab was governor of the province of Zab for the Caliph at the time of confusion which followed upon the death of Yazid the 'Abbasid governor-general of 'Africa' (Afrikiya, *i.e.* Tunis) in 787 (170), and was appointed to the government of the whole African province by the Caliph Harun-Rashid in 800 (184); but did not interfere with the authority of the Idrisids in the far west. His dynasty was practically independent, and the Aghlabids seldom troubled to put the Caliphs' names on their coins in token even of spiritual suzerainty. They were not only enlightened and energetic rulers on land, but employed large fleets on the Mediterranean, harried the coasts of Italy, France, Corsica, and Sardinia, and conquered Sicily in 827-78; which island remained in Mohammedan hands until the conquest by the Normans. The Aghlabid domination in Africa when at its best was indeed the period of the greatest ascendancy of the Arabs in the Mediterranean: their corsairs were the terror of the seas, and besides Sicily they took Malta and Sardinia, and even invaded the suburbs of Rome. The incapacity of the later Aghlabid princes, however, and the growth of sectarian disaffection under the fostering influence of the Shi'ite Idrisids in the west, paved the way for the Fatimid triumph in 909 (296).

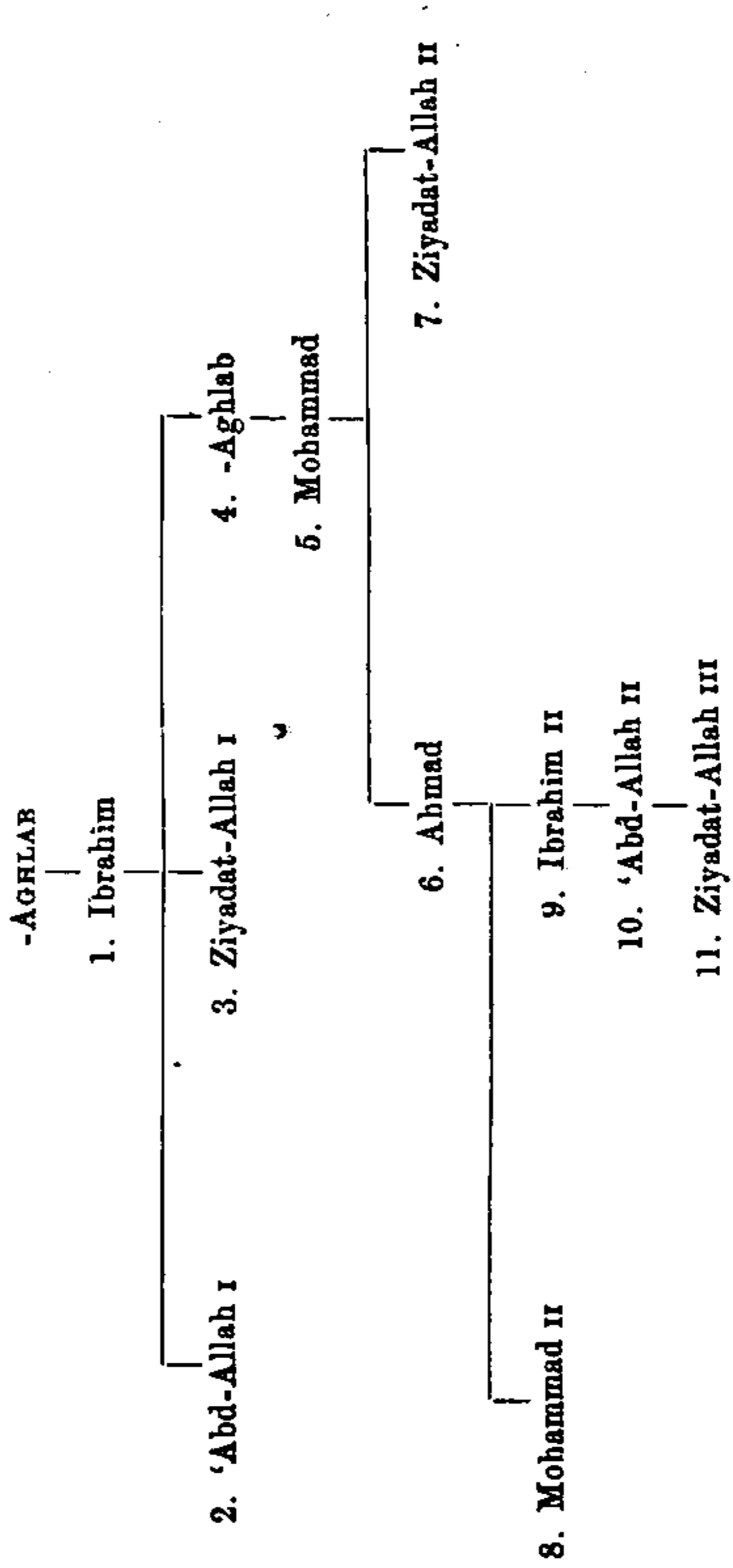
Aghlabids

184	Ibrahim I	..	..	800
196	'Abd-Allah I	..	..	811
201	Ziyadat-Allah I	..	..	816
223	Abu-'Akal -Aghlab	..	..	837
226	Mohammad I	..	..	840
242	Ahmad	..	..	856
249	Ziyadat-Allah II	..	..	863
250	Mohammad II	..	..	864
261	Ibrahim II	..	..	874
289	'Abd-Allah II	..	..	902
290	Ziyadat-Allah III	..	..	903
—296				—909

(*Fatimids*)

North Africa

AGHLABIDS



Fatimids, Zarids, etc.

The Aghlabids were succeeded by the *Fatimids*, who, however, belong more particularly to the series of Egyptian Dynasties (see Page 64). Their empire, which at one time included the whole north African coast from Egypt to the Atlantic, together with Sicily and Sardinia, became split up into various kingdoms as soon as their removal of their seat of government to Cairo in 972 (362) weakened their control of the more western provinces. Their lieutenant over Africa, Yusuf Bulukkin, chief of the Sanhaja Berbers, soon declared himself independent and founded the dynasty of the *Zayrids*, whilst another dynasty, the *Hammadids*, established themselves at Bougie (Bujaya) in Algeria and restricted the Zayrids' authority to little more than the province of Tunis. Farther west in Morocco various tribes of Berbers, -Miknasa, Maghrawa, etc., acquired independence, and occupied the site of the Idrisids' kingdom, but hardly attained to the dignity of dynasties. These were in turn subdued by the *Almoravides*, who also took a large part of the territory of the Hammadids of Algeria; but it was reserved for the *Almohades* to reign in the capitals of Hammad and Zayri.

North Africa

A.H. 362—543	17. ZAYRIDS	A.D. 972—1148
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(TUNIS)

362	Yusuf Bulukkin b. Zayri	..	972
373	Mansur b. Yusuf	983
386	Badis b. Mansur	996
406	-Mu'izz b. Badis	.. ..	1015
453	Tamim b. -Mu'izz	.. ..	1061
501	Yahya b. Tamim	.. ..	1107
509	'Ali b. Yahya	.. ..	1115
515	-Hasan b. 'Ali	1121
—543			—1148

(Roger of Sicily; then Almohades)

398—547	18. HAMMADIDS	1007—1152
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(ALGERIA)

398	Hammad	1007
419	-Kaid b. Hammad	1028
446	Muhassin b. Kaid	1054
447	Bulukkin b. Mohammad b. Ham- mad		1055
454?	-Nasir b. 'Alnas b. Mohammad	.. ..	1062?
481	-Mansur b. -Nasir	.. ..	1088
498	Badis	.. ..	1104
500	-'Aziz	.. ..	1106
?	Yahya b. -'Aziz	.. ..	—
—547			—1152

(Almohades)

Almoravides

A.H.		A.D.
448—541	19. ALMORAVIDES (-MURABITS)	1056 1147

(MOROCCO, PART OF ALGERIA, SPAIN)

In the middle of the eleventh century the success of the Christians in Spain, the energy of the Genoese and Pisans in recovering for Christendom the islands of Corsica and Sardinia, and the valour of the Normans in Southern Italy, had thoroughly humbled the power of the Muslims in the Mediterranean. The Fatimids of Egypt alone maintained the ancient prestige of the Saracens. The Zayrids of Tunis were incapable even of repressing the frequent revolts which disturbed their restricted dominion; and the rivalry between Zayrids, Hammadids, and Fatimids prevented any collective action against the Christians. It was time for a Mohammadan revival, and among a people so easily excited to religious exaltation as the Berbers a revival was always possible if a prophet could be found. The prophet appeared among the tribe of Lamtuna in the person of 'Abd-Allah b. Tashfin. This man preached a holy war for the glory of Islam, and the Berbers were not slow to follow him. His adherents called themselves *Al-Murabitin*, which means literally 'pickets who have hobbled their horses on the enemy's frontier,' and hence 'Protagonists for the Faith.' The Spaniards corrupted the name into Almoravides, and the French *marabout*, or devotee, is another perversion of it. The Almoravides acknowledged the supremacy of the 'Abbasid Caliphs. The Lamtuna Berbers under 'Abd-Allah were joined by

North Africa

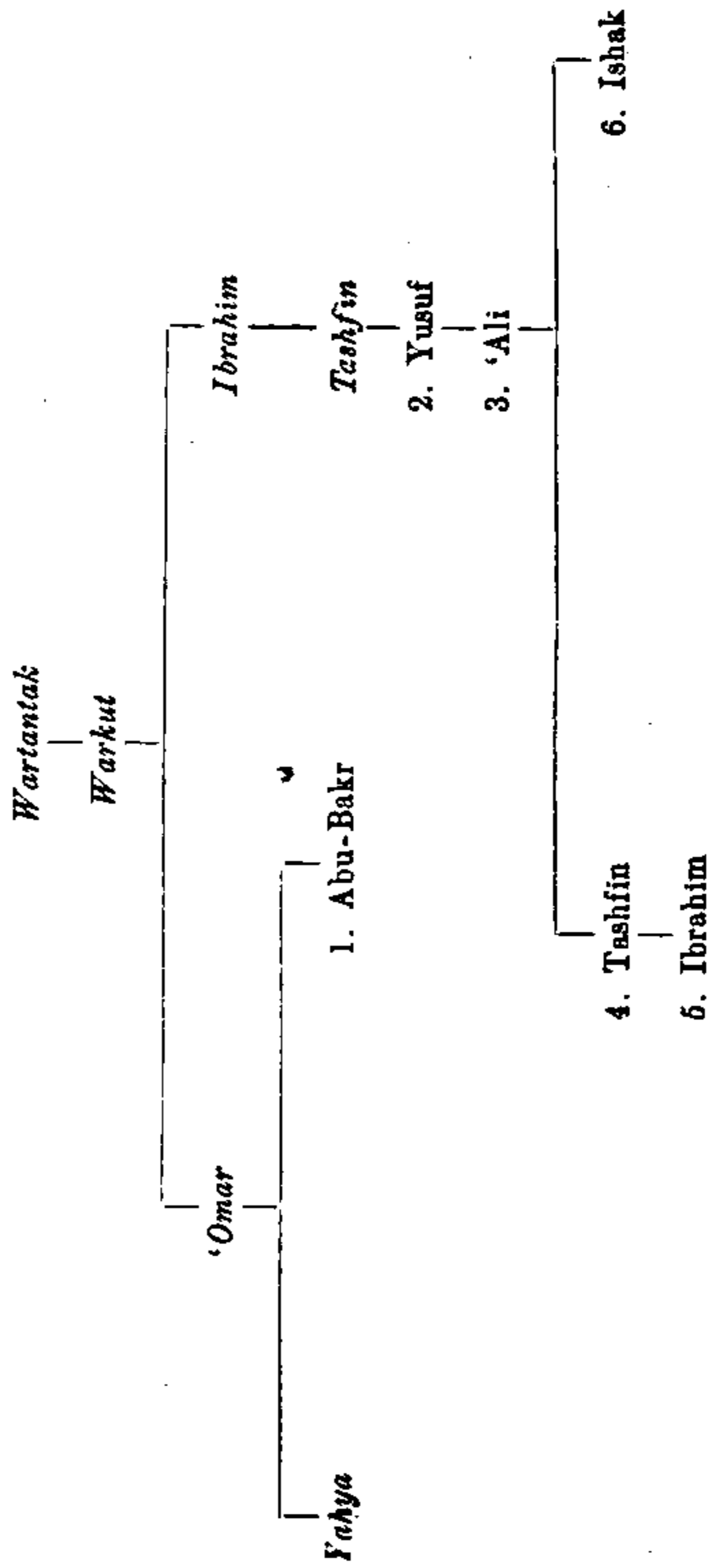
the great clan of the Masmuda, and led by Abu-Bakr and his second cousin Yusuf b. Tashfin, reduced Sijilmasa and Aghmat by 1068 (460), founded the city of Morocco (Marrakush), and in the course of the next fifteen years spread over Fez, Mequinez (Miknasa), Ceuta (Sabta), Tangier (Tanja), Salee, and the west of Morocco. In 1086 Yusuf b. Tashfin, whose great qualities both as general and as administrator had secured the devotion of the Protagonists, was entreated by the 'Abbadids of Spain to come over and help them against the assaults of Alfonso VI, and Sancho of Aragon and the invincible valour of the Cid Campeador Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar. Yusuf utterly crushed the Castilian army at the battle of Zallaka, or, as the Spaniards call it, Sacralias, near Badajoz, October 23, 1086; but he did not follow up his victory. Leaving 3,000 Berbers to support the Andalusians he returned to Africa. But in 1090 the King of Seville again prayed him to come and help him against the Christians, and this time Yusuf annexed the whole of Moorish Spain, with the exception of Toledo, which remained in the possession of the Christians, and Zaragoza, where the Hudids were suffered to subsist. The success of the Almoravides, however, was fleeting. Their hardy warriors soon became enervated in soft Andalusia, and offered no adequate resistance to the steady advance of the Christians. They made no attempt to recover the command of the Mediterranean, and were content to leave the Hammadids and Zayrids in possession of most of Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli. The Almoravide dynasty had lasted less than a century when the fanatical rush of the *Almohades* swept over the whole of north Africa and southern Spain, and left no rival house standing.

Almoravides •

A.H.				A.D.
448	Abu-Bakr	..	..	1056
480	Yusuf	..	..	1087
500	'Ali	..	..	1106
537	Tashfin	..	..	1143
541	Ibrahim	..	..	1146
541	Ishak	..	..	1147

• North Africa

ALMORAVIDES



Almohades

A.H.		A.D.
524—667	20. ALMOHADES (-MUWAHHIDS)	1130 1269

(ALL NORTH AFRICA)

The Muwahhids (in Spanish, Almohades) or Unitarians were so called because their doctrine was a protest against the realistic anthropomorphism of orthodox Islam. Their prophet Abu-'Abd-Allah Mohammad b. Tumart, a Berber of the Masmuda tribe, began to preach the doctrine of the Unity of God (-*Tawhid*) and took the symbolic title of the Mahdi. at the beginning of the 12th century. Dying in 1128 (522) he left the command of the Unitarians to his friend and general 'Abd-al-Mu'min, who formally accepted the chief authority over the Masmuda Muwahhids in 1130. In 1140 (534) 'Abd-al-Mu'min began a long career of conquest. He annihilated the army of the Almoravides in 1144, captured Oran, Tilimsan, Fez, Ceuta, Aghmat, and Salee in two years, and by the successful siege of Morocco in 1146 (541) put an end to the Almoravide dynasty. Meanwhile he had sent an army into Spain (1145) and in the course of five years reduced the whole Moorish part of the Peninsula to his sway. Master of Morocco and Spain, he next carried his conquests eastwards, and in 1152 (547) abolished the Hammadid rule in Algeria; in 1158 (553) he drove the Norman successors of the Zayrids out of Tunis, and by the annexation of Tripoli united the whole coast from the frontier of Egypt to the Atlantic together with Moorish Spain under his sceptre. The Holy War with the Christians in Spain was the chief anxiety of his successors, and the disastrous defeat at Las Navas in 1235 (632) was the signal for the expulsion of the Almohades from the

North Africa

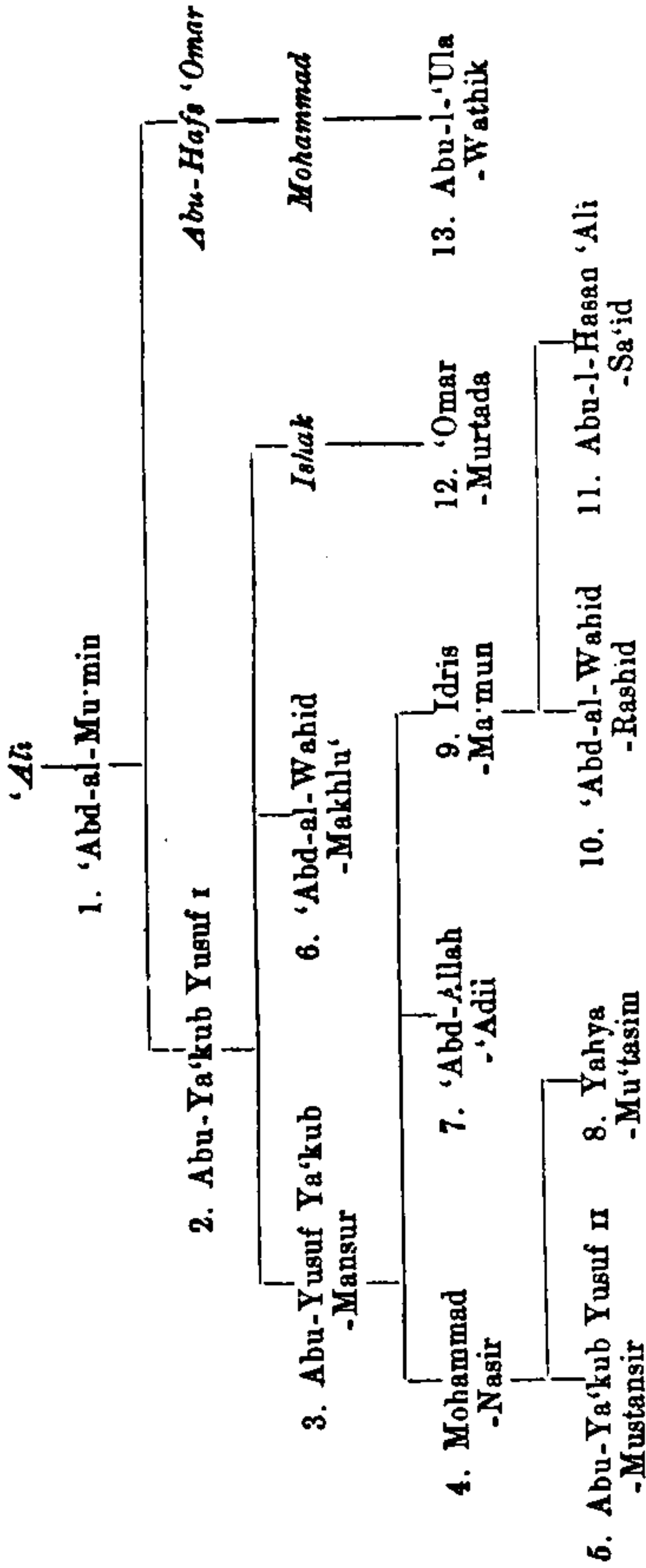
Peninsula, which was then divided between the ever-encroaching Christians and the local Mohammadan dynasties, among whom the Nasrids of Granada (see Page 24) offered the most stubborn resistance to the enemy, and held out until the fall of their city in 1492 delivered the whole of Spain over to Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic. The loss of Spain was quickly followed by the undermining of the Almohades' power in Africa. Tripoli had long before been annexed by Saladin (1172). Their lieutenants in Tunis, the *Hafsids*, threw off their allegiance and founded an independent dynasty in 1228; whose example was followed by the *Ziyanids* of Tlemcen (Tilimsan) in western Algeria, in 1235; while, amidst the confusion created by many pretenders to the throne of Morocco, the chiefs of the mountain tribe of the *Marinids* pushed their way to the front and put an end to the dynasty of the Almohades by the conquest of their capital, Morocco, in 1269 (667).

A.H.		A.D.
524	'Abd-alMu'min	1130
558	Abu-Ya'kub Yusuf,	1163
580	Abu-Yusuf Ya'kub -Mansur	1184
595	Mohammad -Nasir	1199
611	Abu-Yakub Yusuf II -Mustansir .	1214
620	'Abd-al-Wahid -Maklu	1223
621	Abu-Mohammad 'Abd-Allah 'Adil	1224
624	Yahya -Mu'tasim	1227
626	Abu-l-'Ula Idris -Ma'mun	1229
630	'Abd-al-Wahid -Rashid	1232
640	Abu-l-Hasan 'Ali -Sa'id	1242
646	Abu-Hafs 'Omar -Murtada	1248
665	Abu-l-'Ula -Wathik	1266
—667		—1269

(*Marinids, Ziyanids, Hafsids*)

Almohades

ALMOHADES



North Africa

A.H.
625—941

21. HAFSIDS

A.D.
1228—1534

(TUNIS)

The Hafsids were at first lieutenants of the Almohades in their province of Tunis. The government passed from father to son, and the dynasty became independent. For three centuries the Hafsids governed Tunis with justice and mildness, and cultivated friendly commercial relations with the trading republics of Italy. The Corsair Khayr-al-din Barbarossa conquered Tunis in the name of the Ottoman Sultan in 1534, and though the Emperor Charles v. restored the Hafsid king in 1535 and placed a Spanish garrison at the Goletta of Tunis, the province remained chiefly in the hands of the Corsairs, who re-took Tunis itself in 1568 and the Goletta in 1574;* since when, it has been a province of the Ottoman Empire, but in 1881 became practically a possession of France. Tripoli, which had been taken from the kingdom of Tunis by the Spaniards in 1510, was added to the Ottoman Empire by the Corsairs in 1551.

* See my *Barbary Corsairs* (1890), ch. viii, xii, xiv, xv.

Hafsids

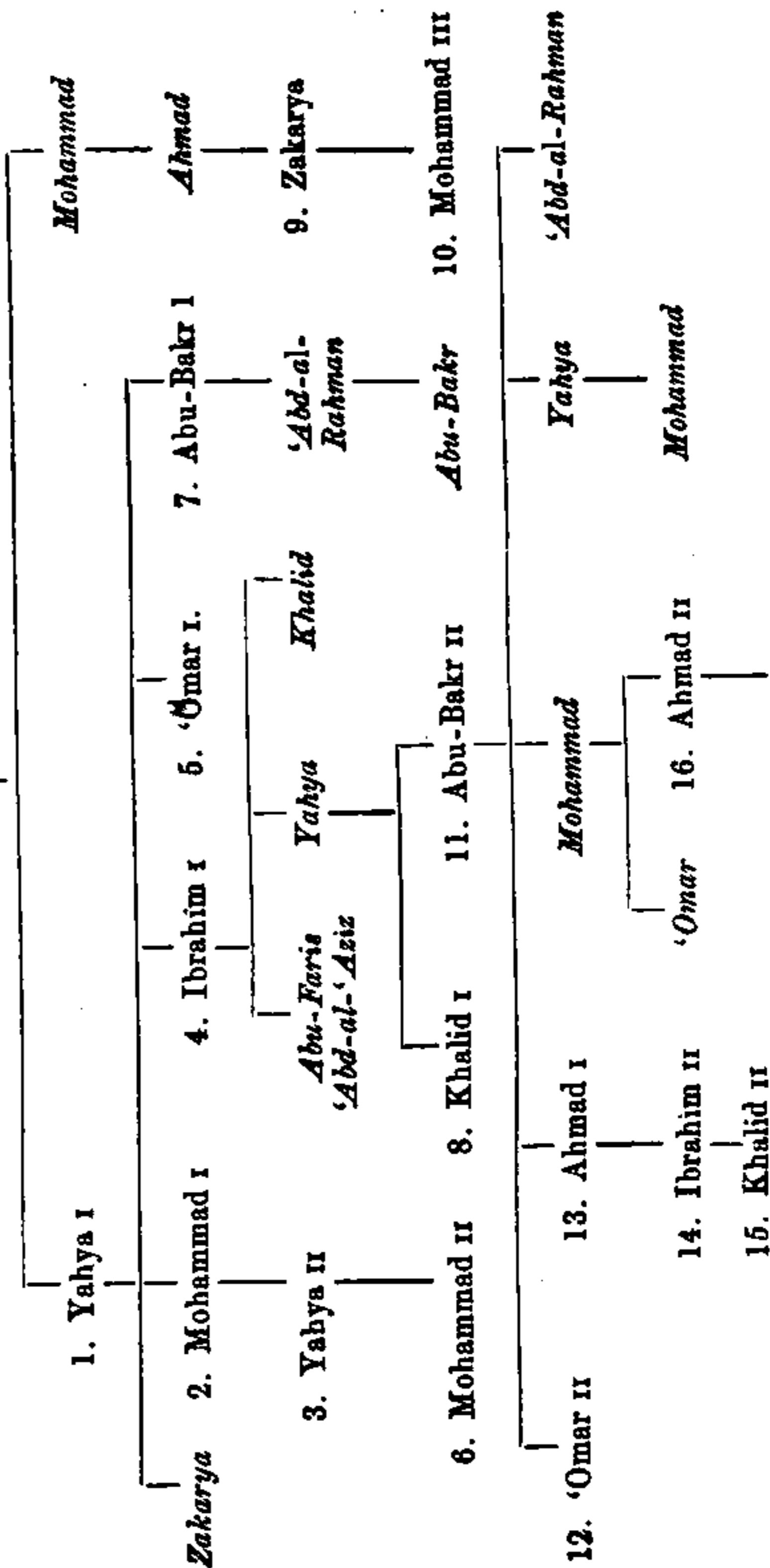
A.H.		A.D.
625	Abu-Zakarya Yahya I ..	1228
647	Abu-'Abd-Allah Mohammad I -Mustansir	1249
675	Abu-Zakarya Yahya II ..	1277
678	Abu-Ishak Ibrahim I ..	1279
683	Abu-Hafs 'Omar I ..	1284
694	Abu-'Abd-Allah Mohammad II -Mustansir	1295
709	Abu-Bakr I -Shadid ..	1309
709	Abu-l-Baka Khalid I ..	1309
711	Abu-Yahya Zakarya ..	1311
717	Abu-Darba Mohammad III -Mus- tansir	1317
718	Abu-Yahya Abu-Bakr II -Muta- wakkil	1318
747	Abu-Hafs 'Omar II ..	1346
747	<i>Marinid occupation</i> ..	1346
750	Abu-l-'Abbas Ahmad I -Fadl ..	1349
751	Abu-Ishak Ibrahim II -Mustansir	1350
770	Abu-l-Baka Khalid II ..	1368
772	Abu-l-'Abbas Ahmad II -Mustansir	1370
796	Abu-Faris 'Abd-al-'Aziz ..	1394
837	Mohammad IV -Muntasir ..	1433
839	Abu-'Amr 'Othman ..	1435
893	Abu-Zakarya Yahya III ..	1488
899	Abu-'Abd-Allah Mohammad V ..	1493
932	-Hasan ..	1525
—941		—1534

(*Corsair Pashas, and Beys, under the Ottoman Sultans*)

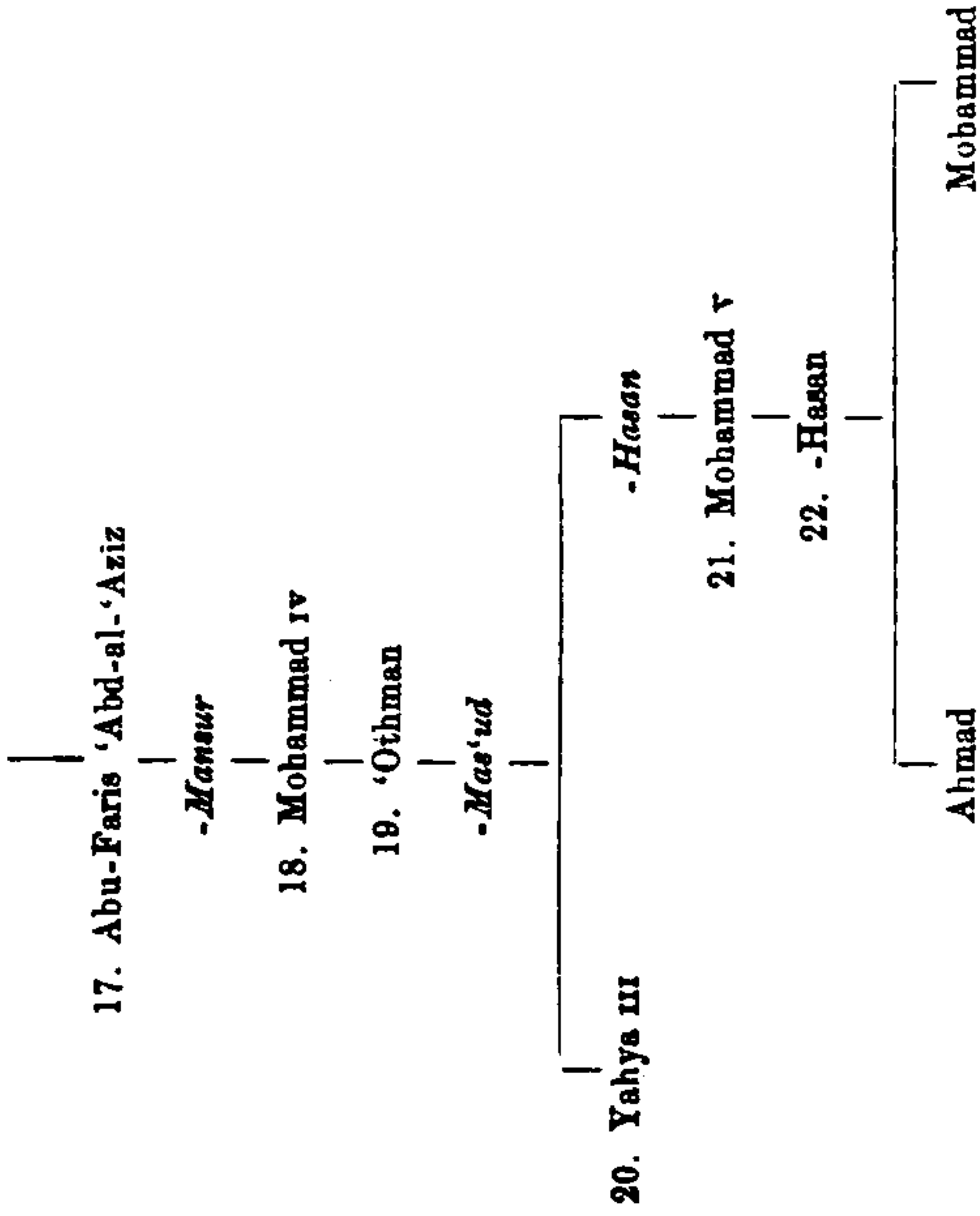
North Africa

HAFSIDS

'Abd-al-Wahid b. Abu-Hafe



Hafsids



North Africa

A.H. 633—796	22. ZIYANIDS	A.D. 1235—1393
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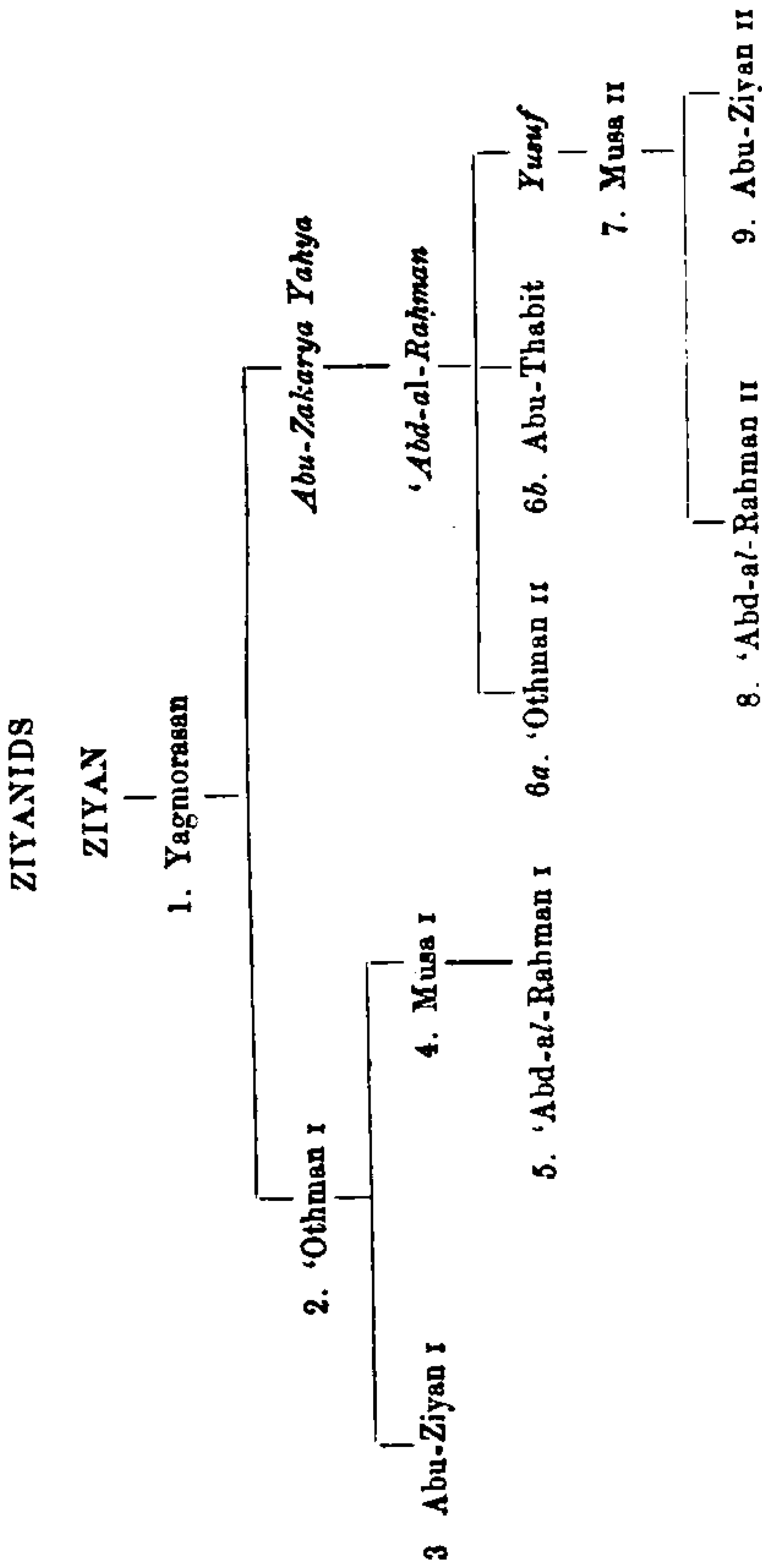
(ALGERIA)

The Ziyanids, lieutenants of the Almohades in Algeria, followed the example of their neighbours the Hafsids to make themselves independent as soon as their masters began to grow feeble. Their capital was Tlemcen (Tilimsan). In their turn the Ziyanids succumbed to the power of the Marinids of Morocco in 1393.

633	Yagmorasan b. Ziyan	1235
681	‘Othman I	1282
703	Abu-Ziyān I	1303
707	Abu-Hammu Musa I	1307
718	Abu-Tashfin ‘Abd-al-Rahman I ..	1318
749	(Abu-Sa‘id ‘Othman II)	1348
	(Abu-Thabit -Zaim)	
753	Abu-Hammu Musa II	1352
788	Abu-Tashfin ‘Abd-al-Rahman II ..	1386
796	Abu-Ziyān II	1393

(Marinids of Morocco)

Ziyanids



North Africa

From the 16th to the present century the North African provinces of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli were in the possession, more or less nominal, of the '*Othmanli* or Ottoman Sultans of Turkey. The annexation of these provinces was due to the energy of the Barbary Corsairs. Previously to the arrival of Barbarossa, the Spaniards under Don Pedro Navarro had established several strong positions on the African coast, at the Penon de Alger, Bougie (Bujaya), Oran (Wahran), Tripoli, etc., with a view to overawing the petty pirates of Algiers. In 1509 Uruj Barbarossa, a Lesbian adventurer, occupied the island of Jarba, off the coast of Tripoli, and began his operations against the Spaniards. He took Jijil in 1514, Algiers in 1516, Tinnis and Tlemcen (Tilimsan) from the Marinids in 1517; and in 1519 his brother Khayr-al-din Barbarossa was recognised by the Ottoman Sultan as Beglerbeg or Governor-General, of the province of Algiers, which corresponded very nearly to the Algeria of today, though the Spaniards kept their hold on the fortress or Penon de Alger until 1530 and held Oran till 1706. In 1534 Khayr-al-din took Tunis from the Hafsids, but the city was retaken by the Emperor Charles v. in the following year, and not restored to the Corsairs of Algiers till 1568. It was again captured for the moment by Don John of Austria in 1573, but finally annexed by Ochiali (Uluj 'Ali) in 1574. Meanwhile another Corsair, Dragut (Torghud), reduced Tripoli to the authority of the Porte in 1551, and drove out the Knights of St. John, who had held it since their expulsion from Rhodes in 1522.

The three provinces of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli were thus annexed to the Turkish Empire in 1519, 1568, and 1551, respectively. Algiers was governed first by a series of twenty-six Pashas, appointed from Constantinople; but in 1671 the janissary garrison

Corsairs and Ottamans

of Algiers elected a *Dey* from amongst themselves, whose power soon eclipsed that of the Pasha, and in 1710 the two offices were united in that of Dey, which subsisted until the French conquest in 1830. Tunis was governed until 1705 by *Deys* appointed by the Porte, after which the Turkish soldiery elected their own *Beys*, one of whom still affects to reign, though Tunis has been occupied by France since 1881. Tripoli is still a Turkish province governed by a Pasha appointed by the Sultan. Morocco alone of the North African provinces has never owned Christian rule, though the Spaniards held various forts on the coast, and still retain Ceuta; and the English once owned Tangier, but neglected to keep it.*

* See my *Barbary Corsairs* (1890).

North Africa

A.H. 591—875	23. MARINIDS	A.D. 1195—1470
(MOROCCO)		

The Marinids traced their dynasty from 1195 (591), as rulers in the highlands of Morocco; but they did not succeed to the capital of the Almohades till 1269 (667). Soon after 1393 (796) they added to their kingdom the territory of the Ziyenids in western Algeria. They were superseded by their kinsmen the Wat'asids in 1470.

591	‘Abd-al-Hakk	..	..	1195
614	‘Othman I	..	..	1217
637	Mohammad I	..	..	1239
642	Abu-Yahya Abu-Bakr	..	..	1244
656	Abu-Yusuf Ya‘kub	..	..	1258
685	Abu-Ya‘kub Yusuf	..	..	1286
706	Abu-Thabit ‘Amir	..	..	1306
708	Abu-l-Rabi‘ Sulayman	..	..	1308
710	Abu-Sa‘id ‘Othman II	..	..	1310
731	Abu-l-Hasan ‘Ali	..	..	1331
749	Abu-Aynan	..	..	1348
759	-Sa‘id	..	..	1358
760	Abu-Salim Ibrahim	..	..	1359
762	Abu-‘Omar Tashfin	..	..	1361
763	‘Abd-al-Halim	..	..	1361
763	Abu-Ziyan Mohammad II	..	..	1361
768	‘Abd-al-‘Aziz	..	..	1366
774	Mohammad III -Sa‘id	..	..	1372
776	(Abu-l-‘Abbas Ahmad -Mustansir)			1374
	(Abd-al-Rahman)			

Marinids

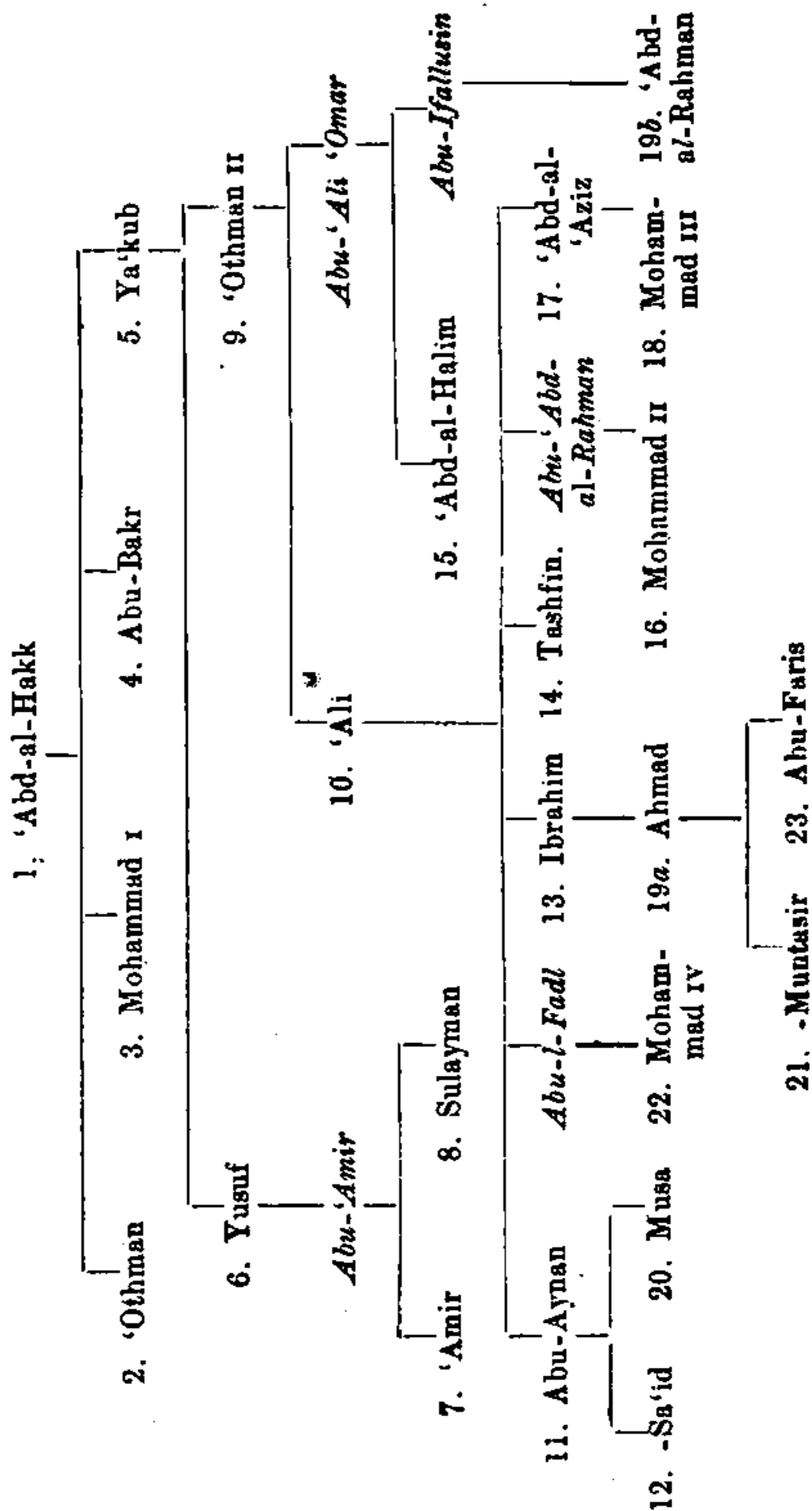
786	Musa	1384
786	-Muntasir	1384
788	Mohammad IV -Wathik ..	1386
789	Abu-l-'Abbas Ahmad -Mustansir (again)	1387
796	Abu-Faris	1393
?	Faris -Mutawakkil	?
811	Abu-Sa'id	1408
819	(Sa'id)	1416
	(Ya'kub)	
827	'Abd-Allah	1424
875	Sharif	1470

WAT'ASIDS

875	Sa'id, Shaykh Wat'as ..	1470
906	Mohammad I b. Sa'id ..	1500
936	Ahmad b. Mohammad ..	1530
957	Mohammad II b. Ahmad ..	1550

(Sharifs of Morocco)

MARINIDS



Sharifs

A.H.		A.D.
951—1311	24. SHARIFS	1544 1893
reigning	(MOROCCO)	reigning

The title *Sharif* (lit. 'noble') implies descent from the Prophet Mohammad, from whom the Sharifs of Morocco trace their lineage through Hasan the elder son of Fatima by 'Ali. The Sharifs possessed themselves of Tarudant in 1515, and Morocco and Fez soon afterwards, but their formal assumption of sovereignty dates from 1544 (951). The series falls into two divisions, Hasani and Filali Sharifs, and a period of anarchy for six years occurred between the two. Their boundaries have always remained much as they are in the present day, but there has frequently been a rival Sharif at Fez in opposition to the Sharif of Morocco. The Sharifs claim to be inheritors of the title of Caliph and Prince of the Faithful.

HASANI SHARIFS

-HASAN

1. Mohammad I

2. 'Abd-Allah

3. Mohammad II

4. 'Abd-al-Malik I

7. Zaydan

8. 'Abd-al-Malik II

11. Ahmad II

5. Ahmad I

6b. Abu-Faris

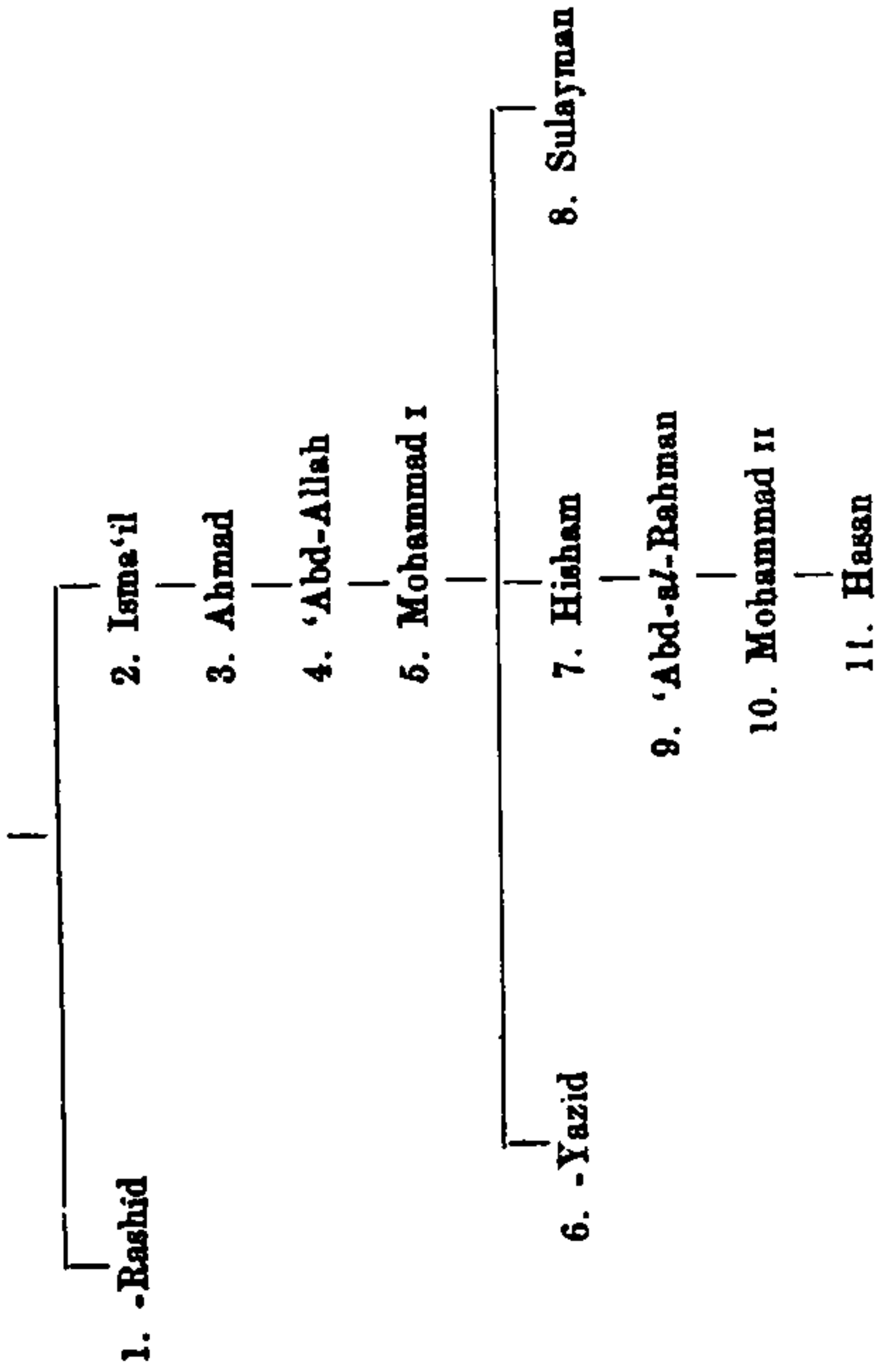
9. -Walid

6a. Shaykh

Sharifs

FILALI SHARIFS

Sharif b. 'Ala



North Africa

A.H.		A.D.
951—1069	A. HASANI SHARIFS	1544—1658
951	Mohammad I -Shaykh ..	1544
965	'Abd-Allah	1557
981	Mohammad II	1573
983	Abu-Marwan 'Abd-al-Malik I	1575
986	Abu-I-'Abbas Ahmad I -Mansoor Shaykh	1578
1012	(Abu-Faris) (Zaydan) rivals	1603
1016	Zaydan (alone)	1608
1038	Abu-Marwan 'Abd-al-Malik II	1628
1040	Walid	1630
1045	Mohammad III	1635
1064	Ahmad II	1654
—1069	,	—1658
1075—1311	B. FILALI SHARIFS	1664—1893
1075	-Rashid b. -Sharif b. 'Ali ..	1664
1083	Isma'il -Samin	1672
1139	Ahmad -Dhahabi	1727
1141	'Abd-Allah*	1729
1171	Mohammad I	1757
1204	-Yazid	1789
1206	Hisham	1792
1209	Sulayman	1795
1238	'Abd-al-Rahman	1822
1276	Mohammad II	1859
1290	Hasan (now reigning) ..	1873

* Interrupted by 'Ali b. Isma'il, 1147-9; -Mustadi b. Isma'il, 1151-3, and Zayn-al-'Abidin, 1158.

IV. EGYPT AND SYRIA

SÆC. IX—XIX.

25. TULUNIDS

26. IKSHIDIDS

27. FATIMIDS

28. AYYUBIDS

29. MAMLUKS

'OTHTMANLIS (*See X*)

30. KHEDIVES

IV. EGYPT AND SYRIA

SÆC. IX—XIX

EGYPT and Syria have generally formed one government in Mohamman history. Syria was conquered by the Arabs in 635-638 (14-17), and Egypt in 641 (21). From the time of the conquest to 868 (254) Egypt was ruled as a separate province by 98 governors appointed by the Omayyad and 'Abasid Caliphs; but the new governor in 868, Ahmad b. Tulun, founded a dynasty which lasted 37 years. This was succeeded after an interval by the Ikhshidids, who in turn gave place to the greatest of mediaeval Egyptian dynasties, that of the Fatimid Caliphs. Under these last, however, Syria became the seat of independent dynasties (Mirdasids, Burids, Zangids), but was again united to Egypt by Saladin, the founder of the Ayyubid dynasty, and so continued until both became separate provinces of the Ottoman Empire. In 1831 Ibrahim Pasha, eldest son of Moham-mad 'Ali, again joined Syria to the dominions of the ruler of Egypt, but it was restored to the Porte in 1841 by the intervention of the European Powers, and has ever since been a Turkish vilayat.

Egypt and Syria

A.H. 254—292	25. TULUNIDS	A.D. 868—905
-----------------	--------------	-----------------

Tulun was a Turkish slave, who was sent by the Samanid ruler of Bukhara as a present to the Caliph -Ma'mun, and attained high rank in the court at Baghdad and Surraman-ra'a. His son Ahmad succeeded to his father's dignity in 240, and was appointed deputy-governor of Egypt in 868 (254), where he soon made himself practically independent. In 877 (264) he was allowed to incorporate Syria in his government, and the two countries remained in the possession of his dynasty until its extinction in 905 (292). The Tulunids were renowned for the wealth and luxury of their capital -Katai' (between -Fustat and the later Cairo) and for their public works.

A.H.		A.D.
254	Ahmad b. Tulun	868
270	Khumarawayah b. Ahmad ..	883
282	Jaysh Abu-l-Asakir b. Khumarawayh	895
283	Harun b. Khumarawayh ..	896
292	Shayaban b. Ahmad	904
		—905

(Governors under the 'Abbasid Caliphs)

Ikhshidids

A.H.	26. IKHSHIDIDS	A.D.
323—358		935 969

After a brief interval, during which the governors of the 'Abbasid Caliphs again held precarious sway in Egypt and Syria, Mohammad -Ikhshid established another quasi-independent dynasty. -Ikhshid was the generic title of the rulers of Farghana, beyond the Oxus, and Tughj, the father of Mohammad, was the son of a Farghana officer in the service of the Caliph of Baghdad. Tughj rose to be governor of Damascus, but was disgraced and died in prison. Mohammad retrieved his father's misfortune and became in turn governor of Damascus in 318, and in 321 governor of Egypt. He did not take over the office, however, till 935 (323). In 938 (327) he assumed the title of -Ikhshid, and in 941 (330) Syria was added to his dominions, together with Mecca and Medina in the following year.

A.H.		A.D.
323	Mohammad -Ikhshid b. Tughj ..	935
334	Abu-l-Kasim Ungur b. -Ikhshid ..	946
349	Abu-l-Hasan 'Ali b. -Ikhshid ..	960
355	Abu-l-Misk Kafur (a eunuch) ..	966
357	Abu-l-Fawaris Ahmad b. 'Ali ..	961
—358		—969

(*Fatimids*)

Egypt and Syria

A.H.
297—567

27. FATIMIDS

A.D.
909—1171

The Fatimids, like the Idrisids, were (or pretended to be) descendants of Fatima the daughter of the Prophet (see the genealogical table, p. 66). The Idrisids had prepared the way for them, and numerous *da'is* or missionaries had impregnated the Berbers with Shi'ite doctrine, until the task of the new Prophet 'Obayd Allah, who took the title of Al-Mahdi, and claimed to be Caliph and Prince of the Faithful, became simple: in 909 (297) he suppressed the effete remnant of the Aghlabids and soon made himself master of all North Africa, with the exception of the Idrisid kingdom in Morocco. The Fatimid capital was the city of -Mahdiya (the 'Africa' of Froissart) near Tunis. Half a century later they added Egypt and Syria to their dominions. Jawhar the Fatimid general conquered the former country from the boy-king of the Ikshidid dynasty in 969 (356), and founded the fortified palace of -Kahira, which developed into the city of Cairo. Southern Syria was taken at the same time, and Aleppo was incorporated in 991 (381) in the Fatimid Empire, which now stretched from the Syrian desert and the Orontes to the borders of Morocco. The removal of the seat of government from Kayrawan and -Mahdiya to Cairo, however, cost the Fatimids the loss of their western provinces (see p. 34); and the Normans gained Sicily in 1071, Malta in 1098, Tripoli in 1146 and -Mahdiya and Kayrawan in 1148: but the power of the Fatimid Caliphs in Egypt and Syria long continued undiminished and their wealth and commerce spread throughout the Mediterranean lands. Saladin supplanted the last Fatimid Caliph in 1171 (567).

Fatimids

A.H.		A.D.
297	-Mahdi Abu-Mohammad 'Obayd-Allah	909
322	-Kaim Abu-l-Kasim Mohammad ..	934
334	-Mansur Abu-Tahir Isma'il ..	945
341	-Mu'izz Abu-Tamim Ma'add ..	952
365	-'Aziz Abu-Mansur Nazar ..	975
386	-Hakim Abu-'Ali -Mansur ..	996
411	-Zahir Abu-l-Hasan 'Ali ..	1020
427	-Mustansir Abu-Tamim Ma'add ..	1035
487	-Musta'li Abu-l-Kasim Ahmad ..	1094
495	-Amir Abu-'Ali -Mansur ..	1101
524	-Hafiz Abu-l-Maymun 'Abd-al-Majid	1130
544	-Zafir Abu-l-Mansur Isma'il ..	1149
549	-Faiz Abu-l-Kasim 'Isa ..	1154
555	'Adid Abu-Mohammad 'Abd-Allah	1160
—567		—1171

(*Ayyubids*)

Egypt and Syria

The Twelve Imams of the Imami Sect

MOHAMMAD

1. 'Ali = Fatima

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 2. - Hasan + 50 | 3. Hosayn + 61 |
| | 4. 'Ali Zayn-al-'abidin + 94 |
| | 5. Mohammad - Bakir + 113 |
| | 6. Ja'far - Sadik + 148 |
| 7. Isma'il
or
7 Mohammad | 7. Musa - Kazam + 183 |
| | 8. 'Ali - Rida + 202 |
| | 9. Mohammad - Jawad + 220 |
| | 10. 'Ali - Hadi + 254 |
| | 11. - Hasan - 'Askari + 260 |
| | 12. Mohammad - Muntazar
disappeared about 260 |

The Seven Imams of the Isma'itis

The 'Concealed Imams' of the Isma'itis

Fatimids

FATIMIDS

1. -Mahdi
2. -Kaim
3. -Mansur
4. -Mu'izz
5. -'Aziz
6. -Hakim
7. -Zahir
8. -Mustansir
9. Musta'li
10. -Amir

- Mohammad*
11. -Hafiz
12. -Zafir
13. -Faiz
14. -'Adid

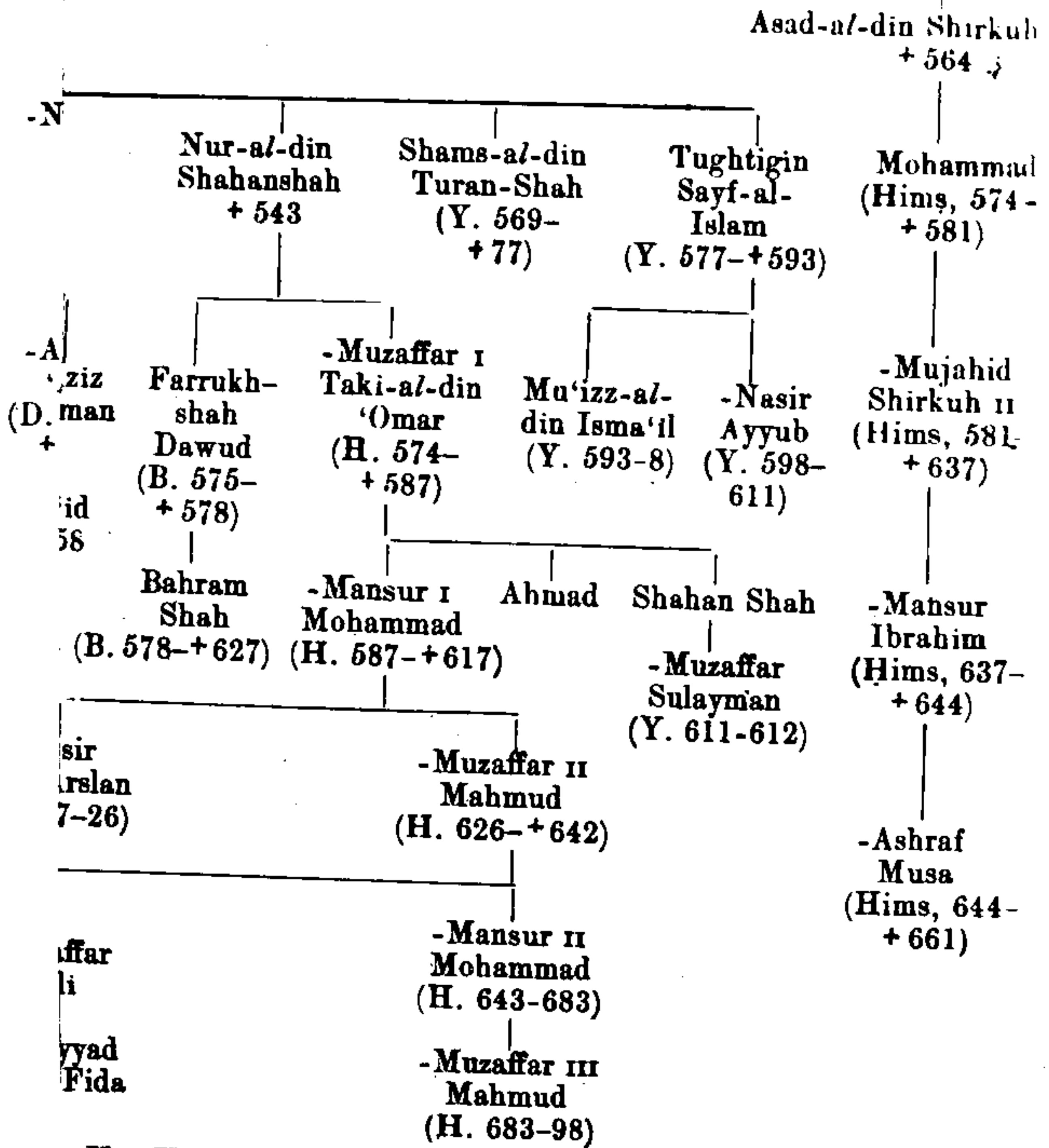
Egypt and Syria

A.H.
564—648

28. AYYUBIDS

A.D.
1169—1250

Salah-al-din, or Saladin, the son of Ayyub (Job), was of Kurdish extraction, and served under Nur-al-din (Nouredin) Mahmud b. Zangi, who had lately made himself king of Syria (see IX). By him Saladin and his uncle Shirkuh were sent to Egypt, where a civil war invited interference. Friendly assistance developed into annexation, and after the death of Shirkuh Saladin became virtual master of Egypt in 1169 (564), though the last Fatimid Caliph did not die till three years later. In the first month of 567 (Sept. 1171) Saladin caused the *Khutba* or public prayer to be said at Cairo in the name of the contemporary 'Abbasid Caliph -Mustadi, instead of the Fatimid -Adid, who lay on his death-bed. The change was effected without disturbance, and Egypt became once more Sunnite instead of Shi'ite. The Holy Cities of the Hijaz generally formed part of the dominion of the ruler of Egypt; and in 1173 (569) Saladin sent his brother Turan-Shah to govern the Yaman (see V.). Tripoli was taken from the Normans in 1172 (568). The death of his former master Nur-al-din in the same year laid Syria open to invasion, and in 1174 (570) Saladin entered Damascus and swept over Syria (570-572) up to the Euphrates in spite of the opposition of the Zangids. He did not annex Aleppo until 1183 (579), after the death of Nur-al-din's son, -Salih. He reduced -Mosil and made the various princes of Mesopotamia his vassals in 1185-6 (581). He was now master of the country from the Euphrates to the Nile, except where the Crusaders retained their strongholds. The battle of Hittin, 4 July, 1187, destroyed the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem; the Holy City was occupied by



AYYUBIDS

Shadhi b. Marwan

- 'Adil Sayf-al-din Abu-Bakr
(SAPHADIN)
(M. 589, D. 592,
E. 596- +615)

al-
il
625
43)

- Fa'iz
Ibrahim

Mu'azzam
Isa
(D. 615-
+ 624)

- Ashraf
Musa
(M. 607-17;
Hims 617,
D. 626- +635)

- Awhad
Ayyub
(M. 597-
+ 607)

- Hafiz
Arslan
Shah
+ 630

- Muzaffar
Ghazi
(M. 617-43)

- 'A
'Oth

h
b
-
7)

- Mas'ud
Yusuf
(Y. 612-
25)

- Nasir
Dawud
(D. 624-6)

- Kamil
Mohammad

- Sa
+ 6

am
tah
-8)

- Na
Kilij-A
(H. 61'

- Muza
'A

- Mu'a
Abu-l-

al-Bakk; D. = Damascus; E. = Egypt; H. = Hamah; M. = Mesopotamia;

Ayyubids

Saladin within three months; and hardly a castle, save Tyre, held out against him. The fall of Jerusalem roused Europe to undertake the Third Crusade. Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France set out for the Holy Land in 1190, and joined in the siege of Acre in 1191. After a year and a half's fighting, peace was concluded in 1192 for three years without any advantage having been gained by the Crusaders. In March 1193 (589) Saladin died.

On his death, his brothers, sons, and nephews, divided the various provinces of his wide kingdom, but one amongst them, his brother Sayf-al-din -'Adil, the Saphadin of the Crusader chroniclers, gradually acquired the supreme authority. At first Saladin's sons naturally succeeded to their father's crowns in the various divisions of the kingdom:—-Afdal at Damascus, -'Aziz at Cairo, -Zahir at Aleppo. But in 1196 (592) -Afdal was succeeded by -'Adil at Damascus; in 1199 (596) -Mansur the successor of -'Aziz was supplanted by -'Adil at Cairo; and Aleppo alone remained to the direct descendants of Saladin until 1260 (648).

Having acquired the sovereignty of Egypt and most of Syria in 1196-9, and appointed one of his sons to the government of Mesopotamia about 1200 (597), -'Adil enjoyed the supreme authority in the Ayyubid kingdom till his death in 1218 (615). His descendants carried on his rule in the several countries; and we find separate branches reigning in Egypt, Damascus, and Mesopotamia, all sprung from -'Adil. Those who reigned at Hamah, Emesa, and in the Yaman, were descended from other members of the Ayyubid family.

In 1250 (648) the 'Adili Ayyubids of Egypt, the chief branch of the family, who also frequently held Syria, made way for the Bahri Mamluks or Slave Kings. The Damascus branch, after contesting the sovereignty

Egypt and Syria

of Syria with the Egyptian and Aleppo branches, was incorporated with Aleppo, and both were swept away in the Tatar avalanche of Chinghiz Khan in 1260 (658). The same fate had overtaken the Mesopotamian successors of -'Adil in 1245 (643). The Mamluks absorbed Emesa in 1262 (661). The Ayyubids had given place to the Rasulids in Arabia as early as 1228 (625). But at Hamah a branch of the family of Saladin continued to rule with slight intermission until 1341 (742), and numbered in their line the well-known historian Abu-l-Fida.

A.H.		A.D.
A. EGYPT		
564	-Nasir Salah-al-din Yusuf (<i>Saladin</i>) .	1169
589	-'Aziz 'Imad-al-din 'Othman ..	1193
595	-Mansur Mohammad ..	1198
596	-'Adil Sayf-al-din Abu-Bakr* (<i>Saphadin</i>)	1199
615	-Kamil Mohammad* ..	1218
635	-'Adil II Sayf-al-din Abu-Bakr* ..	1238
637	-Salih Najm-al-din Ayub* ..	1240
647	-Mu'azzam Turan-Shah* ..	1249
648	-Ashraf Musa ..	1250
—650		—1252
<i>(Mamluks)</i>		

A.H.		A.D.
B. DAMASCUS		
582	-Afdal Nur-al-din 'Ali ..	1186
592	-'Adil Sayf-al-din Abu-Bakr (<i>see</i> <i>Egypt</i>) ..	1196

* These Sultans also ruled at Damascus.

Ayyubids

615	-Mu'azzam Sharaf-al-din 'Isa	..	1218
624	-Nasir Shah-al-din Dawud	..	1227
626	-Ashraf Musa (<i>of Mesopotamia</i>)	..	1228
635	-Salih Isma'il	.. ..	1237
635	-Kamil of <i>Egypt</i> )	.. ..	1237
635	-'Adil ( .. )	.. ..	1238
637	-Salih ( .. )	.. ..	1240
637	-Salih Isma'il (restored)	..	1240
643	-Salih (<i>of Egypt</i>)	.. ..	1245
647	-Mu'azzam (<i>of Egypt</i>)	.. ..	1249
648	-Nasir Salah-al-din Yusuf (<i>of Aleppo</i>)		1250
—658			—1260

(*Mongols*)

C. ALEPPO

582	-Zahir Ghiyath-al-din Ghazi	..	1186
613	-'Aziz Ghiyath-al-din Mohammad		1216
634	-Nasir Salah-al-din Yusuf (<i>see Damascus</i>)		1236
—658			—1260

(*Mongols*)

D. MESOPOTAMIA

597?	-Awhad Najm-al-din Ayyub	..	1200?
607	-Ashraf Muzaffar-al-din Musa (<i>see Damascus</i>)		1210
628	-Muzaffar Ghazi	.. ..	1230
—643			—1245

(*Mongols*)

A.H.

A.D.

E. HAMAH

574	-Muzaffar I Taki-al-din 'Omar	..	1178
-----	-------------------------------	----	------

Egypt and Syria

587	-Mansur I Mohammad	1191
617	-Nasir Kilij-Arslan	1220
626	-Muzaffar II Taki-al-din Mahmud ..	1229
642	-Mansur II Mohammad	1244
683	-Muzaffar III Mahmud	1284
—698		—1298

(Governors under the Mamluk Sultans)

710	-Mu'ayyad Abu-l-Fida Isma-il (the <i>historian</i>)	1310
733	-Afdal Mohammad	1332
—742		—1341

(Mamluks)

F. EMESA (HIMS)

574	-Mohammad b. Shirkuh	1178
581	-Mujahid Shirkuh	1185
637	-Mansur Ibrahim	1239
644	-Ashraf Muzaffar-al-din Musa ..	1245
—661		—1262

(Mamluks)

G. ARABIA

569	-Mu'azzam Turan-Shah b. Ayyub .	1173
577	-Sayf-al-Islam Tughtiqin b. Ayyub .	1181
593	-Mu'izz-al-din Isma'il	1196
598	-Nasir Ayyub	1201
611	-Muzaffar Sulayman	1214
612	-Mas'ud Salah-al-din Yusuf ..	1215
—625 or 626		—1228

(Rasulids)

Mamluks

A.H. 650—922 29. MAMLUK SULTANS A.D. 1252 - 1517

Mamluk means 'owned,' and was generally applied to a white slave. The Mamluk Sultans of Egypt were Turkish and Circassian slaves, and had their origin in the purchased body-guard of the Ayyubid Sultan -Salih Ayyub. The first of their line was a woman, Queen Shajar-a/-durr, widow of -Salih; but a representative of the Ayyubid family (Musa) was accorded the nominal dignity of joint sovereignty for a few years. Then followed a succession of slave kings, divided into two dynasties, the Bahri ('of the River') and the Burji ('of the Fort') who ruled Egypt and Syria down to the beginning of the 16th century. In spite of their short reigns and frequent civil wars and assassinations, they maintained as a rule a well-organized government, and Cairo is still full of proofs of their appreciation of art and their love of building.* Their warlike qualities were no less conspicuous in their successful resistance to the Crusaders, and to the Tatar hordes that overran Asia and menaced Egypt in the 13th century.

* See my *Cairo* (1892) chap. iii, and *Art of the Saracens of Egypt* (1886) chap i.

Egypt and Syria

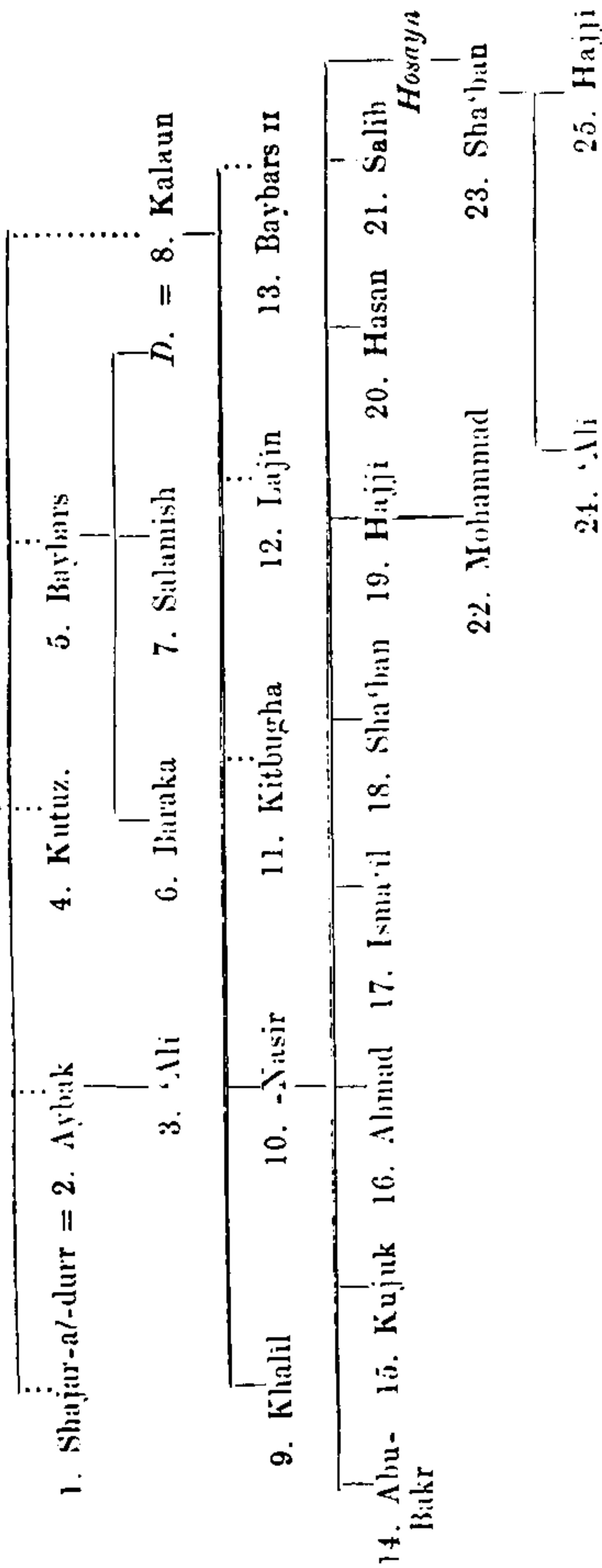
A.H.	A. BAHRI MAMLUKS	A.D.
648—792		1250—1390
648	Shajar-al-durr ..	1250
648	-Mu-'izz 'Izz-al-din Aybak ..	1250
655	-Mansur Nur-al-din 'Ali ..	1257
657	-Muzaffar Sayf-al-din Kutuz ..	1259
658	-Zahir Rukn-al-din Baybars	1260
	Bundukdari	
676	-Sa'id Nasir-al-din Baraka Khan .	1277
678	-'Adil Badr-al-din Salamish ..	1279
678	-Mansur Sayf-al-din Kalaun ..	1279
689	-Ashraf Salah-al-din Khalil ..	1290
693	-Nasir Nasir-al-din Mohammad .	1293
694	-'Adil Zayn-al-din Kitbugha ..	1294
696	-Mansur Husam-al-din Lajin ..	1296
698	-Nasir Mohammad (again) ..	1298
708	-Muzaffar Rukn-al-din Baybars	1308
	-Jashankir '	
709	-Nasir Mohammad (third time) ..	1309
741	-Mansur Sayf-al-din Abu-Bakr ..	1340
742	-Ashraf 'Ala-al-din Kujuk ..	1341
742	-Nasir Shihab-al-din Ahmad ..	1342
743	-Salih 'Imad-al-din Isma'il ..	1342
746	-Kamil Sayf-al-din Sha'ban ..	1345
747	-Muzaffar Sayf-al-din Hajji ..	1346
748	-Nasir Nasir-al-din Hasan ..	1347
752	-Salih Salah-al-din Salih ..	1351
755	-Nasir Hasan (again) ..	1354
762	-Mansur Salah-al-din Mohammad .	1361
764	-Ashraf Nasir-al-din Sha'ban ..	1363
778	-Mansur 'Ala-al-din 'Ali ..	1376
783	-Salih Salah-al-din Hajji ..	1381
784	<i>Barkuk</i> (see <i>Burjis</i>) ..	1382
791	Haji again, with title of -Muzaffar	1389
—792		—1390

(*Burji Mamluks*)

Mamluks

BAHRI MAMLUKS

-SALIH AYYUB



* * * Dotted lines indicate the relation between master and slave.

Egypt and Syria

A.H.	B. BURJI MAMLUKS	A.D.
784—922		1382—1517
784	-Zahir Sayf-al-din Barkuk ..	1382
	(Interrupted by Hajji 791-2.)	
801	-Nasir Nasir-al-din Faraj ..	1398
808	-Mansur 'Izz-al-din 'Abd-al-'Aziz.	1405
809	-Nasir Faraj (again)	1406
815	-'Adil -Musta'in ('Abbasid Caliph)	1412
815	-Murayyad Shaykh	1412
824	-Muzaffar Ahmad	1421
824	-Zahir Sayf-al-din Tatar ..	1421
824	-Salih Nasir-al-din Mohammad ..	1421
825	-Ashraf Sayf-al-din Bars-bey ..	1422
842	-'Aziz Jamal-al-din Yusuf ..	1438
842	-Zahir Sayf-al-din Jakmak ..	1438
857	-Mansur Fakhr-al-din 'Othman ..	1453
857	-Ashraf Sayf-al-din Inal ..	1453
865	-Mu'ayyad Shihab-al-din Ahmad	1460
865	-Zahir Sayf-al-din Khushkadam	1461
872	-Zahir Sayf-al-din Bilbey ..	1467
872	-Zahir Timurbugha	1468
873	-Ashraf Sayf-al-din Kait-Bey ..	1468
901	-Nasir Mohammad	1495
904	-Zahir Kansuh	1498
905	-Ashraf Janbalat	1499
906	-Ashraf Kansuh -Ghuri ..	1500
922	-Ashraf Tuman-Bey	1516
		—1517

(*Ottoman Sultans*)

As there are seldom more than two kings of a family in the above list a genealogical table is unnecessary.

Khedives

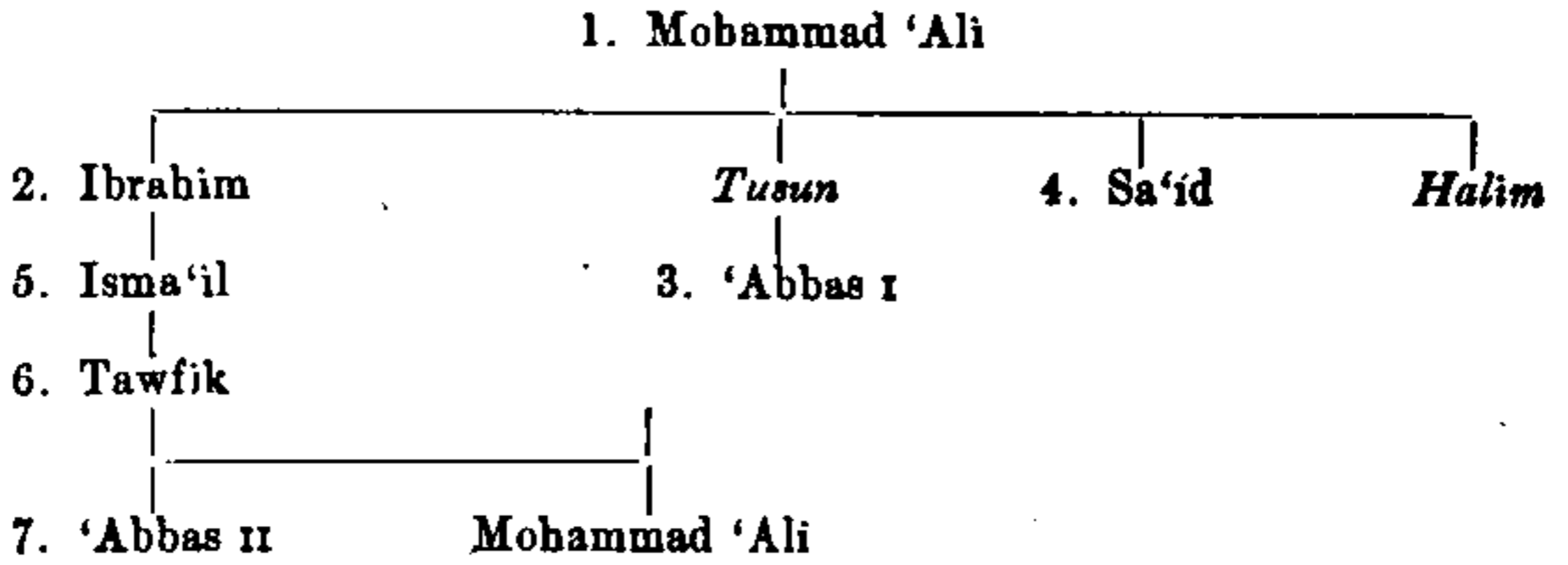
A.H.	30. KHEDIVES	A.D.
1220—1311		1805—1893

After the conquest by Salim I in 1517 (922) Egypt remained for three centuries a Turkish Pashalik, where, however, the authority of the Pasha sent from Constantinople was minimized by a council of Mamluk Beys. The arrival of Napoleon in 1798 put an end to this divided system; but after the victories of England at Abu-kir and Alexandria and the consequent retreat of the French in 1801, the old dissensions revived. In 1805, however, Mohammad 'Ali, the commander of an Albanian regiment in the Turkish army of Egypt, after massacring a number of the Mamluk chiefs, made himself master of Cairo. A second massacre in 1811 completed the work, and henceforward Egypt has been governed, in nominal subordination to the Porte, by the dynasty of Mohammad 'Ali, whose fourth successor, Isma'il Pasha, in 1866, adopted the official title of Khedive. Syria was annexed in 1831, but restored to Turkey under pressure of England in 1841. The Sudan was conquered in successive expeditions, down to the time of Isma'il, but abandoned after the death of General Gordon in 1885. The southern boundary of Egypt is now drawn near the second cataract of the Nile, and since the suppression of 'Arabi's military revolt by English troops in 1883, the administration of Egypt has been conducted under the advice of English officials.

A.H.		A.D.
1220	Mohammad 'Ali	1805
1264	Ibrahim	1848
1264	'Abbas I	1848

Egypt and Syria

1270	Sa'id .. ..	..	..	..	1854
1280	Isma'il .. ..	..	..	..	1863
1300	Tawfik .. ..	..	..	..	1882
1309	'Abbas II (regnant)	..	..	..	1892



V. ARABIA FELIX (YAMAN)

SÆC. IX—XVIII

33. ZIYADIDS (ZABID)
34. YA'FURIDS (SAN'A, JANAD)
35. NAJAHIDS (ZABID)
36. SULAIHIDS (SAN'A)
37. HAMDANIDS (SAN'A)
38. MAHDIDS (ZABID)
39. ZURAY'IDS ('ADEN)
 AYYUBIDS (*See EGYPT*)
40. RASULIDS (YAMAN)
41. TAHIRIDS (YAMAN)
42. RASSID IMAMS (SA'DA)
43. IMAMS OF SAN'A

V. THE YAMAN

SEC. IX XVIII

THE history of Arabia after the Mohammadan revolution bore a close resemblance to its pre-Islamic annals. The Arabs under the Caliphate were very like the Arabs of 'the Days of Ignorance,' a people of many disconnected tribes headed by chiefs, and many towns and districts governed by Shaykhs, who were sometimes under control, and at others asserted their independence and styled themselves Amirs or Imams. The Caliphs appointed a governor of the Yaman, and a sub-governor of Mecca or Medina; but the outlying towns recognized chiefly the authority of their local Shaykhs. In the beginning of the third century of the Hijra, which saw the dismemberment of the great Islamic empire by the rise of powerful dynasties on its skirts, the governor of the Yaman followed the example of the Idrisids and Aghlabids in North Africa; and about the time when the Tahirids were amputating the right hand of the 'Abbasid empire in Khurasan, Mohammad the *Ziyadid* established his authority at Zabid, the city he had founded in the Tihama, and thus inaugurated the rule of independent dynasties in Arabia, though the Caliphs still continued to appoint governors at intervals.

Arabia Felix (Yaman)

A.H.
204—409

33. ZIYADIDS*

A.D.
819—1018

(ZABID)

The Ziyadids, or Banu Ziyad, ruled at Zabid for two centuries, and their kingdom included a considerable part of the Yaman. As their power waned, various independent rulers and dynasties sprang up: the *Ya'furids* established themselves at San'a and Janad; Sulayman b. Tarf subdued a wide territory bordering the northern coast of the Yaman, with 'Aththar for its capital; and the Carmathian 'Ali b. -Fadl even plundered Zabid itself shortly after 904 (292). Under the last Ziyadid, the government of their province fell entirely into the hands of a succession of slaves, until Najah, an Abyssinian slave of Marjan, the last Ziyadid *Maire du palais*, substituted his own dynasty, the *Najahids*, at Zabid in 1021 (412).

* The history of the Arabian dynasties may be read in H. C. Kay's comprehensive work *Yaman, its early mediæval history*, 1892, which includes a translation of the Arabic history of 'Omara and other important and interesting materials.

138209

Ziyadids

A.H.		A.D.
204	Mohammad b. 'Abd-Allah b. Ziyad	819
245	Ibrahim b. Mohammad	859
289	Ziyad b. Ibrahim	901
291?	Abul-l-Jaysh Ishak b. Ibrahim ..	903?
371	'Abd-Allah (<i>or</i> Ziyad, <i>or</i> Ibrahim) b. Ishak	981
—409		1018

VEZIRS

371	Rushd	981
c. 373	-Hosayn b. Salama	983
402	Marjan	1011
—412		—1021

Nafis, 407—12

(*Najahids*)

A.H.		A.D.
247—345	34. YA'FURIDS	861—956

(SAN'A AND JANAD)

247	Ya'fur b. 'Abd-al-Rahman ..	861
259	Mohammad b. Ya'fur	872
279	'Abd-al-Kadir b. Ahmad b. Ya'fur	892
279	Ibrahim b. Mohammad	892
c. 285	As'ad b. Ibrahim	c. 898
288	<i>Rassid Imam -Hadi</i>	900
299	<i>Carmathian 'Ali b. -Fadl</i> ..	911
303	<i>As'ad restored</i>	915
332	Mohammad b. Ibrahim	943
352	'Abd-Allah b. Kahtan	963
—387		—997

(Dynasty becomes insignificant)

Arabia Felix (Yaman)

A.H.	35. NAJAHIDS	A.D.
412 —553		1021—1158

(ZABID)

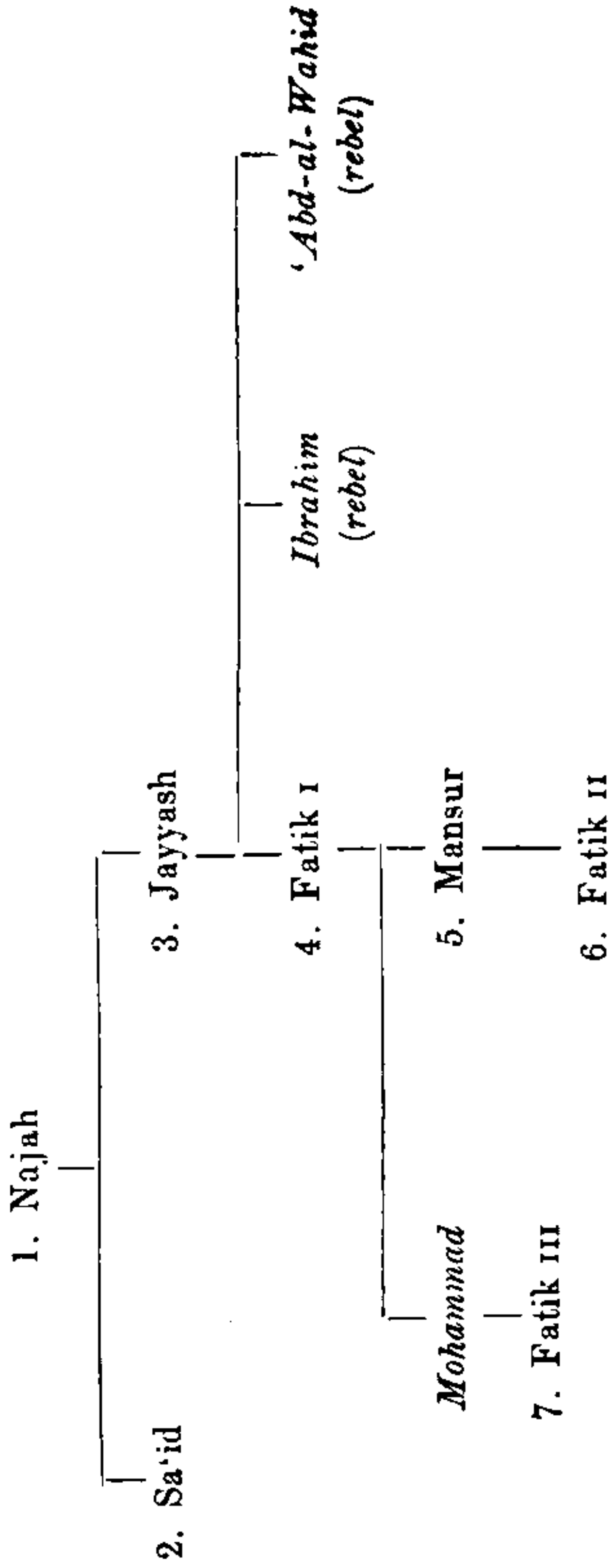
Najah, the Abyssinian slave of the late Mayor of the Palace of the Ziyadid dynasty, ruled Zabid till his death in 1060 (452); the town was then (454) seized by the Sulayhids and formed part of their dominions until 473, when the son of Najah recovered it, though it changed hands between the two dynasties several times during his life (see p. 86). After 1089 (482) Zabid remained continuously with the Najahids, until their dynasty (which had fallen, like the Ziyadids, under the influence of vezirs) gave place to the *Mahdids* in 1059 (554).

A.H.		A.D.
412	-Mu'ayyad Najah (plus 452)	.. 1021
454	-Ali -Da'i, Sulayhid ..	.. 1062
473	Sa'id -Ahwal b. Najah ..	.. 1080
482	Jayyash b. Najah ..	.. 1089
498	-Fatik I b. Jayyash ..	.. 1104
503	-Mansur b. -Fatik ..	.. 1109
c. 517	-Fatik II b. -Mansur ..	.. c.1123
513	-Fatik III b. Mohammad b. -Mansur.	1136
--554		--1159

(*Mahdids*)

Najahids

NAJAHIDS



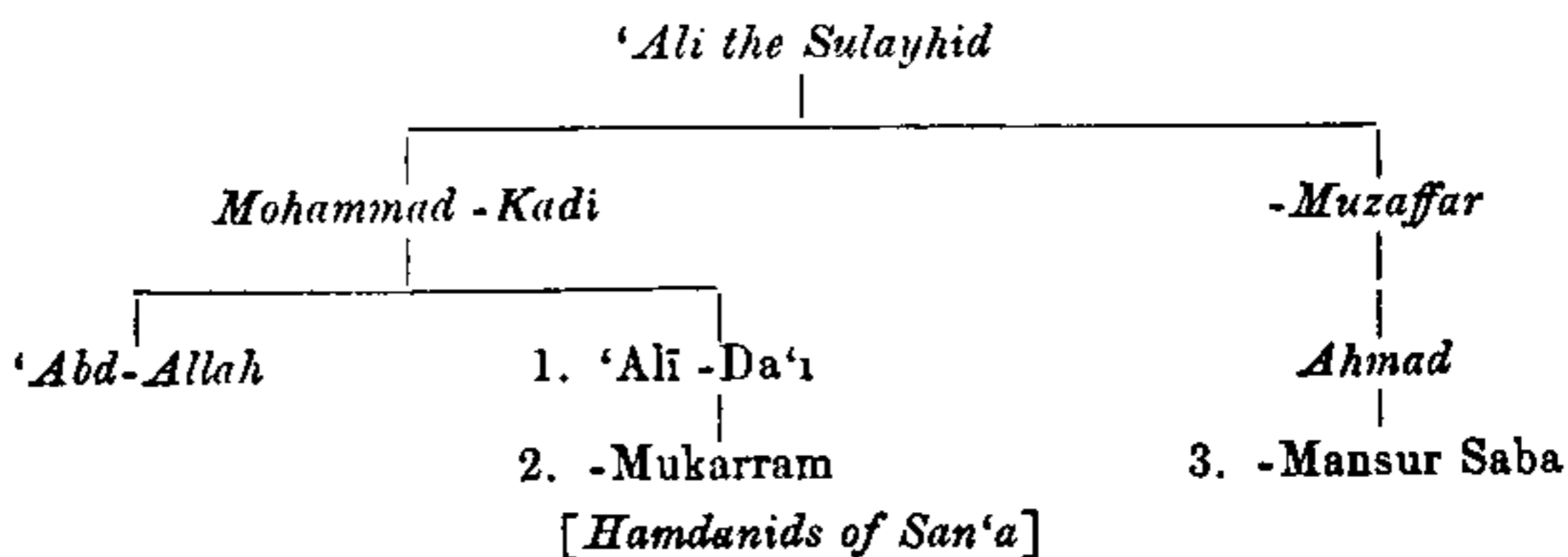
Arabia Felix (Yaman)

A.H. 429—495	36. SULAYHIDS	A.D. 1037—1101
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(SAN'A)

The *da'i* (missionary) 'Ali b. Mohammad, founder of the Shi'ite dynasty of the Sulayhids, or Banu Sulayh, made himself independent at Masar in 1037 (429), annexed Zabid after the death of Najah, in 1062 (454), conquered San'a and all the Yaman by 1063 (455), and took possession of Mecca 455-6. His capital was San'a; but he also held Zabid until his death in 1080 (473), and his son -Mukarram recovered it in 475, but lost it in 479, took it again about 1088 (481), and almost immediately lost it for the last time. In 480 -Mukarram removed his capital from San'a to Dhu-Jibla in Mikhlaf Ja'far.

A.H.		A.D.
429	Abu-Kamil 'Ali b. Mohammad ..	1037
473	-Mukarram Ahmad ..	1080
484	-Mansur Abu-Himyar Saba ..	1091
—492		—1098



Hamdanids

A.H.		A.D.
492—569	37. HAMDANIDS	1098—1173

(SAN'A)

The various branches of the Banu Hamdan were descended from the tribes of Hashid and Bakil, which held a high rank among the Yaman Arabs, and occupied the country about San'a and Sa'da. They supplied rulers to San'a after the Sulayhids for three quarters of a century, up to the Ayyubid invasion.

A.H.		A.D.
492	Hatim b. -Ghashim	1098
502	'Abd-Allah b. Hatim	1108
504	Ma'n b. Hatim	1110
c. 510	Hisham b. -Kubbayt	c. 1116
	- Hamas b. -Kubbayt	
	Hatim b. -Hamas	
545	Hatim b. Ahmad	1150
556	'Ali -Wahid b. Hatim	1160
—569		—1173

(Ayyubids.)

A.H.		A.D.
554—569	38. MAHDIDS	1159—1173

(ZABID)

The Mahdids, or Banu-l-Mahdi, succeeded the Najahids at Zabid. 'Ali b. -Mahdi was a devotee and prophet in the Tihama, who acquired a following whom he named -Ansar and Muhajirun, or Helpers and Refugees (after the example of Mohammad), and

Arabia Felix (Yaman)

eventually 1150 (545) began to occupy forts and subdue the country, till at length he was able to attack and conquer Zabid 1159 (554). His successors held the Tihama, together with some districts and towns beyond, until the Ayyubid conquest.

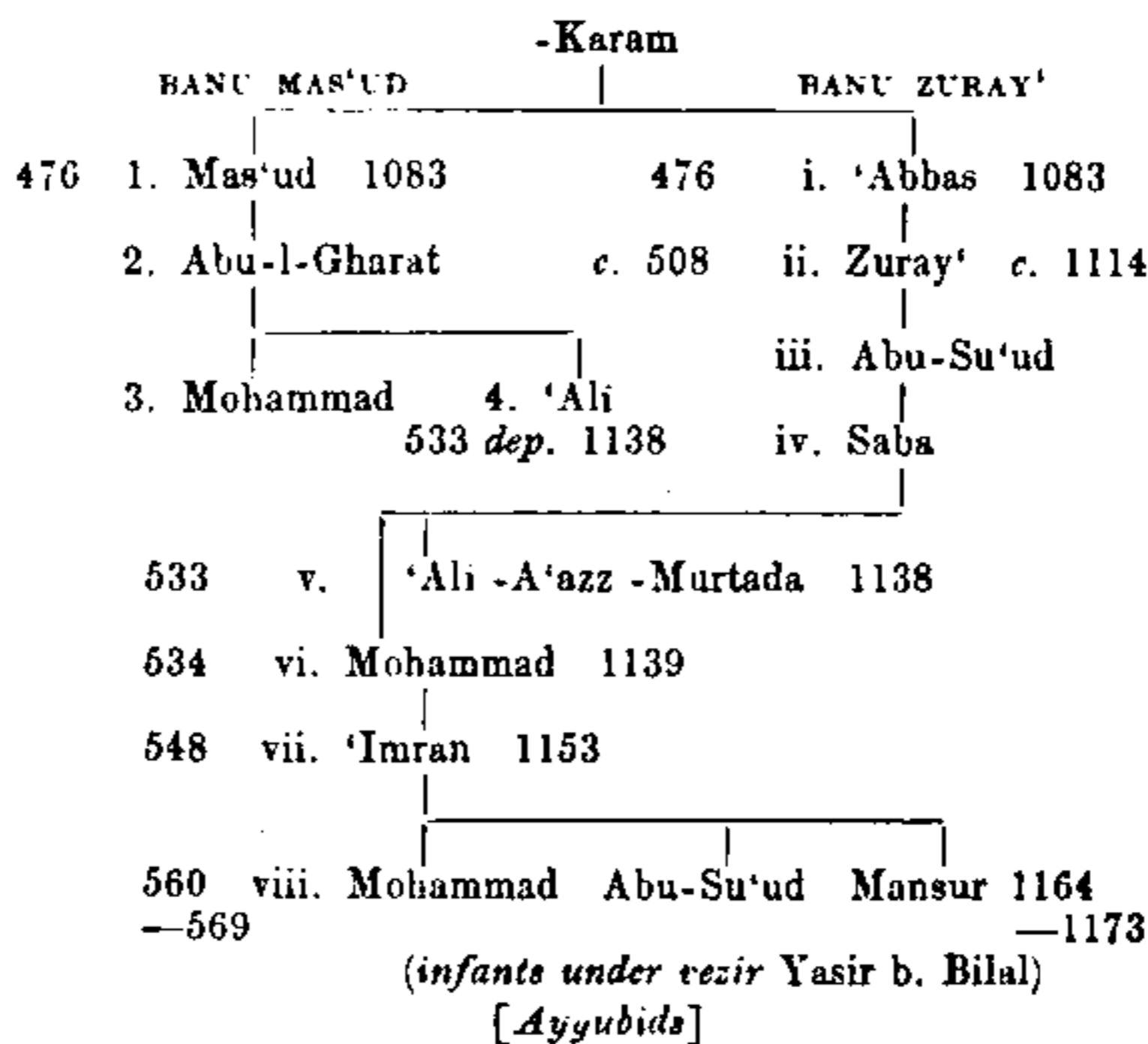
A.H.		A.D.
554	'Ali b. -Mahdi	1159
554	-Mahdi b. 'Ali	1159
558	'Abd-al-Nabi b. 'Ali	1162
—569		—1173

(Ayyubids)

A.H.		A.D.
476 —569	39. ZURAY'IDS	1083—1173

('ADEN)

The two sons of -Karam, 'Abbas and Mas'ud, were appointed joint governors of 'Aden in 1083 (476) by the Sulayhid -Mukarram, and the joint system of govern-



Ayyubids

ment continued for several generations. The 'Aden princes Abu-Su'ud and Abu-Gharat asserted their independence of the king of San'a, but were not always able to maintain it. The dynasty was, next to the Sulayhids, the most important in the Yaman, and survived till the Ayyubid conquest.*

A.H.	Ayyubids	A.D.
569—625	Ayyubids	1173—1228

(YAMAN)

The Ayyubid conquest in 1173 (569) is the great crisis in the mediaeval history of Arabia. The kinsmen of Saladin swept over the Yaman and overturned its dynasties with the same uncompromising thoroughness as they displayed in Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia. The Hamdanids of San'a, the Mahdids of Zabid, and the Zuray'ids of 'Aden, were alike suppressed by the Kurdish conqueror Turan Shah, son of Ayyub, and for half a century, 1173—1227 (569-625) the Yaman remained in the hands of the great family which ruled Egypt and Syria. The list of the Ayyubids of Arabia has already been given (p. 72) in connexion with the leading branch of Egypt, but is here repeated for convenience.

A.H.		A.D.
569	-Mu'azzam Turan -Shah	1173
577	Sayf-al-Islam Tughtigin	1181
593	Mu'izz-al-din Isma'il	1196
598	-Nasir Ayyub	1201
611	-Muzaffar Sulayman	1214
612	-Mus'ud Yusuf	1215
—625		—1228

(Rasulids)

* The list is taken from H. C. Kay's *Yaman* (Edw. Arnold, 1892), p. 307.

Arabia Felix (Yaman)

A.H.	40. RASULIDS	A.D.
626—858		1229—1454

(YAMAN)

The Rasulids succeeded the Ayyubids in the government of all the Yaman, from Hadramawt to Mecca, and their power was maintained for over two centuries. They took their name from an envoy (*rasul*) of the 'Abbasid caliph, whose son, 'Ali b. Rasul, was appointed governor of Mecca by the last Ayyubid Sultan of Arabia, -Mas'ud, in 1222 (619). On the death of Mas'ud in 1228 (625) 'Ali's son Nur-al-din 'Omar established his authority over the Yaman.

626	-Mansur 'Omar b. 'Ali	.. ..	1229
647?	-Muzaffar Yusuf	.. ..	1249?
694	-Ashraf 'Omar	.. ..	1295
696	-Mu'ayyad Dawud	.. ..	1297
721	-Mujahid 'Ali	.. ..	1321
764	-Afdal -'Abbas	.. ..	1363
778	-Ashraf Isma'il I	.. ..	1376
803	-Nasir Ahmad	.. ..	1400
829	-Mansur 'Abd-Allah	.. ..	1426
830	-Ashraf Isma'il II	.. ..	1427
831	-Zahir Yahya	.. ..	1428
842	-Ashraf Isma'il III	.. ..	1438
845	-Muzaffar Yusuf	.. ..	1441

Rival claimants:

846	-Mufaddal Mohammad	1442
846	-Nasir 'Abd-Allah	1442
854-8	-Mas'ud	1450-4
855	-Mu'ayyad -Hosayn	1451

(Tahirids.)

RASULIDS

RASUL

'Ali

1. - Mansur 'Omar

2. - Muzaffar Yusuf

3. - Ashraf 'Omar

4. - Mu'ayyad Dawud

5. - Mujahid 'Ali

6. - Afdal - 'Abbas

7. - Ashraf Isma'il I

8. - Nasir Ahmad

11. - Zahir Yahya

9. - Mansur 'Abd-Allah

10. - Ashraf Isma'il II

12. - Ashraf Isma'il III

'Omar

13. - Muzaffar Yusuf

Rasulids

Arabia Felix (Yaman)

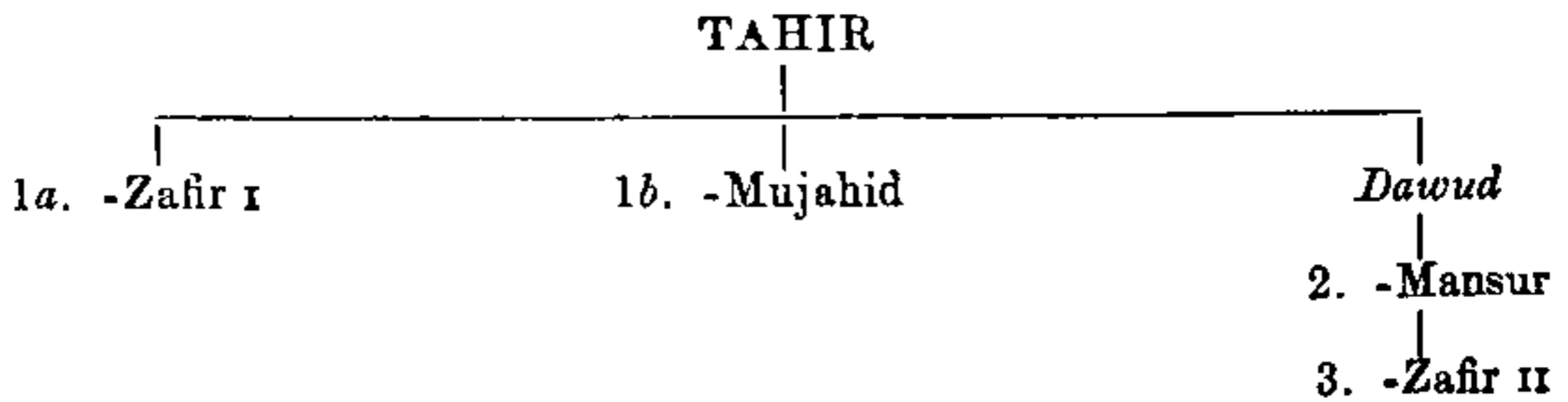
A.H.
850 - 923

41. TAHIRIDS

(YAMAN)

The Tahirids, or Banu Tahir, succeeded to the Yaman on the break-up of the Rasulids, and maintained their authority until the conquest of Arabia by the last but one of the *Mamluk Sultans* of Egypt, Kansuh -Ghuri. The *Othmanli Turks* then occupied the country, thus made ready for their rule, in 1517 (923), but were forced to abandon it in 1633, in favour of the native Imams.

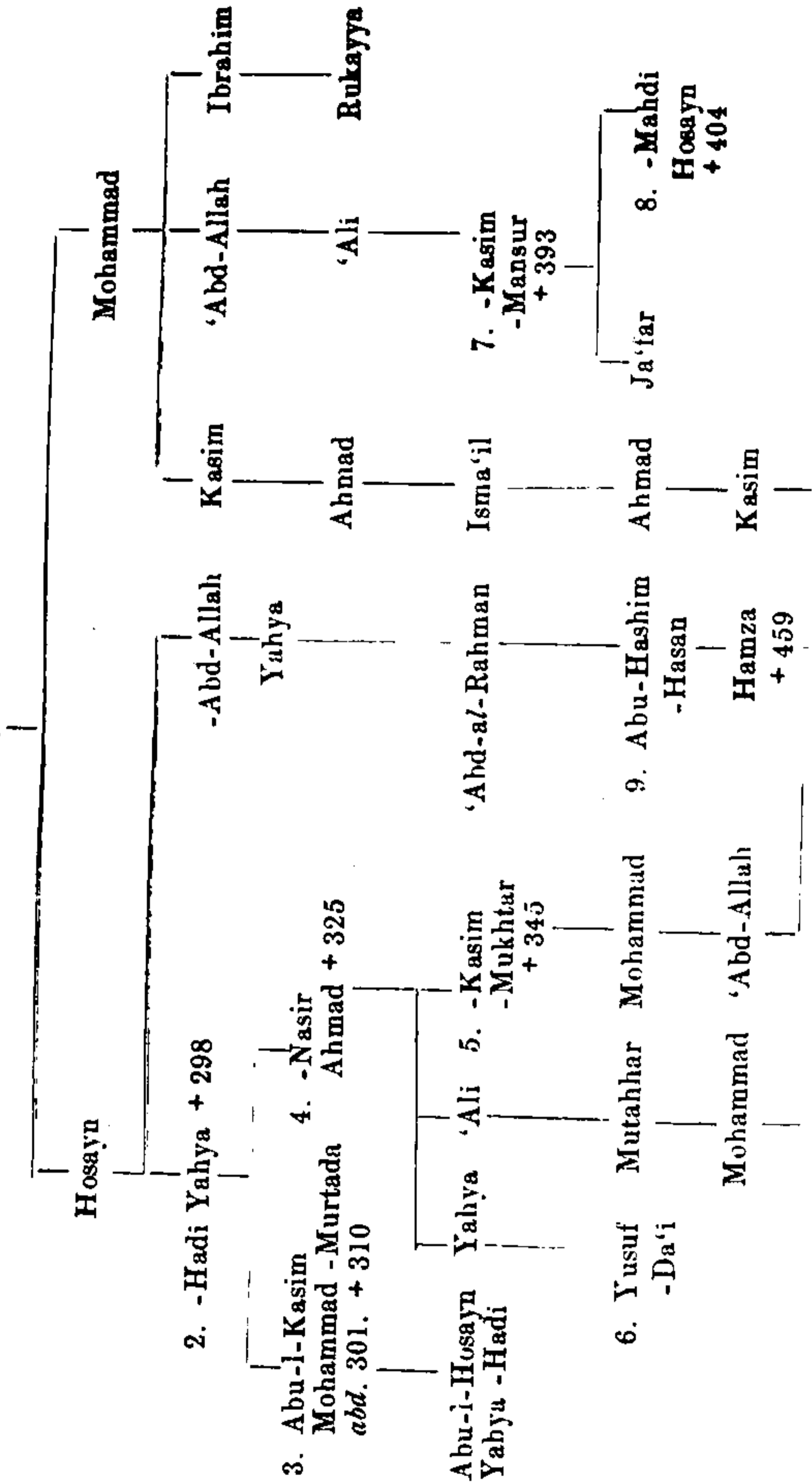
850	(Zafir Salah-al-din 'Amir I (Zabid,) (*870)	1446
	(-Mujahid Shams-al-din 'Ali ('Aden,) (*883)	
883	-Mansur Taj-al-din 'Abd-al-Wahhab	1478
894	-Zafir Salah-al-din 'Amir	1488
—923		—1517



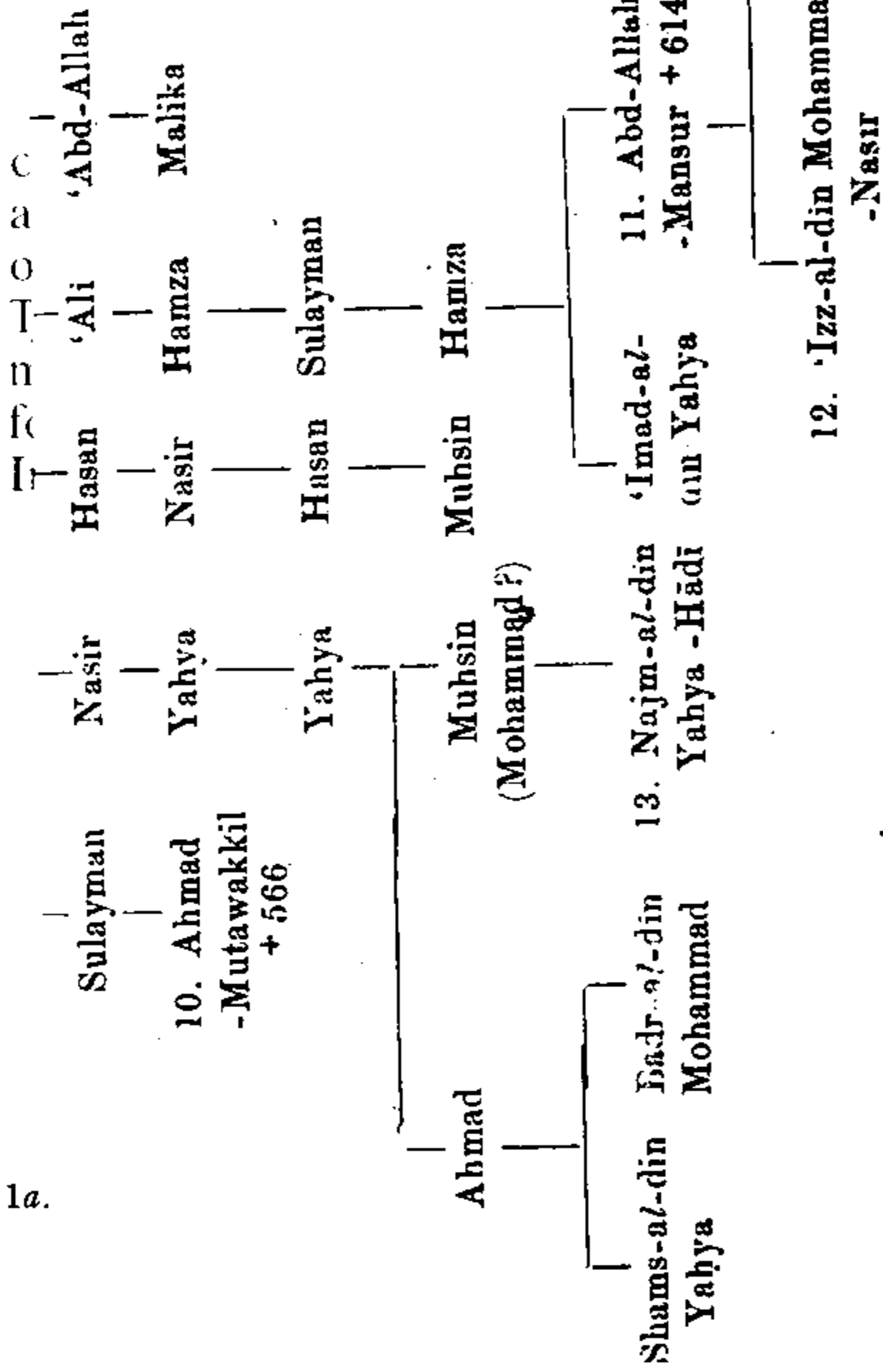
[*Mamluks*; *Othmanlis*]

RASSID IMAMS

1. - Kasim - Rassi Tarjuman - al - din + 246



1a.



Rassid Imams

A.H.	42.	RASSID IMAMS	A.D.
280—c. 700			893 c. 1300

(SA'DA)

A line of Imams of the Zaydite sect of the Shi'ites was founded at Sa'da in the Yaman by -Hadi Yahya, grandson of -Kasim -Rassi, a schismatic of the time of -Ma'mun the 'Abbasid Caliph, and lasted down to the present day. The series is confused and the dates often uncertain, but the following list and genealogical table give the results of the latest researches.*

*246	-Kasim -Rassi Tarjuman-a/-din	*860
280	-Hadi-ila-l-hakk Yahya	893
298	-Murtada Abu-l-Kasim Mohammad	910
301	-Nasir Ahmad	913
324	-Kasim -Mukhtar	935
	Yusuf -Da'i	
	-Kasim -Mansur	
393	-Mahdi -Hosayn *404	1003
426	Abu-Hashim -Hasan	1035
430	-Nasir Abu-l-Fath -Daylami	1038
532	-Mutawakkil Ahmad *566	1137
593	-Mansur 'Abd-Allah *614	1196
(614-23)	-Nasir 'Izz-a/-din Mohammad	1217-1226
(614	-Hadi Najm-a/-din Yahya	1217
623?	-Mahdi Ahmad b. -Hosayn	1226?
656	-Mutawakkil Shams-a/-din Ahmad	1258
c. 680	-Muntasir Dawud	1281

* See H. C. Kay's *Yaman*, 1892, for further details.

Arabia Felix (Yaman)

A.H. 43. IMAMS OF SAN'A A.D.
 c. 1000— c. 1591—

The preceding Imams had their chief seat at Sa'da, but they frequently succeeded in taking San'a. It was not, however, until the expulsion of the 'Othmanli Turks in 1633 (1043) that San'a became the permanent capital of the Imamate of the Yaman. The Imams who ruled there are generally distinguished by the title of Imams of San'a, but they were really only a continuation of the previous line of Sa'da, since their founder was Kasim -Mansur, a descendant of Yusuf -Da'i, great-grandson of -Hadi Yahya, the founder of the Rassid Imamate. The following list, chiefly after Niebuhr, is incomplete, for representatives of the same family still possess authority in the Yaman.

c. 1000	-Kasim -Mansur	c. 1591
1029	-Mu'ayyad Mohammad	1620
1954	-Mutawakkil Isma'il	1644
1087	-Majid Mohammad	1676
	-Mahdi -Ahmad	
1093	-Hadi Mohammad	1682
1095	-Mahdi Mohammad	1684
1126	-Nasir Mohammad	1714
1128	-Mutawakkil -Kasim	1716
1139	-Mansur -Hosayn	1726
1139	-Hadi -Majid Mohammad	1726
1140	-Mansur (<i>restored</i>)	1727
1160	-Mahdi -'Abbas	1747
c. 1190	-Mansur	c. 1776

VI. SYRIA AND MESOPOTAMIA

(ARAB PERIOD)

SÆC. X—XII

44. **HAMDANIDS (MOSIL, ALEPPO)**
45. **MIRDASIDS (ALEPPO)**
46. **'OKAYLIDS (-MOSIL, ETC.)**
47. **MARWANIDS (DIYAR-BAKR)**
48. **MAZYADIDS (-HILA)**

VI. SYRIA AND MESOPOTAMIA

(ARAB PERIOD)

SÆC. X—XII

IN classifying the Mohammadan dynasties of Asia, the purely geographical system adopted for Africa must be modified, in order to present the various groups of dynasties in historical sequence. These dynasties fall naturally into the following divisions:—VI. The Arab dynasties of Syria and Mesopotamia previous to the invasion of the Seljuk Turks; VII. The Persian and Transoxine dynasties before the Seljuks; VIII. The Seljuk family in all its ramifications; IX. The dynasties founded by officers who had served in the Seljuk armies, and subsisting between the decay of the Seljuk power and the invasion of the Mongols; X. The western successors of the Seljuks, especially the 'Othmanli Turks; XI. The Mongol family of Chingiz Khan in all its branches; XII. The dynasties which sprang up in Persia on the decline of the Mongol power; XIII. The dynasties which sprang from Timur (Tamerlane) in Transoxiana on the decay of the older branch of the Mongols; XIV. The dynasties of India (including Afghanistan).

In this arrangement the geographical progress from west to east is still generally preserved. We have first Syria and Mesopotamia down to the great sweep of the Seljuk invasion; then Persia and Transoxiana to the same epoch. The Seljuks and their officers and successors in the west follow. A new power, that of the Mongols, then comes to sweep away for a time all

Dynasties of Asia

these lesser dynasties, save the 'Othmanlis. The Mongols in turn grow weak, and their Persian supplanters, notably the several dynasties of Shahs, to the present day, are placed next. Further north and east, the Mongols were continued in a new line, that of Timur; and the dynasties sprung from this renowned chief, together with their Uzbek successors in Transoxiana, are brought down to the present day. Still moving eastward, we arrive at India, and begin the series of Mohammadan dynasties of Hindustan with their historical source, the Ghaznawids of Afghanistan, and carry them down to the fall of the Mogul Empire and the establishment of British supremacy in India.

The first of these groups is formed of the dynasties founded by Arab tribes in Syria and Mesopotamia. The geographical division is not arbitrary, for the mountains of Kurdistan and the Zagros range form a natural boundary between Persia and Mesopotamia, which, at least in the earlier centuries of Mohammadan history, was seldom over-stepped. The Buwayhids indeed combined lower Mesopotamia with their Persian empire, but as a rule a dynasty which ruled in Diyar-Bakr or -Jazira did not extend its sway beyond the mountains to the east, though it frequently spread into Syria. The first group is not only distinct geographically; it is also an ethnological class. With the exception of the Marwanids, who were Kurds, the dynasties classed in this group were all pure Arabs. The Arab tribes which had migrated from their native deserts northwards into Syria and Mesopotamia had always been a political power with which the Caliphs had to reckon, and on the rapid decay of the central authority at Baghdad the various clans which roamed the Syrian desert and the valley of the Euphrates began to form permanent settlements, to occupy towns and forts, and found dynasties. Thus the Taghlib tribe furnished

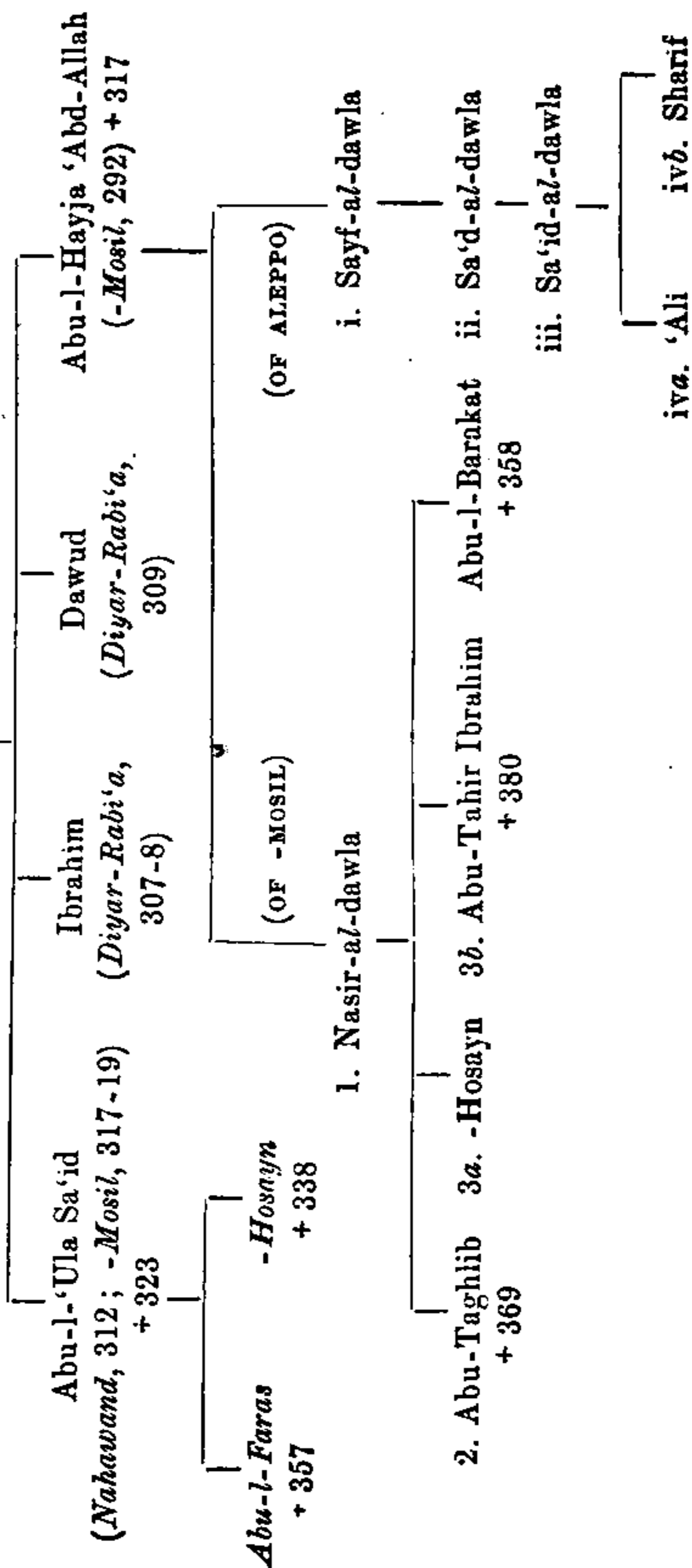
Syria and Mesopotamia

the *Hamdanid* dynasty in -Mosil, Aleppo, and other cities; the Banu Kilab set the *Mirdasids* on the throne of Aleppo; the *Banu 'Okayl* established their rule in Diyar-Bakr and -Jazira (Mesopotamia) and part of -'Irak (Chaldaeae); and the Banu Asad set up the powerful *Mazyadid* dynasty at -Hilla. Yet while they exercised authority over cities, districts, and even whole provinces, these Arab chiefs did not abandon their national life, but for the most part continued to dwell in tents with their tribesmen, and wander as the needs of their flocks or their predatory instincts suggested.

Syria and Mesopotamia

HAMDANIDS

HAMDAN



Hamdanids

A.H.		A.D.
317—394	44. HAMDANIDS	929—1003

(-MOSIL, ALEPPO, ETC.)

The Hamdanid family, descended from the Arab tribe of Taghlib, had settled in the neighbourhood of -Mosil, and Hamdan b. Hamdun and taken a prominent part in the political events of that city as early as 873 (260). In 894 (281) Mohammad b. Hamdan was in possession of Maridin, but was expelled by the Caliph -Mu'tadid; in 904 (292) Abu-l-Hayja 'Abd-Allah b. Hamdan was appointed governor of -Mosil and its dependencies; and from this time the power of the Hamdanids greatly increased. In 919 (307) Ibrahim b. Hamdan was made governor of Diyar-Rabi'a, where he was succeeded by his brother Dawud in 921 (309); Sa'id b. Hamdan became governor of Nahawand in 924 (312), and several other members of the family received appointments. 'Abd-Allah made his son -Hasan his lieutenant at -Mosil, which, with an interval, (317-319), the latter held, together with Diyar-Rabi'a, and Diyar-Bakr, until his deposition by his son Abu-Taghlib in 968 (358). In 941 (330) he was given the title of *Nasir-al-dawla* by the Caliph; and at the same time his brother 'Ali was named *Sayf-al-dawla*. The latter, after governing Wasit, took Aleppo from the Ikhshidids in 944 (333), and won a great reputation in his wars against the Greeks. The Hamdanids were Shi'ites, and *Sayf-al-dawla* paid homage to the Fatimid Caliphs. After the deaths of these two brothers, the power of the dynasty rapidly declined. The *Fatimids* absorbed the dominions of *Sayf-al-dawla's* grandsons in Syria, and the *Buwayhids*

Syria and Mesopotamia

ousted Abu-Taghlib from Mesopotamia in 977-9 (367-9). The recovery of -Mosil by his brothers -Hosayn and Abu-Tahir was but a temporary and brief revival.

I. OF -MOSIL

317	Nasir-a/-dawla Abu -Mohammad -Hasan	929
358	'Uddat-a/-dawla Abu-Taghlib -Ghadanfir	968
—369		—979
371	(Abu-Tahir Ibrahim)	981
—380	(Abu-'Abd-Allah -Hosayn)	—991

(Buwayhids, 'Okaylids)

II. OF ALEPPO

333	Sayf-a/-dwala Abu-l-Hasan 'Ali	944
356	Sa'ad-a/-dawla Abu-l-Ma'ali Sharif	967
381	Sa'id-a/-dawla Abu-l-Fada'il Sa'id	991
392	(Abu-l-Hasan 'Ali)	1001
394	(Abu-l-Ma-ali Sharif)	1003

(Fatimids)

Mirdasids

A.H.		A.D.
414—472	45. MIRDASIDS	1023 — 1079

(ALEPPO)

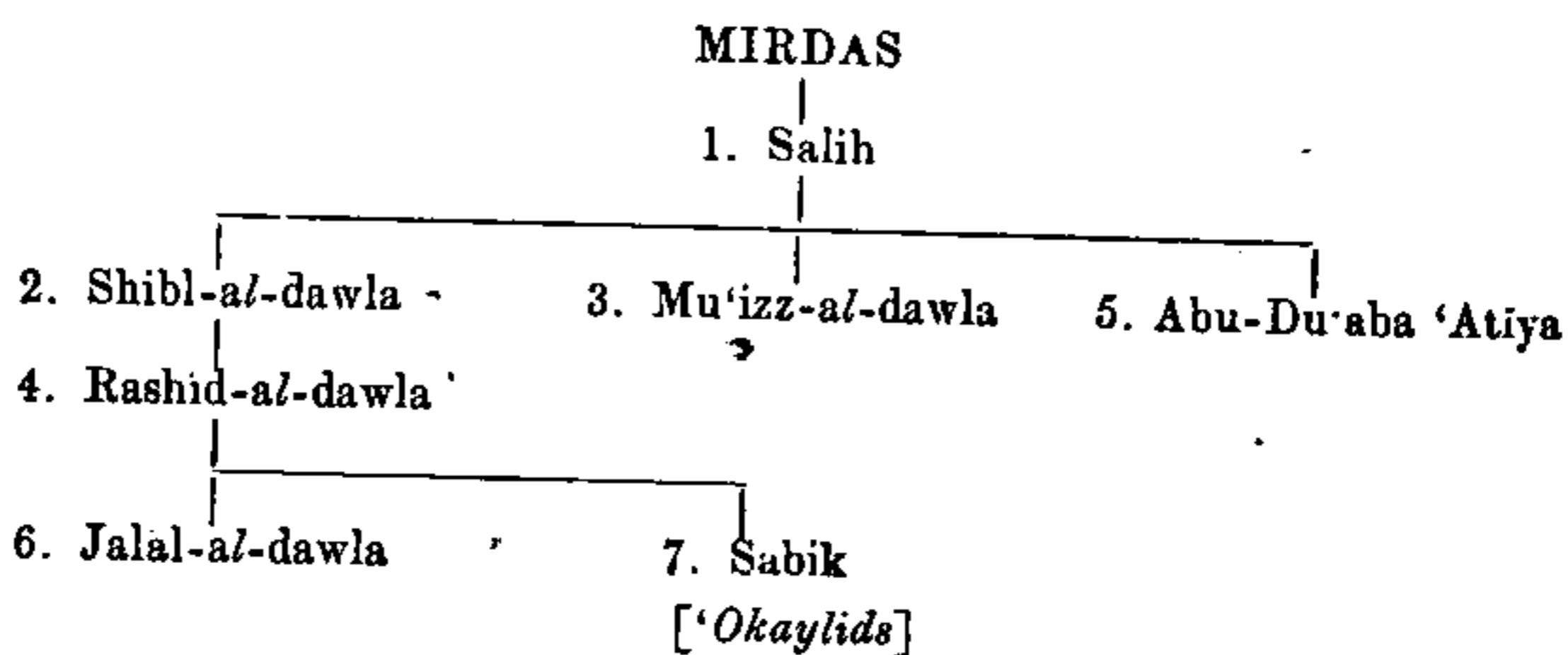
Asad-al-dawla Abu-'Ali Salih b. Mirdas, of the Arab tribe of the Banu Kilab, raided the neighbourhood of Aleppo (Halab) with his Bedouins as early as 1011; and in 1023 (414) the inhabitants revolted against the Fatimid governor, and delivered the city to Salih, who ruled but was also killed by the Fatimid army in 1037 (429), and it was not until five years later that another son, Mu'izz-al-dawla Tamal, who had governed -Rahba, recovered Aleppo from the Egyptians. In 1057 (449) Tamal again abandoned Aleppo to Egypt, whilst his brother 'Atiya occupied -Rahba. This fresh Fatimid rule was terminated in 1060 (452) by the conquest of the city by Rashid-al-dawla, son of Shibl-al-dawla; but he was expelled in the following year by his uncle Mui'izz-al-dawla, who died in 454, and bequeathed Aleppo to his brother 'Atiya. Rashid-al-dawla, however, recovered the city in the same year, and 'Atiya seized -Rakka, whence he was expelled by the 'Okaylid Muslim b. Kuraysh in 1070 (463). Rashid-al-dawla was succeeded in 468 by his son Jalal-al-dawla, who took Manbij from the Greeks, and whose brother Sabik (or Shabib) held Aleppo until its conquest by the 'Okaylid Muslim in 1079 (472).*

414	Salih b. Mirdas	..	1023
420	Shibl-al-dawla Abu -Kamil Nasr	..	1029

* See H. Sauvage, *A Dinar of Salih ebn Merdas of Aleppo* (Numismatic Chronicle, 1873).

Syria and Mesopotamia

429	Fatimids	..	1037
434	Mu'izz-al-dawla Abu 'Ulwan Tamal	..	1042
449	Fatimids	..	1057
452	Rashid-al-dawla Mahmud	..	1060
453	Mu'izz-al-dawla <i>restored</i>	..	1061
454	Abu-Du'aba 'Atiya	..	1062
454	Rashid-al-dawla <i>restored</i>	..	1062
468	Jalal-al-dawla (Samsam-al-sawla) Nasr		1075
468	Abu-l-Fada'il Sabik	..	1976
—472			—1079



'Okaylids

A.H.
386—489

46. 'OKAYLIDS

A.D.
996 - 1096

(-MOSIL, ETC.)

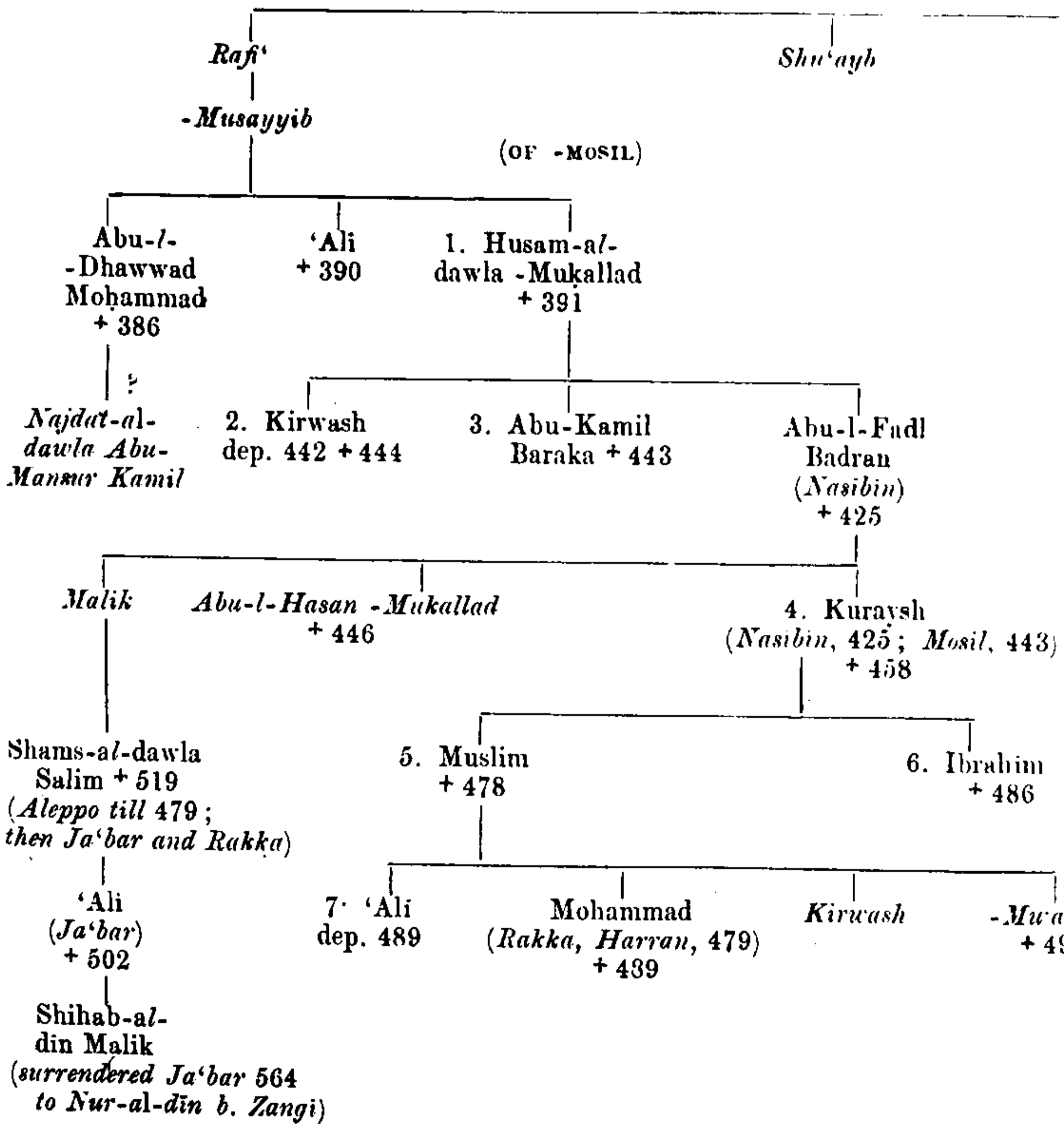
The Banu 'Okayl, or 'Okaylids, a very large Arab clan, formed one of the five divisions of the Banu Ka'b, of the Modarite tribes of Arabia; and after their adoption of Islam their sub-clans spread over parts of Syria, -'Irak, and even North Africa and Andalusia. In the early days of the 'Abbasid Caliphate, -'Irak was full of 'Okaylids. The Banu Muntafik, one of their sub-clans, migrated to the marshy country about -Basra, called the Batiha or Bata'ih ('The Swamps'), under the family of Ma'ruf; the Banu Khafaja for centuries occupied themselves in looting caravans in the deserts of -'Irak, as late as 1327; while the Banu 'Obada inhabited, with the Banu Muntafik, the country between -Kufa Wasit, and -Basra, and eventually furnished the line of 'Okaylid princes of -Mosil. In the fourth country of the Hijra, the 'Okaylids of Syria and -'Irak were tributary to the powerful Arab dynasty of Hamdanids, but on the fall of these princes, the 'Okaylids attained independent sovereignty. Abu-Dhawwad Mohammad was granted by the last of the Hamdanids the cities of Nasibin and Balad in 989 (379), to which he added -Mosil in 380, but was expelled by the Buwayhids in 381. His brother Mukallad was more successful; he took -Mosil in 996 (386), and was confirmed in the government, together with -Kufa, -Kasr, and -Jami'an, by Baha-al-dawla the Buwayhid, on condition of tribute; to which were presently added -Anbar, -Mada'in, and Dakuka. In the time of Muslim b. Kuraysh, the dominions of the

Syria and Mesopotamia

'Okaylid of -Mosil extended from the neighbourhood of Baghdad to Aleppo. On his death, the principality speedily decayed in power, and -Mosil, its capital, was conquered by a Turkish adventurer, Kawam-al-dawla Karbuka in 1096, (489), and merged in the Seljuk empire. Other branches, or individual chiefs, of the 'Okaylids, who governed various small towns in Syria and Mesopotamia, are indicated in the genealogical table. After the destruction of their power in Mesopotamia the 'Okaylids returned to their old camping grounds in -Bahrayn.

386	Husam-al-dawla -Mukallad	..	996
391	Mu'tamid-al-dawla Kirwash	..	1000
442	Za'im-al-dawla Abu-Kamil Baraka	.	1050
443	'Alam-al-din Abu-l-Ma'ali Kuraysh		1051
453	Sharaf-al-dawla Abu-l-Makarim		1061
	Muslim		
478	Ibrahim	.. ..	1085
486	'Ali	.. ..	1093
—489			—1096

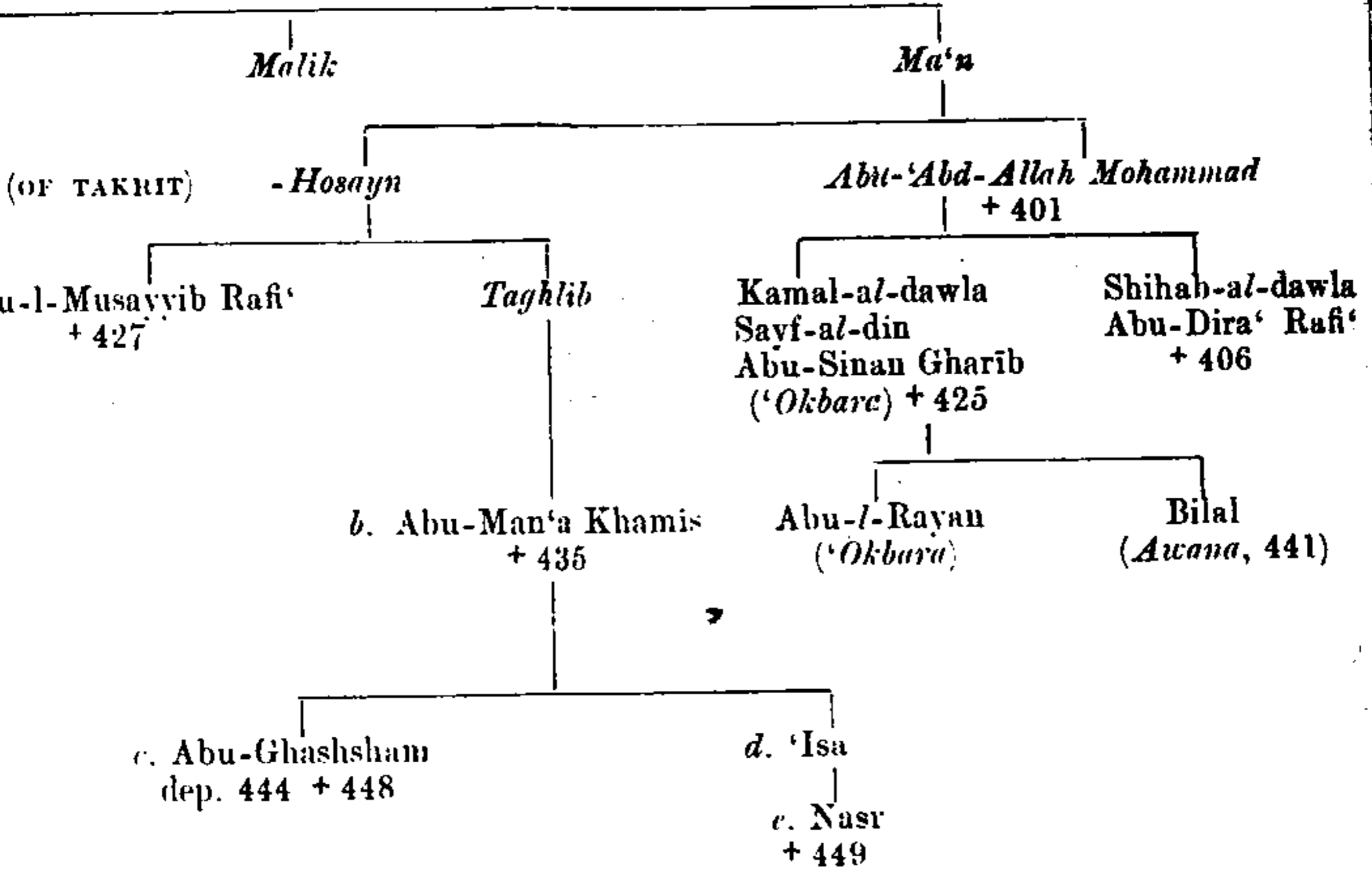
(Seljuks)



[Muhyi-al-din Abu-l-Harith Muharish, descended from Shu'ayb b. -Mukallad, Muhammad, descended from Malik b. -Mukallad, governed Hit in 496. See H. C. K

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ed 'Ana and Haditha, and was succeeded, 499, by his son Sulayman, who died in 528.
Notes on the History of the Banii 'Okayl', J.R.A.S.]

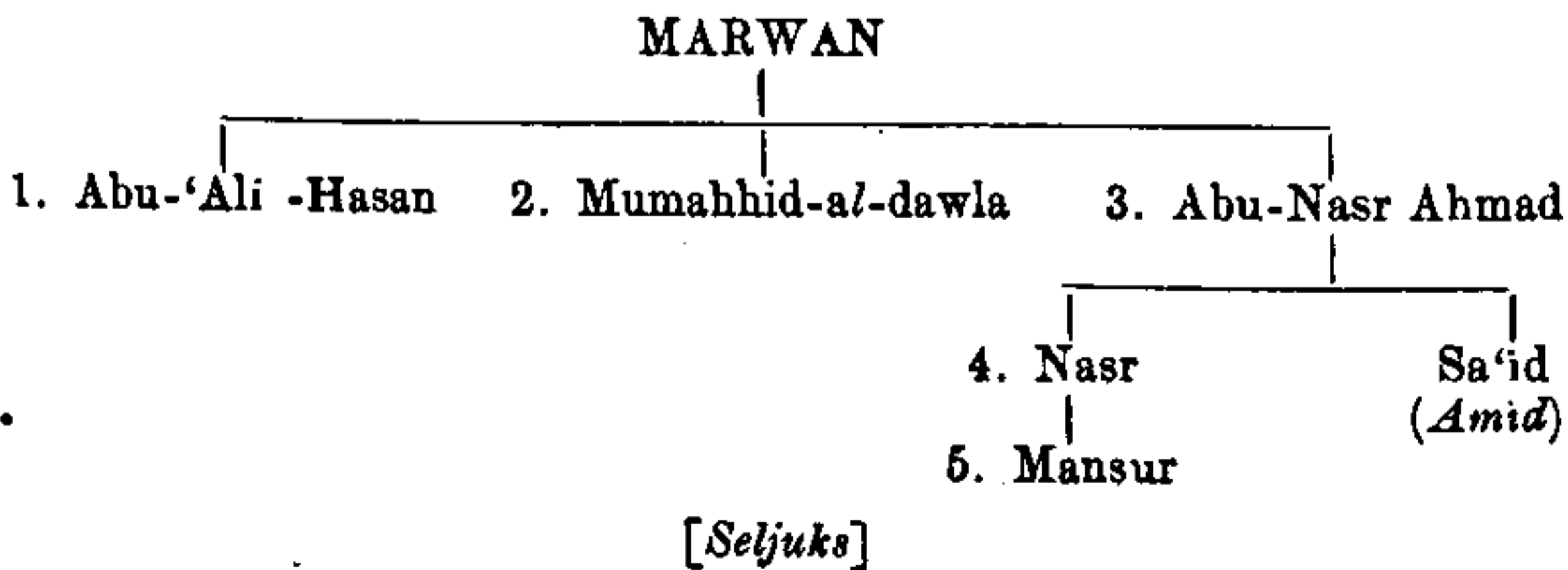
Marwanids

A.H. 380—489	47. MARWANIDS	A.D. 990—1096
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(DIYAR-BAKR)

On the death of Bad, governor of Hisn Kayfa, in 990 (380) his sister's son, Abu-'Ali b. Marwan, a Kurd by race, succeeded to his dominions, which included the chief towns of Diyar-Bakr, such as Amid, Arzan, Mayyafarikin, and Kayfa. His successor paid homage to the Fatimid Caliph of Egypt, and was rewarded with the government of Aleppo, as the Caliph's officer, for a time, in succession to the expelled Hamdanids. The Marwanids also acknowledge the suzerainty of the Buwayhids; but vanished upon the invasion of the Seljuks.

380	Abu-'Ali -Hasan	..	..	990
387	Mumahhid- <i>al</i> -dawla	Abu-Mansur	..	997
402	Nasr- <i>al</i> -dawla	Abu-Nasr Ahmad	..	1011
453	Nizam- <i>al</i> -dawla	Nasr	..	1061
472	Mansur	..	..	1079
—489				—1096



Syria and Mesopotamia

A.H.		A.D.
403—545	48. MAZYADIDS	1012—1150

(-HILLA)

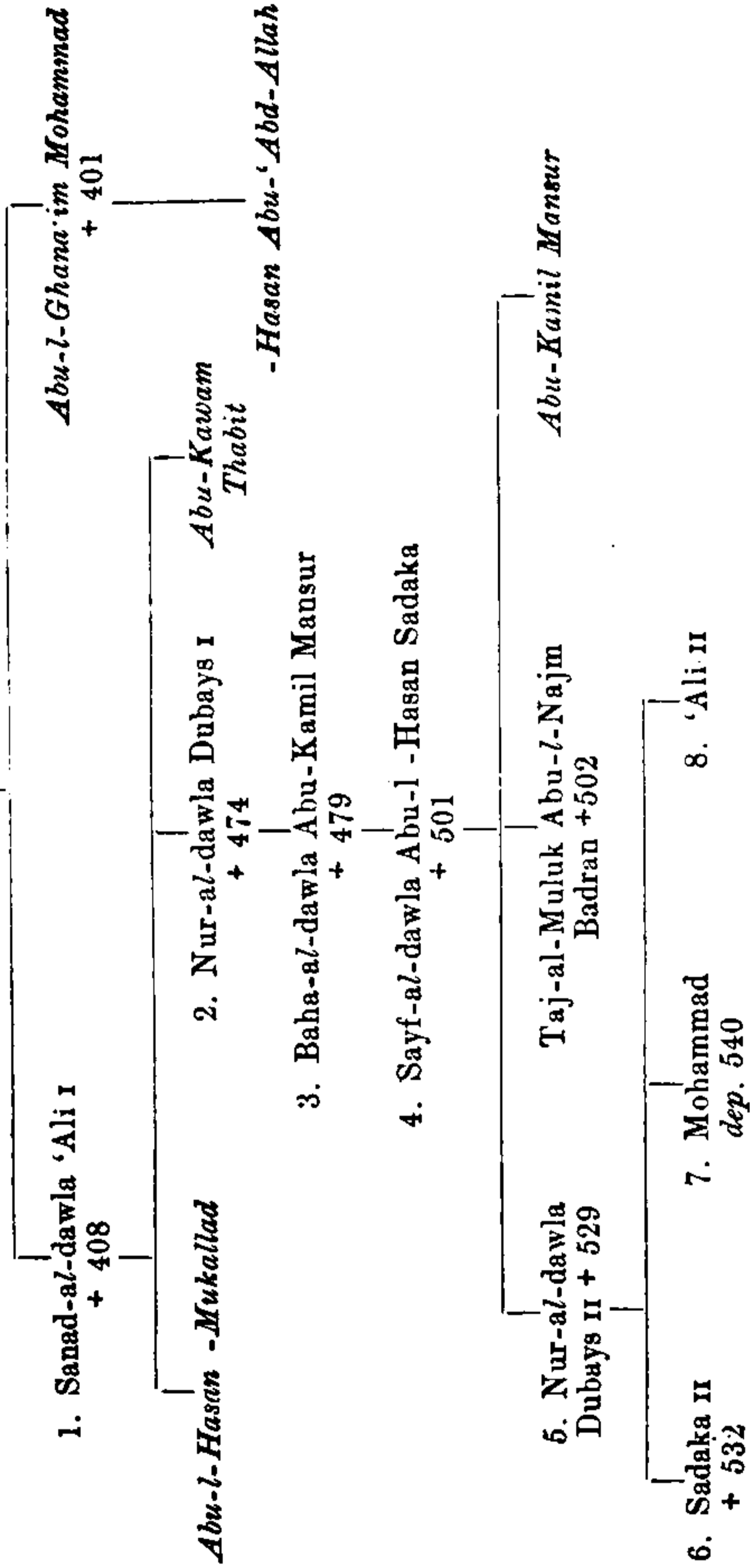
The Banu Mazyad, a tribe of the Banu Asad, after leaving Arabia, spread over the deserts to -Kadisiya on the left bank of the Tigris. The fourth of the dynasty, Sadaka, built his new capital of -Hilla on the site of the town of -Jami'an in 1101 (495), and the beauty of its buildings and extent of its trade were long celebrated. Sadaka is one of the great heroes of Arab history, extolled by poets and chroniclers. The dynasty declined after his death, and in 1162 (558) the Caliph -Mustanjid attacked the tribes of the Banu Asad in -'Irak, and killed 4000 of their fighting men, so that they disappeared from the Euphrates country. The Banu Muntafik of the Batiha succeeded to part of their territory; the Zangids replaced them in power.

403	Sanad-a/-dawla 'Ali I	1012
408	Nur-a/-dawla Dubays I	1017
474	Baha-a/-dawla Abu-Kamil Mansur .	1081
479	Sayf-a/-dawla Sadaka I	1086
501	Nur-a/-dawla Dubays II	1107
529	Sadaka II	1134
532	Mohammad	1137
540	'Ali II	1145
—545		—1150

(Zangids)

Mazyadids

MAZYAD - ASADI



VII. PERSIA AND TRANSOXIANA

(PERSIAN PERIOD)

SÆC. IX—XI

49. DULAFIDS (KURDISTAN)
50. SAJIDS (ADHARBIJAN)
51. 'ALIDS (TABARISTAN)
52. TAHIRIDS (KHURASAN)
53. SAFFARIDS (PERSIA)
54. SAMANIDS (TRANSOXIANA AND PERSIA)
55. ILAK KHANS (TURKISTAN)
56. ZIYARIDS (JURJAN)
57. HASANWAYHIDS (KURDISTAN)
58. BUWAYHIDS (SOUTHERN PERSIA AND -'IRAK)
59. KAKWAYHIDS (KURDISTAN)

VII. PERSIA AND TRANSOXIANA

(PERSIAN PERIOD)

SÆC. IX—XI

THE following group of dynasties ruling in Persia and the province of *Ma-wara-l-nahr* ('Beyond the River' Oxus), or Transoxiana, up to the inroad of the Seljuks, belongs to the period of Persian revival. The Caliph -Ma·mun, whose mother was a Persian slave, attained to the Caliphate, and dethroned his brother -Amin, by the aid of Persian troops raised in Khurasan; his power was maintained by his Persian adherents; and his policy was unlimited conciliation of Persian national aspirations. The result was a revival of Persian influences at the expense of the old Arab polity, and the consequent weakening of the State. The great officers, governors, and generals, in the provinces began to acquire a dangerous degree of power, which -Ma·mun and his successors in the Caliphate were unable to curb, and various Persian dynasties, professing a merely nominal dependence upon the Caliphs, sprang up, just as the Arab tribes of Mesopotamia further west asserted their authority against the decrepit Caliphate. Some dynasties, such as the Buwayhids, were not even orthodox, but professed the Shi'ite tenets, which have always been popular in Persia, as they are at this day. Although the period is characteristically Persian, it is not to be assumed that all the dynasts were Persians by race. Abu-Dulaf, for example, was an Arab, Hasanwayh a Kurd, whilst the Ilak Khans were Turks. The chief dynasties, however, were of Persian origin.

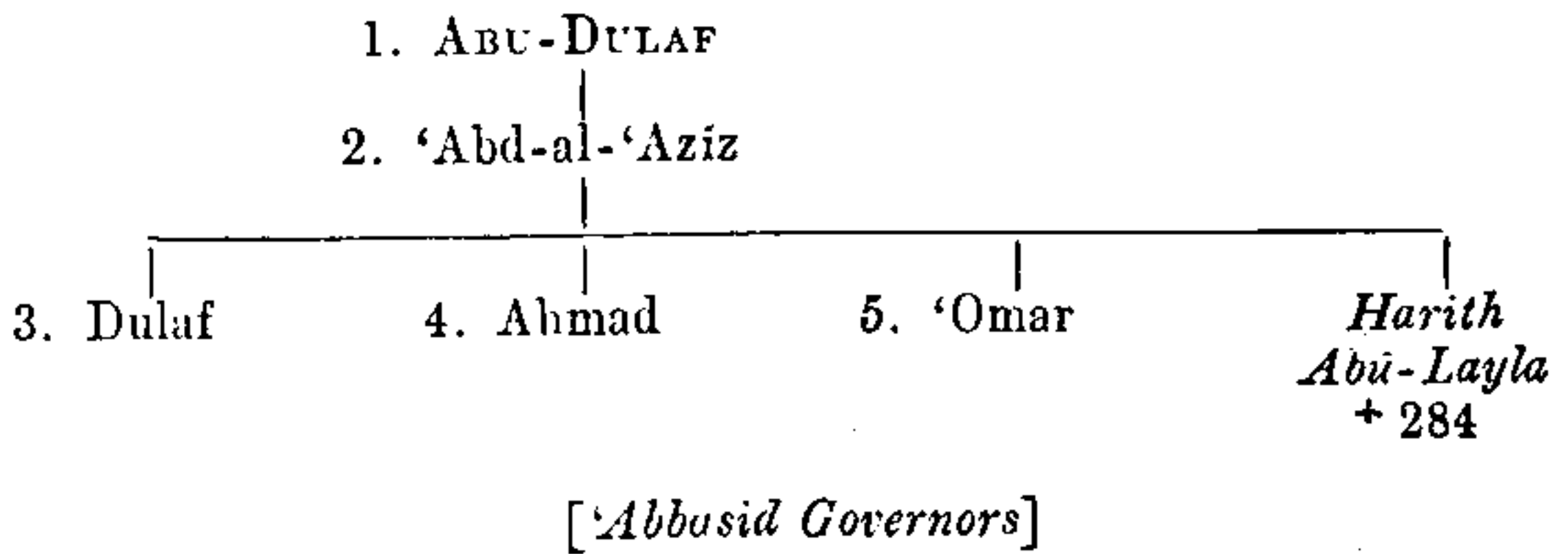
Persia and Transoxiana

A.H. c. 210—c. 285	49. DULAFIDS	A.D. c. 825—c. 898
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(KURDISTAN)

Abu-Dulaf -'Ijli was an officer of the Caliph -Amin, and received the government of Hamadhan, in which he was succeeded by his son 'Abd-al-'Aziz and his grandsons. 'Omar b. 'Abd-al-'Aziz increased his dominions by the acquisition of Ispahan and Nahawand in 281. They were succeeded by other governors of the Caliphs.

c. 210	Abu-Dulaf -Kasim b. Idris 'Ijli	.. c. 825
228	'Abd-al-'Aziz .. ..	.. 842
260	Dulaf .. ..	.. 873
265	Ahmad 878
280	'Omar 893
—c. 285		—c. 898



Sajids

A.H. 266—c. 318	50. SAJIDS	A.D. 879 -- c. 930
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(ADHARBIJAN)

Abu-*l*-Saj Divdad was governor of -Kufa and -Ahwaz at the time of his death, 879 (266). At that date his son Mohammad was governor of the Hijaz; but was transferred to -Anbar in 269; and then to Adharbijan in 276, to which was added Armenia in 898 (285). On his death his brother Yusuf, who had been Wali of Mecca in 884 (271), succeeded to the government of Armenia and Adharbijan, setting aside Mohammad's son Divdad. Yusuf invaded -Rayy in 918 (306) and was imprisoned by the Caliph in the following year, but was restored to his appointments in 922 (310). He annexed -Rayy in 311, and waged war upon the Carmathians. In 1931 (319) the government of Adharbijan was vested in Muflih, a freedman of Yusuf's.

266	Abu- <i>l</i> -Saj Divdad <i>died</i>	879
276	Mohammad -Afshin b. Divdad	889
288	Yusuf b. Divdad	900
315	Abu- <i>l</i> -Musafir -Fath b. Mohammad	927
—c. 318		—c. 930

(‘*Abbasid Governors*’)

Persia and Transoxiana

A.H. 250—316	51. 'ALIDS	A.D. 864—928
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(TABARISTAN)

The branch of 'Alid, or Zaydite, Imams who ruled at Sa'da in the Yaman has already been noticed (p. 93). Other members of the same family, descendants of either -Hasan or -Hosayn, the grandsons of the prophet Mohammad, long maintained their rights to the Imamate or Caliphate in the provinces bordering the southern shore of the Caspian, Daylam, Tabaristan, and Gilan. A list of merely spiritual pontiffs, or sporadic rebels, is beyond the present purpose, but in 864 (250) the 'Alids gained possession of Tabaristan, became a power, struck coins, and held the province for sixty-four years, until expelled by the *Samanids*. After this event, several rival houses of 'Alids continued to maintain themselves in Gilan and Daylam, and at least one of them, Abu-l-Fadl Ja'far -Tha'ir fi-llah, exercised the royal privilege of coinage.

250	-Hasan b. Zayd	864
270	Mohammad b. Zayd	883
287	<i>Samanid government</i>	900
301	-Nasir Hasan b. 'Ali -Utrush	913
304	-Hasan b. -Kasim	916
—316		—928

(*Samanids; Ziyarids*)

Tahirids

A.H.
205—259

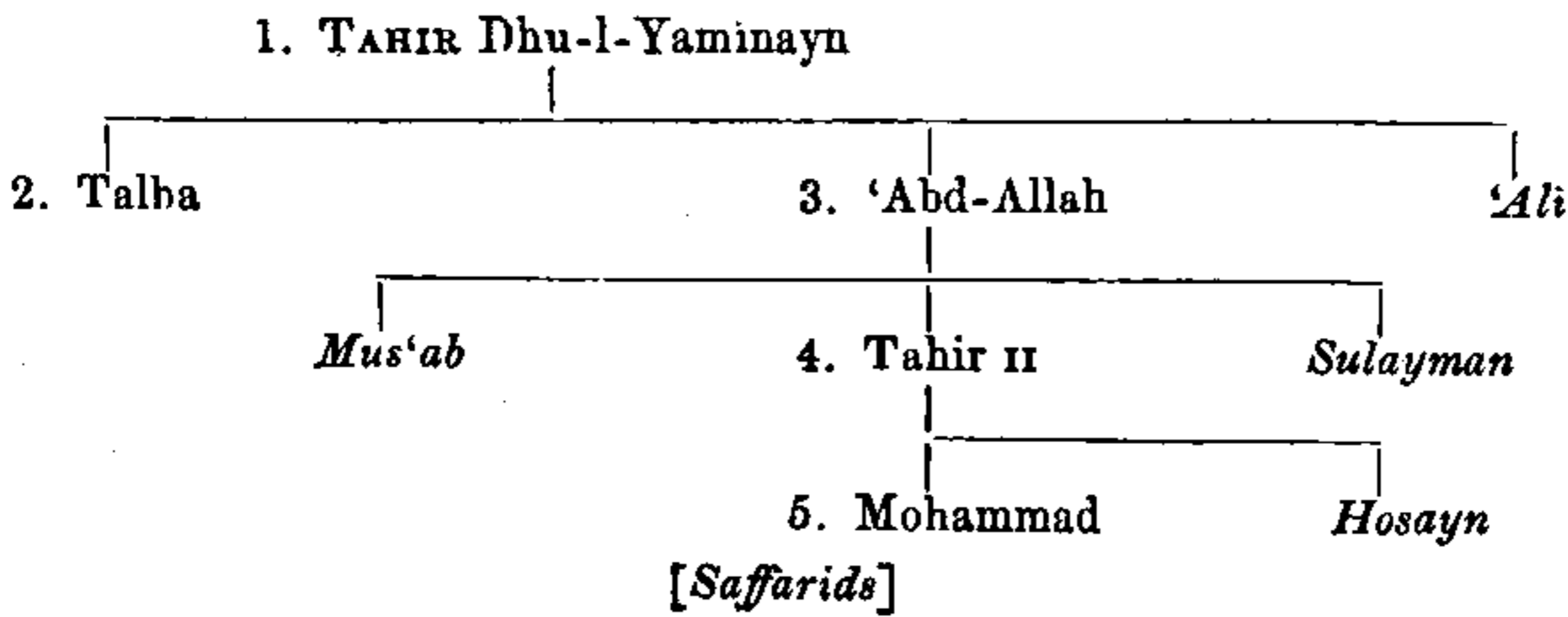
52. TAHIRIDS

A.D.
820 872

(KHURASAN)

Tahir Dhu-l-Yaminayn ('Ambidexter'), the celebrated general of -Ma'mun, descended from a Persian slave, was appointed by that Caliph to the government of Khurasan in 820 (205), where he and his dynasty became practically independent, though holding their authority by patent of the Caliphs and with express acknowledgment of vassalage. They did not attempt to extend their power much beyond the borders of their province, and after half a century collapsed tamely before the attack of Ya'kub b. Layth the *Saffarid*.

205	Tahir Dhu-l-Yaminayn	820
207	Talha	822
213	'Abd-Allah	828
230	Tahir I,	844
248	Mohammad	862
—259		—872



Persia and Transoxiana

A.H.
254—290

53. SAFFARIDS

A.D.
867—903

(PERSIA)

Ya'kub, the son of -Layth the Saffar ('Coppersmith'), was by a freak of fortune promoted from the leadership of a band of outlaws to a post of trust at the Court of the Caliph's governor of the province of Sijistan (Sistan, or Nimruz), whom he eventually succeeded, some time before 868 (255). By that year he had annexed Herat and occupied Fars, including the capital Shiraz, to which he soon added Balkh and Tukharistan, and in 872 (259) took Khurasan from the Tahirids. After an expedition in Tabaristan, where he defeated Hasan b. Zayd the 'Alid, he openly revolted against the Caliph -Mu'tamid, and advanced through Shiraz and -Ahwaz upon Baghdad; but was routed by the Caliph's brother -Muwaffak, and died in 878 (265). His brother and successor Amr was confirmed in the governments of Khurasan, Fars, Kurdistan, and Sijistan. The Caliph, however, distrusting 'Amr's increasing power, induced Isma'il the *Samanid* to attack him in 900 (287), when the Saffarid was defeated and made prisoner. His grandson Tahir succeeded him in Sijistan, but, endeavouring to re-establish the power of his house in Fars, was imprisoned 903 (290). Two other members of the family vainly sought to recover its lost territory. In 296 Sijistan was granted to the Samanids, but the Saffarids continued for nearly a century to aim at the possession

Saffarids

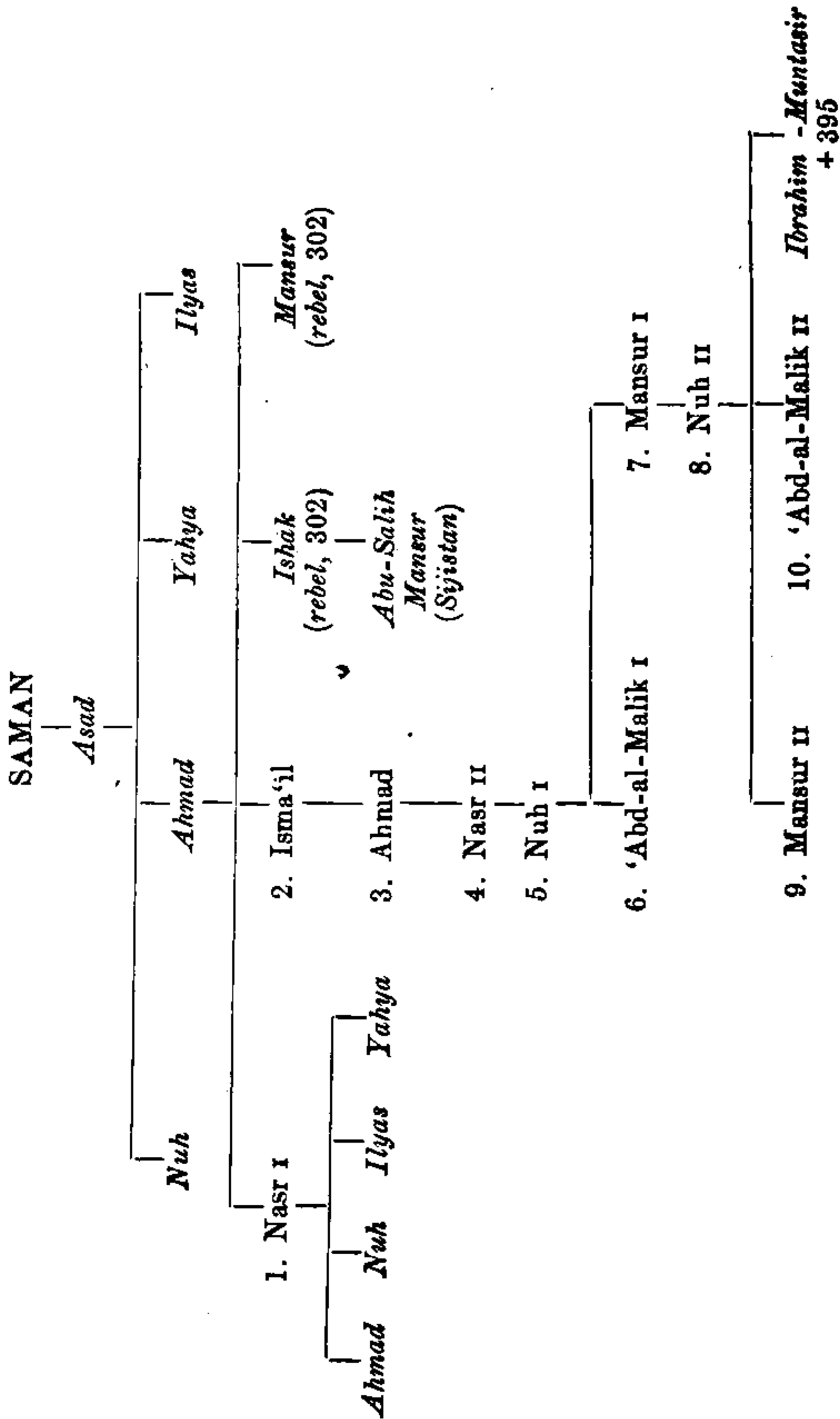
of this province, and several of them succeeded in holding it for a time.*

254	Ya'kub b. -Layth	..	..	868
265	'Amr b. -Layth ..	..	..	878
287	Tahir b. Mohammad b. 'Amr	..	..	900
—290				—903

(Samanids)

* See H. Sauvage, *Sur un fers Saffaride inédit de la Collection de M. Ch. de l'Ecluse* (Numismatic Chronicle, 188) for an account of the later Saffarids of Sijistan.

SAMANIDS



Samanids

A.H.
261—389

54. SAMANIDS

A.D.
874 999

(TRANSOXIANA AND PERSIA)

Saman, a Persian noble of Balkh, being aided by Asad b. 'Abd-Allah, the governor of Khurasan, renounced Zoroastrianism, embraced Islam, and named his son Asad after his protector. Asad's four sons all distinguished themselves in the service of the Caliph -Ma'mun, and were rewarded about 819 (204) with provincial governments: Nuh had Samarkand; Ahmad, Farghana; Yahya, -Shash; and Ilyas, Herat. Ahmad took the lead among his brothers, and not only succeeded Nuh at Samarkand, but incorporated Kashghar in his dominions. His second son Isma'il took Khurasan from the Saffarids in 903 (290), defeated Mohammad b. Zayd the 'Alid of Tabaristan, and brought under his sway the whole territory from the Great Desert to the Persian Gulf, and from the borders of India to near Baghdad. His power was most firmly established in Transoxiana, where Bukhara and Samarkand became the centre of civilisation, learning, art, and scholarship for a large part of the Mohammadan world. His successors were weakened by rebellions in Khurasan and Sijistan and by the growing power of the *Buwayhids*. In half a century they were restricted to little more than Transoxiana and Khurasan, whilst the real power fell more and more into the hands of the Turkish slaves with whom they filled their Court. One of these, Alptigin, founded the dynasty of the *Ghaznawids*, which in 994 (384) succeeded to the Samanid territory south of the Oxus. North of the river their power was curtailed by the *Ilak Khans* of

Persia and Transoxiana

Turkistan, who had acquired the leadership of the Turkish tribes from Farghana to the borders of China, and after invading Transoxiana and taking Bukhara in 990 (380), finally put an end to the Samanid dynasty in 999 (389); though Ibrahim -Muntasir continued to fight for the throne till 1104 (395).

A.H.				
261	Nasr I b. Ahmad	..	..	874
279	Isma'il b. Ahmad	..	..	892
295	Ahmad b. Isma'il	..	..	907
301	Nasr II b. Ahmad	..	..	913
331	Nuh I b. Nasr ..	..	..	942
343	'Abd-al-Malik I b. Nuh		..	954
350	Mansur I. b. Nuh	..	..	961
366	Nuh II b. Mansur	..	..	976
387	Mansur II b. Nuh II	..	..	997
389	'Abd-al-Malik II b. Nuh II		..	999

(Khans of Turkistan; Ghaznawids)

Ilak Khans

A.H.		A.D.
c. 320—c. 560	55. ILAK KHANS OF TURKISTAN	c. 932—c. 1165

The history of these Khans is very meagerly recorded. They appear to have united the Turkish tribes east of Farghana under their authority towards the end of the tenth century, when they had already become Muslims. Their capital was at first Kashghar, but after the conquest of Transoxiana from the Samanids in 999 (389) Ilak Nasr ruled his tribesmen, who roamed from the Caspian as far as the borders of China, from Bukhara. An attempt to seize the provinces south of the Oxus was signally defeated by Mahmud of Ghazna in 1007 (398), and henceforward the Ilak Khans were restricted to Transoxiana, Kashghar, and Eastern Tartary. Under their rule, many tribes established themselves in Transoxiana and were afterwards pressed forward into Persia; such as the celebrated Turkoman tribe of the *Seljuks*. The succession and chronology of the Khans of Turkistan are exceedingly uncertain, and the following list is merely tentative.*

	‘Abd-al-Karim Satuk
	Musa b. Satuk
*383—4	Shihab-al-dawla Harun Bughra Khan b. Sulayman
c. 389—400	Abu-l-Hosayn Nasr I b. ‘Ali
c. 401—407	Kutb-al-dawla Abu-Nasr Ahmad I b. ‘Ali
c. 403—408	Sharaf-al-din Tughan Khan b. ‘Ali
	Abu-l-Muzaffar Arslan Khan I b. ‘Ali

* From Dorn, *Inventaire des Monnaies de l’Institut des langues orientales du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères*, Appendice (Petersburg, 1881).

Persia and Transoxiana

- *423 Yusuf Kadr Khan I
c. 421—425 Sharaf-al-dawla Abu-Shuja' Arslan
Khan II
c. 425—435 Mahmud I Bughra Khan

In the West

- Chaghratigin
c. 440—460 Abu-l-Muzaffar 'Imad-al-dawla Ibrahim
Tufghaj or Tafkaj Khan b. Nasr
*472 Shams-al-Mulk Nasr II b. Tafkaj
Khidr Khan b. Tafkaj
*488 Ahmad Khan II b. Khidr
*490-5 Mahmud Khan II
*495 Kadr Khan II b. 'Omar b. Ahmad
Mahmud Arslan Khan III b. Sulayman
Abu-l-Ma'ali Hasan Tigin b. 'Ali
Rukn-al-din Mahmud Khan III b. Arslan
c. 558 Kilij Tafghaj Khan b. Mohammad
Jalal-al-din 'Ali Gurkan b. Hasan Tigin

In the East

- 439—55 Tughril Khan b. Yusuf Kadr Khan
455 Tighril Tigin b. Tughril
455?—496 Harun Bughra Khan b. Yusuf Kadr Khan
Nur-al-dawla Ahmad b. Arslan Khan

Ziyarids

A.H.	56. ZIYARIDS	A.D.
316—434		928 1042

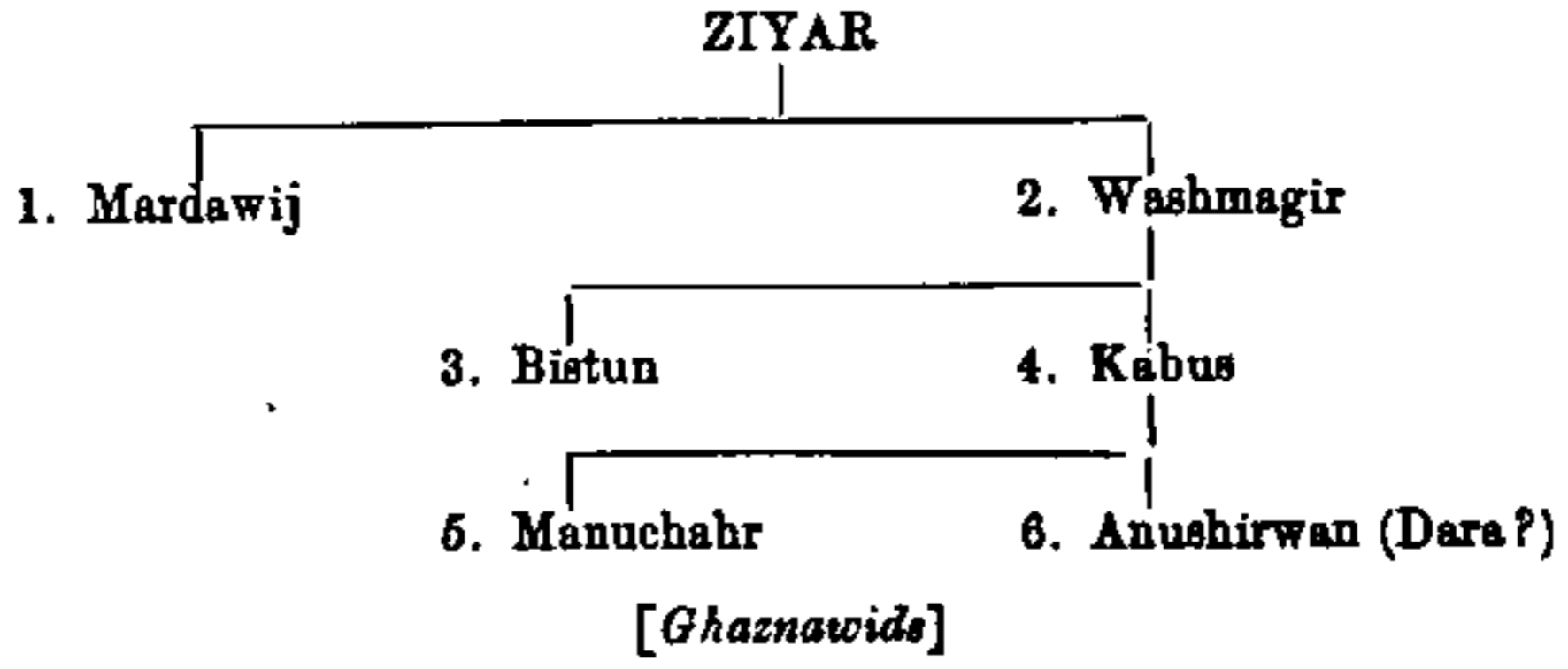
(JURJAN)

The southern shore of the Caspian had never been well affected to the Caliphate, and the followers of 'Ali had repeatedly established their heterodox power in these regions (see p. 116); nor were the Samanids more successful than the Caliphs in maintaining their authority there. Taking advantage of this, Mardawij b. Ziyar, descended from a long line of princes, made himself independent in Tabaristan and Jurjan, and even occupied Ispahan and Hamadhan, and pushed his forces as far as Hulwan, on the Mesopotamian frontier, between the years 928—931 (316—319). He was the patron of the Buwayhids, and gave 'Ali b. Buwayh his first appointment as governor of Karaj. Mardawij held his dominions as titular vassal of the 'Abbasid Caliph: his brother and successor Washmagir paid nominal homage to the Samanids as well. After the rise of the *Buwayhids* in 932 (320), the authority of the Ziyarids scarcely extended beyond the borders of Jurjan and Tabaristan; and Kabus was even exiled for 18 years (371—389) by the Buwayhid Mu'ayyid-al-dawla. On his return, however, he recovered Gilan as well as his former provinces, in which his sons succeeded him, until dispossessed by the *Ghaznawids*.

316	Mardawij b. Ziyar	928
323	Zahir-al-dawla Abu-Mansur Washmagir	935
356	Bistun	967
366	Shams-al-Ma'ali Kabus	976

Persia and Transoxiana

403	Falak-al-Ma'ali Manuchahr	..	1012
420	Anushirwan (Dara ?)	..	1029
—434			—1042



Hasanwayhids

A.H.	57.	HASANWAYHIDS	A.D.
c. 348—406			c. 959—1015

(KURDISTAN)

Hasanwayh b. -Hosayn -Barzikani was the chief of one of the Kurdish tribes which, like the Marwanids, began to make themselves prominent in the tenth century; before the middle of which he had possessed himself of a large part of Kurdistan, including the towns of Dinawar, Hamadhan, Nahawand, the fortress of Sarmaj, etc. His power was so considerable that the Buwayhids did not disturb him, and at his death 'Adud-al-dawla of that dynasty, after annexing his dominions, appointed Badr b. Hasanwayh as governor over his late father's province. Badr still further enhanced the dignity and authority of his family, and was decorated by the Caliph with the title of Nasir-al-dawla. His grandson Zahir, who succeeded him in 1014 (405), only kept his position for a year, after which he was expelled by Shams-al-dawla the *Buwayhid*, and was shortly afterwards killed.

c. 348	Hasanwayh b. -Hosayn	..	c. 959
369	Nasir-al-din Abu-l-Najm	b.	979
	Hasanwayh		
405	Zahir b. Hilal (*405) b. Badr	..	1014
—406			—1015

(*Buwayhids*)

Persia and Transoxiana

A.H.
320—447

58. BUWAYHIDS

A.D.
932—1055

(SOUTHERN PERSIA AND -'IRAK)

Buwayh, reputed to be a descendant of the ancient Kings of Persia, was the chief of a warlike clan of the highlanders of Daylam, and like most of his countrymen had taken part in the frequent wars which disturbed the provinces bordering on the Caspian. Like them, also, he had transferred his services from the Samanids to the rising chieftain Mardawij the Ziyarid about 930 (318), and his eldest son 'Ali ('Imad-*al*-dawla) had been granted by Mardawij the government of Karaj. 'Ali, with the help of troops from Daylam and Gilan, soon extended his authority southwards, occupied Ispahan for a time, and annexed Arrajan 932 (320) and Nubandijan (321), whilst his brother Hasan (Rukn-*al*-dawla) drove the Arab garrison out of Kazirun. The two brothers then pushed on to the eastward, and joined by the third, Ahmad (Mu'izz-*al*-dawla), seized Shiraz (322). The Caliph was forced to recognize them as his lieutenants, and when Mu'izz-*al*-dawla, working his way westward from Kirman, and reducing the province of -Ahwaz (or Khuzistan), entered Baghdad itself in 945 (334), the Caliph -Mustakfi not only bestowed the honorific titles of 'Imad, Rukn, and Mu'izz *al*-dawla on the three brethren, but granted Mu'izz the rank and style of *Amir-al-Umara*, or Premier Noble, a dignity which was held by many subsequent members of the family. It is a mistake to say that they were ever given the title of *Sultan*, for they never styled themselves so on their coinage, but used the titles *Amir* and *Malik*. Their authority, nevertheless, was as

Buwayhids

absolute as any Sultan's in Baghdad, and the Caliphs were their abject puppets, though treated with outward homage, inspite of the Buwayhids' Shi'ite proclivities. How the brothers and their descendants divided Persia and -'Irak among themselves is shown in the following tables, as well as the intricate history of the dynasty permits. Division among the princes encouraged aggression, and the wide dominions of the Buwayhids fell piecemeal to the *Ghaznawids*, *Kakwayhids*, and *Seljuks*.

I. OF FARS

320	'Imad- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-l-Hasan 'Ali ..	932
338*	'Adud- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-Shuja 'Khusru	949
372*	Sharaf- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-l-Fawaris Shir Zayd	982
379	Samsam- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-Kalinjar -Marzuban	989
388*	<i>Baha-al-dawla</i> (of -'Irak) ..	998
403*	Sultan- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-Shuja'	1012
415*	'Imad- <i>al-din</i> Abu-Kalinjar -Marzuban	1024
440*	Abu-Nasr Khusru Firuz -Rahim ..	1048
—447		—1055

* Also ruling -'Irak, etc., see next list.

II. OF -'IRAK, -AHWAZ, AND KIRMAN

320	Mu'izz- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-l-Hosayn Ahmad	932
356	'Izz- <i>al-dawla</i> Bakhtiyar ..	967
367	<i>Adud-al-dawla</i> (of <i>Fars</i>) ..	977
372	<i>Sharaf-al-dawla</i> (of <i>Fars</i>) ..	982
379	<i>Baha-al-dawla</i> Abu-Nasr Firuz ..	989
403	<i>Sultan-al-dawla</i> (of <i>Fars</i>) ..	1012

Persia and Transoxiana

DIVIDED PROVINCES:

'IRAK

411	Musharrif- <i>al-dawla</i>	.. ..	1020
416	Jalal- <i>al-dawla</i>	.. ..	1025
435	' <i>Imad-al-din (of Fars)</i>	.. ..	1043
440	<i>Abu-Nasr Khusru Firuz (of Fars)</i>	.. ..	1048
—447			—1055

KIRMAN

403	Kawam- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-l-Fawaris	.. ..	1012
419	' <i>Imad-al-din (of Fars)</i>	.. ..	1028
440	Abu-Mansur Fullad Sattun	.. ..	1048
—448			—1056

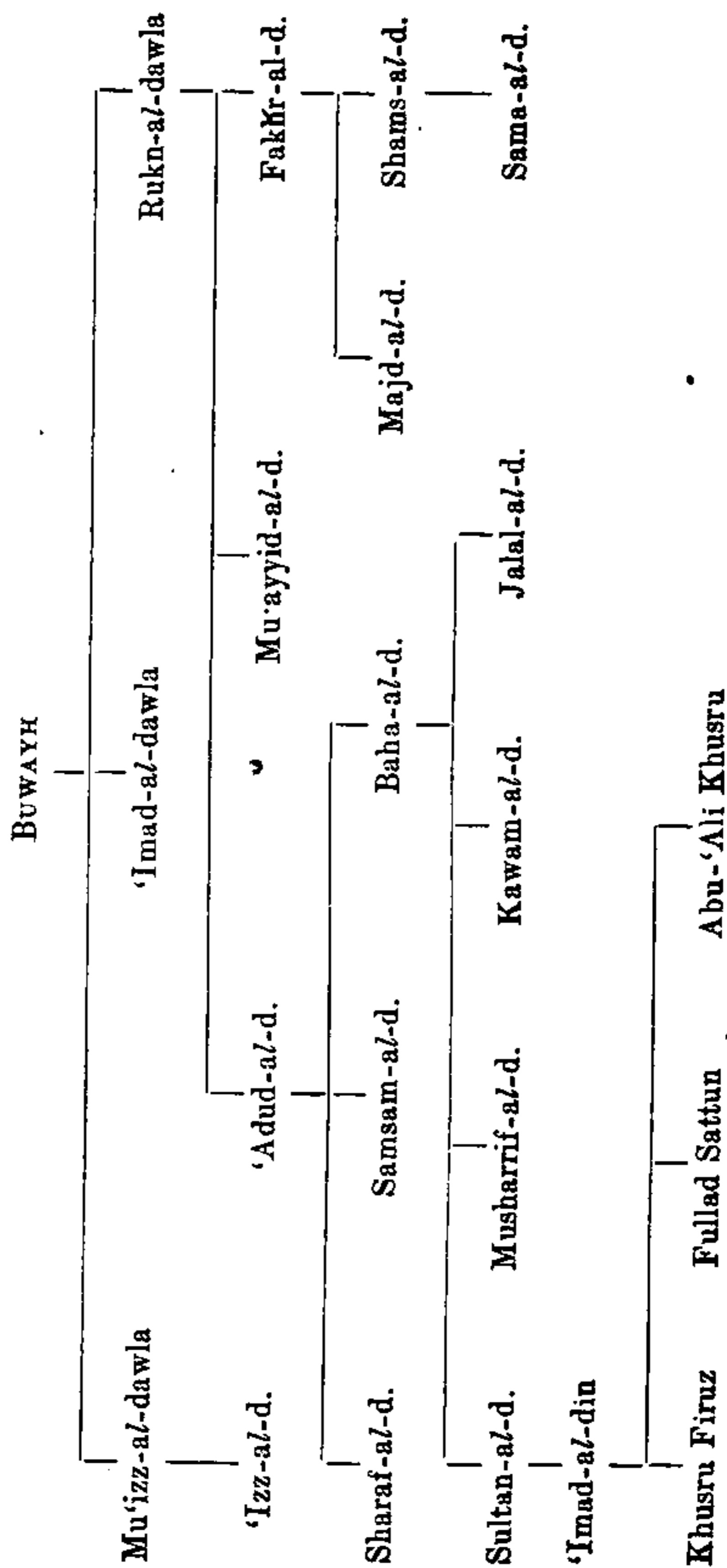
III. OF 'RAYY, HAMADHAN, AND ISPAHAN

320	Rukn- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-'Ali Hasan	.. ..	932
366-	Mu'ayyid- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-Mansur		
	(<i>Ispahan only</i>)	.. ..	976
—373			—983
366	Fakhr- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-l-Hasan 'Ali		
	(<i>adding Ispahan 373</i>)	.. ..	976
387	Majd- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-Talib Rustam		
	(<i>deposed by Mahmud of Ghazna</i>)		997
—420			—1029
387	Shams- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-Tahir (<i>Hama-</i>		
	<i>dhan only</i>)	.. ..	997
c. 412	Sama- <i>al-dawla</i> Abu-l-Hasan (<i>depos-</i>		
	<i>ed by Ibn-Kakwayh</i>)	.. ..c.	1021
—414			—1023
	(<i>Kakwayhids; Ghaznawids; Seljuks</i>)		

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE BUWAYHIDS

FARS	KIRMAN, -'AHWAZ, -'IRAK	-RAYY, HAMADHAN	ISPAHAN
320 'Imad- <i>al</i> -dawla	320. Mu'izz- <i>al</i> -dawla	320 Rukn- <i>al</i> -dawla	
338 'Adud- <i>al</i> -dawla	356 'Izz- <i>al</i> -dawla		
	367 ('Adud)	366 Fakhr- <i>al</i> - dawla	366 Mu'ayyid- <i>al</i> -dawla
372 Sharaf- <i>al</i> -dawla		373	
379 Samsam- <i>al</i> -dawla	379 Baha- <i>al</i> -dawla		
388 (Baha)		387 Shams- <i>al</i> - dawla	387 Majd- <i>al</i> -dawla
403 Sultan- <i>al</i> -dawla	(KIRMAN) 403 Ka- wam- <i>al</i> -d.		398 (<i>Kak- wayhids</i>)
	411 Mu- sharrif- <i>al</i> -d.	412 Sama- <i>al</i> -dawla	
415 'Imad- <i>al</i> -din	416 Jalal- <i>al</i> -d.	414 (<i>Kak- wayhids</i>)	420 (<i>Ghazna- wids</i>)
	419 ('Imad)		
	435		
440 Khusru Firuz —447 (<i>Seljuks</i>)		440 Fullad — Sattun 448	

BUWAYHIDS

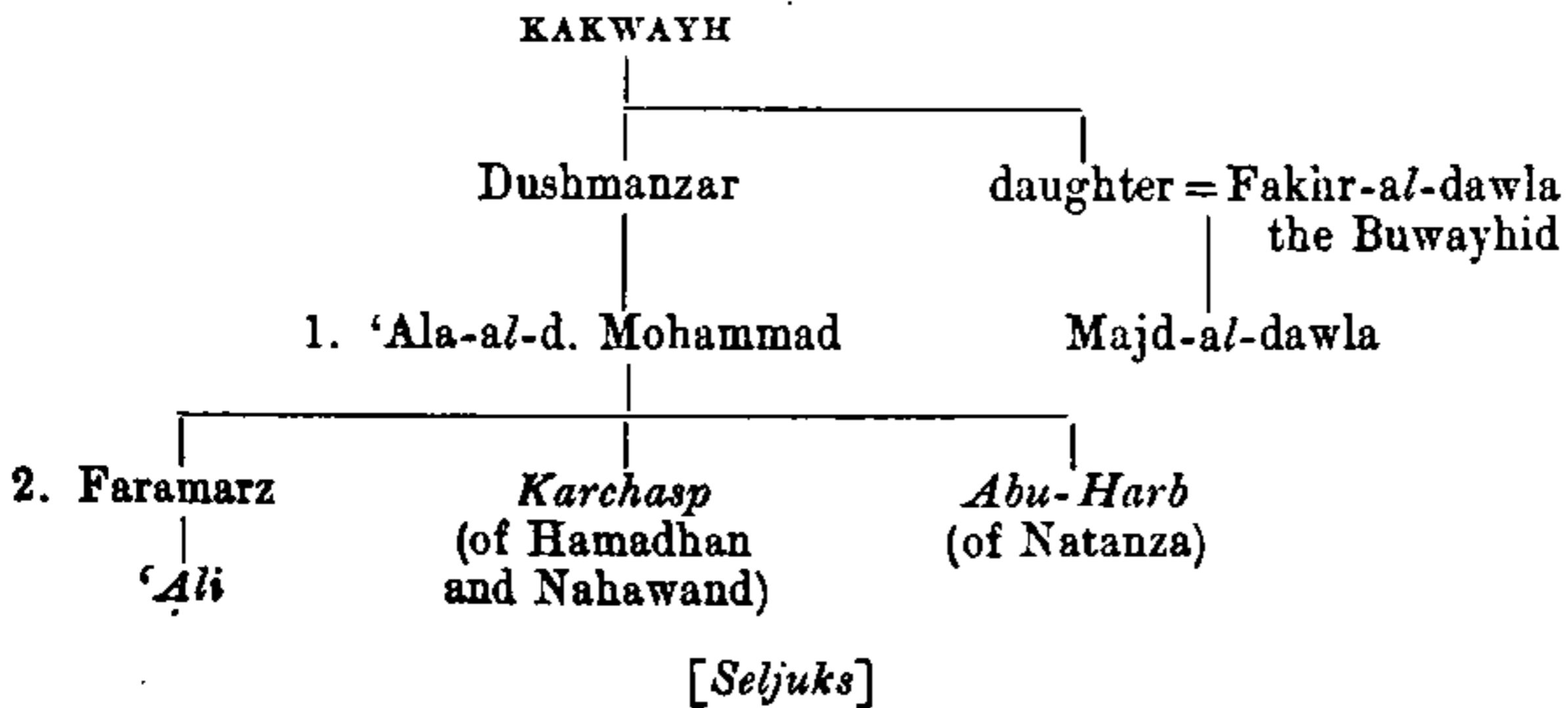


Kakwayhids

A.H. 398—443	59. KAKWAYHIDS	A.D. 1007 1051
(KURDISTAN)		

Mohammad b. Dushmanzar, known as Ibn-Kakwayh, was first cousin to Majd-al-dawla the Buwayhid, of Hamadhan, whose dominions he annexed by the deposition of Sama-al-dawla in 1023 (414). He had previously taken Ispahan in 1007 (398). The family continued to rule in Ispahan, Hamadhan, Yazd, Nahawand, etc., until their conquest by the *Seljuk* Tughril Beg in 1051 (443).

A.H. 398 433 —443	‘Ala-al-dawla Abu-Ja’far Mohammad Zahir-al-din Abu-Mansur Faramarz.	A.D. 1007 1041 —1051
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VII. THE SELJUKS

SÆC. XI—XII

60. A GREAT SELJUKS OF PERSIA
B SELJUKS OF KIRMAN
C SELJUKS OF SYRIA
D SELJUKS OF -IRAK
E SELJUKS OF -RUM
-

60A. DANISHMANDIDS (CAPPADOCIA)

Seljuks

A.H.		A.D.
429—700	60. THE SELJUKS	1037 1300

(WESTERN ASIA)

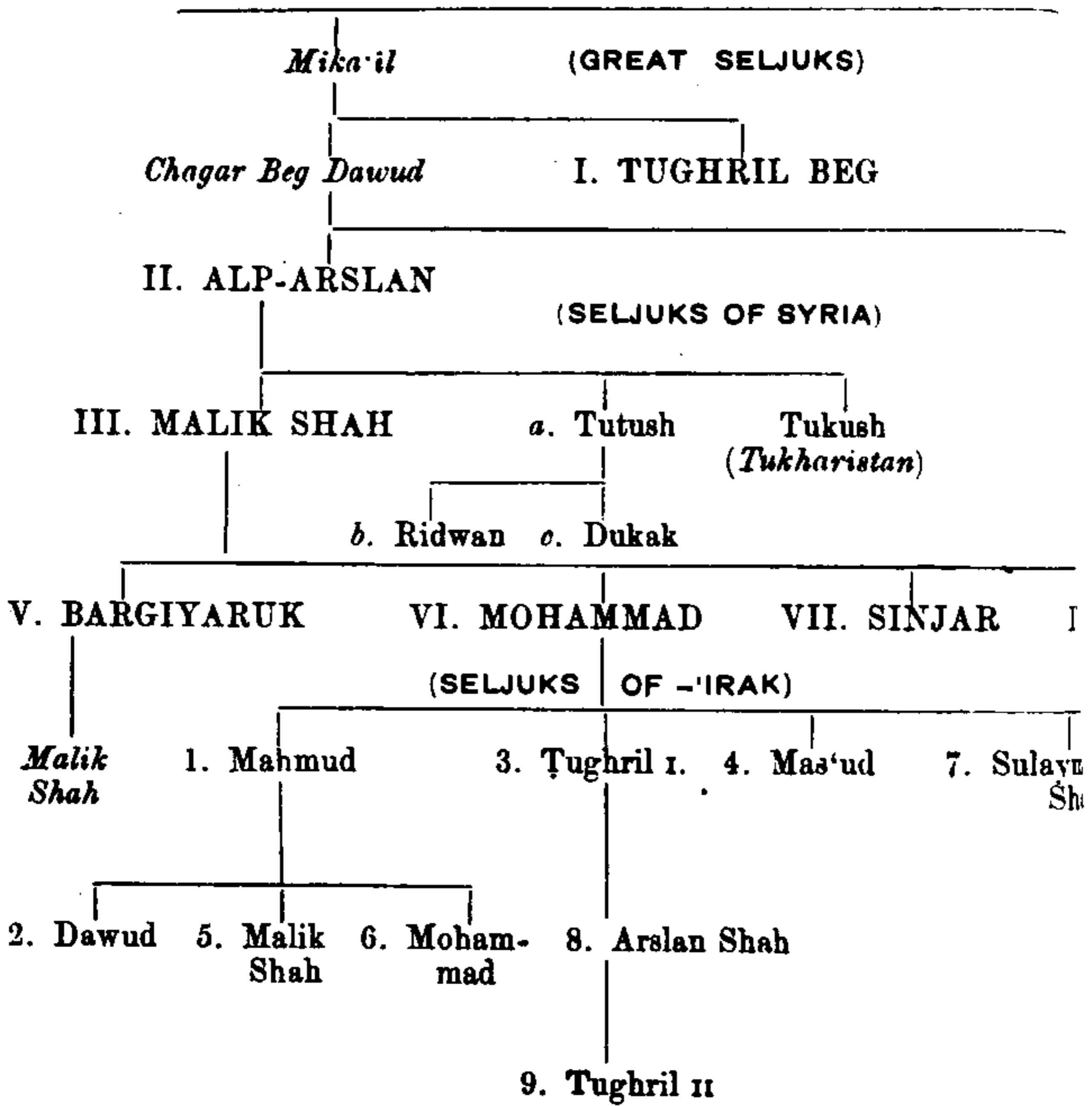
THE advent of the Seljukian Turks forms a notable epoch in Mohammadan history. At the time of their appearance the Empire of the Caliphate had vanished. What had once been a realm united under a sole Mohammadan ruler was now a collection of scattered dynasties, not one of which, save perhaps the Fatimids of Egypt (and they were schismatics) was capable of imperial sway. Spain and Africa, including the important province of Egypt, had long been lost to the Caliphs of Baghdad; northern Syria and Mesopotamia were in the hands of turbulent Arab chiefs, some of whom had founded dynasties; Persia was split up into the numerous governments of the Buwayhid princes (whose Shi'ite opinions left little respect for the puppet Caliphs of their time), or was held by sundry insignificant dynasts, each ready to attack the other and thus contribute to the general weakness. The prevalence of schism increased the disunion of the various provinces of the vanished Empire. A drastic remedy was needed, and it was found in the invasion of the Turks. These rude nomads, unspoilt by town life and civilised indifference to religion, embraced Islam with all the fervour of their uncouth souls. They came to the rescue of a dying State, and revived it. They swarmed over Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Asia Minor, devastating the country, and exterminating every dynasty that

Western Asia

existed there; and, as the result, they once more reunited Mohammadan Asia, from the western frontier of Afghanistan to the Mediterranean, under one sovereign; they put a new life into the expiring zeal of the Muslims, drove back the re-encroaching Byzantines, and bred up a generation of fanatical Mohammadan warriors, to whom, more than to anything else, the Crusaders owed their repeated failure. This it is that gives the Seljuks so important a place in Mohammadan history.

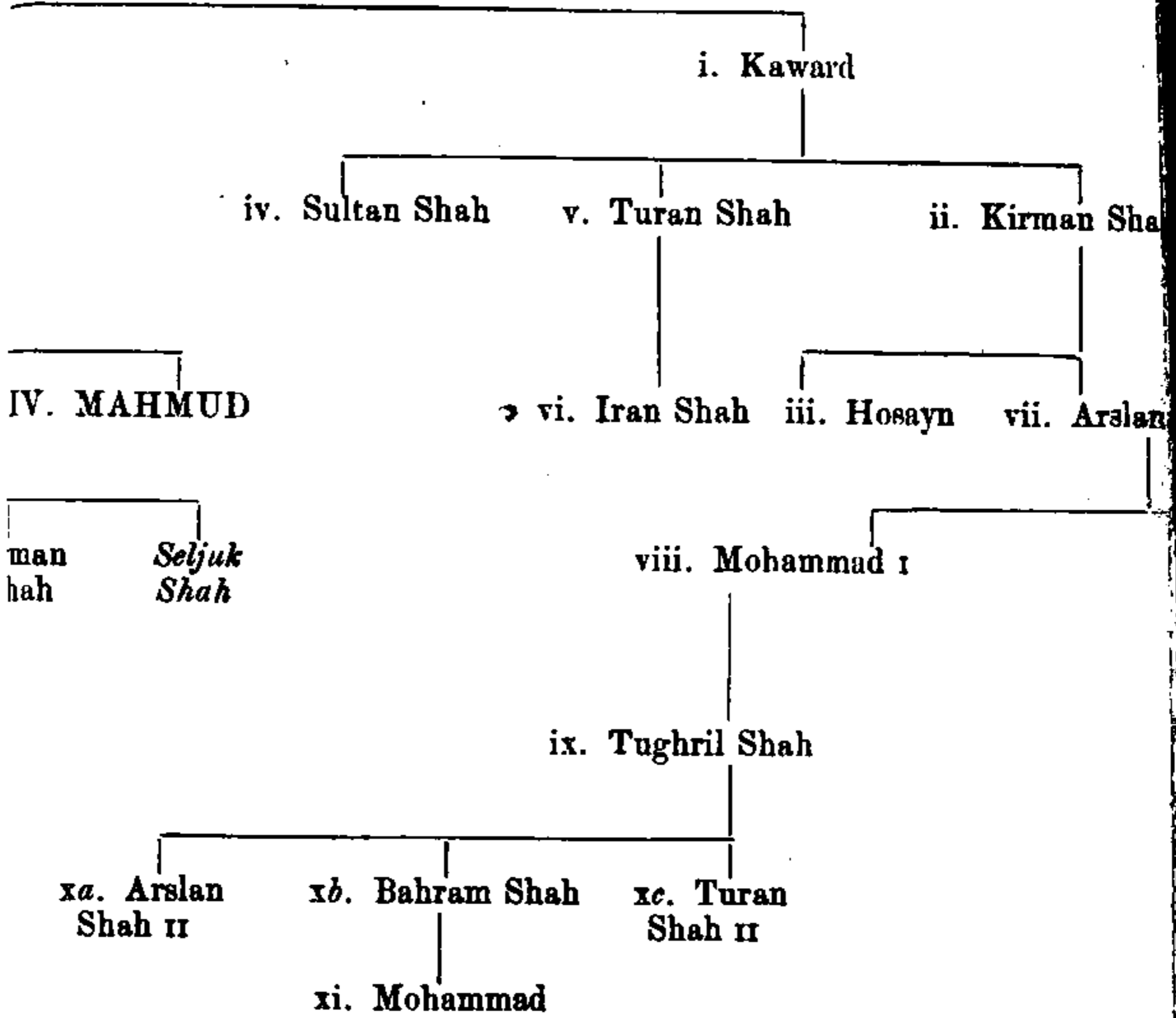
The Seljuks, or Seljukids, were the descendants of Seljuk b. Yakak, a Turkoman chieftain in the service of one of the Khans of Turkistan. Seljuk migrated from the Kirghiz steppes with all his clan to Jand in the province of Bukhara, where he and his people enthusiastically embraced Islam. He and his sons and grandsons took part in the wars between the Samanids, the Ilak Khans, and Mahmud of Ghazna, and the brothers Tughril Beg and Chagar Beg eventually became strong enough to venture upon the invasion of Khurasan at the head of their wild Turkoman tribes, and after several victories over the Ghaznawid armies succeeded in taking the chief cities. In 1037 (429) the public prayer was said in the name of Chagar Beg Dawud, 'King of Kings,' in the mosques of Merv, while his brother Tughril Beg was similarly proclaimed in Nayshapur. Balkh, Jurjan, Tabaristan, and Khwarizm were speedily annexed; the Jibal, Hamadhan, Dinawar, Hulwan, -Rayy, and Ispahan followed (433—7), and in 1055 (447) Tughril Beg entered Baghdad itself, and had his name proclaimed as Sultan in the city of the Caliph.

Other Turkish tribes came to swell their armies, and the whole of western Asia, from the borders of Afghanistan to the frontier of the Greek Empire in Asia Minor and of the Fatimid Caliphate of Egypt, became united



SELJUK

(SELJUKS OF KIRMAN)



13. Kay-Ka

16. Mas'u

Seljuks

under the rule of the Seljuks before 1077 (470).

Tughril Beg, Alp-Arslan, and Malik Shah held supreme sway over the whole of this vast Empire, but after the death of the last, civil war sprang up between the brothers Bargiyaruk and Mohammad, and separate branches of the Seljuk family attained independence in different parts of the widely scattered dominions, although the main line still preserved a nominal suzerainty down to the death of Sinjar, the last 'Great Seljuk' (whose rule was almost confined to Khurasan) in 1157 (552). The Seljuks of Kirman, of -Irak, of Syria, and of -Rum or Asia Minor, were the chief sub-divisions of the family, but individual members of it ruled in Adharbijan, Tukharistan, and other provinces. In the East, the Seljuk empire succumbed before the attack of the Khwarizm Shah; in Adharbijan, Fars, Mesopotamia, and Diyar-Bakr it was supplanted by dynasties founded by Seljuk officers, or Atabegs, but in -Rum it survived until the beginning of the power of the 'Othmanli Turks in 1300.

Western Asia

A.H.	A. GREAT SELJUKS	A.D.
429—552		1037—1157
429	Rukn-al-din Abu-Talib Tughril Beg	1037
455	'Adud-al-din Abu-Shuja' Alp-Arslan	1063
465	Jalal-al-din Abu-l-Fath Malik Shah	1072
485	Nasir-al-din Mahmud	1092
487	Rukn-al-din Abu-l-Muzaffar Bargiyaruk	1094
498	Malik Shah II	1104
498*	Ghiyath-al-din Abu-Shuja' Mohammad	1104
511**	Mu'izz -al-din Abu-l-Harith Sinjar	1117
—552		—1157

(Shahs of Khwarizm)

433—583	B. SELJUKS OF KIRMAN	1041—1187
433	'Imad-al-din Kara-Arslan Kaward Beg	1041
465	Kirman Shah	1072
467	Hosayn	1074
467	Rukn-al-din Sultan Shah	1074
477	Turan Shah	1084
490	Iran Shah	1097
494	Arslan Shah	1100
536	Mughith-al-din Mohammad I	1141
551	Muhyi-al-din Tughril Shah	1156
	(Bahram Shah)	
563	(Arslan II Shah) (rivals)	1167
	(Turkan Shah)	
583	Mohammad II	1187

(Ghuzz Turkomans)

* Mohammad had been at open war with Bargiyaruk for many years before the latter's death.

** Sinjar had been governor of Khurasan for twenty years before his accession as Great Seljuk.

Seljuks

A.H.		A.D.
487—511	C. SELJUKS OF SYRIA	1094—1117
487	Tutush b. Alp-Arslan	1094
488	Ridwan b. Tutush (<i>at Aleppo</i>) ..	1095
	(Dukak b. Tutush <i>at Damascus</i> 488—497)	
507	Alp-Arslan -Akhras b. Ridwan	1113
508	Sultan Shah b. Ridwan ..	1114
—511		—1117
	<i>(Burids, Ortukids)</i>	

A.H.		A.D.
511—590	D. SELJUKS OF 'IRAK AND KURDISTAN	1117—1194
511	Mughith-al-din Mahmud ..	1117
525	Ghiyath-al-din Dawud ..	1131
526	Tughril I	1132
527	Ghiyath-al-din Mas'ud ..	1133
547	Mu'in-al-din Malik Shah ..	1152
548	Mohammad	1153
554	Sulayman Shah	1159
556	Arslan Shah	1161
573	Tughril II	1177
—590		—1194
	<i>(Shahs of Khwarizm)</i>	

Western Asia

A.H.	E. SELJUKS OF -RUM	A.D.
470—700		1077—1300

(ASIA MINOR)

470	Sulayman I b. Kutlumish	..	1077
479	<i>Interregnum</i> .. ..	..	1086
485	Kilij-Arslan Dawud	..	1092
500	Malik Shah I .. ..	..	1106
510	Mas'ud I .. ..	..	1116
551*	'Izz-al-din Kilij-Arslan II	..	1156
584	Kutb-al-din Malik Shah II	..	1188
588	Ghiyath-al-din Kay-Khusru I	..	1192
597	Rukn-al-din Sulayman II	..	1200
600	Kilij-Arslan III .. ..	..	1203
601	Kay-Khusru I <i>restored</i>	..	1204
607	'Izz-al-din Kay-Kawus I	..	1210
616	'Ala-al-din Kay-Kubad I	..	1219
634	Ghiyath-al-din Kay-Khusru II	..	1236
643	'Izz-al-din Kay-Kawus II**	..	1245
655	Rukn-al-din Kilij-Arslan IV	..	1257
666	Ghiyath-al-din Kay-Khusru III	..	1267
682	Ghiyath-al-din Mas'ud II***	..	1283
696	'Ala-al-din Kay-Kubad II	..	1296
—700			—1300

(*Mongols, 'Othmanli Turks, etc.*)

* Kilij-Arslan survived till 588, but divided his dominions among his sons some years earlier.

** In conjunction with his brothers Kilij-Arslan III and Kay-Kubad.

*** Mas'ud was allowed by the Mongol Abaga to govern Siwas, Arzanjan and Erzerum, from the death of his father Kay-Kawus in 677, during the nominal sovereignty of his cousin Kay-Khusru III, whom he succeeded in 682. Mas'ud appears to have been restored to his kingdom on the deposition of his nephew Kay-Kubad in 700, and to have reigned for four years; but the last four Seljuks were merely governors under the Mongols of Persia.

Danishmandids

A.H. A.D.
 c 490—560 60A. DANISHMANDIDS c 1097 - 1165

(SIWAS, CAESAREA, MALATIA)

Whilst the Seljuks were extending their empire in Asia Minor, another Turkish chief, Gumishtigin, son of Danishmand, established his power in Cappodocia over the cities of Siwas (Sebaste), Kaysariya (Caesarea), and Malatiya (Melitene), near which last place he inflicted a sanguinary defeat upon the Franks. His successors played a distinguished part in the wars of the Crusades, but the dynasty was soon absorbed in its greater Seljuk neighbour.

A.H.		A.D.
	Mohammad I Gumishtigin b. Tilu Danishmand	
499	Ghazi b. Gumishtigin	1105
529	Mohammad II. b. Ghazi	1134
537	Dhu-l-Nun b. Mohammad II	1142
	Yaghi (or Ya'kub) Arslan b. Ghazi	
560	Ibrahim b. Mohammad II	1165

(Seljuks of -Rum)

IX. THE ATABEGS
(SELJUK OFFICERS)

SÆC. XII—XIII

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 61. | | BURIDS | ATABEGS OF | DAMASCUS |
| 62. | A | ZANGIDS | „ | „ -MOSIL |
| | B | „ | „ | „ ALEPPO |
| | C | „ | „ | „ SINJAR |
| | D | „ | „ | „ -JAŽIRA |
| 63. | | BEGTIGINIDS | „ | „ ARBELA |
| 64. | A | ORTUKIDS OF | KAYFA | |
| | B | „ | „ | MARIDIN |
| 65. | | SHAHS OF | ARMENIA | |
| 66. | | ATABEGS OF | ADHARBIJAN | |
| 67. | | SALGHARIDS, | ATABEGS OF | FARIS |
| 68. | | HAZARASPIDS, | ATABEGS OF | LURISTAN |
| 69. | | SHAHS OF | KHWARIZM | |
| 70. | | KUTLUGH | KHANS OF | KIRMAN |

IX. THE ATABEGS (SELJUK OFFICERS)

SÆC. XII—XIII

THE Seljuk Empire was a military power, and the army on which it depended was commanded by Turkish slaves. Free men could not be trusted with the highest commands or the rule of distant provinces; it was necessary to rely on the fidelity of purchased slaves brought up at the court in close relations with the Seljuk princes. Every Seljuk had a following of mamluks, generally brought from Kipchak, who filled the chief offices of the court and camp, and eventually won their manumission by hard service. The inevitable result of this system was the supplanting of the senile master by the virile slave. As the Seljuks grew weak and their empire broke up into sub-divisions, their mamluks, who had fought their battles for them, became the guardians or regents (Atabegs) of their youthful heirs, and speedily exchanged the delegated function for the privileges of sovereignty. In this way Tughtigin, a mamluk of the Seljuk Tutush, was appointed Atabeg over his youthful heir Dukak, and on his death assumed full sovereign powers at Damascus. 'Imad-al-din Zangi, founder of the Atabegs of -Mosil and Aleppo, etc., was the son of a slave of the third Seljuk Sultan Malik Shah; the Adharbijan Atabegs sprang from a Kipchak mamluk of Mas'ud the Seljuk Sultan of -'Irak; Anushtigin, ancestor

Atabegs

of the Khwarizm Shahs, was cupbearer to Sultan Malik Shah; Ortuk and Salghar, founders of dynasties in Diyar-Bakr and Fars, were Seljuk officers; and the Begtiginids, Hazaraspids, and Kutlugh Khans were officers of the slaves of the Seljuks. In the twelfth century the whole Seljuk empire, save Anatolia, was in the hands of these captains of their hosts, who form a distinct group of dynasties.

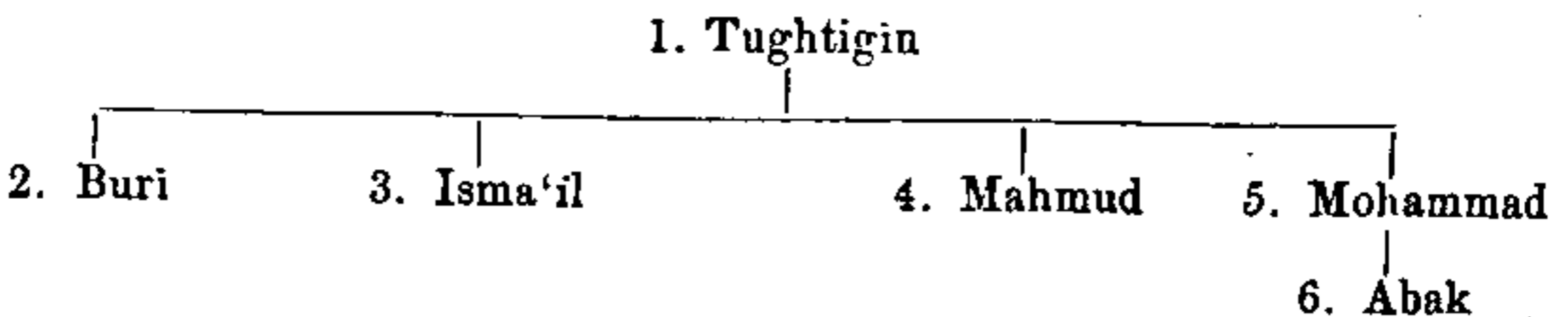
A.H.	61. BURIDS	A.D.
497—549		1103—1154

(ATABEGS OF DAMASCUS)

Tughtigin—one of the numerous officers who held command in the Seljuk armies, became Atabegs or regents of the younger Seljuk princes, and eventually usurped their power—was an enfranchised mamluk of Sultan Tutush, and afterwards, 1095 (488), was appointed Atabeg of his son Dukak, the Seljuk prince of Damascus, whom he succeeded.

A.H.		A.D.
497	Sayf-al-Islam Zahir-al-din Tughtigin	1103
522	Taj-al-Muluk Buri	1128
526	Shams-al-Muluk Isma'il	1132
529	Shihab-al-din Mahmud	1134
533	Jamal-al-din Mohammad	1138
534	Mujir-al-din Abak (or Anaz, *564) .	1139
—549		—1154

(Zangids)



Zangids

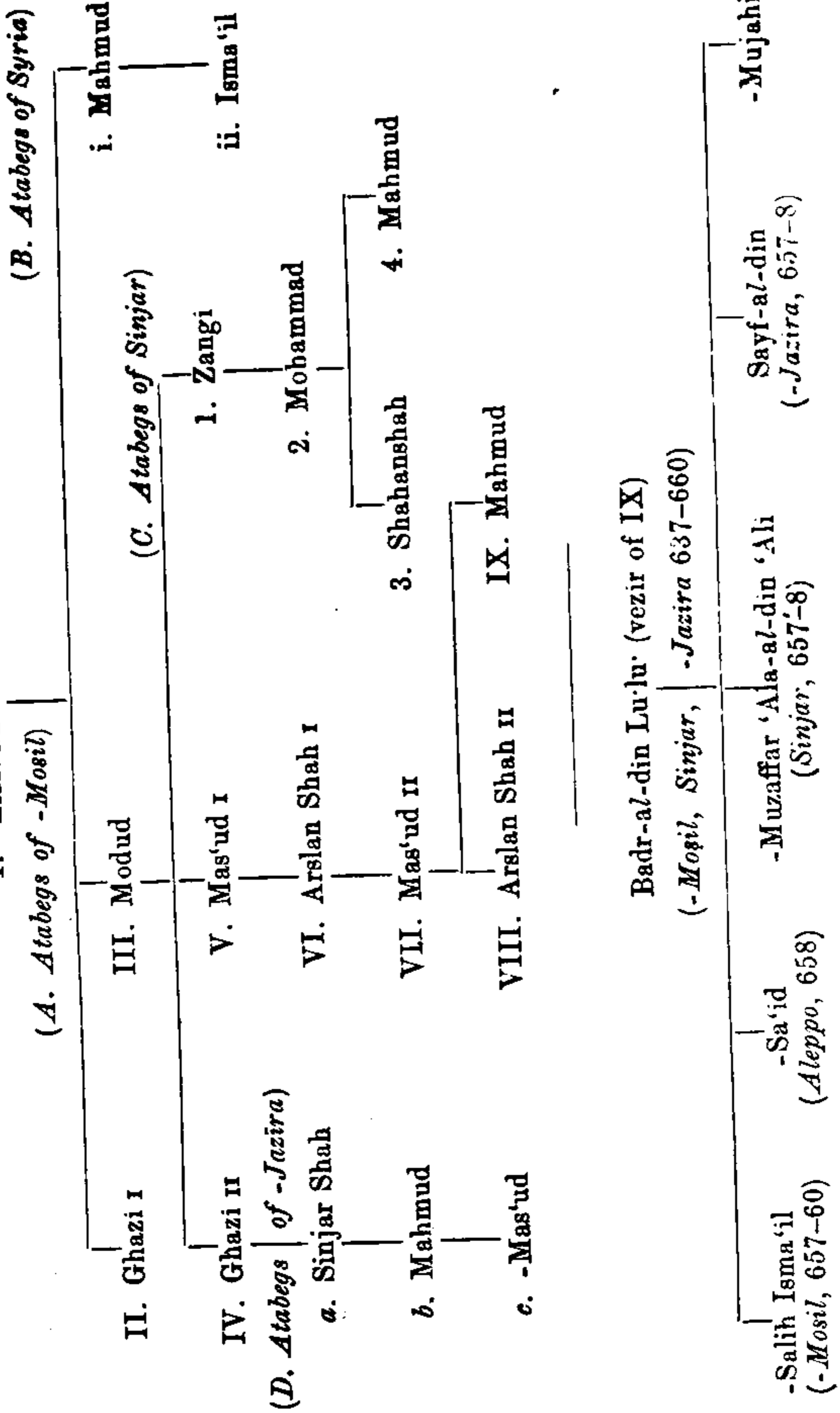
A.H.		A.D.
521—648	62. ZANGIDS	1127—1250

(ATABEGS OF MESOPOTAMIA AND SYRIA)

The Atabeg 'Imad-al-din Zangi was the son of Aksunkur the Hajib (chamberlain), a Turkish slave of Malik Shah, and from 1085 to 1094 (478-487) lieutenant of Tutush at Aleppo, against whom he rebelled, and was slain. Zangi was appointed governor of -Irak, including Baghdad, in 1127 (521), and in the same year annexed -Mosil, Sinjar, -Jazira and Harran, and then Aleppo (522) and other Syrian cities. He especially distinguished himself as the champion of the Muslims against the Crusaders, and was the true forerunner of Saladin. On his death his dominions were divided between his sons Nur-al-din Mahmud, another famous anti-crusader, who held Syria, and Sayf-al-din Ghazi, who ruled in -Mosil and Mesopotamia. In the next generation the Syrian branch died out; but a new offshoot had been established at Sinjar; whilst a fourth sub-dynasty sprang up somewhat later at -Jazira. The Sinjar line gave place to the Ayyubids in 1221 (618); the others came under the rule of Lu'lu', the slave and vezir of the last of the -Mosil Zangids, until all were absorbed in the empire of the *Mongols*.

ZANGIDS

I. ZANGI b. Aksunkur



Atabegs

A.H. 539—630	63. BEGTIGINIDS	A.D. 1144—1232
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(ATABEGS OF ARBELA, ETC.)

In 1144 (539) 'Imad-*al-din* Zangi appointed one of his Turkish officers, Zayn-*al-din* 'Ali Kuchuk b. Begtigin, to be his viceroy at -Mosil, and in 1149 (544) placed Sinjar and afterwards Harran, Takrit, Irbil (Arbela), etc., under his authority. On Zayn-*al-din*'s death at Irbil in 1167 (563), his elder son Muzaffar-*al-din* Kukburi fled to Harran, whilst Irbil passed to the younger son Zayn-*al-din* Yusuf, under the tutorship of the Amir Mujahid-*al-din* Ka'imaz. On Yusuf's death in 1190 (586), Saladin, who then exercised supreme influence over Syria and Mesopotamia, appointed Muzaffar-*al-din* Kukburi as his brother's successor at Irbil and Shahrzur, but gave his former governments of Harran, -Ruha (Edessa) and Sumaysat to his own nephew Taki-*al-din* 'Omar. Kukburi died in 1232 (630), and being without sons bequeathed Irbil to the 'Abbasid Caliph.

539	Zayn- <i>al-din</i> 'Ali Kuchuk b. Begtigin	1144
563	Zayn- <i>al-din</i> Yusuf b. 'Ali (at Irbil) *586	1167
563	Muzaffar- <i>al-din</i> Kukburi b. 'Ali (at Harran)	1167
568	Muzaffar- <i>al-din</i> Kukburi b. 'Ali (at Irbil)	1190
—630		—1232

(*'Abbasids; then Mongols*)

Ortukids

A.H.
495—712

64. ORTUKIDS

A.D.
1101—1312

(DIYAR-BAKR)

Ortuk b. Aksab, the founder of this dynasty, was a Turkoman officer in the Seljuk armies, and was appointed governor of Jerusalem when the Holy City was conquered by his commander Tutush the Seljuk Sultan of Damascus. Ortuk's sons Sukman and Il-Ghazi, both famous in the wars with the Latin princes of Palestine succeeded to their father's post in 1091 (484), until the city was annexed by the Fatimid Caliph in 1096 (489), when they retired to Edessa (-Ruha) and -'Irak respectively. In 1101 (495) Il-Ghazi was appointed prefect of Baghdad by the Seljuk Sultan Mohammad, and in the same year Sukman was made governor of Hisn Kayfa in Diyar-Bakr, to which he added Maridin a year or two later. In 1108 (502), however, Maridin was transferred to his brother Il-Ghazi, and henceforward there were two collateral lines of Ortukids, at Kayfa and at Maridin. The Kayfa branch, after the warlike exploits of Sukman against Baldwin and Jocelin, settled down into tranquil obscurity, hastened to pay homage to Saladin, when his power became threatening, and were rewarded with the addition of the city of Amid to their territory in 1183 (579), until their line was suppressed by the *Ayyubid* -Kamil in 1231 (629). A minor branch of the Kayfa family governed Khartapirt (Quart-Pierre) in Diyar-Bakr from 1127 (521) to 1223 (620). Il-Ghazi the founder of the Maridin line, and one of the most redoubtable of Muslim warriors against the Crusaders, gained possession of Aleppo in 1117 (511), and in 1121

Ortukids

(515) was also invested with the government of Mayyafarikin (in Diyar-Bakr) by the Seljuk Sultan Mahmud. Maridin and Mayyafarikin continued to be held by his descendants, the latter until 1184 (580), the former until their submission to Timur and absorption by the Kara-Kuyunli in 1408 (811); but the Maridin Amirs ceased to be of importance after the Ayyubid supremacy was established in Syria and Mesopotamia. Aleppo fell 1123 (517) to another Ortukid chief, Balak b. Bahram, who had also held Ana (497) and Khartapirt (515), and was a prominent leader in the wars with the Crusaders.

Ortukids

A.H.		A.D.
495—629	A. ORTUKIDS OF KAYFA	1101—1408
495	Mu'in-al-dawla Sukman I ..	1101
498	Ibrahim	1104
c. 502	Rukn-al-dawla Dawud ..	1108
c. 543	Fakhr-al-din Kara-Arslan ..	1148
570	Nur-al-din Mohammad ..	1174
581	Kutb-al-din Sukman II ..	1185
597	Nasir-al-din Mahmud ..	1200
619	Rukn-al-din Modud ..	1222
—629		—1231

(Ayyubids)

A.H.		A.D.
502—811	B. ORTUKIDS OF MARIDIN	1108—1312
502	Najm-al-din Il-Ghazi ..	1108
516	Husam-al-din Timurtash ..	1122
547	Najm-al-din Alpi ..	1152
572	Kutb-al-din Il-Ghazi ..	1176
580	Husam-al-din Yuluk-Arslan ..	1184
c. 597	Nasir-al-din Ortuk-Arslan -Mansur	1200
637	Najm-al-din Ghazi I -Sa'id ..	1239
658	Kara-Arslan -Muzaffar ..	1260
c. 691	Shams-al-din Dawud ..	1292
693	Najm-al-din Ghazi II -Mansur ..	1294
712	'Imad-al-din 'Ali Alpi -'Adil ..	1312
712	Shams-al-din Salih ..	1312
765	Ahmad -Mansur ..	1363
769	Mahmud -Salih ..	1367
769	Dawud -Muzaffar ..	1367
778	Majd-al-din 'Isa -Zahir ..	1376
809	Salih ..	1406
—811		—1408

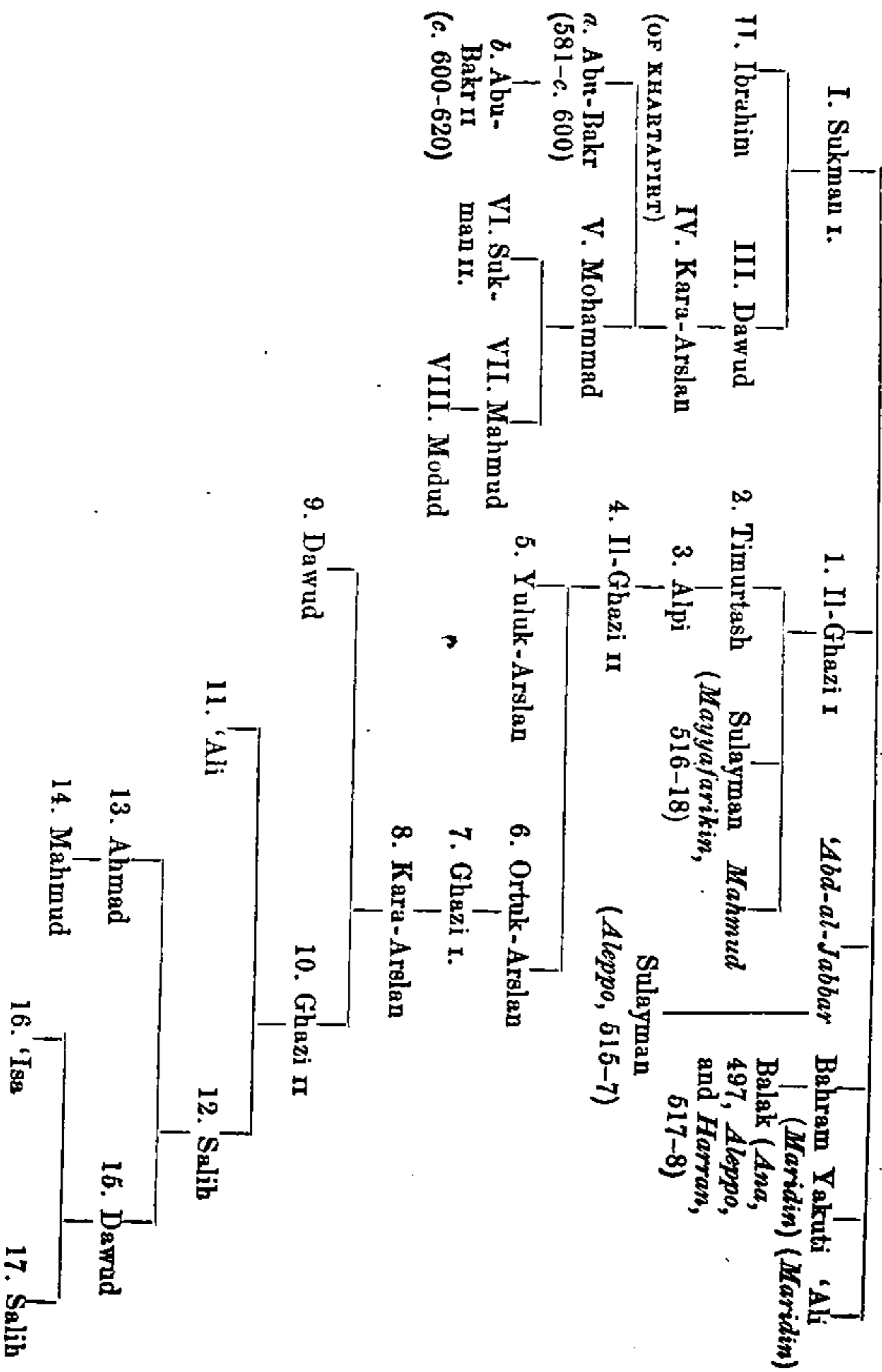
(Kara Kuyunli)

ORTUK

(A. OF KAYFA)

(B. OF MARIDIN)

Ortukids

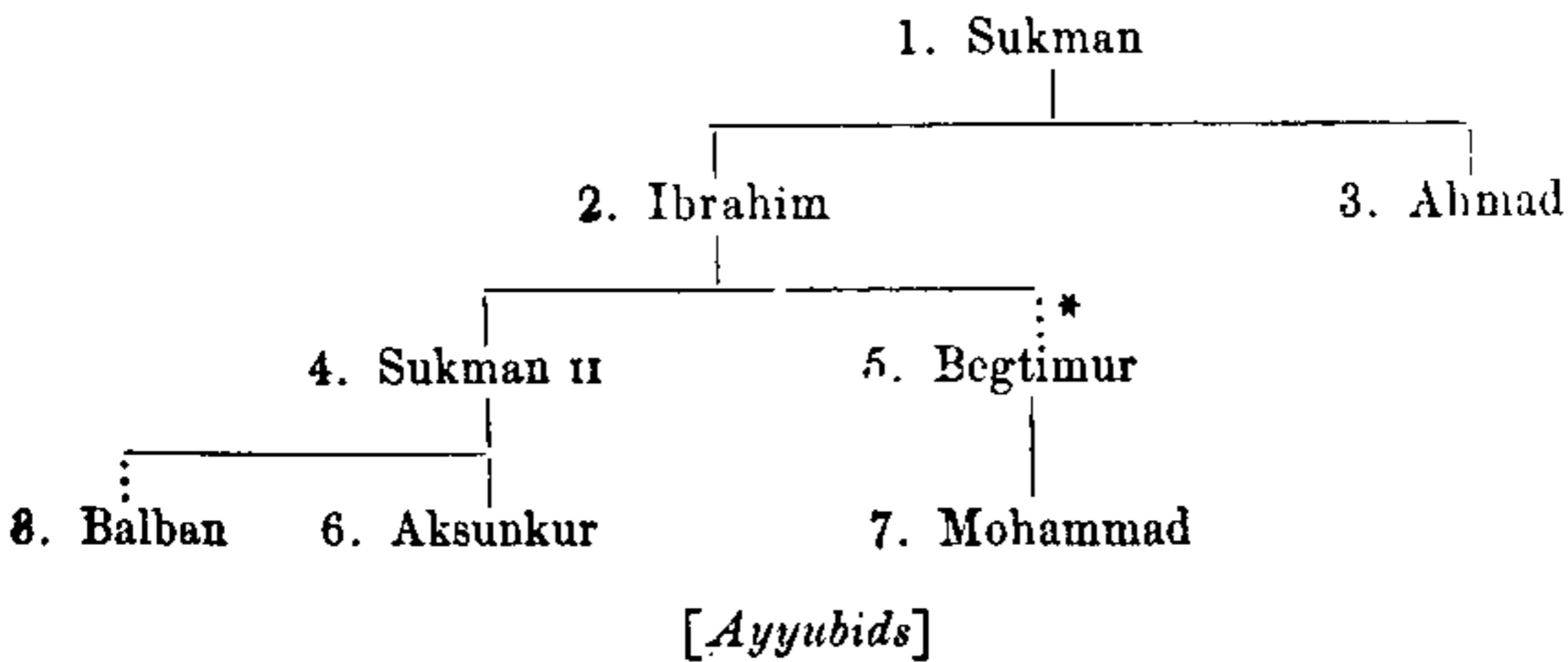


Armenia

A.H. A.D.
 493—604 65. SHAHS OF ARMENIA 1100 1207

Sukman -Kutbi, so called because he was once the slave of Kutb-a/-din Isma'il, the Seljuk governor of Marand in Adharbijan, wrested the town of -Khalat in Armenia from the Marwanids in 1100 (493), and his descendants and their mamluks continued to govern this region for a century until their conquest by the *Ayyubids* in 1207.

A.H.		A.D.
493	Sukman -Kutbi	1100
506	Zahir-a/-din Ibrahim Shah-Arman ..	1112
521	Ahmad	1127
522	Nasir-a/-din Sukman II	1128
579	Sayf-a/-din Begtimur	1183
589	Badr-a/-din Aksunkur	1193
594	-Mansur Mohammad	1198
603	'Izz-a/-din Balban	1206
—604		—1207



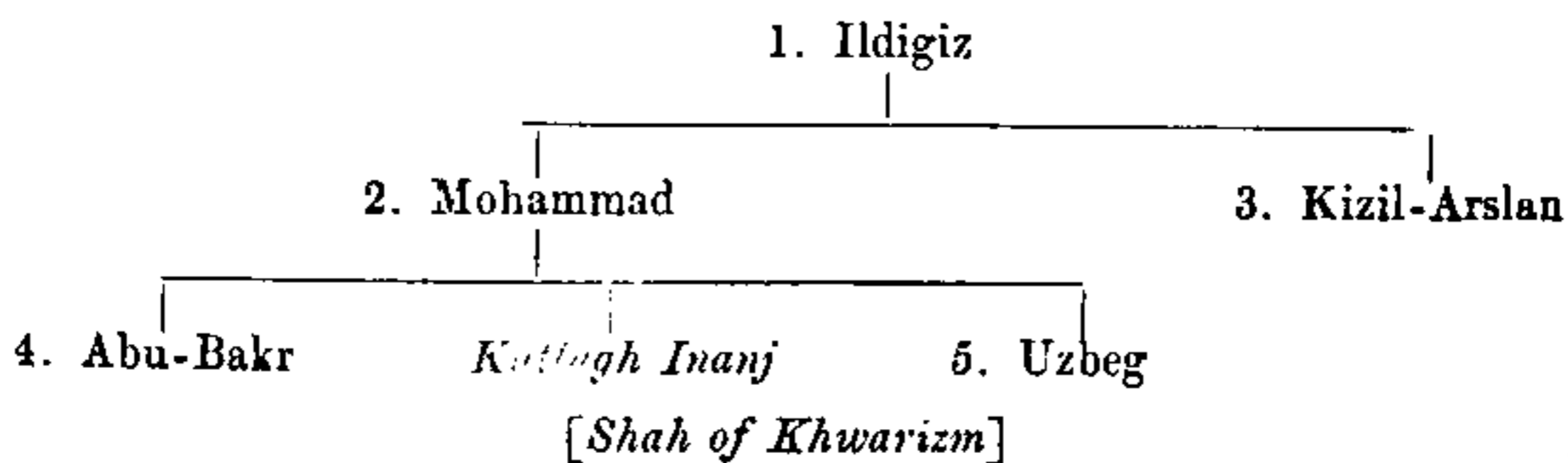
* Dotted lines indicate the relationship between master and slave.

Adharbijan

A.H. 531—622	66. ATĀBEGS OF ADHARBIJAN	A.D. 1136—1225
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Ildigiz, a Turkish slave from Kipchak, rose in favour at the court of Mas'ud, the Seljuk Sultan of -'Irak, and was finally granted the government of Adharbijan, together with the Sultan's widowed sister-in-law. His son Mohammad was the virtual ruler of the Seljuk kingdom of -'Irak as well as of his own province. Mohammad's brother Kizil-Arslan, who had acted as his deputy in Adharbijan, succeeded to his authority, and was created *Amir-al-Umara*; but on his claiming sovereign rights, he was assassinated, and his two nephews, who followed him, moderated their ambition.

A.H.		A.D.
531	Shams-al-din Ildigiz	1136
568	Mohammad -Pahlawan Jahan	1172
581	Kizil-Arslan 'Othman	1185
587	Abu-Bakr	1191
607	Muzaffar-al-din Uzbek	1210
—622		—1225



Salgharids

A.H.
543—686

67. SALGHARIDS

A.D.
1148 - 1287

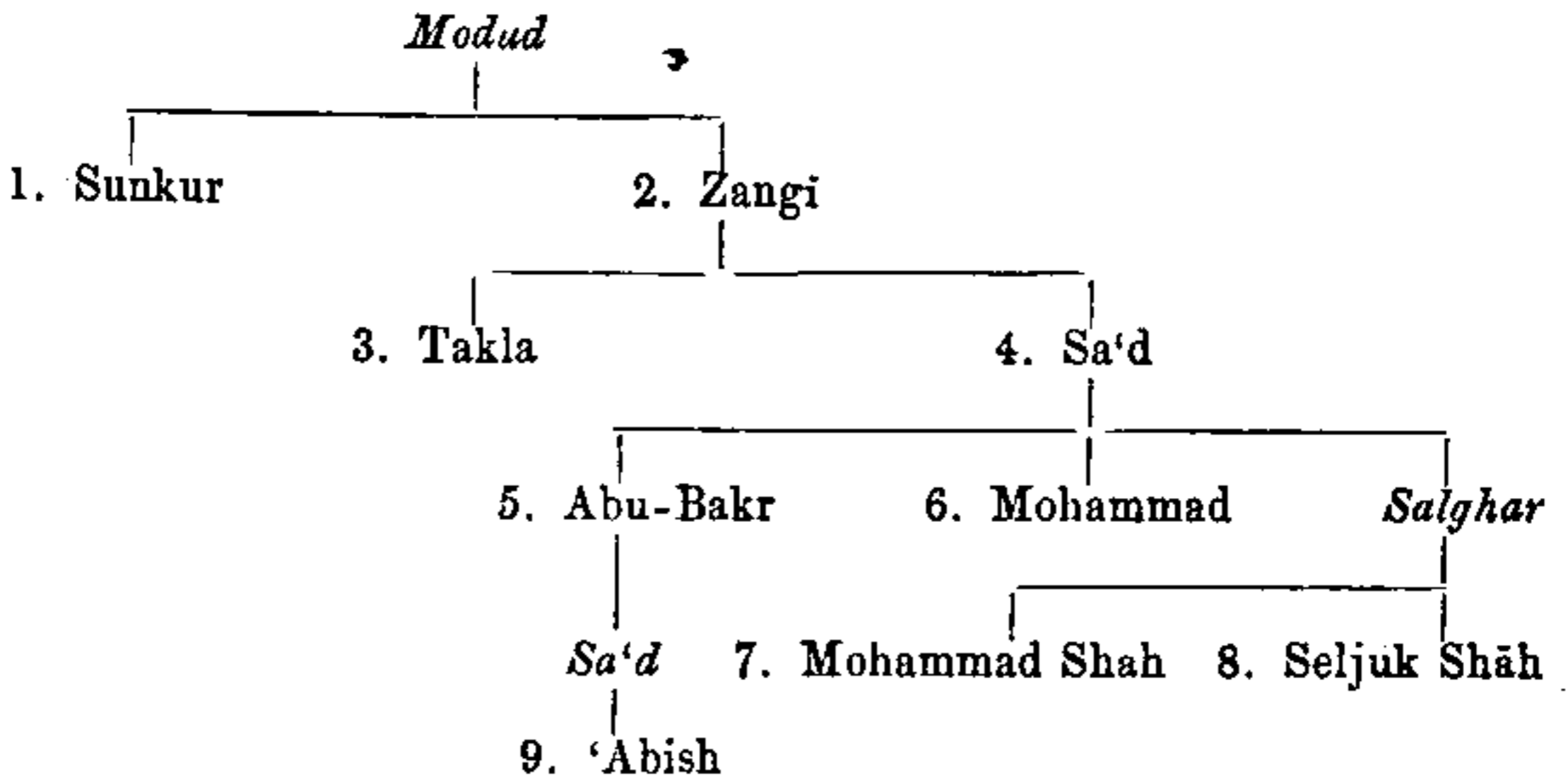
(ATABEGS OF FARS)

Salghar was the chief of a band of Turkomans who migrated into Khurasan, and after a career of rapine attached themselves to the Seljuk Tughril Beg, who appointed Salghar one of his chamberlains. One of his descendants, Sunkur b. Modud, made himself master of the province of Fars in 1148 (543), and founded a dynasty which lasted nearly a century and a half. Atabeg Sa'd became tributary to the Shah of Khwarizm, to whom he surrendered Istakhr and Ashkuran; and Atabeg Abu-Bakr, in his turn, paid homage to Ogotai Khan the Mongol, and was rewarded with the title of Kutlugh Khan. The later Atabegs were merely vassals of the *Mongols of Persia*, and the last of them, the princess 'Abish, was the wife of Mangu-Timur, a son of Hulagu. The poet Sa'di lived at the court of the Atabeg Abu-Bakr.

Atabegs

A.H.		..	..	..	A.D.
543	Sunkur*	..	..	..	1148
557	Zangi	..	..	..	1162
571	Takla ..	..	..	..	1175
591	Sa'd ..	..	..	..	1195
623	Abu-Bakr	..	..	..	1226
658	Mohammad	..	..	..	1260
660	Mohammad Shah	..	..	..	1262
660	Seljuk Shah	..	..	..	1262
662	'Abish	..	..	..	1263
—686					—1287

(Mongols)



* Most of the Salgharids used the title Muzaffar-a/-din.

Hazaraspids

A.H.		A.D.
543—740	68. HAZARASPIDS	1148—1339

(ATABEGS OF LURISTAN)

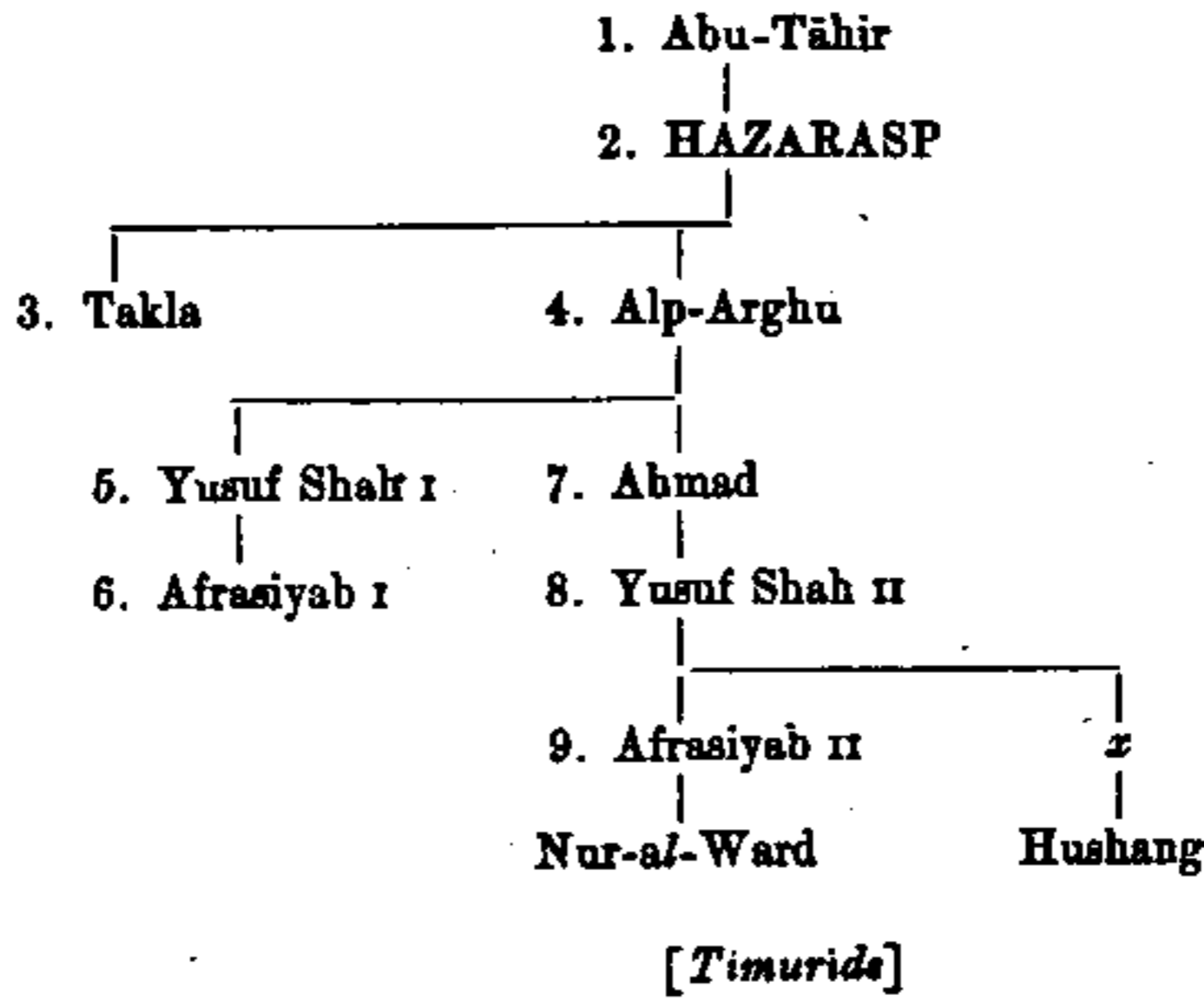
The founder of this line was Abu-Tahir, a general who was sent by the Salgharid Atabeg to reduce the Greater Luristan in 1148 (543). This original territory was augmented by a grant of the province of Khuzistan by the Mongol Abaga. The Atabeg Afrasiyab I seized Ispahan on the death of Arghun, but was speedily punished. This petty dynasty continued to rule till about 1339 (740). Many of the dates are uncertain. Their capital was Idaj; but Yusuf Shah II is recorded to have annexed Shustar, Huwayza, and -Basra. There was also another petty dynasty of Atabegs, who governed the *Lesser* Luristan from the end of the 12th to the 16th century.*

* For both dynasties see Sir Henry Howorth's *History of the Mongols*, Part III, pp. 140, 406, 751-6.

Atabegs

A.H.		A.D.
543	Abu-Tahir b. Mohammad ..	1148
c. 600	Nasrat-al-din Hazarasp ..	c. 1203
c. 650	Talka	c. 1252
c. 657	Shams-al-din Alp-Arghu ..	c. 1259
c. 673	Yusuf Shah I	c. 1274
c. 687	Afrasiyab I	1288
696	Nasrat-al-din Ahmad ..	1296
733	Rukn-al-din Yusuf Shah II ..	1333
740	Muzaffar-al-din Afrasiyab II ..	1339
756	Shams-al-din Hushang (or Nur-al-Ward)	1355
c. 780	Ahmad	c. 1378
c. 815	Abu-Sa'id	1408
c. 820	Hosayn	c. 1417
827	Ghiyath-al-din	1423

Expelled by Ibrahim b. Shah Rukh



Khwarizm

A.H.		A.D.
c. 470—628	69. SHAHS OF KHWARIZM	1077 1231

A Turkish slave of Balkatigin of Ghazna, named Anushtigin, rose to be the cup-bearer of the Seljuk Sultan Malik Shah, who made him governor of Khwarizm (Khiva), a post to which his son succeeded with the title of *Khwarizm Shah*. Atsiz was the first of the line to show any ambition for independence, but his revolt in 1138 (533) was punished by his expulsion from Khwarizm by Sultan Sinjar. Atsiz, however, shortly returned, and henceforward the Khwarizm Shahs enjoyed sovereign power. Atsiz extended his authority as far as Jand on the River Sihun (Jaxartes). Tukush added Khurasan, -Rayy and Ispahan to his dominions 1193—4 (589-590), and his son, the celebrated 'Ala-al-din Mohammad, after a stubborn war with the *Ghurids* in Khurasan, reduced the greater part of Persia by the year 1210 (607), subdued Bukhara and Samarkand, and invading the territory of the Gur-Khan of Kara-Khitay, seized his capital Otrar. In 1214 (611) he entered Afghanistan and took Ghazna, and then, having adopted the 'Alid heresy (614) prepared to put an end to the 'Abbasid Caliphate. His career of conquest was suddenly cut short by the appearance of the Mongol hordes of Chingiz Khan on his northern borders. Mohammad fled incontinently before this appalling swarm, and died in despair on an island of the Caspian Sea, 1220 (617). His three sons wandered for some time through the provinces of Persia, and one of them, Jalal-al-din even visited India for two years; but after a decade of stirring adventures, during which he contrived to hold Adharbijan from

Khwarizm Shahs

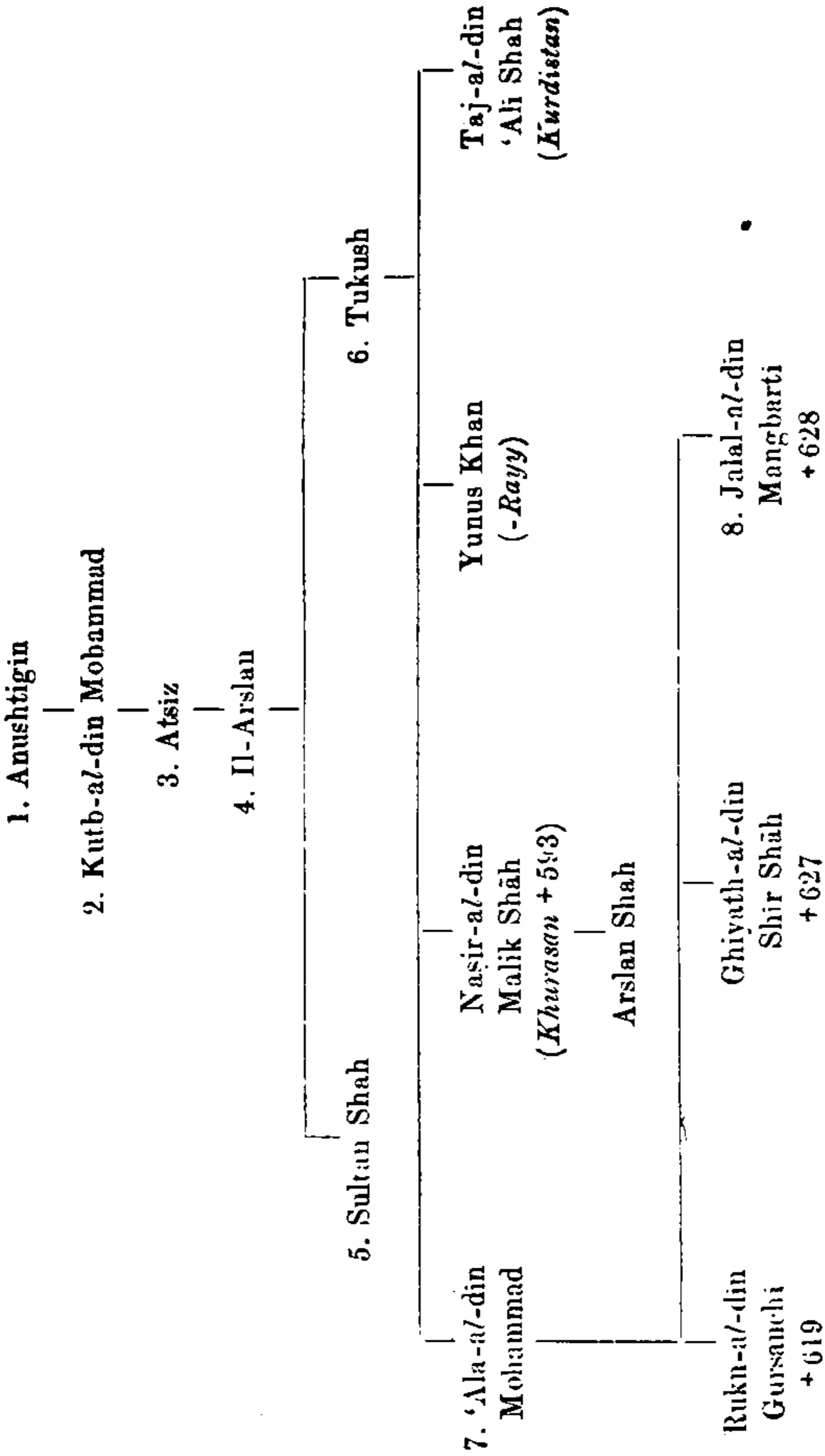
622-8, he was finally banished by the Mongols in 1231 (628). At one time the rule of the Khwarizm Shah was almost conterminous with the Seljuk empire, but this period of widest extent scarcely lasted a dozen years.

A.H.		A.D.
c. 470	Anushtigin	c. 1077
490	Kutb-al-din Mohammad ..	1097
521	Atsiz	1127
551	Il-Arslan	1156
568	Sultan Shah Mahmud (*589) ..	1172
568	Tukush	1172
596	'Ala-al-din Mohammad ..	1199
617	Jalal-al-din Mangbarti ..	1220
—628		—1231

(Mongols)

Khwarizm Shahs

SHAHS OF KHWARIZM



Kirman

A.H. 619—703 70. KUTLUGH KHANS A.H. 1222—1303

(KIRMAN)

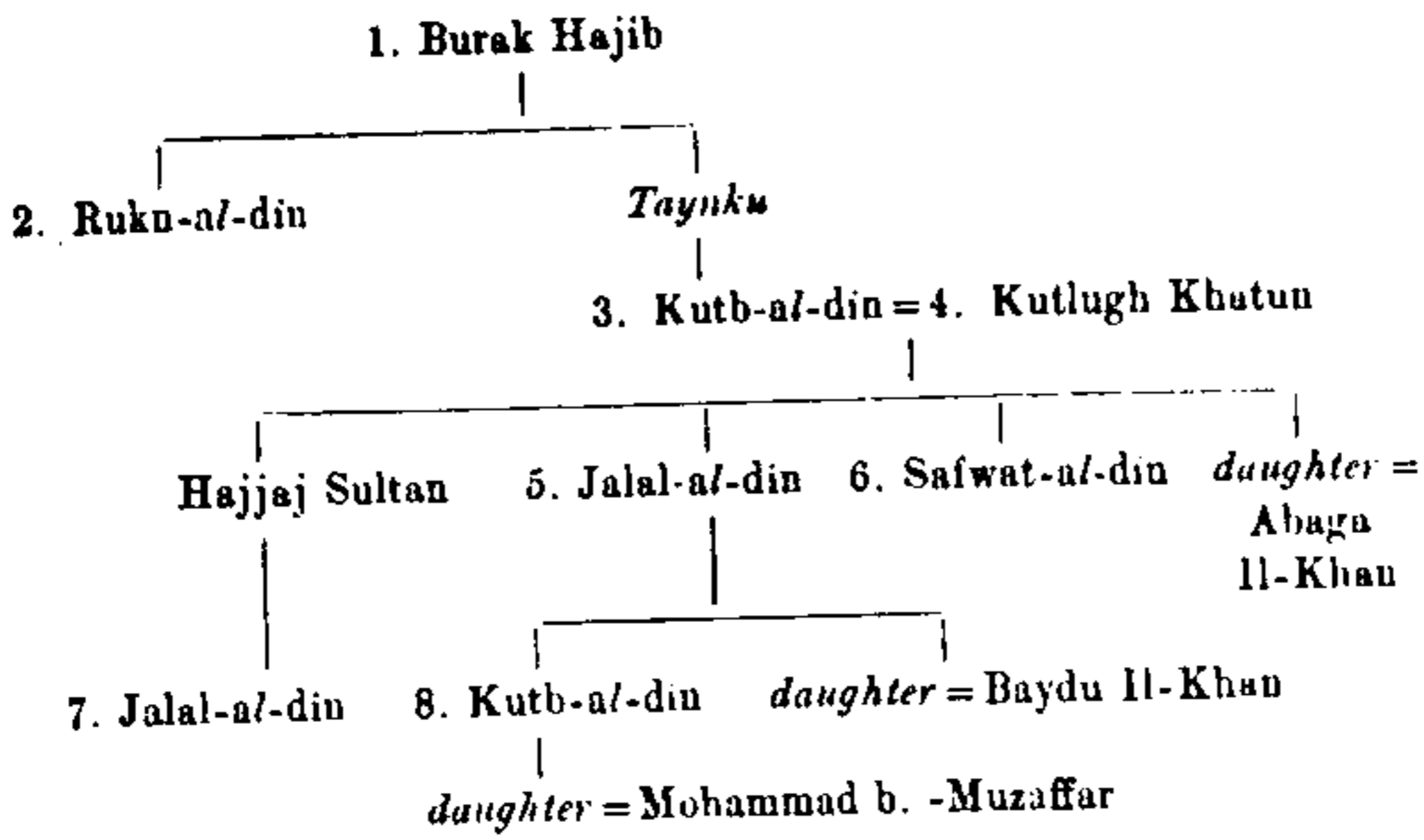
Burak Hajib, a native of Kara-Khitay, and an officer of 'Ala-al-din the Khwarizm Shah, succeeding in establishing his power in Kirman in 1222 (619), during the period of anarchy which followed the overthrow of the Khwarizm Shah by Chingiz Khan; and his authority was confirmed by the Mongol Ogotay, who conferred upon him the title of *Kutlugh Khan*. The dynasty kept within the limits of Kirman, and were loyal vassals of the *Mongols of Persia*, two of whom married daughters of the family. The daughter of the last of the line married Mohammad the *Muzaffarid* of Fars.

A.H.		A.D.
619	Burak Hajib Kutlugh Khan ..	1222
632	Rukn-al-din Khojat-al-Hakk ..	1234
650	Kutb-al-din Mohammad ..	1252
655	Kutlugh Khatun (<i>widow of preceding</i>)* ..	1257
681	Jalal-al-din Suyurghatmish ..	1282
693	Safwat-al-din Padishah Khatun ..	1293
694	Jalal-al-din Mohammad Shah ..	1294
701	Kutb-al-din Shah-Jahan ..	1301
—703		—1303

(*Mongol governors till 741; then Muzaffarids.*)

* From 655 to 660 her son Hajjaj Sultan was the titular ruler.

Kutlugh Khans



**X. THE SUCCESSORS OF THE SELJUKS
IN THE WEST**

SÆC. XIV—XIX

AMIRS OF ASIA MINOR

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------|
| 71. | KARASI | (MYSIA) |
| 72. | HAMID | (PISIDIA) |
| 73. | KARMIYAN | (PHRYGIA) |
| 74. | TAKKA | (LYCIA) |
| 75. | SARU KHAN | (LYDIA) |
| 76. | AYDIN | (LYDIA) |
| 77. | MANTASHA | (CARIA) |
| 78. | KIZIL-AHMADLI | (PAPHLAGONIA) |
| 79. | KARAMAN | (LYCAONIA) |
| 80. | 'OTHTMANLI SULTANS OF TURKEY | |

X. THE SUCCESSORS OF THE SELJUKS IN THE WEST

SÆC. XIV—XIX

WE have seen how the Atabegs and other officers of the Seljuks succeeded to the government of the Persian, Mesopotamian, and Syrian provinces of their wide empire, but, failing to found powerful dynasties, were forced to make way for the Mongols in the thirteenth century. There was, however, one part of the Seljuk empire where the Mongols made no lasting impression, and where the Seljuks were followed by a dynasty greater than their own, the splendid line of the *Othmanli* or *Ottoman Turks*. Before entering upon the Mongol period of Mohammedan history, these successors of the Seljuks in the West must be noticed.

In the second half of the thirteenth century the Seljuks of -Rum, or Hither Asia, became the vassals of the Mongols of Persia, who directed affairs in Anatolia through a governor. But the hold of the Mongols upon this distant province was slight and brief. The decayed Seljuks might submit, but the young dynasties which sprang up among their ruins paid little heed to the remote despots of Persia, who made few efforts to restrain them. Ten States soon divided the Seljuk kingdom of -Rum amongst themselves. The *Karasi* dynasty occupied Mysia; the families of *Saru Khan* and *Aydin*, Lydia; the *Mantasha* princes, Caria; those of *Takka*, Lycia and Pamphylia; *Hamid*, Pisidia and Isauria;

Amirs of Asia Minor

Karaman, Lycaonia; *Karmiyan*, Phrygia; *Kizil-Ahmadli*, Paphlagonia; whilst the house of 'Othman held Phrygia Epictetus.

All these dynasties were gradually absorbed by the rising power of the 'Othmanlis, once the least among them. Karasi was annexed in 1336 (737); Hamid was purchased as a marriage dower in 1382 (783); and in 1390 (792) Bayazid (Bajazet) I annexed Karmiyan, Takka, Saru Khan, Aydin, and Mantasha, in a single campaign, and completed his conquest by adding Karaman and Kizil-Ahmadli in 1392—3 (794-5). Thus at the end of the fourteenth century, not a hundred years after the assumption of independence by 'Othman I, the arms of his great-grandson had swept away the nine rival dynasties.

After the battle of Angora in 1402 (804), when Bayazid was defeated and made prisoner by Timur, and the 'Othmanli power in Asia seemed to be annihilated by the Tatar hordes, seven of these dynasties (but not Karasi or Hamid) were restored by the conqueror, and enjoyed a renewed vitality for about a quarter of a century. By that time, however, the 'Othmanlis had recovered from the blow, and in 1426-8 (829-832) five of the restored dynasties were re-absorbed by Murad (Amurath) II; and in 1471 (877), after the second conquest of Karaman, the rule of the Ottoman Turks, in the strong hands of Mohammad II, was again supreme over all the provinces which once owned the sway of the Ten Amirs, as it is at this day.

The following table shows the division of the Seljuk kingdom of Rum among the Ten States, and their absorption by the 'Othmanlis, and gives the names and (so far as known) the dates of their princes.*

* Details may be consulted in my article on the Successors of the Seljuks, in *Journal R. As. Soc.*, N.S. xiv. (1882).

BITHYNIA	PHRYGIA EPICTETUS	MYSIA	PISIDIA	PHRYGIA
BYZANTINES	'OTHTMANLIS	KARASI	HAMID	KARMIYAN
660 Michael Palaeologus	630 Ertughril	S	E	L
682 Andronicus				
717 Brusa	699 'Othman	'Ajlan Beg	Hamid	Karmiyan
	726 Orkhan			'Alishir
731 Nicaea	761 Murad I	737	Hosayn	'Alim
				'Ati
				Ya'kub
	792 Bayazid		783	
	804 INVASION OF TIMUR			792 ANNEX
	805 Mohammad I			805 Ya' resto
	824 Murad II			
	855 Mohammad II			832
'O	T	H	M	A

LYCIA		LYDIA			PAPHLAGONIA	LYCAONIA
TAKKA	SARU KHAN	AYDIN	HA		KIZIL-AHMADLI	KARAMAN
J		U		S		
Takka Beg		713 Saru Khan	700 Aydin Beg	Antasha Beg	690 Timur	c. 620 Karaman
	746 Ilyas	733 Mohamad	740 'Omar	Za'kub	Shuja'-al-din	c. 643 Mohamad I
	776 Ishak	748 Isa		Mahmud Ilyas	'Adil Beg	678 Mahmud
					Bāyazid Koturum	
792	792	792	92	795		794
AZID: RESTORED BY TIMUR						
'Othman	805 Khidr 809? 'Omar	805 Isa 806 'Omar	Ilyas restored	805 Isfandiyar		805 Mohamad II
	Junayd	Junayd	{ Oways, Ahmad Layth			
830		829	829	833 Ibrahim Isma'il Kizil-Ahmad		829 Ibrahim
ANNEXATION BY MURAD II						
N	L			864		869 { Pir Ahmad Ishak
				S		877

'Othmanli Sultans

A.H.		A.D.
699—1311	80. 'OTHTMANLI OR OTTOMAN SULTANS OF TURKEY	1299 1893

The 'Othmanli or Ottoman Turks were a small clan of the Oghuz tribe, who were driven westward from Khurasan by the Mongol migration, and took refuge in Asia Minor early in the thirteenth century. In recognition of their aid in war, the Seljuk Sultan allowed them to pasture their flocks in the province anciently known as Phrygia Epictetus (henceforward called Sultanoni) on the borders of the Byzantine Bithynia, with the town of Sugut (Thebasion) for their headquarters. Here 'Othman, the eponymous founder of a dynasty which numbers thirty-five Sultans in the direct male line, was born in 1258 (656). 'Othman pushed the Byzantine frontier further back, and his son 'Orkhan took Brusa and Nicaea, absorbed the neighbouring State of Karasi, and organized the famous corps of Janizaries (*Yani chari* 'new soldiery'), who for several centuries were the flower of the conquering armies of the 'Othmanlis. In 1358 (759) the Turks crossed the Hellespont, established a garrison at Gallipoli, and began the conquest of the Byzantine Empire in Europe. Adrianople and Philippopolis fell a few years later, and the victories of the Maritza (1364), Kosovo (1389), and Nicopolis (1394) over the chivalry of all Europe gave the Turks assured possession of the whole Balkan peninsula, except the district surrounding Constantinople. The capital of the Eastern Empire was temporarily saved by the diversion caused by the invasion of Asia Minor by Timur (Tamerlane) and the overwhelming defeat of the Ottoman Sultan Bayazid I (commonly called Bajazet,

Turkey

from an ignorant pronunciation of the German spelling) in 1402 (804) on the field of Angora.

For the moment an empire which had stretched from the Danube to the Orontes appeared to be almost annihilated by a single blow. Its recovery, however, under the wise rule of Mohammad I, 'The Gentleman,' was scarcely less remarkable, and, after an interval of peace and consolidation, Murad II was able to defend the empire from the attacks of Hunyady, the 'White Knight of Wallachia,' and to avenge a violated treaty by the decisive victory of Varna (1444) over a vast army of Christian crusaders. This signal success secured the Turks from invasion from the north, and the history of the next two centuries is a long record of triumphs. Constantinople fell to Mohammad II in 1453, and the last remnant of the Byzantine Empire was thereby destroyed. The Crimea was annexed (1475), the Aegean islands became Ottoman soil, and the Turkish flag waved even in Italy over the castle of Otranto. In his brief reign of eight years, Selim I, 'the Grim,' defeated the Shah of Persia, and added Kurdistan and Diyar-Bakr to the Turkish Empire; took Syria, Egypt and Arabia from the Mamluks (1517); and not only became the master of the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medina, but received from the last 'Abbasid Caliph of Cairo the relics of the Prophet Mohammad and the right of succession to the Caliphate, in virtue of which the Ottoman Sultans have ever since claimed the homage of the faithful.

Sulayman the Great, *patris fortis filius fortior*, overshadowed Selim's exploits by his own magnificent achievements. In 1522 he expelled the Knights of Rhodes from their corsairs' stronghold. In the north he conquered Belgrade, and in 1526 utterly crushed the Hungarians on the field of Mohacs, slaying their king Louis II and 20,000 of his troops. For a century

'Othmanli

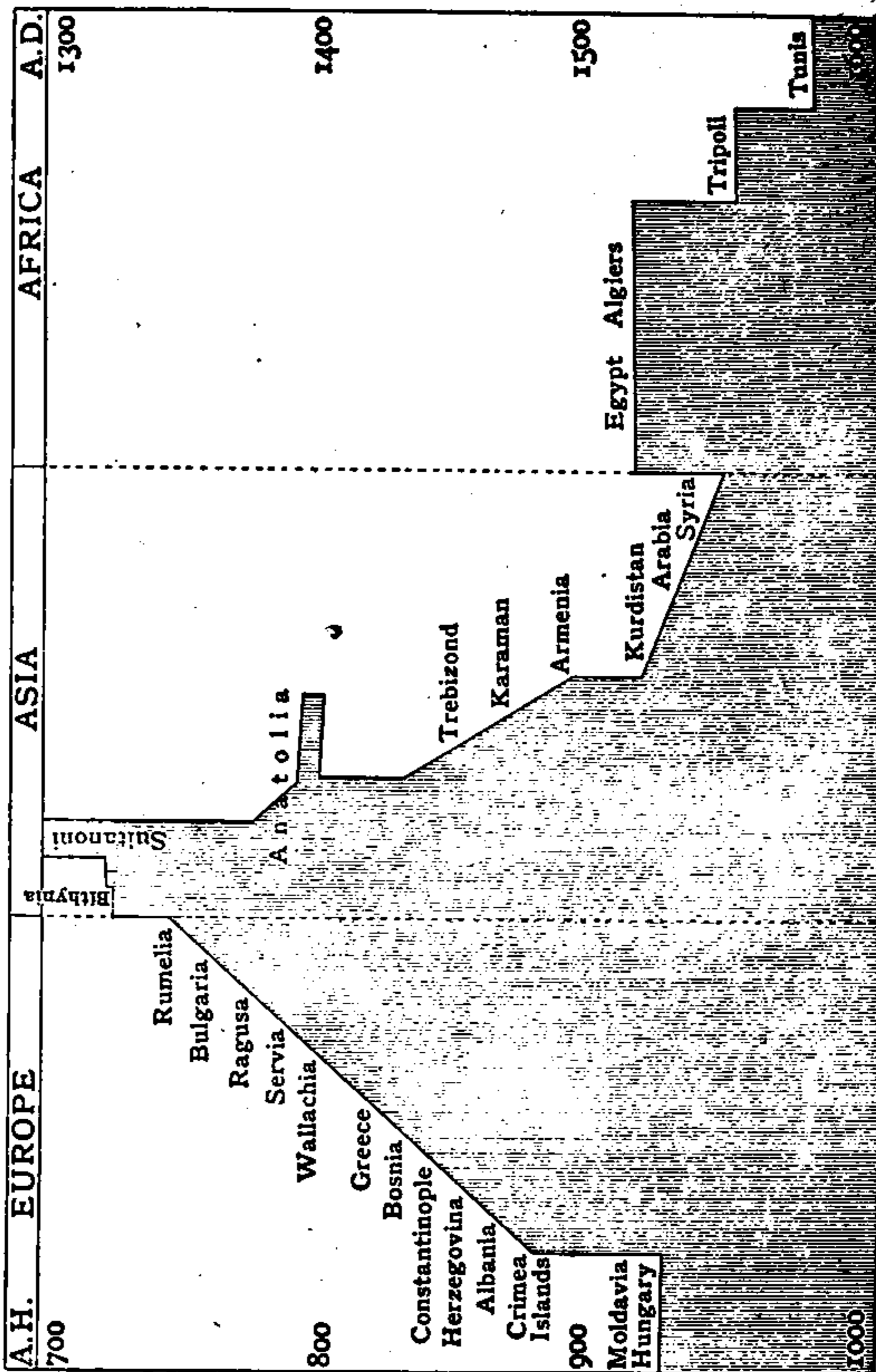
and a half Hungary became a Turkish province. Sulayman even besieged Vienna (1529), and, though he failed to subdue it, he compelled the Archduke Ferdinand to pay him tribute. 'The Sultan's claim to be called The Great rests not merely upon his undoubted wisdom and ability, and the splendid series of his successes, but upon the fact that he maintained and improved his grand position in an age of surpassing greatness—the age of Charles I, Francis I, Elizabeth, and Leo X—of Columbus, Cortes, and Raleigh. In the great days of Charles he dared to annex Hungary and lay siege to Vienna; and in the epoch of great navies and admirals, of Doria and Drake, he swept the seas to the coasts of Spain, and his admirals Barbarossa, Piale, and Dragut, created panic fear along all the shores of the Mediterranean, drove the Spaniards out of the Barbary States, and defeated pope, emperor, and doge together at the great sea-fight off Prevesa (1538).'* The empire of Sulayman stretched from Buda-Pesth on the Danube to Aswan on the Cataracts of the Nile, and from the Euphrates almost to the Straits of Gibraltar.

The reign of Sulayman the Great is the apogee of Ottoman power. The downward course began with the blow inflicted upon the naval prestige of Turkey by Don John of Austria's signal victory off Lepanto (1571). In spite of the conquest of Cyprus (1571) and such successes on land as the defeat of the Austrians on the Keresztes (1596), the Turks were no longer the terror of Europe. Murad IV added Baghdad to their Asiatic dominions in 1638, and Candia and other islands were wrested from the Venetians in 1645; but on the continent of Europe the defeats at St. Gothard (1664), Choczim (1673), and Lemberg (1675) by John Sobieski,

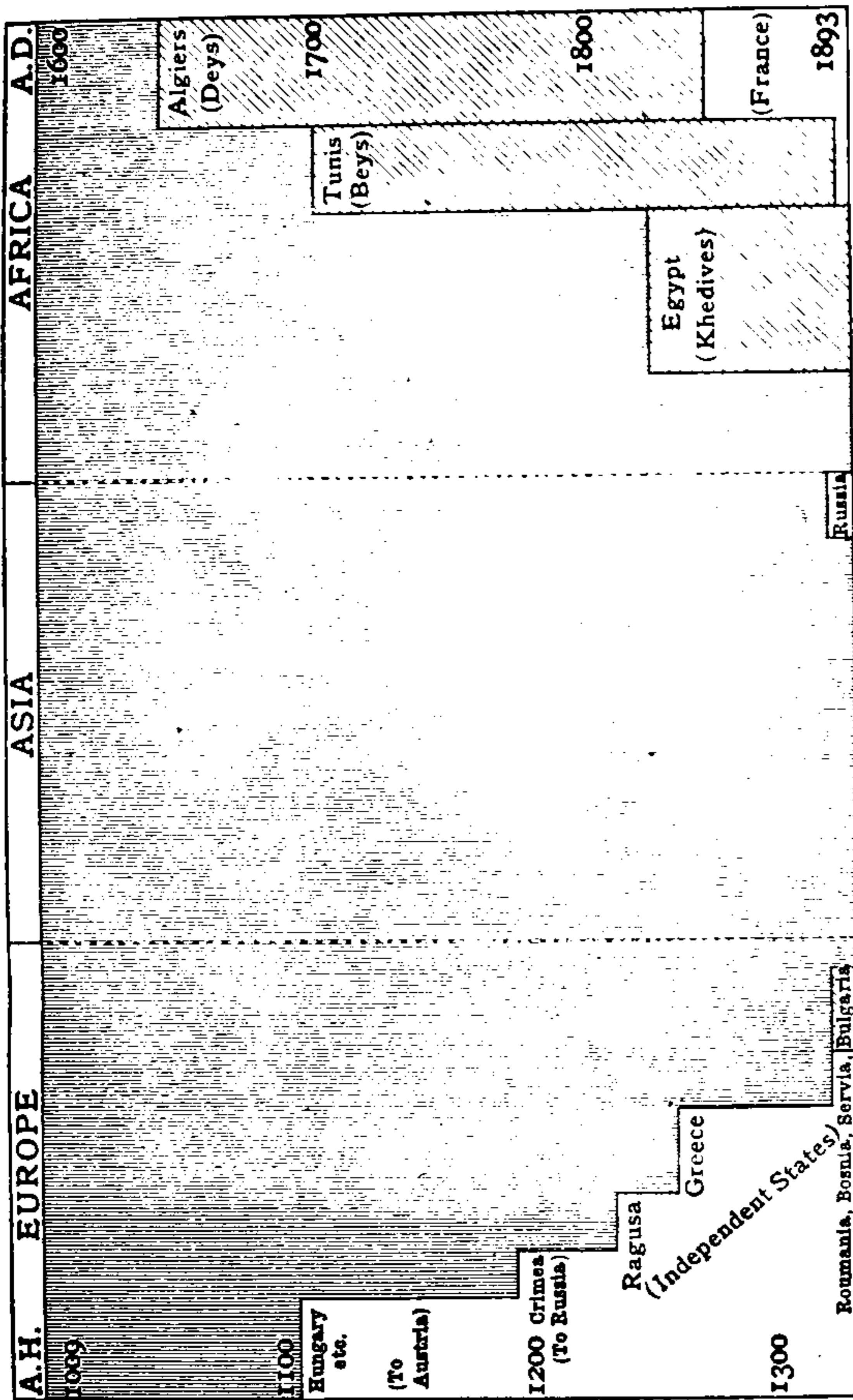
* See my *History of Turkey*, ch. x (1888).

Ottoman Empire

GROWTH OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.



Ottoman Empire



DECLINE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Turkey

culminating in the fatal siege of Vienna (1682) and the rout at Mohacz, were followed by the total loss of Hungary (1686), and the invasion of Bosnia and Greece by the Austrians and Venetians. Prince Eugene delivered a final blow at the battle of Zenta (1697), and the treaties of Carlovitz (1699) and Passarovitz (1718) mark the end of Turkish supremacy in Hungary, Podolia, and Transylvania.

The frontiers of the empire remained almost unchanged from this epoch of humiliation up to the recent partition of 1878. Russian aggression began in 1736 with the annexation of Oczakov and Azov, and continued with the seizure of the Crimea in 1783, besides several invasions of the Danubian Principalities. Turkey itself was a prey to the exactions of a disorderly soldiery, and Mahmud II, the greatest of modern Sultans, though he massacred the mutinous Janizaries (1826), could not arrest the process of disintegration which was going on in the Ottoman empire. In Africa, Egypt became practically independent under Mohammad 'Ali in the first quarter of this century, and since 1883 has been still further removed from the 'sphere of Turkish influence' by the British occupation. Algiers and Tunis became semi-independent under their Deys and Beys in 1659 (1070) and 1705 (1117) respectively, and France has been the possessor of Algiers since 1830, and of Tunis, in all but name, since 1881. The regency of Tripoli is all that now remains of the Turkish empire in Africa. In Asia, however, it has lost little since the day when Murad IV took Baghdad from the Persians; though Kars and Batum were awarded to Russia in 1878 by the Treaty of Berlin, when the island of Cyprus was hypothecated to Great Britain.

Turkey's most serious losses have been in Europe. Greece parted from her in 1828; the Danubian Princi-

'Othmanli Sultans

palities coalesced into the State of Roumania in 1866; and Serbia got rid of her Turkish garrisons in 1867. The designs of Russia, which had been checked by England and France in the Crimean War (1854-5), were again manifested in the invasion of Turkey in 1877-8; but the Great Powers did not sanction the aggrandizing ambition of Russia. The Treaty of Berlin (1878), though it gave little to Russia, carried out the partition of Turkey in Europe which had already begun. Roumania and Serbia were created separate kingdoms, the independence of Montenegro was recognized, Greece was given Thessaly, Bosnia and Herzegovina were entrusted to Austria, and a new tributary principality of Bulgaria was established, to which Eastern Roumelia was added in 1885, whereby Turkey was virtually deprived of her last possession north of the Balkans. The Ottoman Empire in Europe is now reduced to a strip of territory south of the Balkans, corresponding to ancient Thrace, Macedon, Epirus, and Illyria, instead of stretching almost to the gates of Vienna as it did in the great days of Sulayman.

Turkey

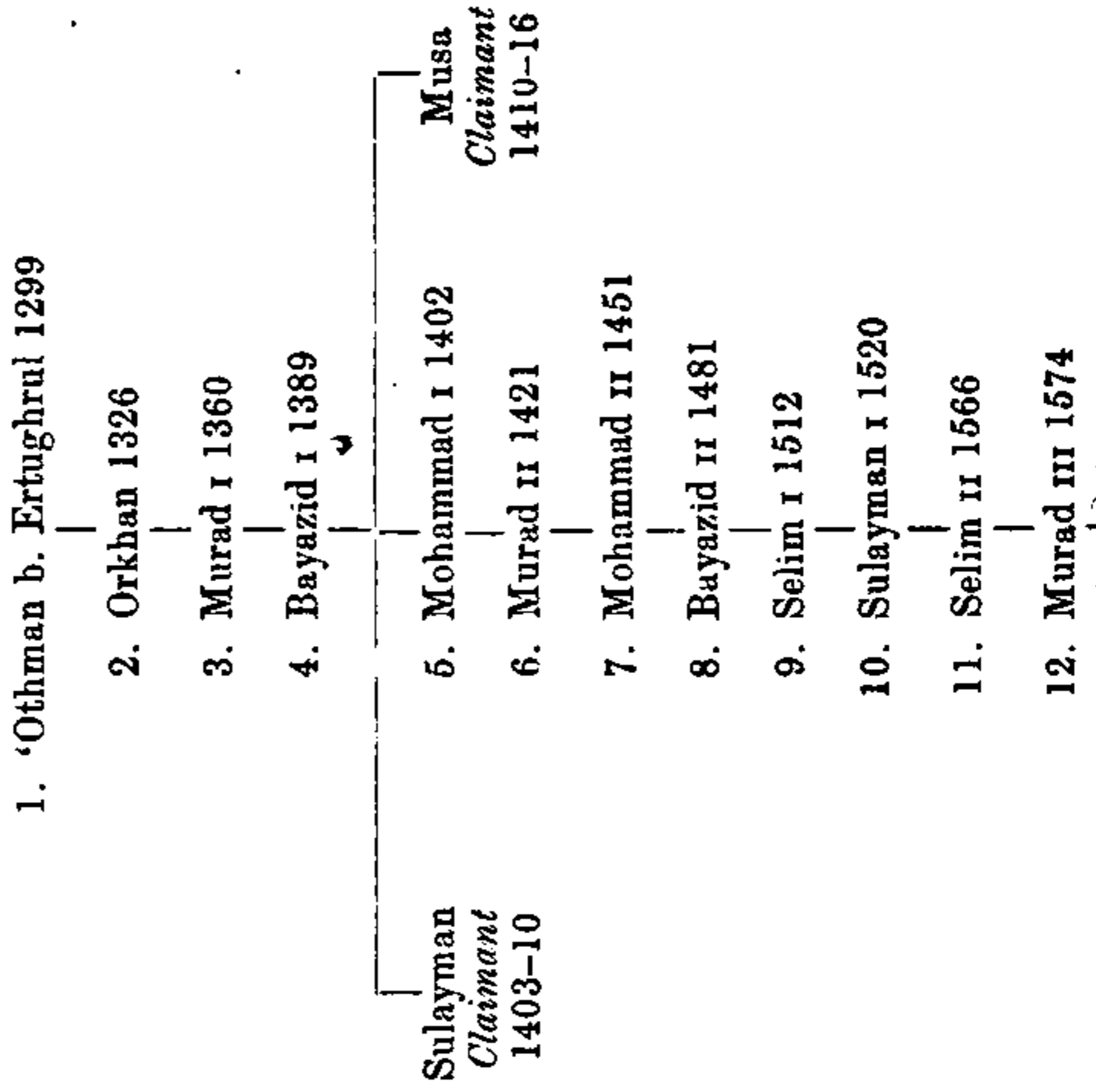
A.H.			A.D.
699	'Othman I	.. ..	1299
726	Orkhan	.. ..	1326
761	Murad (Amurath) I	.. ..	1360
792	Bayazid (Bajazet) I	.. ..	1389
805	Mohammad I	.. ..	1402
824	Murad II	.. ..	1421
855	Mohammad II	.. ..	1451
886	Bayazid II	.. ..	1481
918	Selim I.	.. ..	1512
926	Sulayman I	.. ..	1520
974	Selim II	.. ..	1566
982	Murad III	.. ..	1574
1003	Mohammad III	.. ..	1595
1012	Ahmad I	.. ..	1603
1026	Mustafa I	.. ..	1617
1027	'Othman II	.. ..	1618
1031	Mustafa I (<i>restored</i>)	.. ..	1622
1032	Murad IV	.. ..	1623
1049	Ibrahim I	.. ..	1640
1058	Mohammad IV	.. ..	1648
1099	Sulayman II	.. ..	1687
1102	Ahmad II	.. ..	1691
1106	Mustafa II	.. ..	1695
1115	Ahmad III	.. ..	1703
1143	Mahmud I	.. ..	1730
1168	'Othman III	.. ..	1754
1171	Mustafa III	.. ..	1757
1187	'Abd-al-Hamid I	.. ..	1773
1203	Selim III	.. ..	1789
1222	Mustafa IV	.. ..	1807
1223	Mahmud II	.. ..	1808
1255	'Abd-al-Majid	.. ..	1839
1277	'Abd-al-'Aziz	.. ..	1861

'Othmanli Sultans

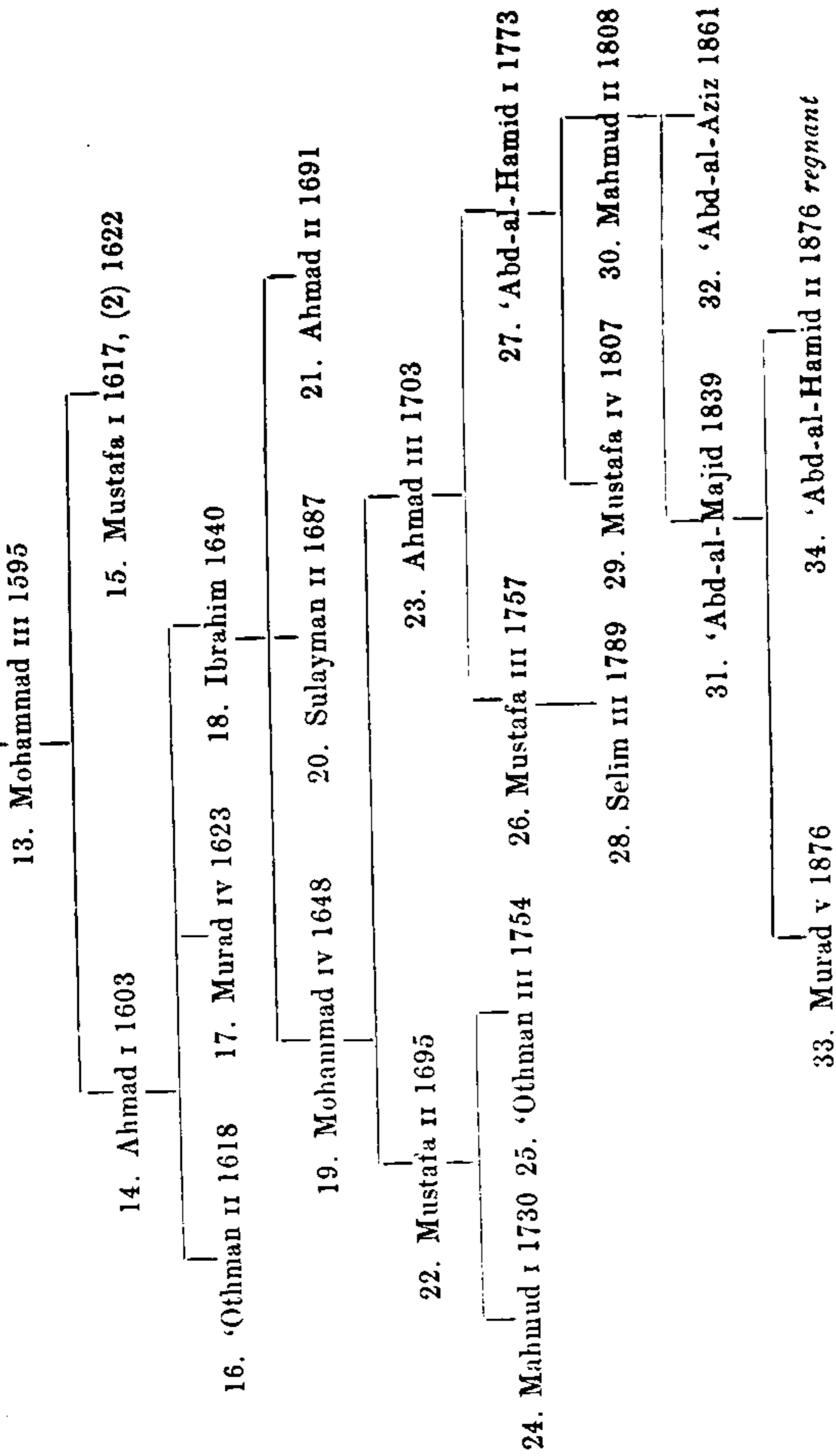
1293	Murad v	..	..	..	1876
1293	'Abd-al-Hamid II	<i>regnant</i>		..	1876

Turkey

'OTHTMANLI OR OTTOMAN TURKS



'Othmanli Sultans



XI. THE MONGOLS

SÆC. XIII—XVIII

81. GREAT KHANS OF MONGOLIA
82. MONGOLS OF PERSIA
83. GOLDEN HORDE OF KIPCHAK
84. KHANS OF THE KRIM (CRIMEA)
85. CHAGHATAY KHANS

XI. THE MONGOLS*

SÆC. XIII—XVIII

THE history of the Mongols begins practically with the great conqueror Chingiz Khan. There are many traditions of his ancestors current among his biographers, but, as in the case of many another man of unexpected fame, his pedigree has been elaborated rather on the ground of natural propriety than of fact. All that can safely be said about the early history of the Mongols is that they were a clan among clans, a member of a great nomad confederacy that ranged the country north of the desert of Gobi in search of water and pasture; who spent their lives in hunting and the breeding of cattle, lived on flesh and sour milk (kumis), and made their profit by bartering hides and beasts with their kinsmen the Khitans, or with the Turks and Chinese, to whom they owed allegiance. The name Mongol was not known abroad until the tenth century, and probably came to be applied to the whole group of clans only when the chief of a particular clan bearing that name acquired an ascendancy over the rest of the confederacy, and gave to the greater the name of the less. If not the founder of the supremacy of his clan, Yissugay was a notable maintainer of it, and it was probably he who first asserted the independence of the

* The following introduction, and those to the succeeding sections of the Mongol dynasties, are reprinted from my *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum*, vol vi. They are of course based upon Sir Henry Howorth's great History.

Mongols

Mongols from Chinese rule. In spite, however, of conquest and annexation, the people who owned the sovereignty of Yissugay numbered only forty thousand tents. Yet it was upon this foundation that Yissugay's son, Chingiz Khan, built up in twenty years the widest empire the world has ever seen. The father died in 1175 A.D., and Temujin his son, a child of thirteen years, and not yet called by the high title of Chingiz Khan, ruled in his stead over the tribes that wandered by the banks of the Onon.

A detailed chronicle of the career of conquest inaugurated by this Asiatic Alexander is no part of the present purpose.* It is sufficient to say that after thirty years of struggle against home-foes, in which he succeeded in firmly establishing his authority over his own and the neighbouring clans, in face of powerful and treacherous conspiracies, Temujin found himself free to devote the twenty years that remained of his life to wider and more ambitious designs. Having reduced all the tribes north of the desert of Gobi, from the Irtish to the Khinggan Mountains, and having incorporated among his subjects the Karaits, who had forfeited their independence by the treachery of their king, Wang Khan (the Prester John of European fable, and an old but perfidious ally of Yissugay and his son), Temujin summoned, in 1206, a Kuriltay or Diet of the chiefs of all the tribes; and a *shaman*, or priest, announced to the assembled nobles that a higher title than belonged to others had been decreed by Heaven to Temujin, and henceforward his name should be Chingiz Khan, 'the Very Mighty King.' Thus at the age of forty-four did Chingiz begin his undisputed reign. Three years later, after receiving the submission of the Uighurs, he began his invasion of China, and

* See Sir H. H. Howorth's *History of the Mongols*, i. 49—115.

Chingiz Khan

though it was reserved for his grandson to complete the subjugation of the Celestial Empire, a great part of the northern provinces, the ancient kingdom of Liau-tung, and the Tangut Kingdom of Hia, were added, as subject provinces or feudatory states, to the Mongol dominions during the great Khan's own lifetime. The next obstacle in the path to universal sovereignty was the old Turkish kingdom of Kara-Khitay, which corresponded nearly to the modern limits of Eastern Turkistan, and was ruled by a line of kings called Gur Khans, who exacted homage from the border states of Persia and Transoxiana. Chingiz and his horsemen, however, instead of paying homage, speedily rode down all resistance, and soon found themselves masters of Kashghar, Khoten, and Yarkhand, with the rest of the territory of Gur-Khans. The Mongol dominions now marched with the wide kingdom which had recently been conquered by the Khwarizm Shah; and this, therefore, became the next object of attack and the next example of the futility of resistance. The Mongol armies, divided into several immense brigades, swept over Khwarizm, Khurasan, and Afghanistan, on the one hand, and on the other over Adharbijan, Georgia, and southern Russia, whilst a third division continued the reduction of China. In the midst of these diverging streams of conquest, Chingiz Khan died, in 1227 (624), at the age of sixty-four. The territory he and his sons had conquered stretched from the Yellow Sea to the Euxine, and included lands or tribes wrung from the rule of Chinese, Tanguts, Afghans, Persians, and Turks.

It was the habit of a Mongol chief to distribute the clans over which he had ruled as appanages among his sons; and this tribal rather than territorial distribution obtained in the division of the empire among the sons of Chingiz. The founder appointed a special appanage of

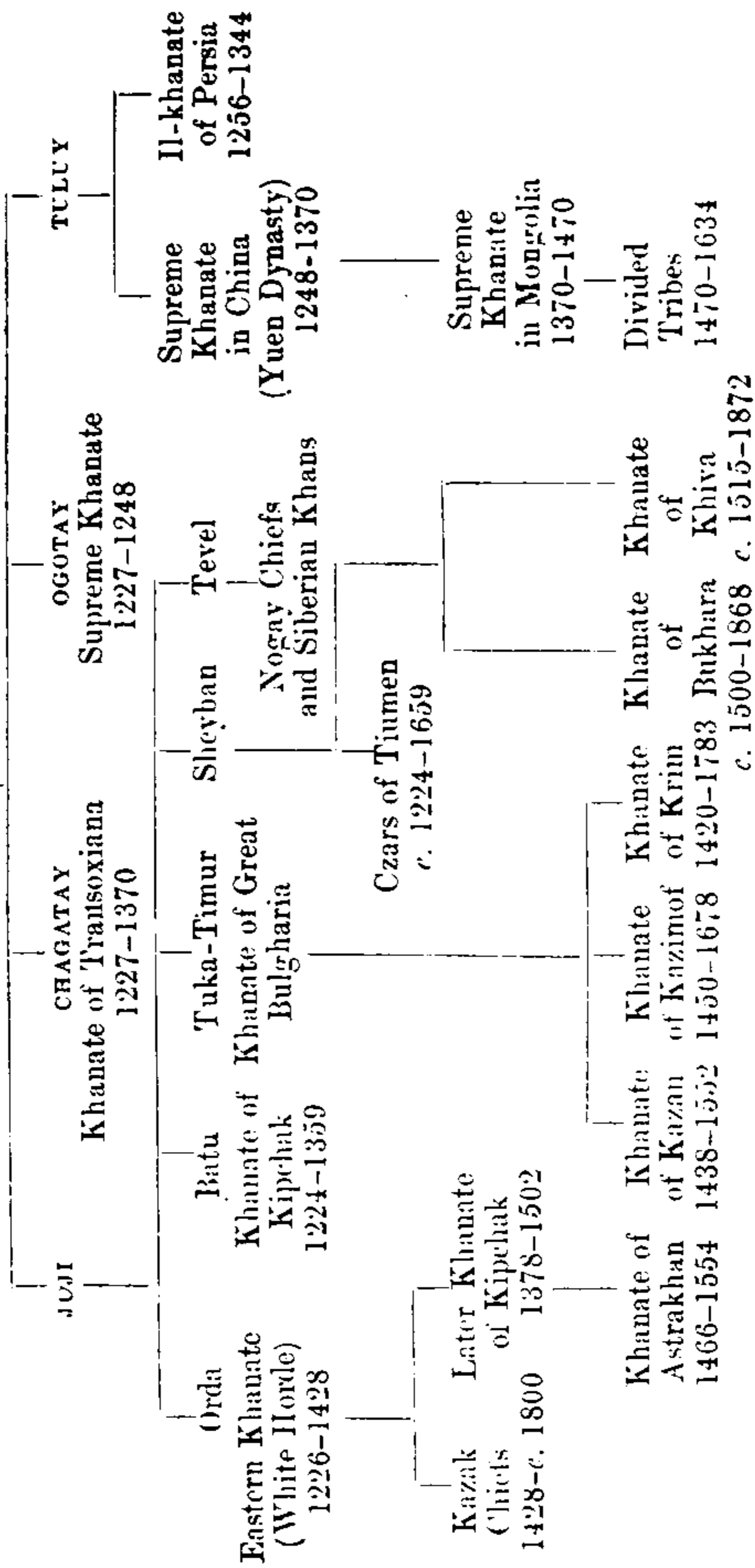
Mongols

tribes in certain loosely defined camping-grounds to each son, and also nominated a successor to himself in the supreme Khanate. Beginning therefore with the *Khakaans*, or supreme suzerains over all the other Mongol chiefs, the following seems the natural order:

1. *The line of Ogotay*, ruling the tribes of Zungaria; *Khakaans*, till their extinction by the family of Tuluy.
2. *The line of Tuluy*, ruling the home clans of Mongolistan; *Khakaans* after Ogotay's line, down to the Manchu supremacy.
3. *The Persian branch of the line of Tuluy*; Hulagu and his successors, the Il-Khans of Persia.
4. *The line of Juji*, ruling the Turkish tribes of the Khanate of Kipchak; the Khans of the Golden and White Hordes, with the sequel, the Khanate of Astrakhan, and the offshoots, the Khanates of Kazan, Kazimof, and Krim; and finally the Khans of Khiva and Bukhara.
5. *The line of Chagatay*, ruling Ma-wara-l-nahr, or Transoxiana.

SKETCH-TREE OF THE DYNASTIES SPRUNG FROM CHINGIZ KHAN

CHINGIZ



Mongols.

A.H.		A.D.
603—1043	81. GREAT KHANS	1026—1634

1. *Line of Ogotay*:—Appanage, Zungaria;* Supreme Khakaans (1227—1248).

By the will of Chingiz, Ogotay besides receiving his appanage in Zungaria was appointed to succeed to the supreme authority, and it is a singular testimony to the reverence in which the intentions of the great founder of Mongol power were held that Ogotay, although neither the eldest nor the most capable of the sons of Chingiz, was suffered quietly to assume the sovereignty over all the chiefs of the family and tributaries, and received their loyal homage at the general Diet held in 1229. His reign was marked by a considerable extension of the Mongol dominions. The Kin empire, or northern half of China, which had only been partially reduced in the lifetime of Chingiz, was now (1234) entirely subdued; (the southern half, or Sung empire, resisted the invaders till the time of Khubilay.) Korea was annexed (1241). The gallant and unfortunate Jalal-al-din, son of the Khwarizm Shah Mohammad, was hunted through the wide territory which had once owned his father's rule. A great expedition into Europe was conducted by Batu, son of Juji; the Mongols entered Moscow and Novgorod, penetrated to Hungary, burned Cracow, and laid siege to Pesth. The opportune death of Ogotay called for a general assembly of the family, and a reverse sustained at Liegnitz, at the hand

* It will be simpler thus to indicate roughly the position of the camping-grounds of Ogotay's subjects, than to say "the clans camping in or about Zungaria." etc. In this instance the tribes in question were the Naymans and the ancestors of the modern Kalmuks.

Great Khans

of the Grand Duke of Austria, saved Europe. Meanwhile the internal affairs of the empire had been organized and ably administered under the wise and just rule of the prime minister Yeliu Chutsay, a Khitan, who did much to restore order and security to the provinces, in spite of the incapacity of his imperial master, who was given over to the prevailing Mongol vice of habitual drunkenness.

Ogotay's death in A.D. 1241 (637) was followed by an interregnum of several years, during which his widow Turakina governed the empire as regent for her eldest son Kuyuk, until he should return from Europe, where he had been distinguishing himself in the invasion of Hungary under his cousin Batu. He received the summons in Hungary, and on his return to Karakorum in 1246, was elected Khakaan by a general Kuriltay attended by most of the chiefs of the family, except the sons of Juji, who were dissatisfied with the succession and excused themselves. Kuyuk restored the tranquility which had been disturbed during the rule of his mother, and armies were now despatched to continue the work of extension in China and Persia.

Kuyuk was the only member of the family of Ogotay who succeeded to the supreme throne, and on his death in 1248 the empire passed to the line of Tuluy, and neither Kuyuk's sons nor any of his brothers succeeded him. Under the first Khakaan of the new line, the family of Ogotay offered no opposition to their dethronement; but when Mangu died and Khubilay was elected to the sovereignty by an informal Diet held in China, the discontent of Ogotay's descendants manifested itself in immediate and general revolt, and a series of disastrous campaigns ensued.* Kaydu, the grandson of Ogotay, fought no less than forty-one

* See Howorth, i. 173—186.

Mongols

battles with the supporters of Tuluy on the east, and fifteen with their Kipchak allies on the west: but the struggle was unequal, and soon after Kaydu's death (about 1301, 701) the family of Ogotay did homage to the line of Tuluy; their clans were dispersed among the tribes of Transoxiana and Kipchak, and their chiefs lived in obscurity under the rule of the Chagatay Khans. Once and again, in a period of confusion, some representative of Ogotay's house was raised to the throne of Transoxiana; and it was the fancy of the great Timur to bring again to light the heirs of the heir of Chingiz by setting up Suyurghatmish and his son Mahmud in the stead of the deposed house of Chagatay; but this was only a fictitious revival, and these two *rois faineants* cannot be said to represent the original Khakaans.

Great Khans

2. *Line of Tuluy*:—Appanage, Mongolistan; Kha-kaans (1248-1634) in three stages, (1) Yuen dynasty in China (1248-1370), (2) Diminished empire at Karakorum (1370-1543), (3) Divided tribes and gradual submission to Manchus (1543-1634).

Mangu, the son of Tuluy, owed his accession partly to his personal reputation as a warrior and general, and partly to the adherence of the numerous tribes of Mongolia proper, the nucleus of the Mongol armies under Chingiz, which formed the appanage of Tuluy. In 1251 his inauguration took place, and in 1257 he died. Yet in this short reign there was room for the beginning of two important changes. Mangu kept his court at the usual capital Karakorum, north of the desert of Gobi, and appointed his brother Khubilay governor of the southern provinces: this was the beginning of the transfer of the seat of government from Karakorum to Peking. The other change was the despatch of another brother, Hulagu, to Persia, where in place of the shifting rule of provincial governors he established his own dynasty, and thus Persia now possessed a line of kings of the royal house of Chingiz, like the other great divisions of the Mongol empire.

The death of Mangu in 1257 was the signal for a general struggle. The house of Ogotay laid claim to the supreme sovereignty, as has been said; and Arikbuka, a brother of Mangu and Khubilay, was the candidate in the Mongol homeland. Khubilay was saluted Khakaan by the chiefs of the army in China; Arikbuka was elected by another Diet at Karakorum; and Kaydu received the like title and homage from the tribes of Ogotay and Chagatay further west. Juji's line in Kipchak did not attempt to gain the Khakaanship, but supported the house of Tuluy. The fine generalship, large resources, and wide personal popularity of

Mongols

Khubilay—Marco Polo's Great Khan and Coleridge's Kubla Khan—carried him safely through these early complications. Arikbuka was speedily routed, and Kaydu was kept at a distance, though he did not cease from troubling till after Khubilay's death.

The Khakaans of the blood of Chingiz now became a Chinese dynasty. By 1280 Khubilay had conquered the southern or Sung empire of China, and, having thus united the whole country under his sole rule, fixed his court at Khan Baligh (Cambaluk) or the 'City of the Khan,' now called Peking; whilst the old capital Karakorum became a provincial centre during the first of the three periods into which the history of his descendants may be divided. This *first period* includes the century which elapsed between his founding of the Mongol empire in China and the expulsion of the invaders under his tenth successor, Tughan-Timur (1370).* The Mongol Khakaans of this period are known in Chinese annals as the *Yuen Dynasty*. With what sumptuous glory this dynasty began we know from Marco Polo: the causes of its decay—the extravagance of the court, the favouritism of the Lamas, the poverty and sickness of the people, the plagues and famines, earthquakes and other 'signs'—may be read in Sir Henry Howorth's History. The attempts of various pretenders were crowned by the successful attack of Chu Yuen Chang, prince of U, the founder of the Ming Dynasty, who assumed the royal title and seized Peking in 1368. In two years China was rid of the Mongols; and the most prosperous period of the history of the Khakaans was over.

The *second period* extends from the expulsion from China to the temporary revival under Dayan Khan (1370-1543). This is the time of the *Diminished Empire*,

* Howorth, i. 284-340.

Great Khans

when the Mongols were confined to the steppes from which they first went forth to conquer, the camping grounds by the rivers Kerulon and Onon, north of the desert of Gobi. Even here they were not absolutely independent. The Ming armies surprised the Mongols by Lake Buyur and totally routed them, capturing 80,000 prisoners, lifting 150,000 head of cattle, and carrying off an immense booty. This defeat effectually tamed the spirit of the Khakaans, supreme now in name alone; and they became actual vassals of the Ming emperors, who appointed the rulers of the tribes by patents drawn up in Peking. In the 15th century a worse thing happened to them; many of the clans became for a while subject to the Uirats. But at the end of the same century Dayan Khan, the fourteenth Khakaan in succession from Tughan-Timur, effected a temporary union among the scattered tribes, and organized them in certain groups.

The *third period* is the history of the disastrous results of Dayan's decentralizing policy—civil war among the *Divided Tribes*, and the consequent absorption of them one by one by the Manchu power which had newly risen on the ruins of the Ming in China. Internal wars, separate dynasties, and universal disunion, soon brought even the nominal sovereignty of the Khakaans to an end; and after 1634 the descendants of Khubilay were mere vassals of China.

GREAT KHANS

A.H.		A.D.
603	Chingiz Khan	1206
624	Ogotay	1227
639	<i>Interregnum</i> : Turakina	1241
644	Kuyuk	1246
646	Mangu	1248

Mongols

YUEN DYNASTY

655	Khubilay	..	..	..	1257
693	Ulja'itu	..	..	..	1294
706	Kuluk	..	..	..	1307
711	Buyantu	..	..	..	1311
720	Gegen	..	..	..	1320
723	Yisun-Timur	..	..	..	1323
728	Rajipeka	..	..	..	1328
729	Kushala	..	..	..	1329
729	Jiyaghatu	..	..	..	1329
732	Rintshenpal	..	..	..	1332
732	Tughan-Timur	..	..	..	1332

DIMINISHED EMPIRE

771	Biliktu	..	..	..	1370
780	Ussukhal	..	..	..	1378
790	Engke Soriktu	..	..	..	1388
794	Elbek ..	..	..	..	1392
802	Gun-Timur	..	..	..	1400
805	Uljai-Timur	..	..	..	1403
814	Delbek	..	..	..	1411
837	Adsai ..	..	..	..	1434
843	Taisong	..	..	..	1439
856	Akbarji	..	..	..	1452
857	Ukektu	..	..	..	1453
857	Molon	..	..	..	1453
867	Mandaghol	..	..	..	1463
875	Dayan	..	..	..	1470

DIVIDED TRIBES

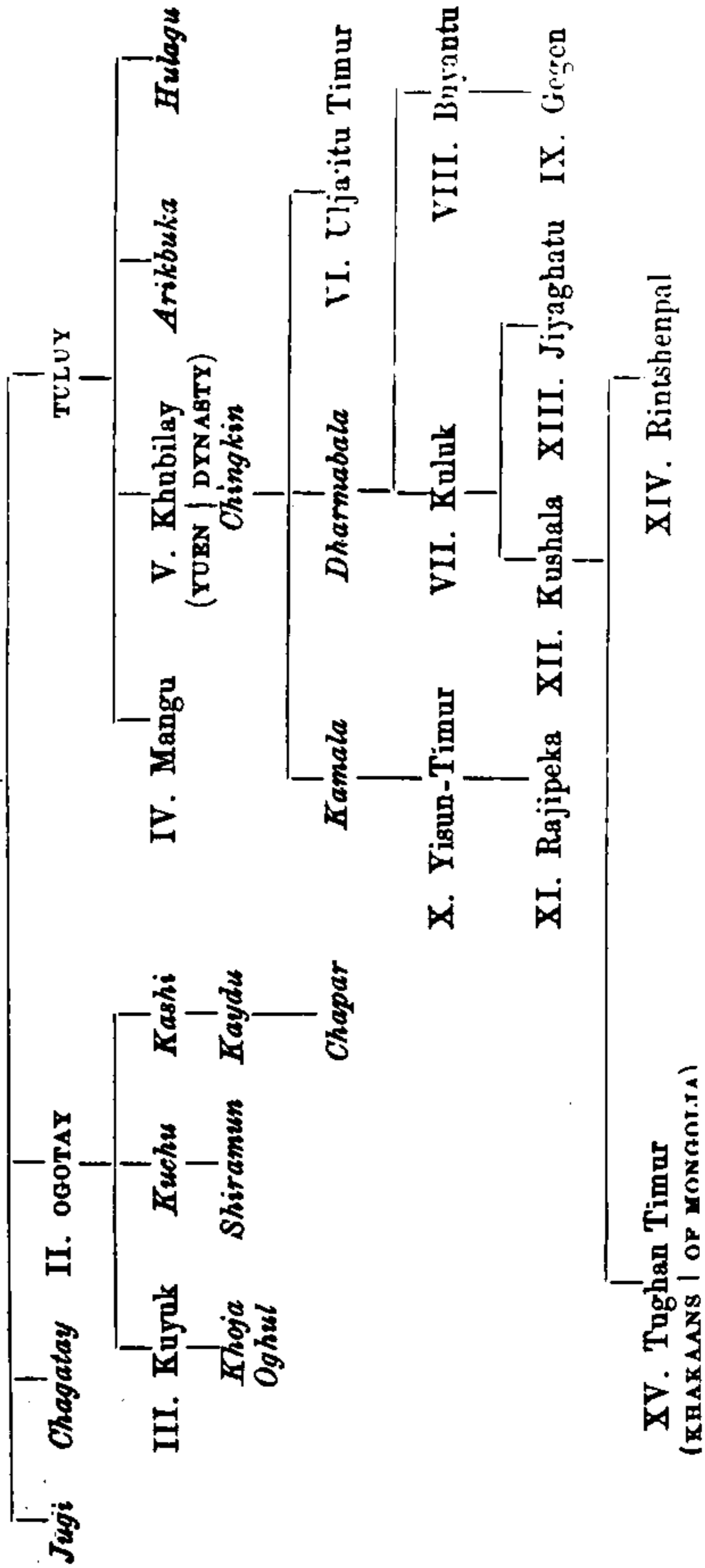
951	Bodi ..	..	..	..	1544
955	Kudang	..	..	..	1548
964	Sasaktu	..	..	..	1557
1001	Setzen	..	..	..	1593
1013	Lingdan	..	..	..	1604
—1043					—1634

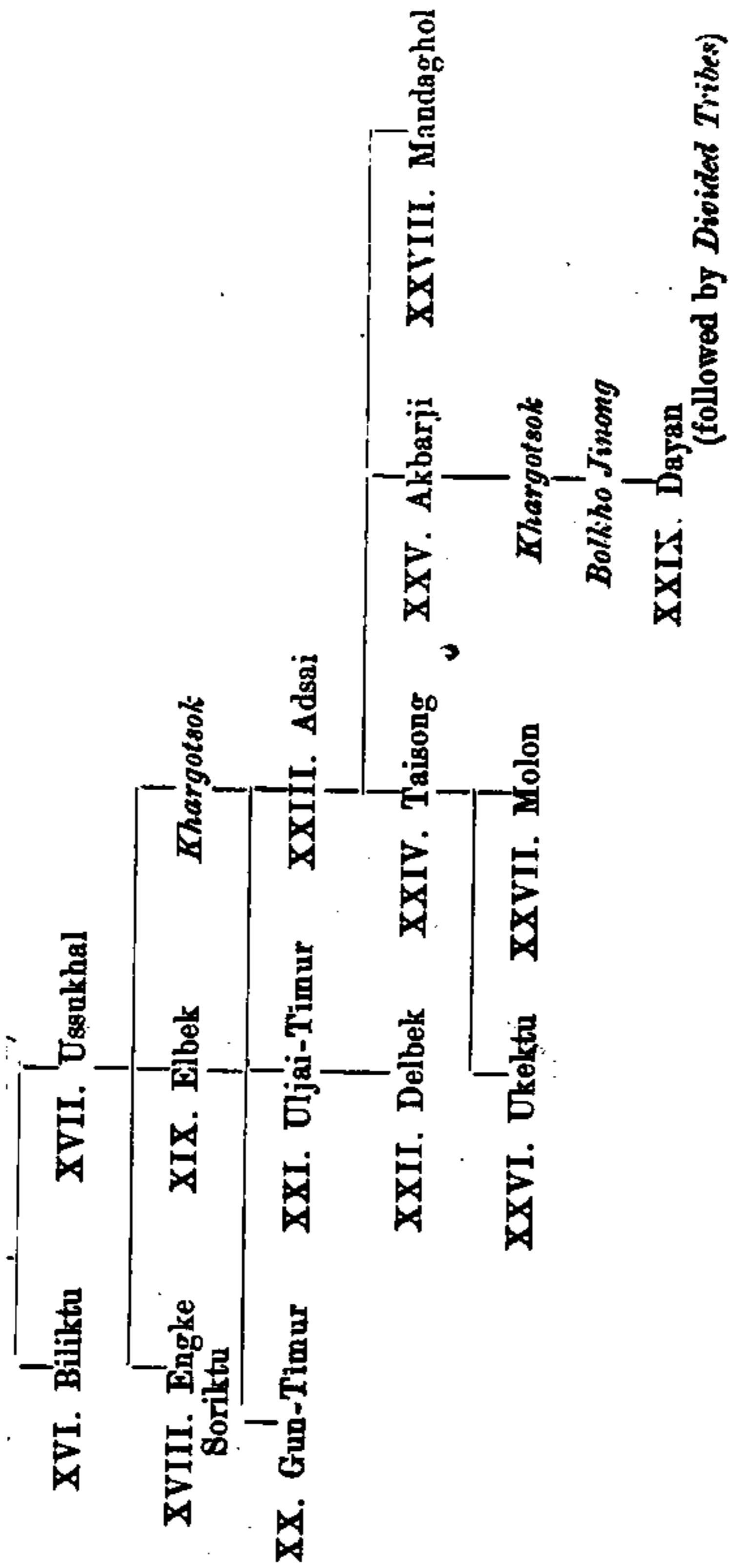
(*Manchu Tatars*)

THE HOUSES OF OGOTAY AND TULUY

SUPREME KHANS

I. CHINGIZ





Il-Khans of Persia

A.H.		A.D.
654—750	82. MONGOLS OF PERSIA*	1256—1349

It was in the reign of Mangu that Persia was given a royal dynasty in the House of Hulagu (of the line of Tuluy), called Il-khans, or provincial Khans, to indicate the homage they owed and invariably acknowledged (very cheaply) to the supreme Khakaans. Hulagu had little difficulty in establishing his authority over the country allotted to him. The ambitious Shah of Khwarizm whom Chingiz had routed had already cleared the way by conquering the better part of Persia, and there were no formidable opponents to meet. Hulagu speedily drove before him the small princes who were trying to build their little dynasties on the ruins of the great empire of Khwarizm; came to Baghdad and cruelly murdered -Musta'sim, the feeble representative of the 'Abbasid Caliphs; and discovered no serious obstacle in his path till he was checked in Syria by the valiant Mamluks of Egypt, who kept him successfully at arm's length. Hulagu was now master of all the provinces of Persia and Asia Minor from India to the Mediterranean. His dominions marched with those of Chagatay and Juji on the north, and with the territory of the Egyptian Sultans on the south; and within these limits for nearly a century his dynasty reigned in practical independence, whilst rendering a certain feudal homage to the remote Khakaan in China. Save for an occasional contest over the succession, the country was quietly and peaceably governed, and the Il-khans showed a praiseworthy desire to emulate the examples of earlier rulers

* Howorth, III.

Mongols

of Persia in the encouragement of science and letters.

In the reign of Abu-Sa'id, however, the dynasty was undermined by the same causes which had previously destroyed the power of the Caliphs and the Seljuks, and were destined at last to bring about the downfall of the Mamluks in Egypt: rival amirs, generals, ministers, fanatics, began to take a large share in the government of the country, and in their jealousies and animosities lay the prime danger of the Il-khans. After Abu-Sa'id's death the throne of Persia became the toadstool on which the puppet sovereigns set up by rival amirs seated themselves only to find it crumbling beneath them. Two great houses tore Persia in sunder: that of Amir Chupan, a favourite general of Ghazan and of his successors; and that of Amir Hosayn the Jalayr, also called the Ilkanian. Each of these had a son named Hasan, distinguished by the epithets Great and Little; the son of Chupan was Amir Hasan Kuchuk or the Little; and the son of the Jalayr was Amir Shaykh Hasan Buzurg or the Great. Their power was immediately felt. Arpa Khan, a descendant not of Hulagu but of Arikbuka his brother, was placed on the throne after Abu-Sa'id's death, but was deposed the same year (1336) by Musa, who drew his pedigree from Baydu the sixth Il-khan. Musa was quickly displaced by the nominees of the Greater Hasan, whose rival of the line of Chupan presently set up an opposition in the sovereignty in the person of Sati-Beg, a sister of Abu-Sa'id, who had been the wife of Chupan, then of Arpa, and was finally married to Sulayman, who nominally supplanted her in the supremacy. After the troubled reign of Nushirwan, the Jalayrs were the chief power in Persia, and the dynasty of Hulagu became extinct. The Jalayrs, Muzaffarids, Sarbadarids etc., made havoc of the country till the great Timur came and swept them away.

Il-Khans of Persia

A.H.				A.D.
654	Hulagu	..	..	1256
663	Abaga	..	..	1265
680	Ahmad	..	..	1281
683	Arghun	..	..	1284
690	Gaykhatu	..	..	1291
694	Baydu	..	..	1295
694	Ghazan Mahmud	..	..	1295
703	Uljai-tu	..	..	1304
716	Abu-Sa'id	..	..	1316
736	Arpa ..	..	..	1335
736	Musa ..	..	..	1336

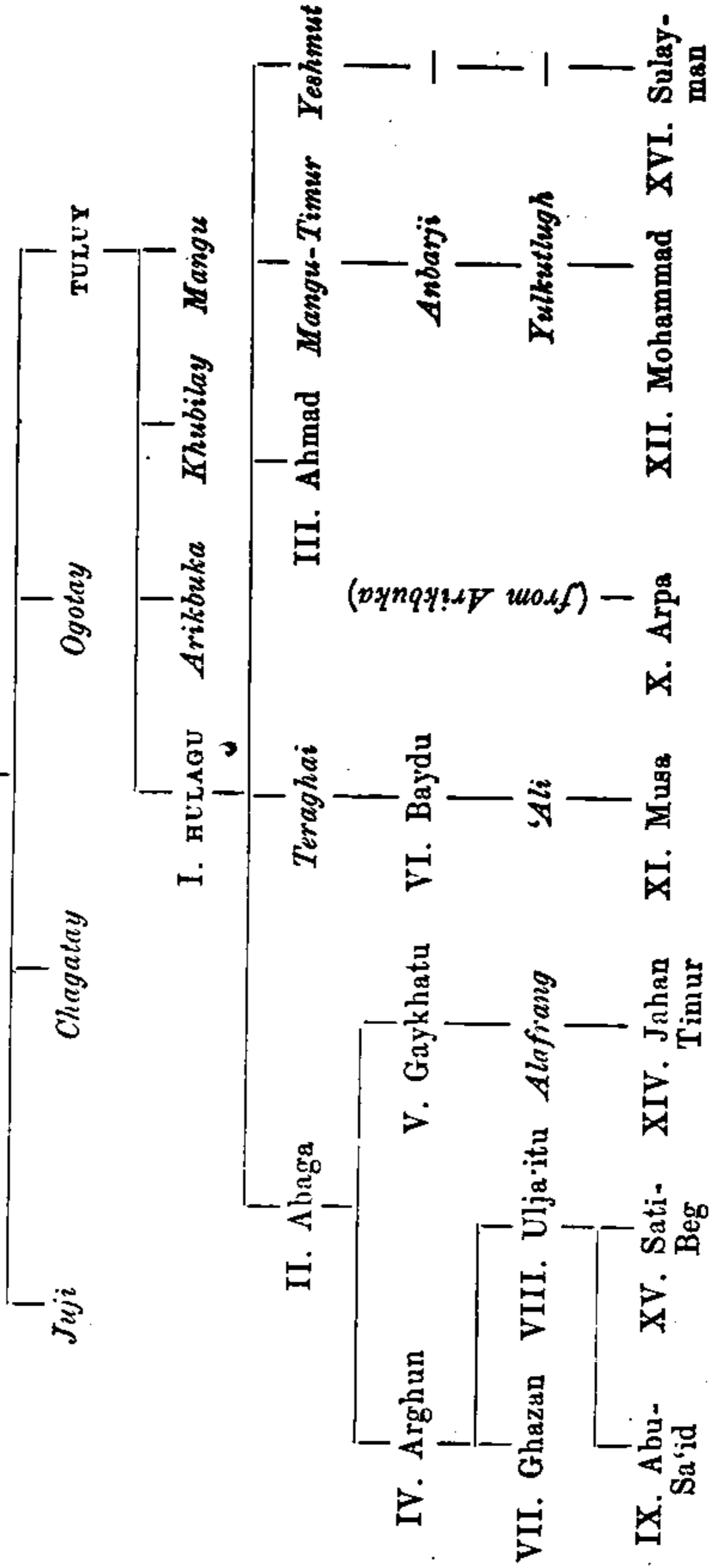
RIVAL KHANS*

736-8	Mohammad	..	1336-8
739-52	Tugha-Timur	..	1338-51
739-41	Jahan-Timur	..	1339-40
739-40	Sati-Beg (princess)	..	1339
740-4	Sulayman (M. Sati-Beg)		1339-43
745	Nushirwan	..	1344

*Mohammad, Tugha-Timur, and Jahan-Timur were set up as puppet-khans by the Jalayr Amir, Shaykh Hasan Buzurg; Sati-Beg and her husband Sulayman were nominees of the rival Amir Hasan Kuchuk Chupani; and Nushirwan of -Ashraf Chupani. All were of the posterity of Hulagu, except Tugha-Timur who was descended from a brother of Chingiz Khan, and Nushirwan whose pedigree is doubtful.

IL-KHANS OF PERSIA

CHINGIZ



Mongols

Golden Horde

A.H.		A.D.
621—907	83. KHANS OF THE GOLDEN HORDE	1224 1502

To Juji, the eldest son of Chingiz, were assigned the tribes of the old empire of Kara-Khitay, north of the Sihun or Jaxartes, and here he, dying before his father, was succeeded by his eldest son Orda. A younger son of Juji, Batu, by his famous invasion of Europe, extended the appanage of his family much further to the west, and secured for himself the sovereignty of the Turkish Khanate of Kipchak. North of Batu's territory, another brother, Tuka-Timur, appears to have been allotted the district of Great Bulgaria, on the Upper Volga; a fourth son of Juji, Shayban, ruled the steppes now known as those of the Kirghiz Kazaks, north of Orda's appanage, and a fifth, Teval, led the Pechenegs, afterwards known as Nogays, between the Ural and Yemba. All these tribes and their chiefs were more or less subject to the family of Batu, which, although a younger branch, had acquired the greatest power and had made their capital Saray on the Volga the metropolis of the Jujid empire; and all these tribes are included in the general name *Golden Horde*, so-called from the Khan's royal camp, *Sir Orda* or Golden Camp. It must be added that only the ruling family and the cream of the army were of Mongol race: the vast majority of the tribes allotted to the sons of Juji were conquered Turks or Turkomans.

The family of Juji has, therefore, to be considered in the following distinct lines:—

- A. *The line of Batu*, chief Khans of the Golden Horde, ruling the Blue Horde in Western Kipchak (1224-1359).

Mongols

- B. *The line of Orda*, titular heads of the family, ruling the White Horde in Eastern Kipchak (1226-1428), Khans of the Golden Horde in Western Kipchak after Batu's line (1378-1502); and finally decaying as Khans of Astrakhan (1466-1554).
- C. *The line of Tuka-Timur*, Khans of Great Bulgaria, north of Kipchak; occasional Khans of the Golden Horde in Western Kipchak; finally Khans of Kazan (1438-1552), Kazimof (1450-1678), and Krim (1420-1783).
- D. *The line of Shayban*, in the Uzbek or Kirghiz Kazak steppes (1224-1659); afterwards migrating and becoming Khans of Khiva and Bukhara (1500-1872).
- A. *The line of Batu*:—Chief Khans of the Golden Horde; appanage, the Blue Horde in Western Kipchak* (1224-1359).

Batu's line had the privilege of ruling what was emphatically the Great Khanate of the West. Its history is important in its relations with the growth of Russia. At first the liege-lords of the Russian princes, receivers of their tribute, and owners of their daughters, it was the fate of the Great Khans of Kipchak eventually to become the vassals of those whom they had once held in bondage. But before this stage in the decay of the Golden Horde, Batu's line had become extinct, and the Khans had been supplied from his brothers' families. So long as the descendants of Batu held the reins of government, the great domain of the Khanate of Kipchak was maintained in all its power. The history of this line, through ten Khans, to Jani-Beg, the

* The country watered by the Don and the Volga, extending east and west from the Ural or Yaik to the Dnieper, and north and south from the Black Sea and Caspian to Ukek. Howorth, ii. 36-194.

Golden Horde

last great ruler of this branch of Juji's family, is comparatively plain. But on his death in 1357 anarchy ensued. His son Birdi-Beg reigned for two years; two Khans asserting themselves to be sons of Jani-Beg succeeded in a single year; and then follows an intricate period of twenty years of rival candidates.

There were five branches of Juji's house from which claimants for the Golden Khanate might spring, on the extinction of Batu's line. North and south, in Great Bulgaria and the Krim, ruled the numerous progeny of Tuka-Timur. South also, by the Caucasus, camping along the Terek and Kuma, were the descendants of Baraka, the younger brother and second successor to Batu, to whom the Golden Horde owed much of its terrible prestige. East of the Great Khanate was the White Horde with its chiefs of the family of Orda; and also east, but further north, were the Uzbek tribes of Shayban's leading; whilst along the northern shore of the Caspian the clans of Nogay pastured their herds. The attribution of the fifteen khans of this period of rival families to their several ancestors in the table on page 209 is partly conjectural, but their dates are established by coins. In 1378, the sovereignty of the Golden Horde passed into the family of Orda in the person of Toktamish.

- B. *The line of Orda*:—Appanage, the White Horde in Eastern Kipchak,* 1226-1428; Khans of the Golden Horde in Western Kipchak, 1378-1502; Khans of Astrakhan, 1466-1554.

* The country of the Lower Jaxartes and the Ulugh and Kuchuk Tag Mountains; bounded on the west by Batu's Blue Horde, on the north by Shayban's Uzbeks, on the east by Chagatay's Khanate, on the south by the desert of Kizil Kumm and the Alexandrovski range. Howorth, ii. 216-362.

Mongols

Although Batu was the most powerful of the sons of Juji, Orda the eldest inherited his father's appanage by the Jaxartes, and received a special homage as hereditary head of the family. He ruled the left division of the Golden Horde, known as the White Horde (Ak Orda), (a colour which ranked higher than the Blue), in distinction from the right wing, or Batu's tribes, which were designated the Blue Horde (Kok Orda) in token of imaginary dependence. Living in the far-away steppes beyond the Caspian, the White Horde soon yielded the palm to its Blue brethren on the Don and Volga; but in its rough wintry life it retained a vigour and hardihood which eventually placed its rulers on the throne of the more civilized and decayed descendants of Batu.

Of the earlier rulers of the White Horde little is known; the Khanate passed regularly from father to son; and the only noticeable fact is the possession by Kuchi of a territory at Ghazna and Bamiyan under the suzerainty of either the Chagatay Khans or the Il-khans of Persia. Urus Khan is the first chief of Orda's line who possesses any individuality in the history of the White Horde. He had the distinction of defeating the troops of Timur more than once. Timur in his overbearing fashion had appointed to the sovereignty of the tribes of Juji's appanage a member of Orda's family, Toktamish, whose father had been killed and he himself exiled by Urus Khan. Assisted by the troops supplied by Timur to carry his nomination into effect, Toktamish sustained several repulses at the hands of Urus, and it was not till after the death of this Khan and the short reign of Toktakya his son that Toktamish was able to wrest the command of the White Horde from another son of Urus, Timur Malik.

Toktamish is 'the last really great figure in the history of the Golden Horde.' After seizing the throne of the

Golden Horde

White Horde he marched upon Western Kipchak, defeated Mamay, the king-maker of Saray, and by this victory in 1378 (780) put an end to the division between the White and the Blue Hordes, and united Eastern and Western Kipchak under his sole rule. Henceforward Orda's family ruled the Blue Horde, bringing no doubt the cream of the White Horde with them; and their original camping-grounds gradually passed into the hands of the descendants of Shayban. Under Toktamish the Golden Horde recovered much of its prestige. A great campaign was carried into Russia, Moscow was sacked and burnt (1382), and the Grand Principality was ravaged with the ancient fury of the Mongols. This revival of the glory of Kipchak, however, was only the flicker of a dying torch. Toktamish had the misfortune or the ingratitude to quarrel with the prince who had helped him to his success; and no one offended Timur with impunity. The great conqueror in two campaigns, one marked by the battle of Urtupa on the 18th June, 1391, and the second by a crushing defeat near the Terek in 1395, when Toktamish had returned from exile, destroyed for ever the power of the Khans of Kipchak. Toktamish indeed re-entered Saray in 1398, after Timur's departure, but he was speedily driven out again by Timur Kutlugh, son of his old enemy, Urus, and forced to take refuge with the Lithuanian prince Vitut, whom he involved in war with the Tatars; he died in 1406.

The period succeeding the overthrow of Toktamish is one of the most obscure in the labyrinth of dark passages which the history of the Golden Horde affords. It is filled with the incessant struggles of *Rival Families* for the throne. There were at least three distinct sets of candidates for the decayed Khanship: the family of Urus Khan, supported by the Nogay chief Idiku, the second king-maker of Kipchak; the

Mongols

sons of Toktamish; and some younger members of the family of Shayban. The table on page 211 will give an idea of this confused period. The rival Khans not only ruled simultaneously in Kipchak, but held the same cities in the same years; and the history of Saray and other large towns must have been the record of continual sieges and recaptures.

This is the end of the Golden Horde. It was absorbed by Russia in 1502 (907), and its history degenerates into the petty annals of its scattered fragments. Of these one alone belonged to the family of Orda—the insignificant Khanate of Astrakhan,* founded by Kasim, a grandson of Kuchuk Mohammad, about 1466, and held by his descendants until its abolition in 1554 by the Grand Prince of Moscow.

* Howorth, ii. 349-362.



Golden Horde

KHANS OF THE GOLDEN HORDE

i. THE BLUE HORDE OF WESTERN KIPCHIAK

a. FAMILY OF BATU

A.H.		A.D.
621	Batu	1224
654	Sartak	1256
654	Baraka	1256
664	Mangu-Timur	1266
679	Tuda-Mangu	1280
686	(Tula Bugha)	1287
689	Toktu	1290
712	Uzbek	1312
741	Tini-Beg	1340
741	Jani-Beg Mahmud	1340
758	Birdi-Beg Mohammad	1357
760	Kulna	1359
760	Nuruz-Beg	1359

b. RIVAL FAMILIES

OF SHAYBAN	OF ORDA	OF TUKA-TIMUR
A.H.		
760	Khidr	
762	Mardud	762 Timur
		762 Kildi Beg
		Khoja
		762 Murad Khoja
764-8	Pulad	764 Kutlugh
	Khoja	764 'Aziz Shaykh
		764 'Abd-Allah
		768 Hasan
772	Tulun-Beg	771 Mohammad —772
		Bulak

Mongols

775 Ilban —780
 777 Khaghan
 779 'Arab Shah
 —780

(780 United to White Horde 1378)

ii. THE WHITE HORDE OF EASTERN KIPCHAK FAMILY OF ORDA

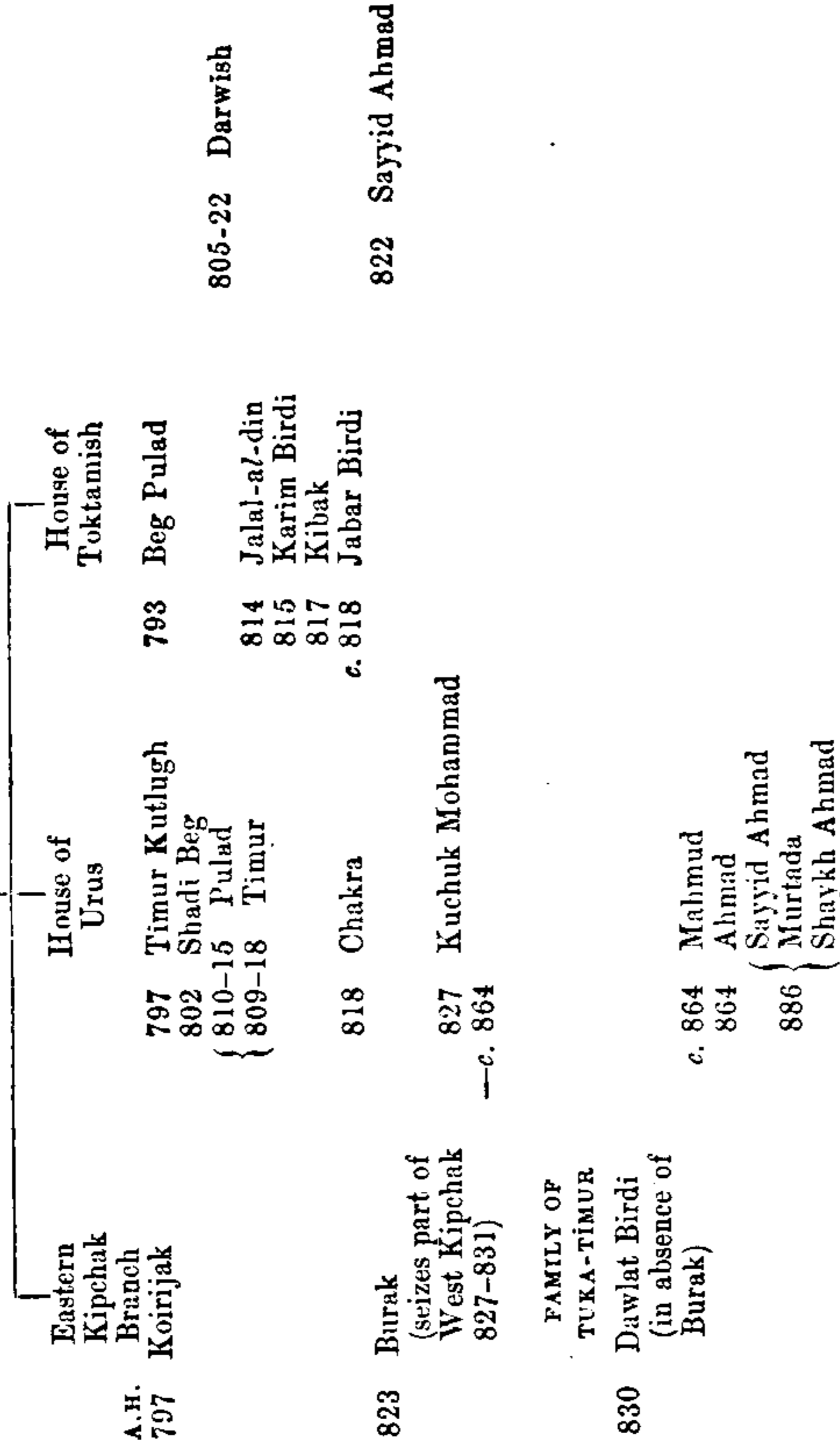
A.H.		A.D.
623	Orda	1226
679	Kuchi	1280
701	Bayan	1301
709	Sasibuka	1309
c. 715	Ibisan	1315
720	Mubarak Khoja	1320
745	Chimtay	1344
762	Urus	1361
777	Toktakya	1375
777	Timur Malik	1375
778	Toktamish Ghiyath-al-din	1376
—793	(who unites Blue and White Hordes 1378) <i>(Rival Families)</i>	—1391

Golden Horde

iii. RIVAL FAMILIES

OF SHAYBAN

OF ORDA



805-22 Darwish

822 Sayyid Ahmad

[907 Final submission to Russia. 1502]

Mongols

A.H.		A.D.
c. 823—1197	84. KHANS OF THE	c. 1420—1783
	KRIM (CRIMEA)	

C. *The Line of Tuka-Timur*:—Appanage, Great Bulgaria, and subsequently Krim and Kaffa; occasional Khans of the Golden Horde; finally, Khans of Kazan, Kazimof, and Krim.*

Tuka-Timur was the youngest son of Juji, and was attached to the left (or Orda's) wing of the Golden Horde, but probably had his own camping-grounds on the Upper Volga, including part at least of Great Bulgaria. Almost nothing is known of this branch in its original seats. Mangu-Timur (of Batu's line) gave Urang-Timur, son of Tuka-Timur, Krim and Kaffa, and the family being thus established north and south of Batu's Khanate soon began to interfere in its dynastic succession. We have seen how three Khans of the first period of rival families belonged probably to Tuka-Timur's line, and one of the second period. But the chief importance of this branch is after the downfall of the Golden Khanate which followed upon Timur's invasions. One of the line, Ulugh Mohammad, after attempting to seize the Great Khanate on Burak's death, betook himself in 1438 to his old possession of Great Bulgaria, and there revived his forefathers' Khanate, under the title of *Khanate of Kazan*, which, no longer overshadowed by the Great Khanate on its south, became an independent thorn in the side of the growing Muscovite giant. With the death, however, of Mohammad Amin, in 1519, the Mohammadan posterity of the founder of Kazan came to an end, and

* Howorth, ii. 198-216, 274, 363-626, 1074-5.

Kazan, Kazimof, and Krim

Khans of the true faith had to be transplanted from the Kazimof, Krim, Astrakhan and other stocks, under the auspices of Russia, who finally suppressed the Khanate and appointed a Russian governor of Kazan in 1552.

When Ulugh Mohammad was murdered by his son Mahmudak, in 1446, two of his other sons fled to Russia, and after some service in the Muscovite army one of these, Kasim, was granted the town and district of Gorodetz on the Oka, in the division of Riazan. He gave the town his own name, and the line of Khans ruling here, and known as the *Khans of Kazimof*, were used by Russia to play off against their more powerful neighbour at Kazan, and were allowed to supply a couple of Khans to the greater Khanate on the extinction of Ulugh Mohammad's direct Muslim line. This Khanate, which never had a really independent existence, was absorbed by Russia in 1678.

The most important of the three Khanates sprung from the house of Tuka-Timur was that of the Krim. Ulugh Mohammad had a brother, Tash-Timur, who was once a general under Toktamish, and was the actual founder of the powerful dynasty of the *Khans of the Krim* or Crimea, though his son, Hajji Giray, is generally regarded as the first Khan. The Krim dynasty was always an element in the Eastern Question, and as an outpost of Turkey or an ally of Russia was an object of consideration on both sides. Eventually the inconvenience of these violent neighbours was agreed between Russia and Turkey, and the Khanate of the Krim was extinguished by treaty in 1783. A lineal descendant of these powerful Khans, one Sultan Krim Giray Katti Giray, settled in Edinburgh and married a Scottish lady.*

* *Athenaeum*, No. 2762.

Mongols

KHANS OF THE KRIM (CRIMEA)

A.H.		A.D.
c. 823	Hajji Giray .. ..	..c. 1420
871	Nur-Dawlat	1466
873	Mangli Giray I	1469
878	Nur-Dawlat (<i>restored</i>)	1474
882	Jani-Beg Giray I	1477
883	Mangli Giray (<i>restored</i>)	1478
921	Mohammad Giray I	1515
929	Ghazi Giray I	1523
929	Sa'adat Giray I	1523
938	Islam Giray I	1532
938	Sahib Giray I	1532
958	Dawlat Giray I	1551
985	Mohammad Giray II	1577
992	Islam Giray II	1584
996	Ghazi Giray II	1588
1002	Fath Giray I	1594
1002	Ghazi Giray II (<i>restored</i>)	1594
1017	Salamat Giray I	1608
1019	Jani-Beg Giray II	1610
1031	Mohammad Giray III	1627
1036	Jani-Beg II (<i>restored</i>)	1635
1045	Inayat Giray	1638
1048	Bahadur Giray	1642
1052	Mohammad Giray IV	1644
1054	Islam Giray III	
1064	Mohammad IV (<i>restored</i>)	1654
1075	'Adil Giray	1665
1081	Selim Giray I	1670
1088	Murad Giray	1677
1094	Hajji Giray II	1683
1095	Selim I (<i>restored</i>)	1684

Khans of the Crimea

1102	Sa'adat Giray II	..	..	1691
1102	Safa Giray	..	..	1691
1103	Selim I (<i>again restored</i>)	..	..	1692
1109	Dawlat Giray II	..	..	1698
1114	Selim I (<i>again restored</i>)	..	..	1702
1117	Ghazi Giray III	..	..	1705
1119	Kaplan Giray I	..	..	1707
1119	Dawlat Giray (<i>restored</i>)	..	..	1707
1125	Kaplan I (<i>restored</i>)	..	..	1713
1127	Kara Dawlat Giray	..	..	1715
1127	Sa'adat Giray III	..	..	1715
1136	Mangli Giray II	..	..	1724
1142	Kaplan I (<i>again restored</i>)	..	..	1730
1149	Fath Giray II	..	..	1736
1150	Mangli II (<i>restored</i>)	..	..	1737
1152	Salamat Giray II	..	..	1739
1156	Selim Giray II	..	..	1743
1161	Arslan Giray	..	..	1748
1168	Hakim Giray	..	..	1755
1171	Krim Giray	..	..	1758
1177	Selim Giray III	..	..	1764
1180	Arslan Giray (<i>restored</i>)	..	..	1767
1181	Makhsud Giray I	..	..	1767
1182	Krim Giray (<i>restored</i>)	..	..	1768
1184	Dawlat Giray III	..	..	1770
1184	Kaplan Giray II	..	..	1771
1184	Selim III (<i>restored</i>)	..	..	1771
1185	Makhsud Giray II	..	..	1771
1185	Sahib Giray II	..	..	1772
1189	Dawlat III (<i>restored</i>)	..	..	1775
1191	Shahin Giray	..	..	1777
—1197				—1783

(*Crimea ceded to Russia*)

Mongols

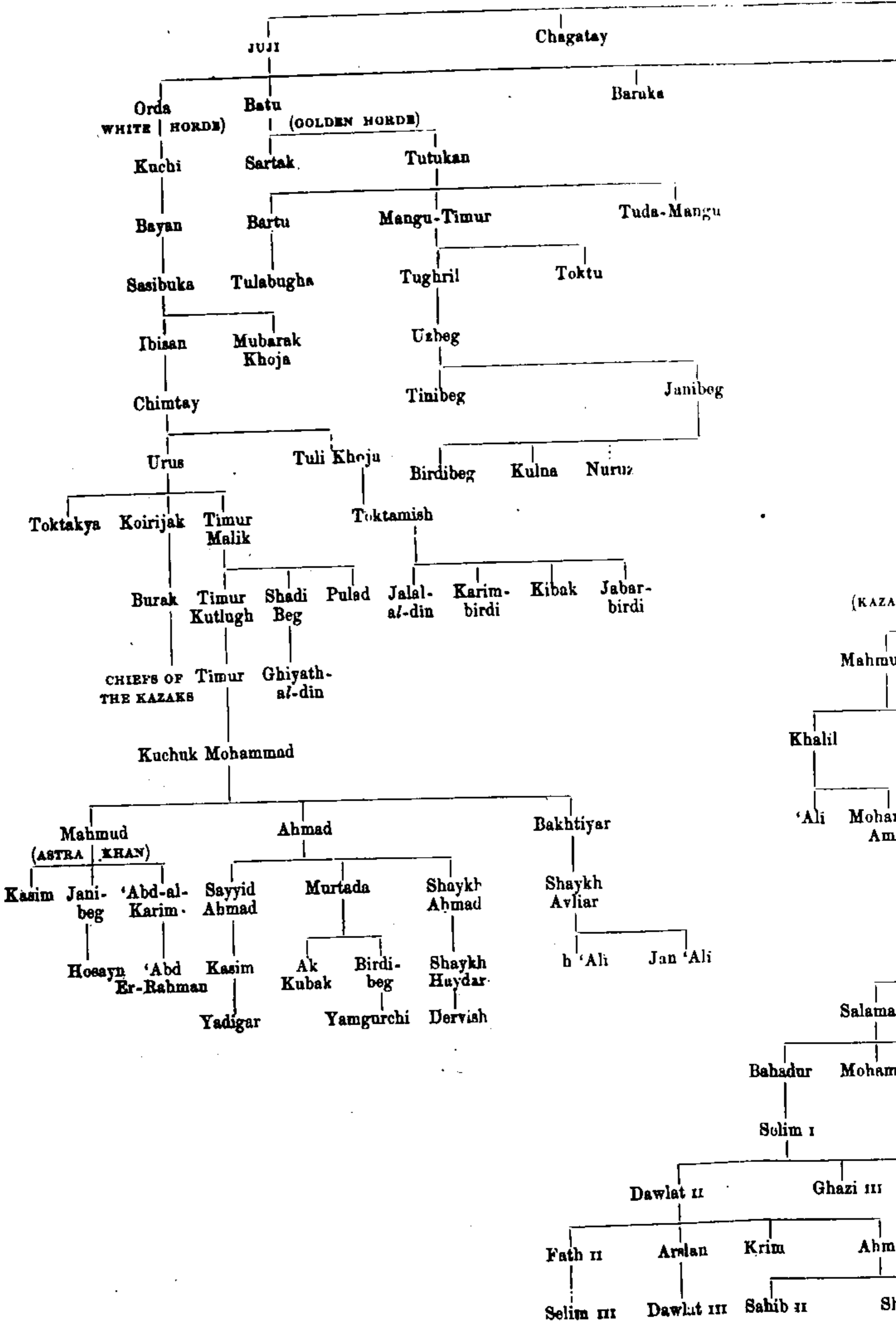
- D. *The Line of Shayban*:—Appanage, the Uzbek country (between the Ural and Chu rivers); occasional Khans of the Golden Horde; Khans or Czars of Tiumen, *circ.* 1226—1659; Khans of Bukhara, 1500—1868, and of Khiva, 1515—1872*

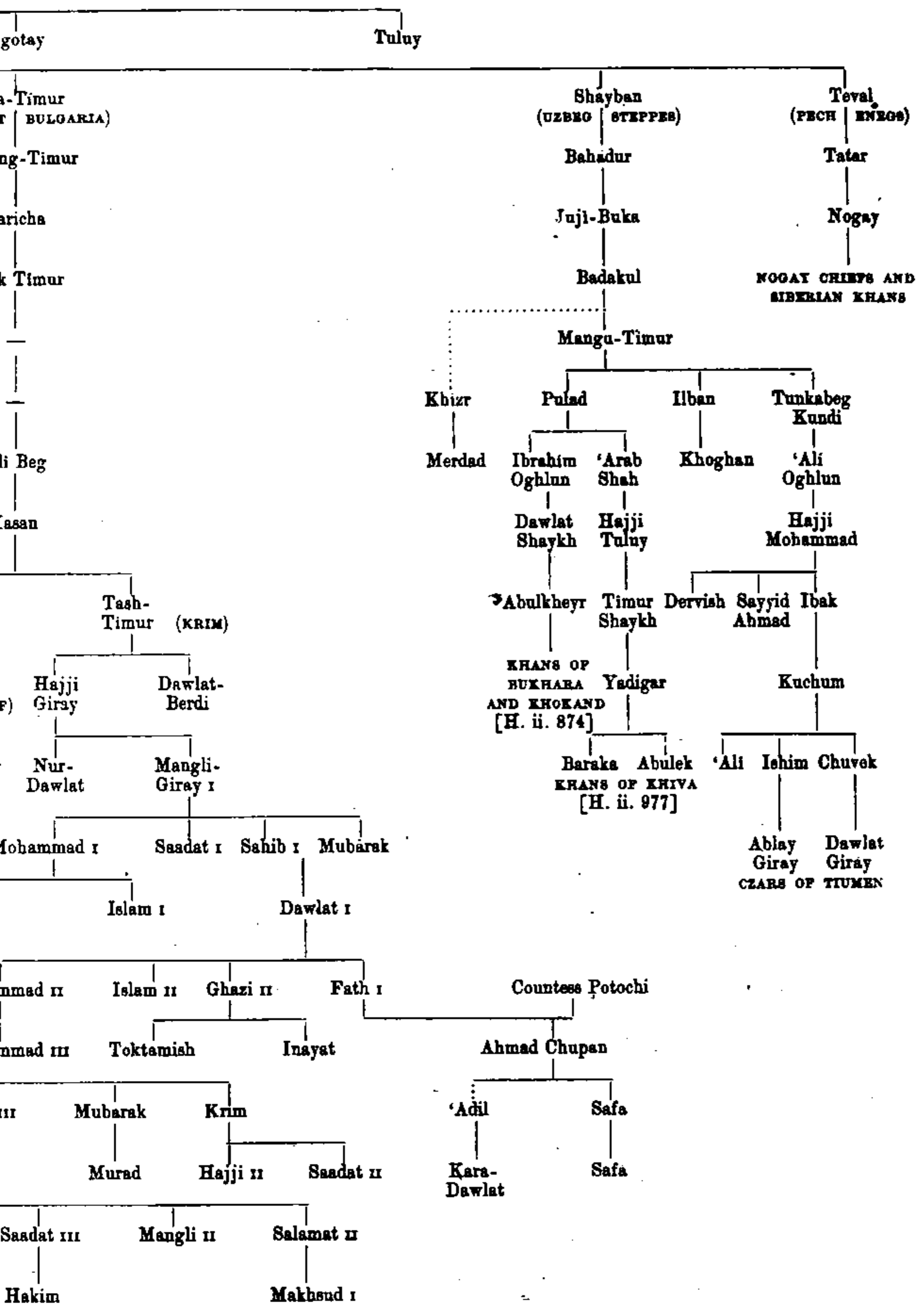
When Batu invaded Hungary in 1240, his brother Shayban accompanied him, and acquitted himself so well that Batu not only made him King of Hungary, a title of a somewhat nominal value, but gave him an appanage of certain tribes north of Orda's Khanate. Shayban was to camp in summer from the Ural mountains to the rivers Ilek and Irghiz, and in winter about the lands watered by the Sir, Chu, and Sarisu. His descendant in the sixth generation, Mangu-Timur, was a contemporary of the great Khan Uzbek of the Golden Horde, and from him the tribes of Shayban's appanage took the name of Uzbeks, which has since become famous. On the extinction of Batu's line, the family of Shayban supplied several Khans to the Golden Horde; and in the second period of rival families, after the overthrow of Toktamish, the house of Shayban is represented, in all probability, by Darwish Khan and Sayyid Ahmad.

The home-line of Shayban remained in the original camping-grounds and assumed the title of *Czars of the Tiumen*, under which they were obeyed over a great part of Siberia. They survived till 1659, when their country was occupied by the Kalmuks: but for some time before this their authority had been purely nominal.

Much more important were the branches descended from Pulad, son of Mangu-Timur, and once ruler of the

* Howorth, ii. 686-1010.





Czars of Tiumen

Golden Horde. Pulad's two sons, Ibrahim and Arab-Shah, were respectively ancestors of the *Khans of Bukhara* and *Khwarizm* or *Khiva*. The former Khanate was founded by Mohammad Shaybani, grandson of Abu-l-Khayr, who was grandson of Ibrahim, in 1500, and survives to the present day, although General Kaufmann made it a Russian dependency in 1868. Arab-Shah, the founder of the Khanate of Khiva, is also known as, if not a Khan of the Golden Horde, at least a striker of coins in Kipchak just before the invasion of Toktamish. His descendant in the fifth generation, Ilbars Khan, took forcible possession of Transoxiana and adjacent provinces after Shaybani's death, probably about 1515, and his posterity are still called Khans of Khiva, but they have been tributary to Russia since 1872. The history of these Khanates, which sprang up on the ruins of the empire of Timur, belong to a later section (XIII).

It should be added that another son of Juji, Teval, was the chief of the Pechenegs, camping about the river Bug in Southern Russia, and was the grandfather of Nogay, who took a large part in the affairs of the Golden Horde, but afterwards fell out with Toktu and was driven, along with his tribes, who adopted the name of Nogays, beyond the Volga, and found settlements between the Ural and the Yemba. The history of this horde is very fragmentary, and their state was peculiarly migratory.*

* Howorth, ii. 1011-1068.

Mongols

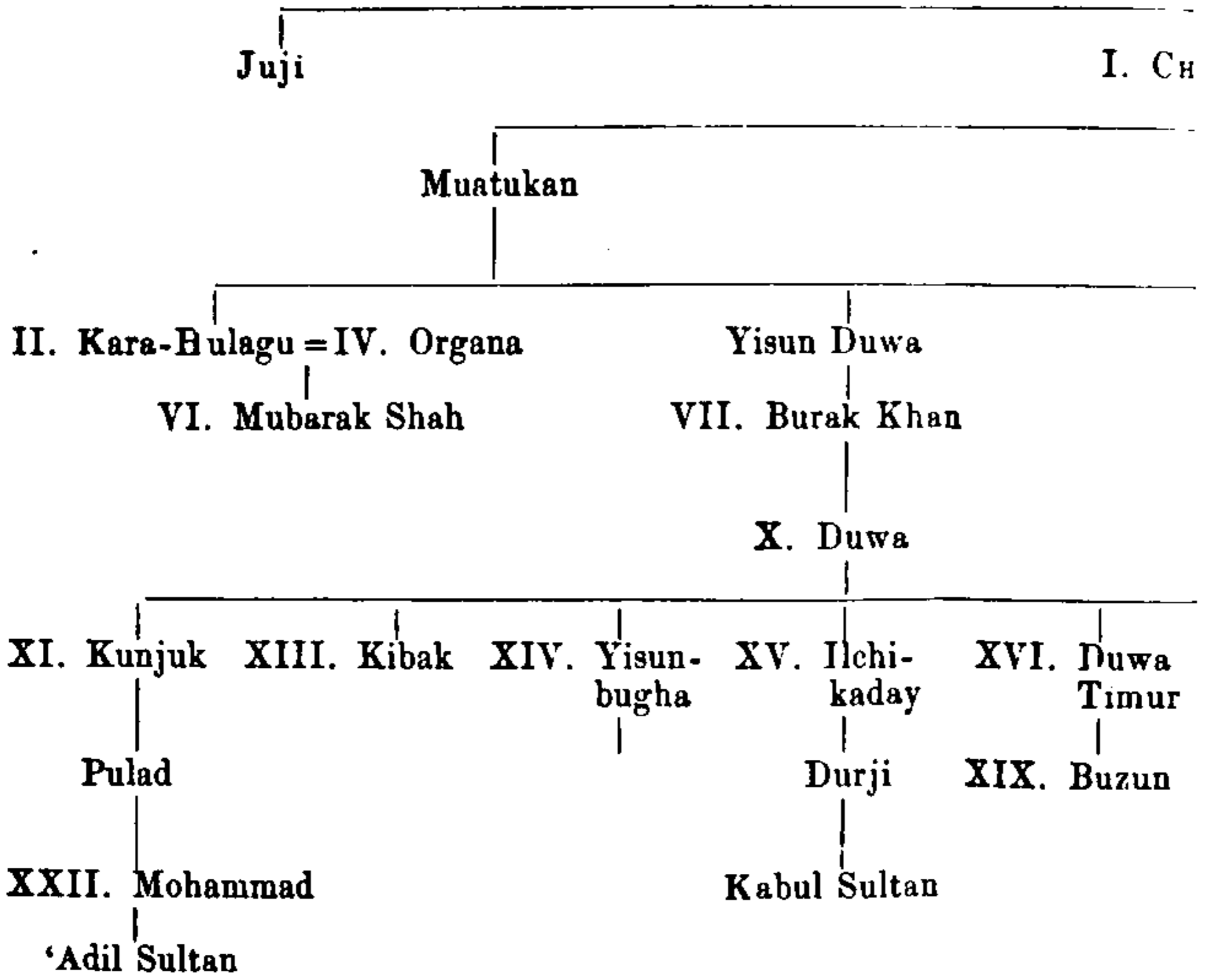
A.H. 624—760 85. CHAGATAY KHANS A.D. 1227—1358

(TRANSOXIANA)

The Khanates founded by three sons of Chingiz—Ogotay, Tuluy, and Juji—have in turn been noticed. There remains Chagatay, who was allotted the appanage of Ma-wara-l-nahr, or Transoxiana (Bukharia), with part of Kashghar; Badakhshan, Balkh, and Ghazna, and who founded the Khanate of those regions. The history of his descendants is very scantily recorded, and, beyond occasional raids over the Persian border and internal disputes, nothing of note has been set down. Two members of Ogotay's family ('Ali and Danishmandja) intrude themselves into the series, proving the presence of Ogotay chiefs of rank and importance in the Chagatay dominions (pp. 194, 241). The genealogy and chronology of this branch are alike doubtful; and the following list is merely tentative.

THE HOUSE

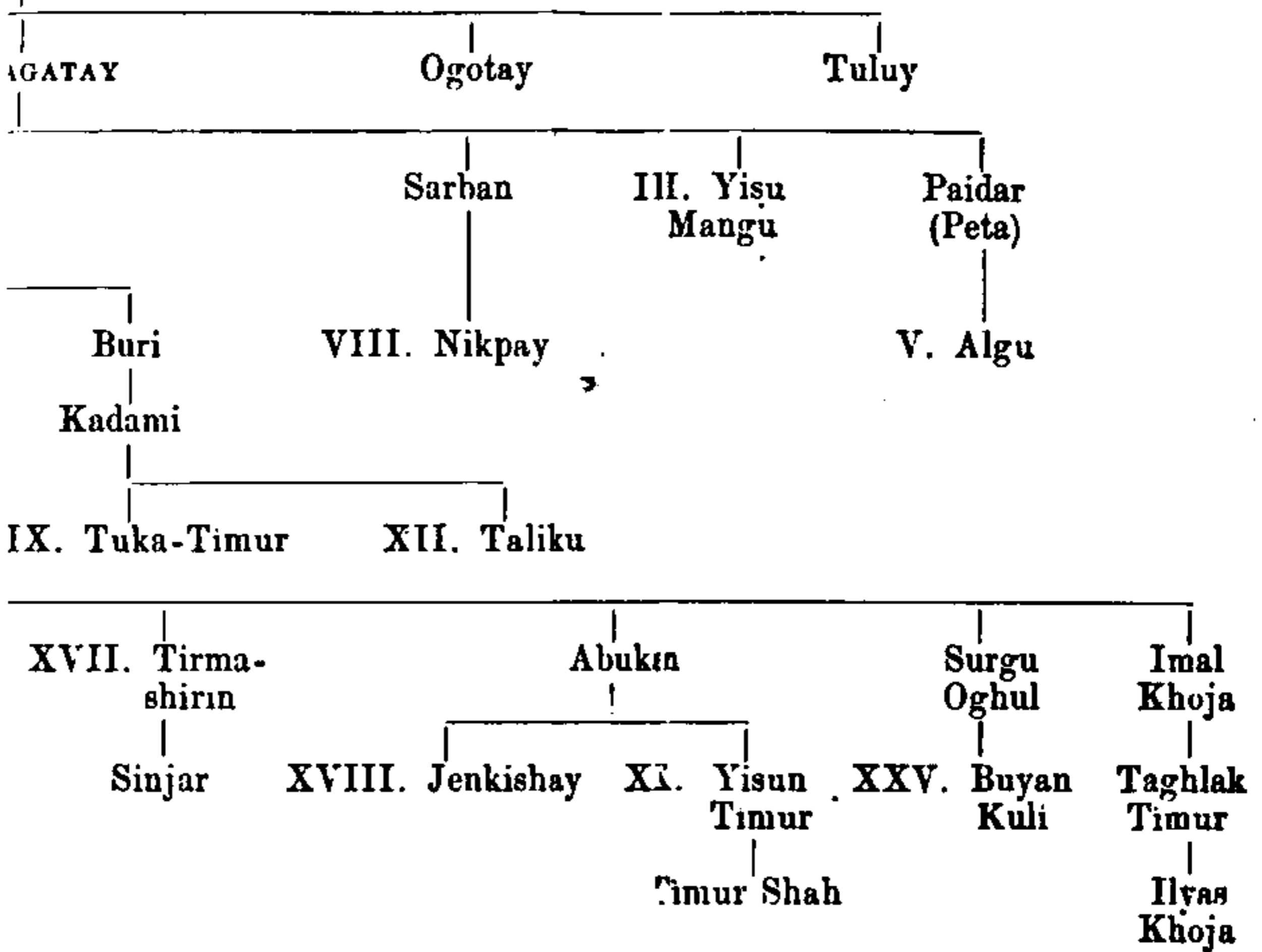
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* This table has been kindly arranged

OF CHAGATAY*

INGIZ



anged for me by Sir Henry Howorth

Chagatay Khans

A.H.		A.D.
624	Chagatay	1227
639	Kara-Hulagu	1242
645	Yisu-Mangu	1247
650	Kara-Hulagu (<i>restored</i>)	1252
650	Organa Khatun	1252
659	Algu	1261
664	Mubarak Shah	1266
664	Burak Khan	1266
668	Nikpay	1270
670	Tuka-Timur	1272
c. 672	Duwa Khan .. ..	..c. 1274
706	Kunjuk Khan	1306
708	Taliku	1308
709	Kibak Khan	1309
709	Yisunbugha	1309
c. 718	Kibak Khan (<i>restored</i>)	1318
721	Ilchikaday	1321
721	Duwa Timur	1321
722	Tirmashirin	1322
730-4?	Sinjar?	1330-4?
734	Jingishay	1334
c. 735	Buzun .. ..	..c. 1335
c. 739	Yisun Timur .. ..	..c. 1339
c. 741	'Ali (of Ogotay stock) .. ..	..c. 1340
c. 743	Mohammad .. ..	..c. 1342
744	Kazan	1343
747	Danishmandja (of Ogotay stock)	1346
749	Buyan Kuli	1348
—760		—1358

(*Anarchy and rival chiefs, until 771 Supremacy of Timur 1370*)

XII. PERSIA

SÆC. XIV—XIX

- 86. JALAYRS (-'IRAK)
- 87. MUZAFFARIDS (FARS)
- 88. SARBADARIDS (KHURASAN))
- 89. KARTS (HERAT)
TIMURIDS (*See* XIII)
- 90. KARA-KUYUNLI (ADHARBIJAN)
- 91. AK-KUYUNLI (ADHARBIJAN)
- 92. SAFAVIDS)
- 93. AFGHANS) SHAHS
- 94. AFSHARIDS) OF
- 95. ZANDS) PERSIA
- 96. KAJARS)

XII. PERSIA

SÆC. XIV—XIX

ON the decay of the power of the Persian Mongols a number of prominent chiefs and provincial governors asserted their independence. Of these the Jalayrs were the most powerful, and held the provinces of -'Irak and Adharbijan, in which they were succeeded by the Turkomans of the Black and White Sheep. The more eastern provinces were ruled by the Muzaffarids, but not without a severe struggle with Abu-Ishak and other members of the family of Mahmud Shah Inju, whose seat was Ispahan. In the north-east, Khurasan was for a time divided between the Sarbadarids and the Kart Maliks of Herat. Timur swept across Persia in 1384-93, and his descendants held part of the country for a century. At the beginning of the 16th century, however, Shah Isma'il the Safavid established his authority over all the provinces governed by the Timurids, Turkomans, and minor dynasties, and presently added Khurasan, since which time the modern kingdom of the Shahs of Persia has remained practically unchanged in its boundaries, save for some losses on the west to Turkey.

Persia

A.H.
736—814

86. JALAYRS

A.D.
1336—1411

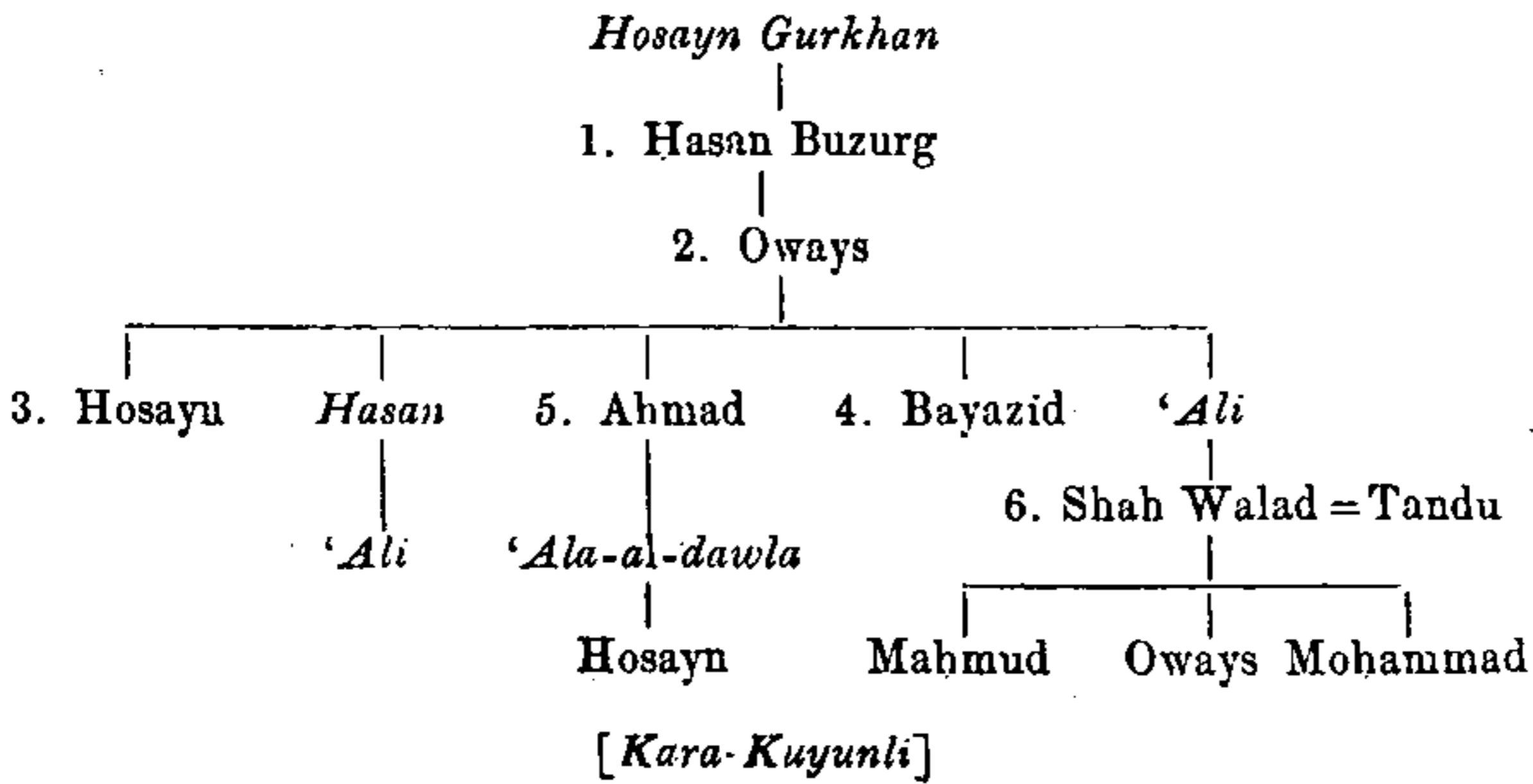
(-'IRAK, ETC.)

The chiefs of the tribe of Jalayrs, also called Ilkanians, became the leading family in Persia after the death of the Mongol Abu-Sa'id. Their head, Shaykh Hasan Buzurg ('the Great'), as has been seen (pp. 200, 201), set up three puppets on the Mongol throne; after which he assumed sovereign functions himself, and taking possession of -'Irak made Baghdad his capital. His son Oways, who succeeded him in 757 (1356), took Adharbijan and Tabriz from the Golden Horde (759), and added -Mosil and Diyar-Bakr to his dominions (766). Husayn, his successor, was engaged in wars with his neighbours the Muzaffarids of eastern Persia, and with the Turkomans of the Black Sheep, who had made themselves dominant in Armenia and the country south of Lake Van; until the latter agreed to become his allies (779). On his death in 1382 (784), the kingdom was divided between his two sons; Adharbijan and -'Irak falling to Sultan Ahmad, and part of Kurdistan (for a year) to Bayazid. On the invasion of Timur, who overran northern Persia and Armenia in 1384-7, and reduced Baghdad, Mesopotamia, Diyar-Bakr, and Van in 1393 (796), Sultan Ahmad fled to Egypt, where he took refuge with the Mamluk Sultan Barkuk, who assisted him to recover Baghdad after Timur's return to Samarkand. From this time until Timur's death in 1405 (807) Sultan Ahmad's life was spent in losing and recapturing his dominions, and when in 808 he was once more actual ruler of Baghdad, his breach with Kara-Yusuf the Turkoman and his ensuing invasion of Adharbijan ended in his defeat and death,

Jalaysrs

1410 (813). His nephew Shah Walad continued to govern Baghdad until the arrival of the Black Sheep in 1411; and Shah Walad's widow, Tandu (who had previously been married to the Mamluk Barkuk) reigned at Wasit, -Basra, and Shustar (doing homage, however, to the Timurid Shah Rukh) till 819, when her stepson succeeded to the government, and was followed by his brothers Oways (822-829) and Mohammad, and by their cousin Husayn, who was killed by the Black Sheep Turkomans.*

A.H.		A.D.
736	Shaykh Hasan Buzurg	1336
757	Shaykh Oways	1356
777	Hosayn	1374
	784-5 Bayazid (in Kurdistan) ..	
784	Sultan Ahmad	1382
	<i>(Repeatedly expelled by Timur</i>	
	<i>796-807)</i>	
813	Shah Walad	1410
—814		—1411



* See Sir H. H. Howorth, *History of the Mongols*, iii, 654-679.

Persia

A.H.		A.D.
713—795	87. MUZAFFARIDS	1313—1393

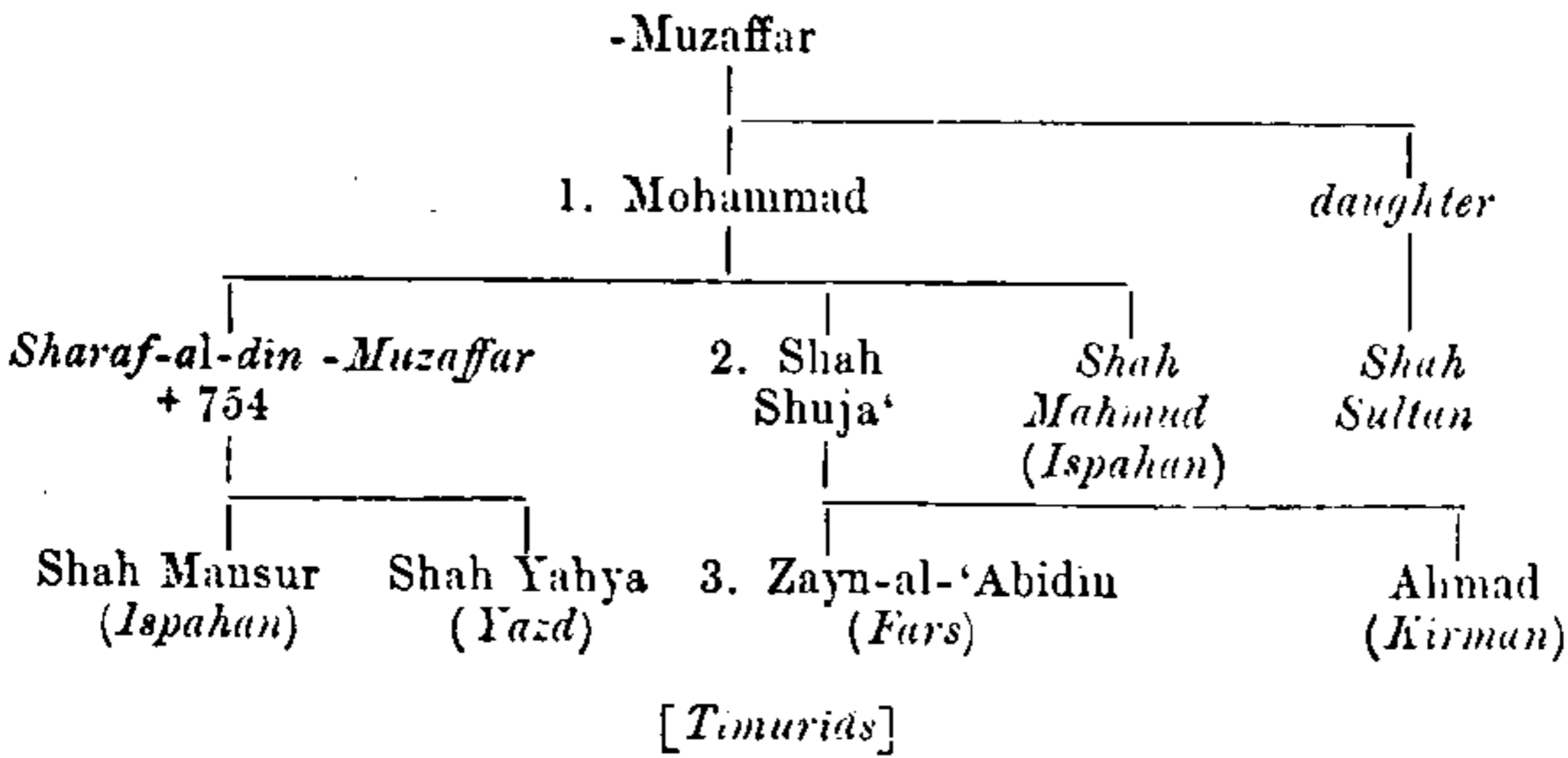
(FARS, KIRMAN, AND KURDISTAN)

The Amir -Muzaffar, founder of this dynasty, a grandson of Ghiyath-al-din Hajji of Khurasan, after holding various posts at the court of the Mongols of Persia, was appointed governor of Maybudh near Ispahan. His son Mubariz-al-din Mohammad succeeded him in his government in 1313 (713), and received the much more important command of Yazd in Fars in 1319 (719) from the Mongol Abu-Sa'id. Kirman was added in 1340 (741), and after a prolonged struggle with Abu-Ishak Inju, Mohammad captured Shiraz and all Fars in 1353 (754), and added Ispahan in 1356 (758), when Abu-Ishak was executed. After carrying his arms successfully as far north as Tabriz, Mohammad was deposed and blinded in 1357 (759), and, although restored for a brief space, died in a second exile in 1364 (765). His successors retained the government of Fars, Kirman, and Kurdistan until the irruption of Timur in 1387.* The poet Hafiz lived at the court of Shah Shuja'.

* Howorth, iii, 693-716.

Muzaffarids

A.H.		A.D.
713	Mubariz-al-din Mohammad b. -Muzaffar	1313
759	Jalal-al-din Shah Shuja'	1357
786-9	Mujahid-al-din 'Ali Zayn-al-'Abidin ..	1384-
	(<i>Expelled by Timur</i>)	1387
	(Shah Yahya (<i>at Yazd</i>))	
789	(Sultan Ahmad (<i>at Kirman</i>)) contemp.	1387
	(Shah Mansur (<i>at Ispahan</i>))	
—795		—1393



Persia

A.H. 737—783	88. SARBADARIDS	A.D. 1337—1381
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(KHURASAN)

‘Abd-al-Razzak, a native of the village of Bashtin in Khurasan, and at one time in the service of the Ilkhan Abu-Sa‘id, in 1337 (737) headed a rebellion of his countrymen against the oppression of the local governor. The rebels took the name of *Sar-ba-dar* or “Head to the gibbet” in token of the neck-or-nothing-ness of their cause. Nevertheless they obtained possession of Sabzawar and the neighbouring district, and held it for nearly half a century, during which period twelve successive chiefs assumed the command, nine of whom suffered violent deaths.

A.H.		A.D.
737	‘Abd-al-Razzak b. Fadl-Allah ..	1337
738	Wajih-al-din Mas‘ud b. Fadl-Allah .	1338
744	Ay-Timur Mohammad	1344
746	Isfandiyar	1346
747	Fadl-Allah	1346
748	Shams-al-din ‘Ali	1347
753	Yahya	1352
756	Zahir-al-din	1355
760	Haydar -Kassab	1359
760	Lutf-Allah	1359
761	-Hasan -Damighani	1360
766	‘Ali -Mu‘ayyad	1364
—783	<i>(Abolished by Timur)</i>	—1381

Karts

A.H. 643—791	89. KARTS	A.D. 1245—1389
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(HERAT)

The Maliks of Herat of the Kart race of Ghor had held their government from the early days of the Mongol rule in Persia. As the Mongols grew weak, the Karts became an important power in Khurasan, until Herat was conquered by Timur in 1381 (783), and, after a period of vassalage, the dynasty was extinguished in 1389 (791).

A.H.		A.D.
643	Shams-al-din I	1245
	677-82 Rukn-al-din, <i>contemp.</i> 1278-83	
684	Fakhr-al-din	1285
708	Ghiyath-al-din	1308
729	Shams-al-din II	1328
730	Hafiz	1329
732	Mu'izz-al-din	1331
772	Ghiyath-al-din Pir 'Ali	1370
—791		—1389

Rukn-al-din Abu-Bakr b. 'Othman

1. Shams-al-din I

2. Rukn-al-din

3. Fakhr-al-din

4. Ghiyath-al-din

5. Shams-al-din II

6. Hafiz

7. Mu'izz-al-din

Mohammad
(Sarakhs)

8. Ghiyath-al-din Pir 'Ali

[Timurids]

Persia

A.H. 780—874	90. KARA-KUYUNLI	A.D. 1378—1469
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TURKOMANS OF THE BLACK SHEEP

(ADHARBIJAN, ETC.)

In the last quarter of the fourteenth century a clan of Turkomans, known as the Black Sheep, from the device on their standard, dominated the country south of the lake of Van, and, having allied themselves with the Jalayr Sultan Hosayn, established a dynasty in Armenia and Adharbijan. Kara-Yusuf, the second chief of the line, was several times driven into exile by Timur, but as often returned, and after the conqueror's death in 1405 (807) resumed his former dominions, and in 1411 added those of the Jalayrs. The Black Sheep were superseded in 1469 (874) by Uzun Hasan of the rival clan of the White Sheep.

A.H.		A.H.
780	Kara-Mohammad	1378
c. 790	Kara-Yusuf .. ..	..c. 1388
	802 <i>Invasion of Timur</i> ..	1400
808	Kara Yusuf (<i>restored</i>) ..	1405
823	Iskandar	1420
841	Jahan Shah	1437
872	Hasan 'Ali	1467
—874		—1469

(*Ak-Kuyunli*)

Ak-Kuyunli

A.H.	91. AK-KUYUNLI	A.D.
780—908		1378—1502

TURKOMANS OF THE WHITE SHEEP

(ADHARBIJAN, ETC.)

The White Sheep or Ak-Kuyunli succeeded their rivals the Black Sheep in Adharbijan and Diyar-Bakr, but after some thirty years of sole authority they were defeated by Shah Isma'il the Safavid at the great battle of Shurur in 1502 (907), and the dynasty soon afterwards expired.

A.H.		A.D.
780	Kara-Yuluk 'Othman	1378
809	Jamza	1406
848	Jahangir	1444
871	Uzun Hasan	1466
883	Khalil	1478
884	Ya'kub	1479
896	Baysunkur*	1490
897	Rustam	1491
902	Ahmad	1496
903	Murad	1497
905	Alwand	1499
906	Mohammad	1500
907	Murad (<i>restored</i>)	1501
—908		—1502

(*Safavids*)

* 'Ali and Masih were rival claimants in 896.

Persia

A.H. 907—1311 92-6. SHAHS OF PERSIA 1052—1893 A.D.

The series of the Shahs of Persia is composed of five distinct dynasties of different races: the Safavids, Afghans, Afsharids, Zands, and Kajars. Of these the first claimed Arab lineage, for the Safavids traced their descent from the seventh Imam Musa -Kazam (*183), of the family of Hosayn the grandson of the prophet Mohammad (p. 66). Many shaykhs of the family acquired a reputation for sanctity, and among these the most celebrated saint was Shaykh Safi-al-din of Ardabil, from whom his descendants took their name of Safawi or *Safavid*. It was not till four generations after Shaykh Safi that one of his descendants, Haydar, added the role of warrior to the profession of saint. He engaged in a contest with Uzun Hasan of the White Sheep Turkomans, and his third son Isma'il, preserving a continuity of policy, seized Shirwan, utterly defeated the Turkomans at the battle of Shurur in the spring of 1502 (907), and making Tabriz his capital proceeded to conquer all Persia. The Timurid governors and other petty dynasts were rapidly subdued, and in a few years Shah Isma'il's arms had advanced through Khurasan as far as Herat, besides annexing the southern provinces, till his dominions stretched from the Oxus to the Persian Gulf, from Afghanistan to the Euphrates. His territories now marched with those of the 'Othmanlis, and the religious antagonism between the Shi'ite safavids and the Sunnite 'Othmanlis, embittered by the widespread Shi'ite propaganda in Asia Minor, brought about a war. Selim the Grim, after massacring or imprisoning 40,000 Shi'ites in his Asiatic dominions, led a campaign against Shah Isma'il. At the head of

Shahs of Persia

80,000 horsemen and 40,000 foot, Selim marched upon Persia and forced the Shah to give battle at Chaldiran (1514), when the fine generalship of Sinan Pasha and the valour of the Janizaries won the day. Selim entered Tabriz in triumph, and after annexing Diyar-Bakr and some surrounding districts abandoned the idea of further conquests in the East in favour of an invasion of Egypt. From this time onwards there have been frequent contests over the Turko-Persian frontier, and provinces in Georgia and Armenia have been taken and re-taken, but the general boundary has not greatly varied, except when Murad IV conquered Baghdad and annexed Mesopotamia to the Turkish Empire in 1638. In the like manner the northern frontier was long contested by the Uzbeks; and Afghanistan has been alternately part of India and part of Persia, until the establishment of an independent dynasty by Ahmad Durrani in 1747. Babar, the founder of the Mogul empire in India, was an ally of Shah Isma'il, and his son Humayun was aided in his recovery of Hindustan by Shah Tahmasp. The greatest of the Safavid kings was Shah 'Abbas (1587-1629), who, seconded by Sir Anthony Shirley, the organizer of the Persian army, recovered several of the western provinces from the 'Othmanlis, and whose reign was celebrated for the cultivation of the arts and literature, the increase of public works, and the observance of an enlightened foreign policy. He belonged to the great epoch which produced such rulers as Sulayman the Great, Akbar, and Elizabeth.

The Safavid dynasty practically ended when the *Afghans* under Mahmud rose in revolt, seized Herat and Mashhad, defeated Shah Hosayn, and after a seven months' siege took the capital Ispahan in 1722 (1135). Members of the Safavid family, however, still retained a vestige of authority, chiefly in Mazandaran, and after

Persia

ten years of anarchy, revolts, and Russian and Turkish invasions, Nadir Kuli the *Afsharid* Turk, made use of the pretext of restoring the enfeebled Safavids, to seize the supreme power, to which he soon added the avowed as well as the real sovereignty in 1736 (1148). Nadir Shah not only maintained the Persian kingdom in its fullest extent, but subdued Afghanistan, seized Kabul and Kandahar (1737), pushed on to Lahore, defeated the Mogul army after an obstinate battle near Karnal, and sacked Delhi in March 1738 (1151). Peace was made, and for a time the Persian empire extended from the Indus to the Caucasus.

The Afsharid dynasty, numbering four Shahs, ended in a period of anarchy, during which the Afghan Azad held Adharbijan; 'Ali Mardan the Bakhtiyari, Ispahan; Mohammad Hosayn, the chief of the Kajars, ruled Astarabad; and Karim Khan the Zand fought with Shah Rukh the Afsharid for the supreme throne. The *Zand* eventually got the upper hand, and from 1750 (1163) to 1779 (1193) governed all Persia except Khurasan, where Shah Rukh the Afsharid, though old and blind, still maintained some show of authority. On the death of Karim Khan a contest was waged for a dozen years between his Zand successors and Aka Mohammad the *Kajar*, which ended in the triumph of the latter, whose nephew in the fourth generation now reigns over the relics of a great people from his throne at Tihran.

Shahs of Persia

A.H.				A.D.
907—1148	92.	SAFAVIDS		1502 1736
907	Isma'il I	..	..	1502
930	Tahmasp I	..	..	1524
984	Isma'il II	..	..	1576
985	Mohammad Khudabanda	..	..	1578
985	'Abbas I	..	..	1587
1038	Safi I	..	..	1629
1052	'Abbas II	..	..	1642
1077	Sulayman I	..	..	1667
1105	Hosayn I	..	..	1694
1135	Tahmasp II	..	..	1722
1144	'Abbas III	..	..	1731
—1148				—1736

93. AFGHANS

1135	Mahmud	..	..	1722
1137	Ashraf	..	..	1725
—1142				—1729

94. AFSHARIDS

1148	Nadir	..	..	1736
1160	'Adil	..	..	1747
1161	Shah Rukh	..	..	1748
—1210				—1798

Persia

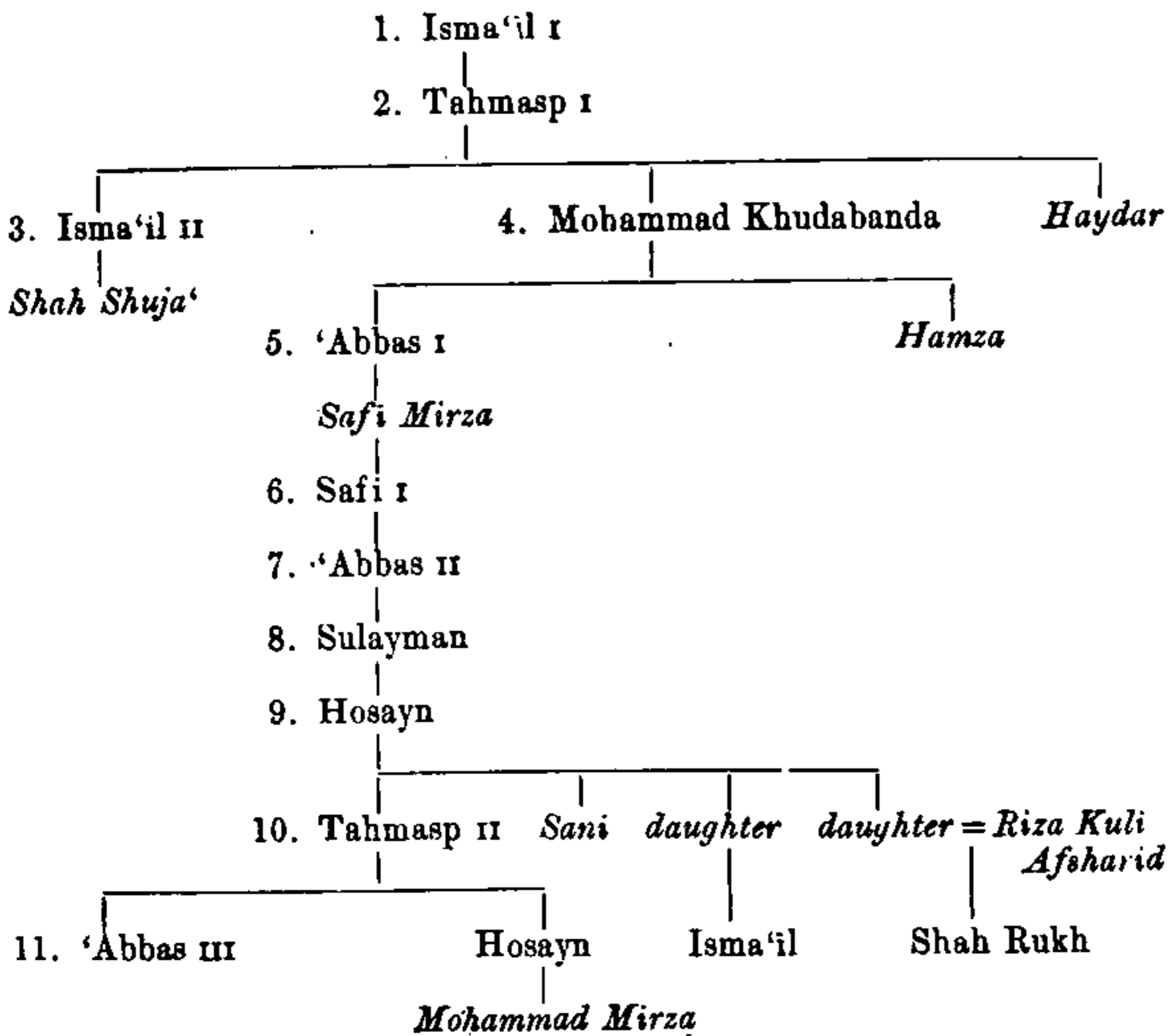
A.H.			A.D.
95. ZANDS			
1163	Karim Khan	.. ..	1750
1193	Abu-l-Fath	.. ..	1779
1193	'Ali Murad	.. ..	1779
1193	Mohammad 'Ali	.. ..	1779
1193	Sadik	.. ..	1779
1196	'Ali Murad (again)	.. ..	1782
1199	Ja'far	.. ..	1785
1203	Lutf 'Ali	.. ..	1789
—1209			—1794

96. KAJARS

1193	Aka Mohammad	.. ..	1779
1211	Fath 'Ali	.. ..	1797
1250	Mohammad	.. ..	1834
1264	Nasir-al-din, <i>regnant</i>	.. ..	1848

Shahs of Persia

SAFAVIDS*

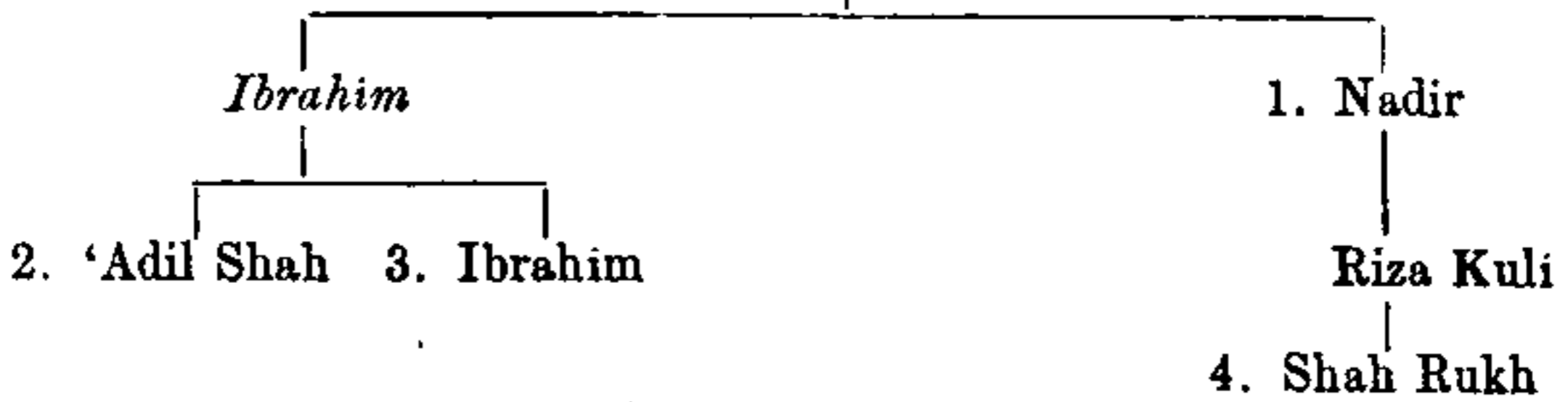


* The pedigrees of the Shahs of Persia are abridged from the *Catalogue of Persian Coins in the British Museum*, by R. S. Poole, LL.D.

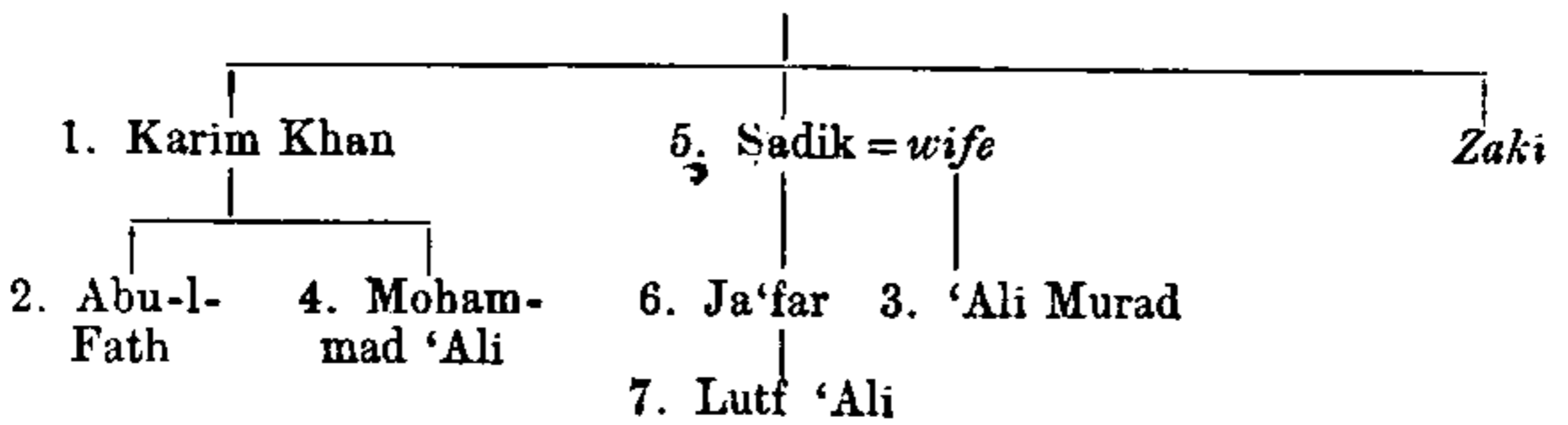
Persia

AFSHARIDS

Imam Kuli



ZANDS

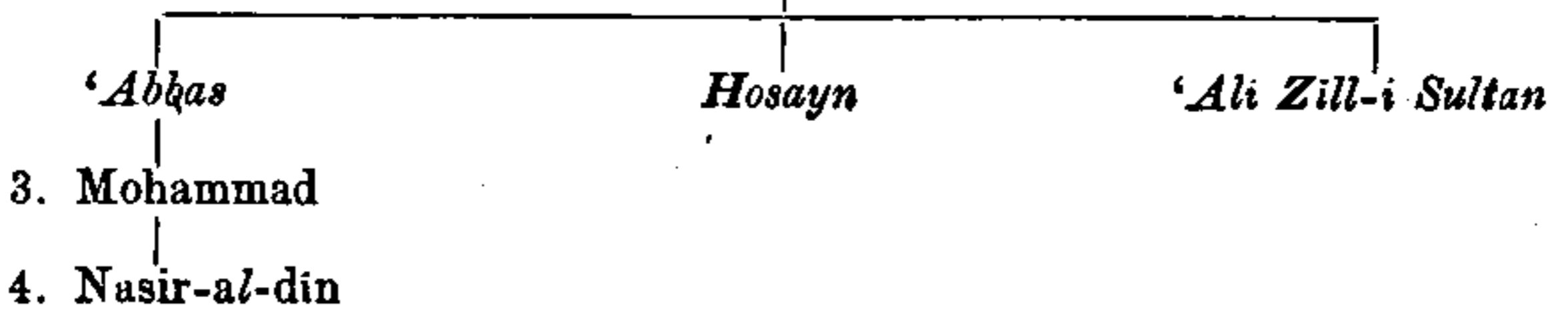


KAJARS

Mohammad Hasan

1. Aka Mohammad

2. Fath 'Ali



XIII. TRANSOXIANA

SÆC. XIV—XIX

- 97. TIMURIDS
- 98. SHAYBANIDS
- 99. JANIDS OF ASTRAKHAN
- 100. MANGITS
- 101. KHANS OF KHOKAND
- 102. KHANS OF KHIVA

XIII. TRANSOXIANA

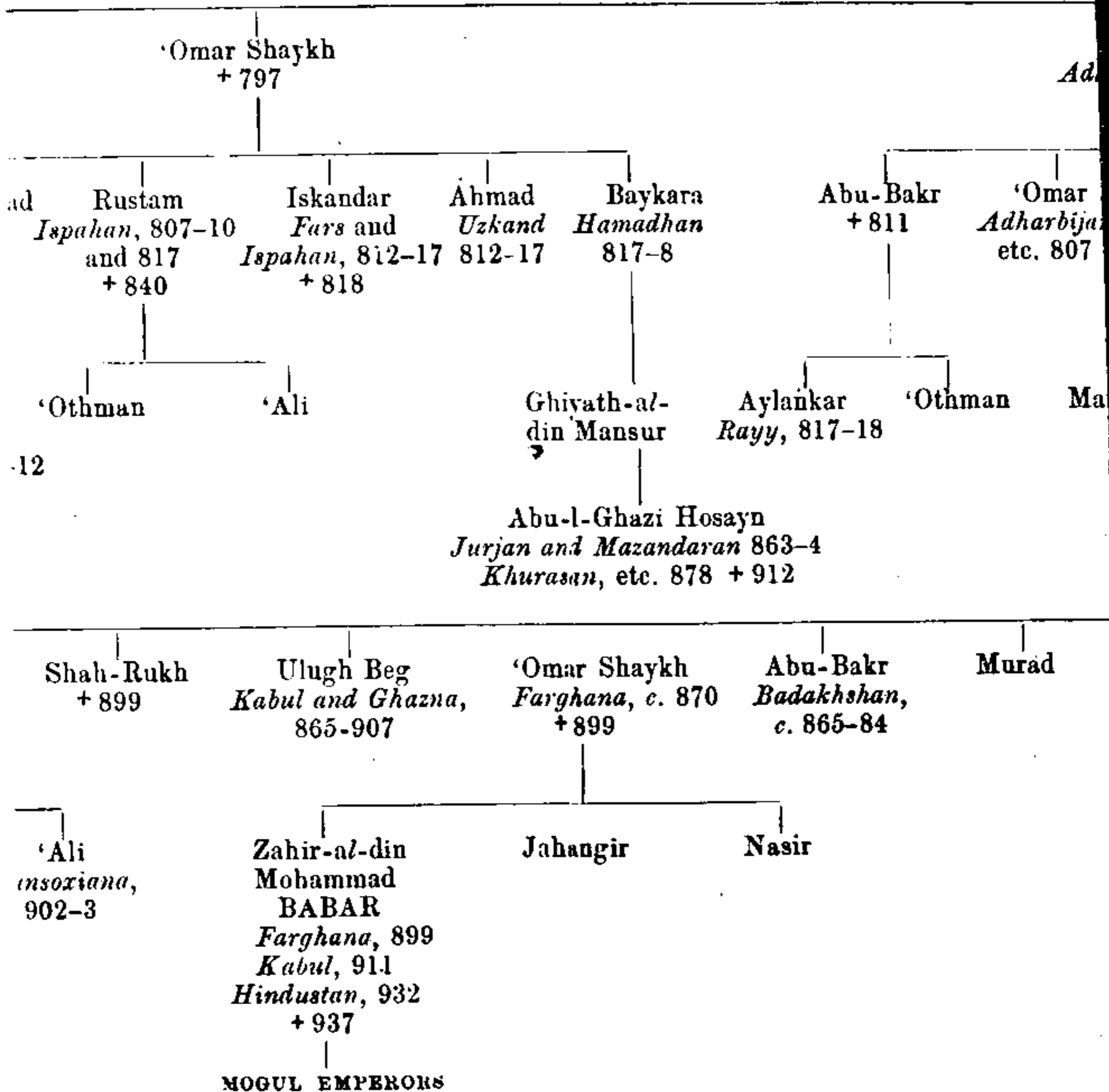
SÆC. XIV—XIX

A.H.		A.D.
771—906	97. TIMURIDS	1369—1500

Timur, or Timur Lang (Timur the Lame), commonly corrupted into Tamerlane, was related to the family of Chingiz Khan, and one of his ancestors had been Vizir to Chagatay the son of Chingiz and ruler of Transoxiana. Timur, who was born in 1335 (736), was appointed to the government of Kash by Tughatimur, (p.201), and became Vizir to the Chagatay Khan Suyurghatmish, whose authority he completely usurped before 1369 (771), though he allowed the Khan and his successor Mahmud to retain the nominal sovereignty until 1397 (800). In 1380 (782) Timur began a long series of campaigns in Persia; and in seven years overran Khurasan, Jurjan, Mazandaran, Sijistan, Afghanistan, Fars, Adharbijan, and Kurdistan. An invasion by Toktamish, the Khan of the Golden Horde, called his attention nearer home in 1388, but in 1391 (793) he inflicted a total defeat on the Khan, which, however, had to be repeated in 1395 (797). Meanwhile in 1393 he had taken Baghdad from the Jalayrs, and had reduced Mesopotamia. In 1397 he entered northern India, and in the following year (801) raided Kashmir and Delhi. His next great movement was to the west. In 1401 he invaded Anatolia, and took Siwas and Malatia; and in 1402 (804) totally routed

THE DESCENDANTS OF TIMUR

1. TIMUR
+ 807



Timurids

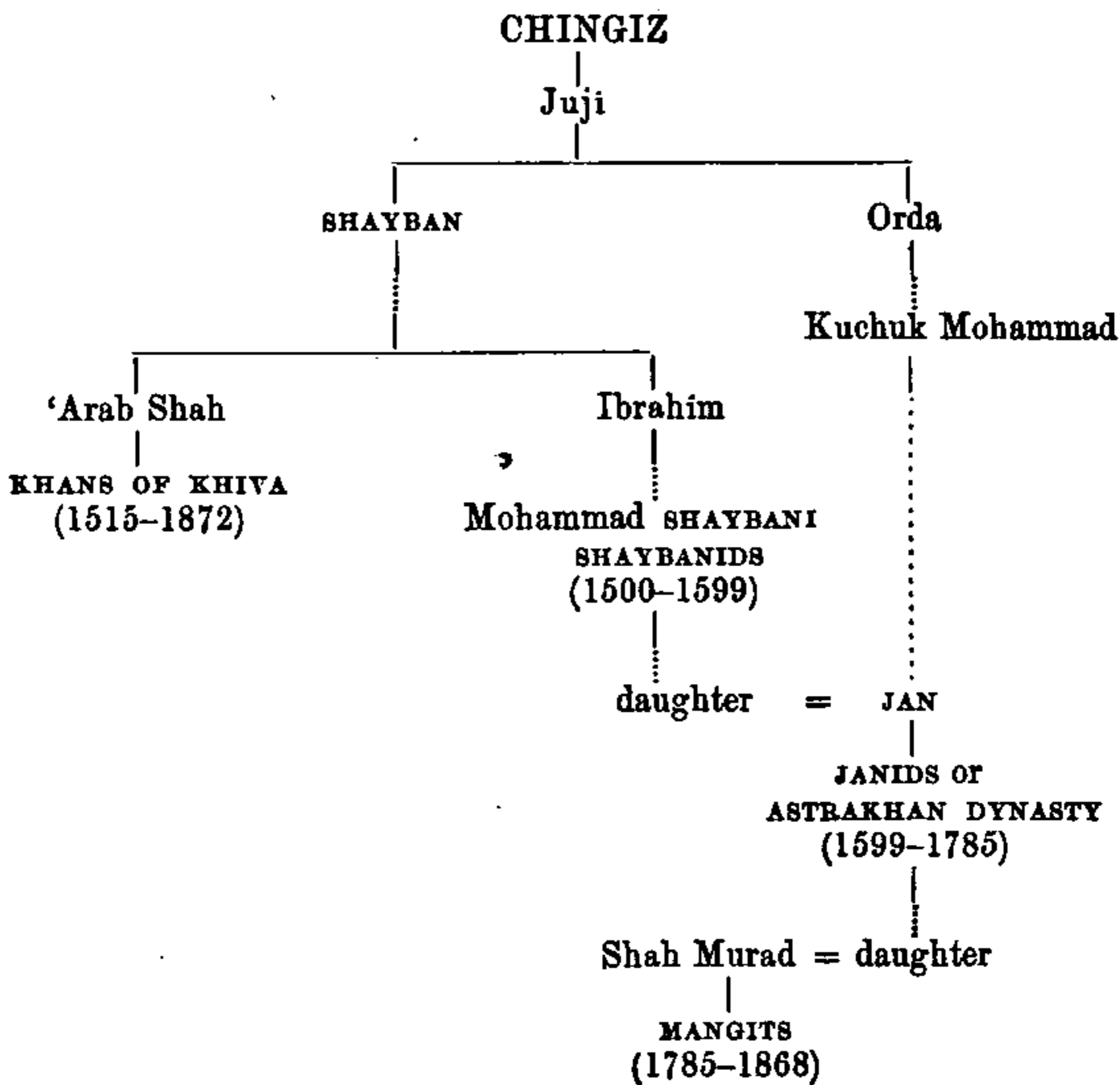
Timur's descendants, who struggled with one another for the disjointed fragments of his empire, shows one cause of their weakness; there were too many rivals. Shah Rukh, indeed, for a while succeeded in subduing the jealousies of his kinsmen and maintaining the power and dignity of the empire; but after his death in 1447 (850) his dominions were split up into various petty principalities, which made way for the *Safavids* in Persia and the *Shaybanids* in Transoxiana. Yet the line did not become extinct with the loss of Timur's dominions. His descendant Babar founded a new empire in Hindustan which, known to us as that of the 'Great Moguls,' lasted down to the present century (see XIV.).

A.H.		A.D.
771	Timur (771 Suyurghatmish, nominal Khan 790-800 Mahmud, nominal Khan)	1369
807-12	Khalil	1404-9
807	Shah Rukh	1404
850	Ulugh Beg	1447
853	'Abd-al-Latif	1449
854	'Abd-Allah	1450
855	Abu-Sa'id	1452
872	Ahmad	1467
899	Mahmud	1493
900	<i>Anarchy</i>	1494
—906		—1500

(*Shaybanids*)

Transoxiana

CONNEXION OF THE TRANSOXINE KHANATES



Shaybanids

A.H.		A.D.
906—1007	98. SHAYBANIDS	1500—1599

Whilst the three sons of Mahmud, the last Timurid Sultan of Transoxiana, were fighting over the ruins of an empire, a new power was approaching, which made an end of all the princes of Ma-wara-l-nahr and re-established a strong government in the place of anarchy. This was the Uzbek horde led by Mohammad Shaybani, almost the last of the great warriors of the lineage of Chingiz. The early history of the family of Shayban has been mentioned (pp. 216-18). Their home-line remained in Siberia as Czars of Tiumen; but a large proportion of the clan migrated to Transoxiana under Shaybani, overthrew the rival princes of Timur's line, and founded the Uzbek kingdom, which survived in the Khanates of Bukhara and Khiva until their submission to Russia within the last quarter of a century. This Uzbek kingdom was ruled by several successive dynasties. First, the Shaybanids governed Transoxiana for the whole of the sixteenth century, leaving Khwarizm (Khiva) to be ruled by its own line of Khans (p. 253), who were also descended from Shayban, and abandoning Khurasan to the Safavids. Next, the Janids or Astrakhan dynasty, connected in the female line with the Shaybanids, governed the same gradually diminishing territory during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Thirdly, their connexions by marriage, the Mangits, usurped the Khanate of Bukhara, which was now greatly restricted by the growth of the neighbouring Khanate of Khokand, by the rise of various independent principalities at Tashkand, Uratippa, and elsewhere, and by the aggrandizement of the Durranids of Afghanistan.

Transoxiana

Finally Bukhara, Khiva, and Khokand, all fell before the aggression of Russia in 1868-1872.

A.H.		A.D.
906	Mohammad Shaybani	1500
916	Kochkunji	1510
937	Abu-Sa'id	1530
940	'Obayd-Allah	1533
946	'Abd-Allah I	1539
947	'Abd-al-Latif	1540
959	Nuruz Ahmad	1551
963	Pir Mohammad I	1555
968	Iskandar	1560
991	'Abd-Allah II	1583
1006	'Abd-al-Mu'min	1598
1007	Pir Mohammad II	1599

(*Astrakhan*)

Samarkand was the capital of the Shaybanids, but there was generally a powerful, and sometimes independent, government at Bukhara. More than once the governor of Bukhara was practically the ruler of Transoxiana, and this province became almost as much the Dauphine of Samarkand under the Shaybanids as Balkh was under the succeeding dynasty of Astrakhan.

Shaybanids

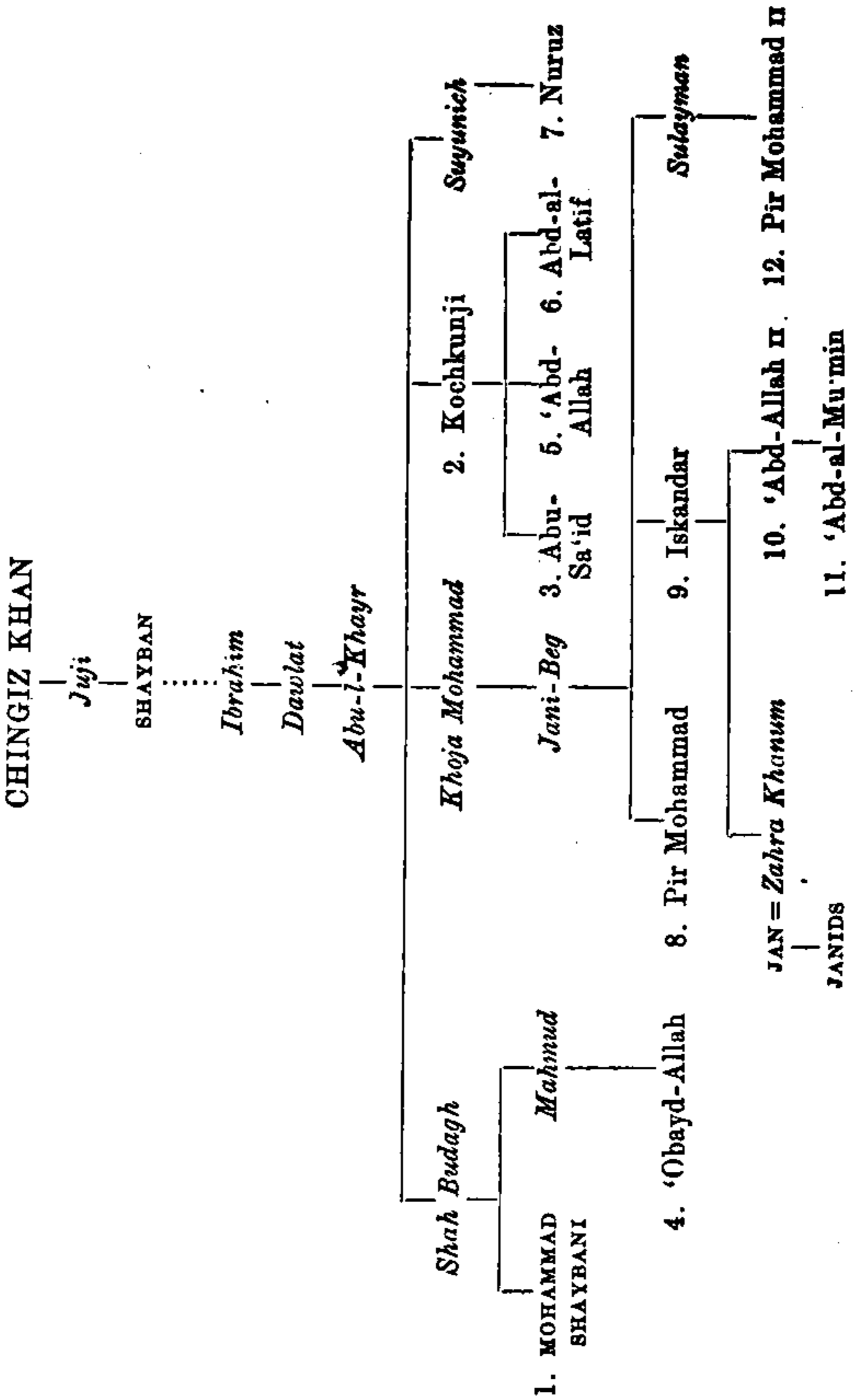
SUB-DYNASTY OF BUKHARA

A.H.		A.D.
947	'Abd-al-'Aziz	1540
957	Yar Mohammad	1549
961	Burhan Sultan	1553
964	'Abd-Allah (<i>who united Samarkand in 986, and became from 991 'Abd-Allah II of the Chief Khanate, q. v.</i>)	1556

SUB-DYNASTY OF SAMARKAND

968	Khusru Sultan	1560
975	Sultan Sa'id	1567
980	Juvanmard 'Ali	1572
986	'Abd-Allah of Bukhara	1578

SHAYBANIDS



Janids

A.H.
1007—1200

99. JANIDS

A.D.
1599 1785

OR ASTRAKHAN DYNASTY

When the Russians absorbed the Khanate of Astrakhan or Hajji Tarkhan (p. 208) in the middle of the 16th century, two of the dispossessed chiefs, Yar Mohammad and his son Jan took refuge at Bukhara with Iskandar the Shaybanid, who presently gave his daughter in marriage to Jan. The issue of this marriage, Baki Mohammad, succeeded (after a year's interval) his maternal uncle 'Abd-Allah II, and he and his descendants, during most of the 17th century, ruled Samarkand, Bukhara, Farghana, Badakhshan, and Balkh, which last province was sometimes independent. Their power gradually decayed; the Durranids eventually gained possession of all their Cisoxine territories (1752 ff.); a rival Khanate sprang up at Khokand (Farghana) about 1700; and the Janids were finally ousted in 1785 by the chiefs of the Mangit tribe, who had possessed the real power for some years before the actual dethronement of the last Janid, Abu-l-Ghazi.

Transoxiana

A.H.		A.D.
1007	Baki Mohammad	1599
1014	Vali Mohammad*	1605
1017	Imam Kuli (**1060)	1608
1050	Nadir Mohammad (**1061)	1640
1057	'Abd-al-'Aziz	1647
1091	Subhan Kuli **	1680
1114	'Obayd-Allah ***	1702
1117	Abu-l-Fayd ****	1705
1160	'Abd-al-Mu'min	1747
1164	'Obayd-Allah II	1751
1167	<i>Mohammad Rahim (Mangit)</i>	1753
1171	Abu-l-Ghazi	1758
—1200		—1785

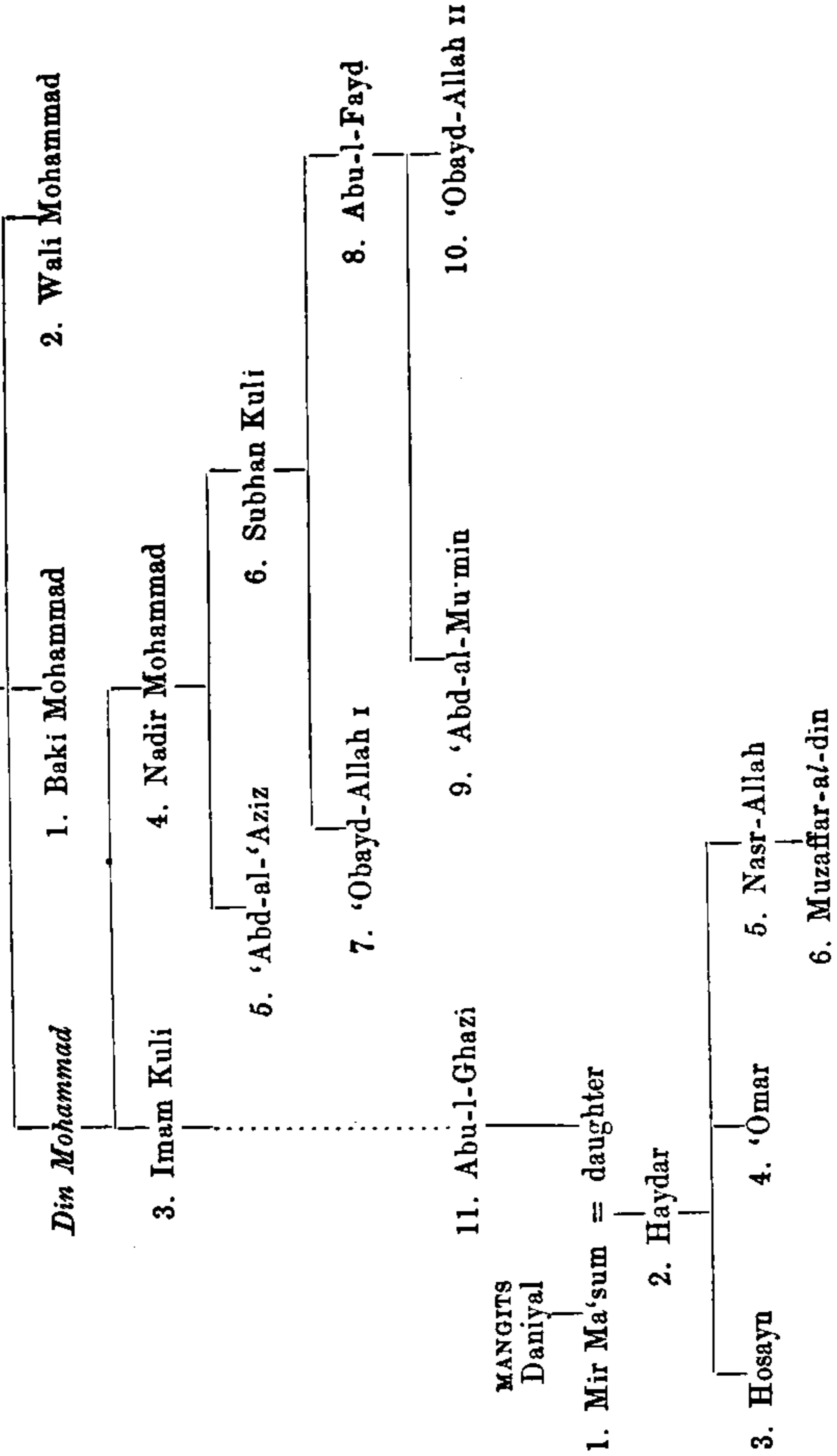
(Mangits)

-
- * Governed Balkh from 1007.
 - ** Previously ruled Balkh for 23 years.
 - *** Makim Khan held Balkh 1114-1119.
 - **** Ruled only beyond the Oxus.

JANIDS AND MANGITS

JAN = *Zahra Khanum, Shaybanid*

JANIDS



Transoxiana

A.H.	100. MANGITS	A.D.
1200—1284		1785—1868

The Mangits, or "Flat-noses," a tribe akin to the Nogays, left their Kipchak camping-grounds to follow the fortunes of Mohammad Shaybani at the beginning of the 16th century. Under the Astrakhan dynasty they gradually increased in influence, and in the second half of the eighteenth century their chiefs became the vizirs of the rulers of Bukhara and eventually supplanted their masters. Their dominions had shrunk considerably from the wide extent of the Shaybanids' kingdom, and Ma'sum Shah's wars with the Durranids for the recovery of the Cisoxine territory were rewarded with but temporary success. The present Khan has been tributary to Russia since the campaign of 1868.

A.H.		A.D.
1200	Mir Ma'sum Shah Murad	.. 1785
1215	Haydar Tora .. ..	.. 1800
1242	Hosayn .. ..	.. 1826
1242	'Omar .. ..	.. 1826
1242	Nasr-Allah .. ..	.. 1827
1277	Muzaffar-al-din .. ..	.. 1860
—1284	<i>Tributary to Russia</i>	—1868

Khans of Khiva

A.H. 101. KHANS OF KHIVA A.D.
c. 921—1289 *c.* 1515—1872

Khwarizm or Khiva, which had once furnished an ambitious line of Shahs of its own (p. 163), was an appanage of the house of Juji, and never properly belonged to the Khanate of Transoxiana; up to the time of Timur it was held by the Golden Horde. After the confusion of the Timurid period, the Uzbegs of Mohammad Shaybani occupied Khiva as well as Transoxiana, and about 1515 an independent Uzbeg Khanate was established there, the early history of which is exceedingly obscure. Wars were constantly waged with Bukhara with varying success. Nadir Shah of Persia conquered Khiva in 1740 and a Persian governor ruled there for a year. Finally General Kaufmann annexed it on the part of Russia in 1872.

A.H.			A.D.
<i>c.</i> 921	Ilbars I	.. ..	<i>c.</i> 1515
<i>c.</i> 931	Sultan Hajji	.. ..	<i>c.</i> 1525
	Hasan Kuli	.. ..
	Sufyan	.. ..
	Bujugha	.. ..
	Avanak	.. ..
	Kal	.. ..
<i>c.</i> 946	Akatay	.. ..	<i>c.</i> 1540
953	Dost	.. ..	1546

Transoxiana

A.H.		A.D.
965	Hajji Mohammad I	1558
1011	'Arab Mohammad I	1602
1032	Isfandiyar	1623
1053	Abu-l-Ghazi I	1643
1074	Anusha	1663
c. 1085	Mohammad Arank	c. 1674
1099	Ishak Aka Shah Niyaz	1687
1114	'Arab Mohammad II	1702
	Hajji Mohammad II	
1126	Yadighar	1714
1126	Arank	1714
1127	Shir Ghazi	1715
114x	Ilbars II	173x
1153	<i>Annexation by Nadir Shah</i>	1740
1154	<i>Tagir (for Nadir Shah)</i>	1741
1154	Abu-Mohammad	1741
115x	Abu-l-Ghazi II	174x
1158	Kaip	1745
c. 1184	Abu-l-Ghazi III	c. 1770
1219	Iltazar	1804
1221	Mohammad Rahim	1806
1241	Allah Kuli	1825
1258	Rahim Kuli	1842
1261	Mohammad Amin	1845
1271	'Abd-Allah	1855
1272	Kutlugh Mohammad	1855
1272?	Sayyid Mohammad	1856?
1282	Sayyid Mohammad Rahim	1865
—1289	<i>(Annexation by Russia)</i>	—1872

Khans of Khokand

A.H.	102. KHANS OF KHOKAND	A.D.
c. 1112—1293		c. 1700 1876

Shah Rukh, who claimed to be a descendant of Chingiz Khan, made himself independent in Farghana and founded the Khanate of Khokand about 1700. The chronology of the earlier Khans is uncertain. In 1800 Tashkand was annexed by Khokand. The Khanate passed into the possession of Russia in 1876.

A.H.		A.D.
c. 1112	Shah Rukh Beg	c. 1700
	Rahim	
	'Abd-al-Karim	
	Erdeni	
1184	Sulayman	1770
1184	Shah Rukh II	1770
1184?	Narbuta	1770?
1215	'Alim	1800
1224	Mohammad 'Omar	1809
1237	Mohammad 'Ali	1822
c. 1256	Shir 'Ali	1840
1261	Murad	1841
c. 1261	Khudayar	1845
1273	Malla	1857
1275	Shah Murad	1859
c. 1277	Khudayar (2nd reign)	1861
c. 1280	Sayyid Sultan	1864
1288	Khudayar (3rd reign)	1871
1292	Nasir-al-din	1875
—1293	<i>(Annexed by Russia)</i>	—1876

XIV. INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN

SÆC. X—XIX

103. GHAZNAWIDS
104. GHORIDS
105. SULTANS OF DELHI
106. KINGS OF BENGAL
107. KINGS OF JAUNPUR
108. KINGS OF MALWA
109. KINGS OF GUJARAT
110. KINGS OF KHANDESH
111. BAHMANIDS OF THE DECCAN
112. 'IMAD SHAHS OF BERAR
113. NIZAM SHAHS OF AHMADNAGAR
114. BARID SHAHS OF BIDAR
115. 'ADIL SHAHS OF BIJAPUR
116. KUTB SHAHS OF GOLKONDA
117. MOGUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN
118. AMIRS OF AFGHANISTAN

XIV. INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN

SÆC. X—XIX

NO considerable part of India ever belonged to the Caliphate. Soon after their conquest of Herat, indeed, the Arabs pushed on to Kabul in 664 (44) and thence descended to Multan; but this reconnaissance did not lead to continuous occupation. An advance from the south produced more permanent results. Piratical expeditions by sea to the mouths of the Indus were frequent in the early days of Islam, and in 711 (92) Mohammad Kasim, a nephew of -Hajjaj, the celebrated governor of -Basra, conquered Sind from the coast as far as Multan, and although no attempt was made to enlarge this dominion, the province continued to be ruled by Arab governors for nearly two centuries.

The conquest of Hindustan by the Mohammadans, however, sprang not from Sind but from Afghanistan. The early annexation by the Arabs of the mountainous country south of the Hindu Kush had been nominal and temporary, and Ya'kub b. Layth the Saffarid of Sijistan (p. 118) was the first to establish a settled Mohammadan government at Kabul. Here his dynasty was succeeded by governors appointed by the Samanids (p. 121), and it was Alptigin, one of the local governors of the Samanids, who laid the foundations at Ghazna of the first independent Mohammadan dynasty in Afghanistan.

India

Henceforward for two centuries Ghazna was the capital of a powerful dynasty to which it gave the name of *Ghaznawids*. The incursions of the Ghaznawids into India and their settlement at Lahore formed the true beginning of Muslim rule in Hindustan. The Ghaznawid kingdom at Lahore prepared the way for Moḥammad b. Sam the Ghorid and his successors the Sultans of Delhi, who brought the whole of northern India under Mohammadan sway. The invasion of the Mongols under Babar put an end to the divisions which had weakened the Delhi kingdom in its later years, and Babar's grandson Akbar organized the splendid Empire of the Great Moguls which lasted down to the present century.

Ghaznawids

A.H. 351—582 103. GHAZNAWIDS A.D. 962 1186

(AFGHANISTAN AND PANJAB)

Among the Turkish slaves whom the Samanid princes delighted to honour with the chief posts in the government of their dominions, Alptigin rose by favour of 'Abd-al-Malik to be commander of the forces in Khurasan, but, being deprived of this office on the death of his patron, he retired in dudgeon in 962 (351) to the city of Ghazna, in the heart of the Sulayman mountains, where his father had been governor under the Samanids, and where the son had succeeded to his authority. In the mountain fastnesses he could safely defy the ill-will of his masters in the plains; but he died in a year's time without enlarging the dominion he had assumed; nor did his son Ishak or his slave Balkatigin enhance the power of the Ghaznawids. The true founder of the dynasty was Sabaktigin, another slave of Alptigin, and the husband of his daughter. Sabaktigin widened his territories on both sides; in India by the defeat of the Rajputs and the establishment of a government at Peshawar: in Persia by the acquisition of Khurasan, of which he was appointed governor by the Samanid Nuh in 994 (384) in reward for his assistance in quelling a rebellion in Transoxiana. Sabaktigin out of loyalty or prudence accepted the position of a vassal of the Samanids, but the vassalage was nominal; he had become more powerful than his liege-lord before his death in 997 (387).

Mahmud of Ghazna, the son of Sabaktigin, is one of the greatest figures in Mohammadan history. After overcoming his younger brother Isma'il, who had

India

forced a contest, he repudiated the supremacy of the feeble representative of the Samanids, and received an investiture for the governments of Khurasan and Ghazna direct from the Caliph of Baghdad, 'the dispenser of powers which he himself no longer enjoyed.'* Having made peace with his powerful neighbours the Ilak Khans, who were then giving the *coup de grace* to the expiring Samanids, Mahmud began a series of campaigns in India. Twelve several times, between 1001 and 1024, he descended from his highlands into the plains of Hindustan, and, gradually enlarging the scope of his expeditions, beyond Kashmir and the Panjab, at length he occupied Kanauj and Muttra (1017) and seized Somnath and Anhalwara, the capital of Gujarat, 1024 (415). These expeditions were more or less raids undertaken with a view to plunder and to satisfy the righteous iconoclasm of a true Muslim, and the 'Idol-Breaker' returned to Ghazna laden with costly spoils from the Hindu temples of Somnath and Muttra; but they led to far-reaching results. The way into India had been opened; the Panjab had been permanently annexed; and the kingdom of Gujarat had accepted a raja from the hands of its conqueror.

Besides his Indian wars, Mahmud beat off the attack of the Ilak Khan, reduced Ghor (1010) and the country of the Upper Marghab (1012), and even annexed Transoxiana with its two great cities of Samarkand and Bukhara in 1016 (407). Towards the close of his reign he discovered a serious danger in the growing

* It is commonly asserted that Mahmud then adopted the title of Sultan, which had never before been assumed by a Mohammadan ruler: but the statement is not warranted by his coins, whereon he styles himself occasionally Amir and Sayyid, and very rarely Malik, but never Sultan. The first of the dynasty to use the new title was Ibrahim, who doubtless imitated the Seljuks, who were the earliest to adopt the style of Sultan, according to the evidence of the coins. It is singular that this first of Indian Sultans should be described as a 'professed devotee,' who copied Korans and left seventy-six children.

Ghaznawids

power of the Seljuk chiefs Tughril and Chagar Beg, whom he had at first unwisely encouraged; but, after reducing them to apparent submission in 1027 (418), he did not live to witness their final triumph. On his return from an expedition into the heart of the old Caliphate, in which he took Ispahan from the Buwayhids (p. 130), Mahmud died at Ghazna in the spring of 1030 (421). His magnificent encouragement of science, art, and literature, was no less remarkable than his genius as a general and statesman. He founded and endowed a university at Ghazna, and his munificence drew together perhaps the most splendid 'assemblage of literary genius,' including the poet Firdausi, that any Asiatic capital has ever contained.* Ghazna was enriched with palaces and mosques, aqueducts and public works, beyond any city of its age: for Mahmud had known how to learn from India, as well as how to plunder it.

The empire which had thus been founded stretched from Lahore to Samarkand and Ispahan; but it was soon lopped of its western limbs. In a few years the Seljuks (p. 138), after defeating Mas'ud the son of Mahmud near Merv, had taken possession of all the Persian and Transoxiane provinces of the Ghaznawids, from Balkh and Khwarizm to Ispahan and -Rayy (1037-1045); and the rulers of Ghazna learned to turn their eyes to the east, now that the west was closed to them. Lahore became their capital when Ghazna fell to the Ghorids in 1161. Thus the losses in the west confirmed the settlement in Hindustan, and when in 1186 (582) the successors of Mahmud, who had not emulated his ambition, gave place to the hardy Afghans of Ghor, the Indian provinces soon separated from the highlands; and thus began the series of independent Mohammadan dynasties of India.

* Elphinstone, *History of India*, 341-5 (5th ed. 1866).

India

A.H.		A.D.
351	Alptigin	962
352	Ishak	963
355	Balkatigin*	966
362	Piri	972
366	Sabaktagin	976
387	Isma'il	997
388	Mahmud, Yamin-al-dawla ..	998
421	Mohammad, Jalal-al-dawla ..	1030
421	Mas'ud I, Nasir-din-Allah ..	1030
432	Modud, Shihab-al-dawla ..	1040
440	Mas'ud II	1048
440	'Ali Abu-l-Hasan, Baha-al-dawla ..	1048
440	'Abd-al-Rashid, 'Izz-al-dawla ..	1049
444	<i>Tughril</i> (usurper)	1052
444	Farrukhzad, Jamal-al-dawla ..	1052
451	Ibrahim, Zahir-al-dawla ..	1059
492	Mas'ud III, 'Ala-al-dawla ..	1099
508	Shirzad, Kamal-al-dawla ..	1114
509	Arslan, Sultan-al-dawla ..	1115
512	Bahram Shah, Yamin-al-dawla ..	1118
547	Khusru Shah, Mu'izz-al-dawla ..	1152
555	Khusru Malik, Taj-al-dawla ..	1160
—582	(<i>Ghorids</i>)	—1186

* On the chronology of the early Ghaznawids see E. E. Oliver, *The Decline of the Samanis*, in *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, lv. pt. i. 1886.

Ghaznawids

GHAZNAWIDS

1. Alptigin

2. Ishak

5. Sabaktigin

3. Balkatigin

6. Isma'il

7. Mahmud

8. Mohammad

9. Mas'ud I

13. 'Abd-al-Rashid

10. Modud

12. 'Ali

14. Farrukhzad

15. Ibrahim

11. Mas'ud II
(*infant*)

16. Mas'ud III

17. Shirzad

18. Arslan

19. Bahram Shah

20. Khusru Shah

21. Khusru Malik

(..... Dotted lines indicate the relation of master to slave.)

India

A.H.
543—612

104. GHORIDS

A.D.
1148—1215

(AFGHANISTAN, HINDUSTAN)

From early times the mountainous district of Ghor (or Ghur), between Herat and Ghazna, had been the seat of a small but practically independent dynasty, who usually made the fortress of Firuz-koh their headquarters. Mahmud of Ghazna had reduced this principality in 1010 (401), when the Afghans of Ghor were ruled by Mohammad b. Suri; and the descendants of this chief continued to govern at Firuz-koh and Bamiyan under the orders of the Ghaznawids, with whom they allied themselves by marriage. The execution of one of the family (Kutb-al-din Mohammad) by his father-in-law Bahram Shah the Ghaznawid was avenged by the capture of Ghazna in 1148 (543) by the murdered man's brother, Sayf-al-din Suri, the ruler of Ghor; but in the following year Bahram Shah succeeded in re-entering his capital, and tortured the invader to death. This second act of barbarity brought down a signal punishment upon Ghazna at the hands of a third brother, 'Ala-al-din Hosayn, surnamed Jahan-soz, or 'world-incenidary,' from the ferocity with which he gave up the splendid city of Mahmud the idol-breaker to fire and sword. Contemptuously leaving the ashes of Ghazna, 'Ala-al-din returned to Ghor; and after a brief captivity in the hands of Sultan Sinjar the Seljuk of Khurasan, he died in 1161 (556) in a time of anarchy, when the Ghuzz Turkomans swept over Afghanistan and for a while abolished both Ghorid and Ghaznawid governments.

The Ghuzz soon wended their migratory way into

Ghorids

Persia, and on their departure two brothers, nephews of the 'World-Incendiary,' became the leaders of the Ghorid family. The elder, Ghiyath-a/-din b. Sam, had taken Ghazna from the Ghuzz in 1173 (569), and annexed Herat two years later. He remained titular sovereign of all the wide possessions of his family until his death in 1202 (599). The younger brother, however, Shihab-a/-din, afterwards styled Mu'izz-a/-din, and commonly known as Mohammad Ghori, was the real ruler and extender of the kingdom. He conquered part of Khurasan from the Seljuks, and then began a series of campaigns in India, in which he reduced Sind and Multan (571), where Arab governors had made Muslim rule familiar; subdued the Ghaznawids in their last retreat at Lahore in 1186 (582); and then proceeded to attack the leader of the Chohan Rajputs, Prithwi Raja of Ajmir. His first onslaught was repulsed with terrible loss (587), but in the following year, 1192, a hand-fought battle on the same field of Thanesar ended in the total defeat of the Rajputs, and the death of Prithwi Raja and many others of the 150 princes who had assembled for the defence of Hindustan. The victory meant nothing less than the submission of nearly the whole of northern India; for Kanauj fell in 1194, and Gwalior, Bandalkhand, Bihar, and Bengal were successively reduced by the generals of Mohammad Ghori. For the first time the whole of Hindustan admitted, in a greater or less degree, Mohammadan sway.

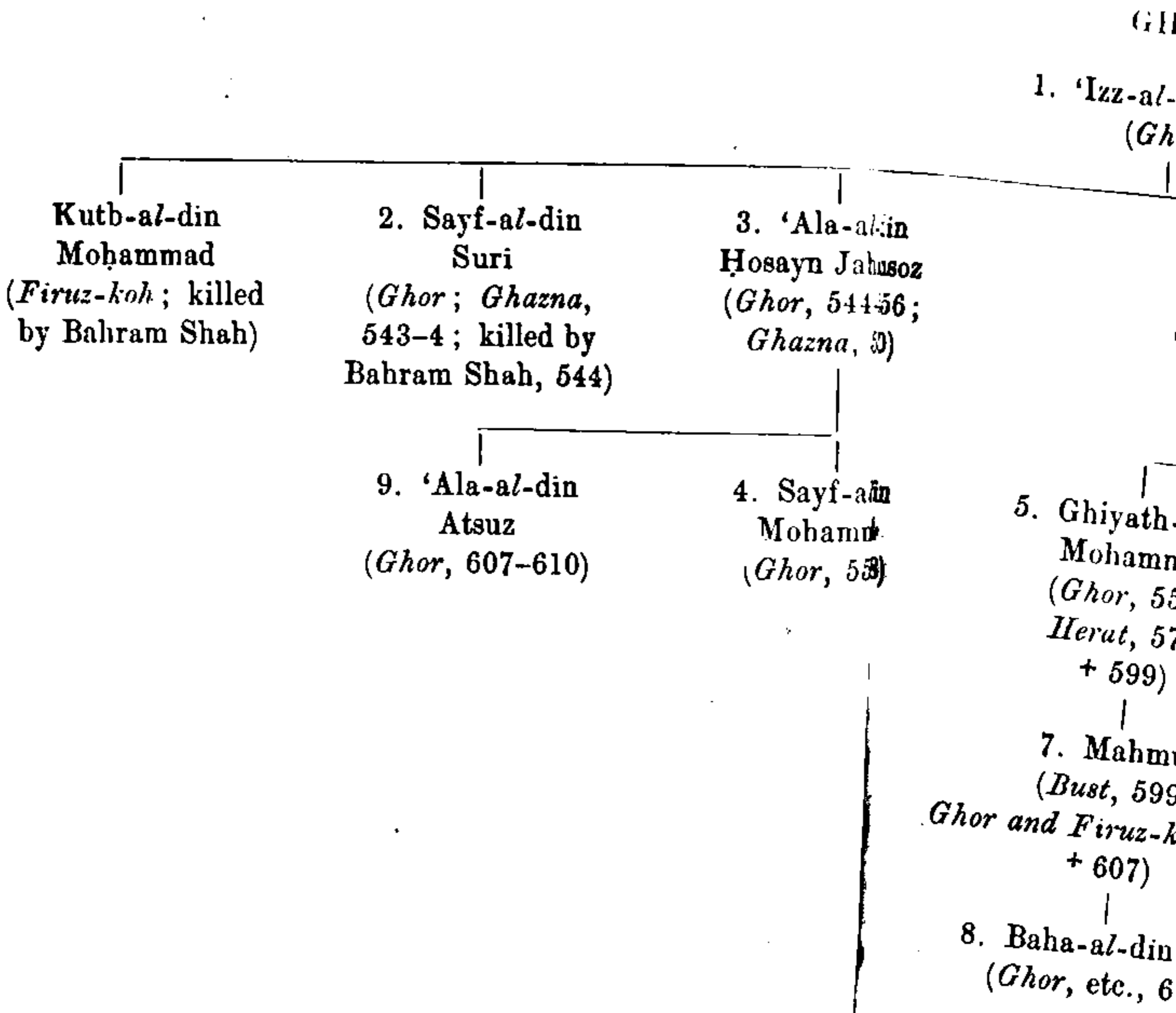
So long as his brother lived, Mohammad Ghori always remained a loyal viceroy, but on Ghiyath-a/-din's death in 1202 (599) he succeeded to the supreme authority, when his first duty was to defend his realm against the Khwarizm Shah, who had overrun Persia and was forcing his way into Afghanistan. In the midst of the confusion of this invasion, Mohammad Ghori

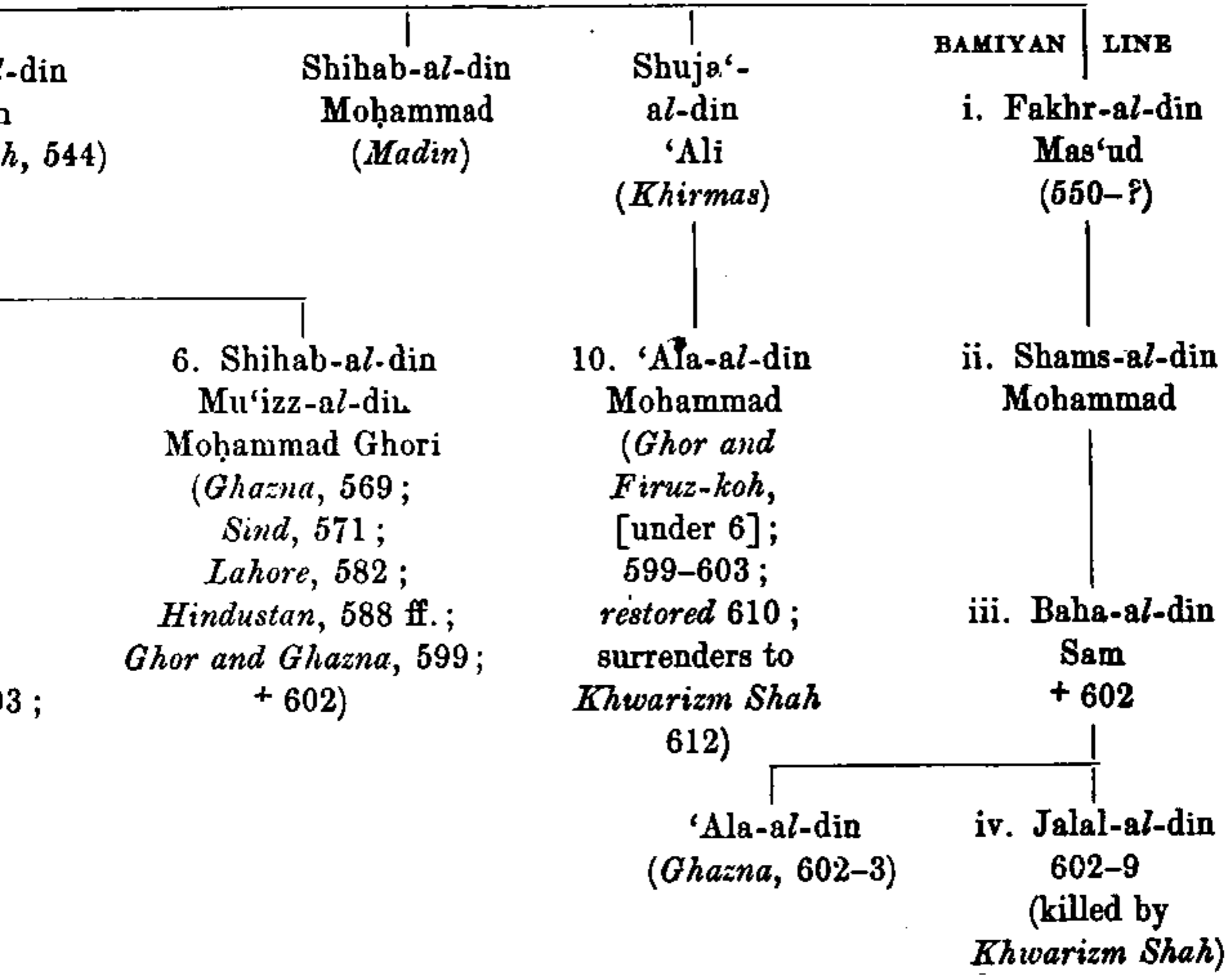
India

was assassinated by a party of Ghakkars in 1206 (602). His dynasty did not long survive him. His nephew Mahmud was indeed proclaimed Sultan throughout the wide dominions conquered by the uncle; but the unity of the kingdom vanished with its founder. The Turkish slaves who had served as generals under Mohammad Ghorid assumed independent power. Kutb-al-din Aybak became the first of the Slave Kings of Delhi; Nasir-al-din Kubacha ruled in Sind; and Yildiz governed Ghazna. The titular successor of the great Ghorid, from his capital of Firuz-koh, reigned over little more than western Afghanistan (Ghor and Herat) with part of Khurasan; and from all these the Ghorids were expelled by the armies of the *Khwarizm Shah* in 1215 (612). Long afterwards, however, their descendants recovered some relics of their ancient dominions, and the *Kart* princes of Herat traced their origin to the family of Mohammad Ghorid.

The opposite table shows the relationship and places of government of the chief members of the Ghorid family.*

* For further details see E. Thomas, *Supplementary Contributions to the Series of the Coins of the Kings of Ghazni* (1859).





Sultans of Delhi

A.H.
602—962

105. SULTANS OF DELHI

A.H.
1206 - 1554

(HINDUSTAN)

Mohammad Ghori, after conquering northern India to the mouth of the Ganges, either by his own campaigns or by those of his generals, appointed his slave Kutb-a/-din Aybak to act as his viceroy at Delhi; and on the death of the master in 1206 (602) the slave proclaimed himself sovereign of Hindustan, and founded the first Mohammadan dynasty which ruled exclusively in India; for hitherto Mohammadan India had been but an outlying province of the kingdom of Ghazna. This dynasty, the first of five which preceded the Mogul conquest, is commonly known as the *Slave Kings*. The greatest of the line was Altamish (more correctly Iltutmish), who subdued the governor of Sind, Nasir-a/-din Kubacha; compelled the viceroy of Bengal to acknowledge the supremacy of Delhi; repelled the attempt of Yildiz to revive in India the kingdom of which the Khwarizm Shah had robbed him at Ghazna; and in turn withstood the attempts of Jalal-al-din, the son of that Shah, to set up his rule in Hindustan when driven over the Hindu-Kush by the Mongols of Chingiz Khan. Fortunately for India these Mongols stopped short at the Indus, though their raids were a frequent source of alarm for many years. Altamish vigorously maintained his authority over the whole country north of the Vindhya mountains; and the Caliph of Baghdad, for the first time recognizing a distinct Mohammadan kingdom of India, gave its

India

sovereign the sanction of a formal diploma of investiture from the spiritual head of Islam. Ridiya, the daughter of Altamish, was the only woman who ever sat on the throne of Delhi, until Queen Victoria figuratively took her seat there in 1858. Under the later Slave Kings the Hindus began to pluck up the courage which had oozed away before the arms of Mohammad Ghorî and Altamish; and Balban had to sternly suppress many serious native outbreaks, which were in some degree the fruit of his policy of getting rid of the Slave governors—a policy which led to the subversion of his own dynasty.

The *Khalji* Turks, the second Muslim dynasty of India, began to extend Mohammadan rule beyond the Vindhya into the Deccan. 'Ala-al-din Mohammad re-conquered Gujarat, 1297; took Chitor and temporarily subdued the Rajputs, 1303; and his eunuch general Malik Kafur seized Deogiri and Warangal, and founded a Deccan province of the Delhi kingdom. The extent of the dominion, however, tended towards disruption. After power had again changed hands, and a Turkish slave had established the *Taghlakid* dynasty, Mohammad b. Taghlak, a man of remarkable but bizarre genius, perceived the impossibility of ruling the Deccan from Delhi, and accordingly sought to transport by force both court and population from the northern capital to Deogiri, which he re-named Dawlatabad, the 'seat of government'. But he could not check the disintegrating process which had begun; whole provinces revolted, and he was ever on the wing from end to end of his empire to suppress rebellion; and his successors were forced to witness the separation of province after province from the central stock, until the Sultan of Delhi sometimes commanded but a small district round his capital. The invasion of Timur, who turned northern India into a shambles in 1398-9,

Sultans of Delhi

hastened the catastrophe. The *Sayyids* and *Lodis*, who followed the house of Taghlak, held but one government out of the many that now prevailed in Hindustan. Bengal, Jaunpur, Malwa, and Gujrat were the seats of independent Mohammadan dynasties, and the Rajputs and the Hindus of the Deccan had recovered much of their former possessions.

The irruption of the Moguls under Babar, who established his authority over most of northern India, save Bengal, in 1526-30, was too brief to accomplish the work of re-uniting the scattered fragments of the empire of 'Ala-al-din the Khalji. After Babar's death the Moguls were driven out of India by Shir Shah and the Afghans of Bengal 1539-40 (946-7), and the courage and genius of the Afghan conqueror almost availed to restore the waning prestige of the Mohammadan power. But the provinces refused to obey an Afghan sovereign, and their disunion opened the way for the return of Babar's son Humayun in 1554 (962) and the establishment under Akbar of the famous Mogul Empire, which lasted to the present century.

India

A. SLAVE KINGS

A.H.		A.D.
602	Aybak, Kutb- <i>al</i> -din	1206
607	Aram Shah	1210
607	Altamish (Iltutmish), Shams- <i>al</i> -din .	1210
633	Firuz Shah I, Rukn- <i>al</i> -din ..	1235
634	Ridiya	1236
637	Bahram Shah, Mu'izz- <i>al</i> -din ..	1239
639	Mas'ud Shah, 'Ala- <i>al</i> -din ..	1241
644	Mahmud Shah I, Nasir- <i>al</i> -din ..	1246
664	Balban, Ghiyath- <i>al</i> -din ..	1265
686	Kay-Kubad, Mu'izz- <i>al</i> -din ..	1287

B. KHALJIS

689	Firuz Shah II, Jalal- <i>al</i> -din ..	1290
695	Ibrahim Shah I, Rukn- <i>al</i> -din ..	1295
695	Mohammad Shah I, 'Ala- <i>al</i> -din ..	1295
715	'Omar Shah, Shihab- <i>al</i> -din ..	1315
716	Mubarak Shah I, Kutb- <i>al</i> -din ..	1316
720	Khusru Shah, Nasir- <i>al</i> -din ..	1320

C. TAGHLAKIDS

720	Taghlak Shah I, Ghiyath- <i>al</i> -din ..	1320
725	Mohammad II b. Taghlak ..	1324
752	Firuz Shah III	1351
790	Taghlak Shah II	1388
791	Abu-Bakr Shah	1388
792	Mohammad Shah III	1389
795	Sikandar Shah I.	1392
795	Mahmud Shah II	1392
797	Nasrat Shah (<i>interregnum</i>) ..	1394
802	Mahmud II <i>restored</i>	1399
815	Dawlat Khan Lodi	1412

Sultans of Delhi

D. SAYYIDS

A.H.		A.D.
817	Khidr Khan	1414
824	Mubarak Shah II, Mu'izz-al-din ..	1421
837	Mohammad Shah IV	1433
847	'Alim Shah	1443

E. LODIS

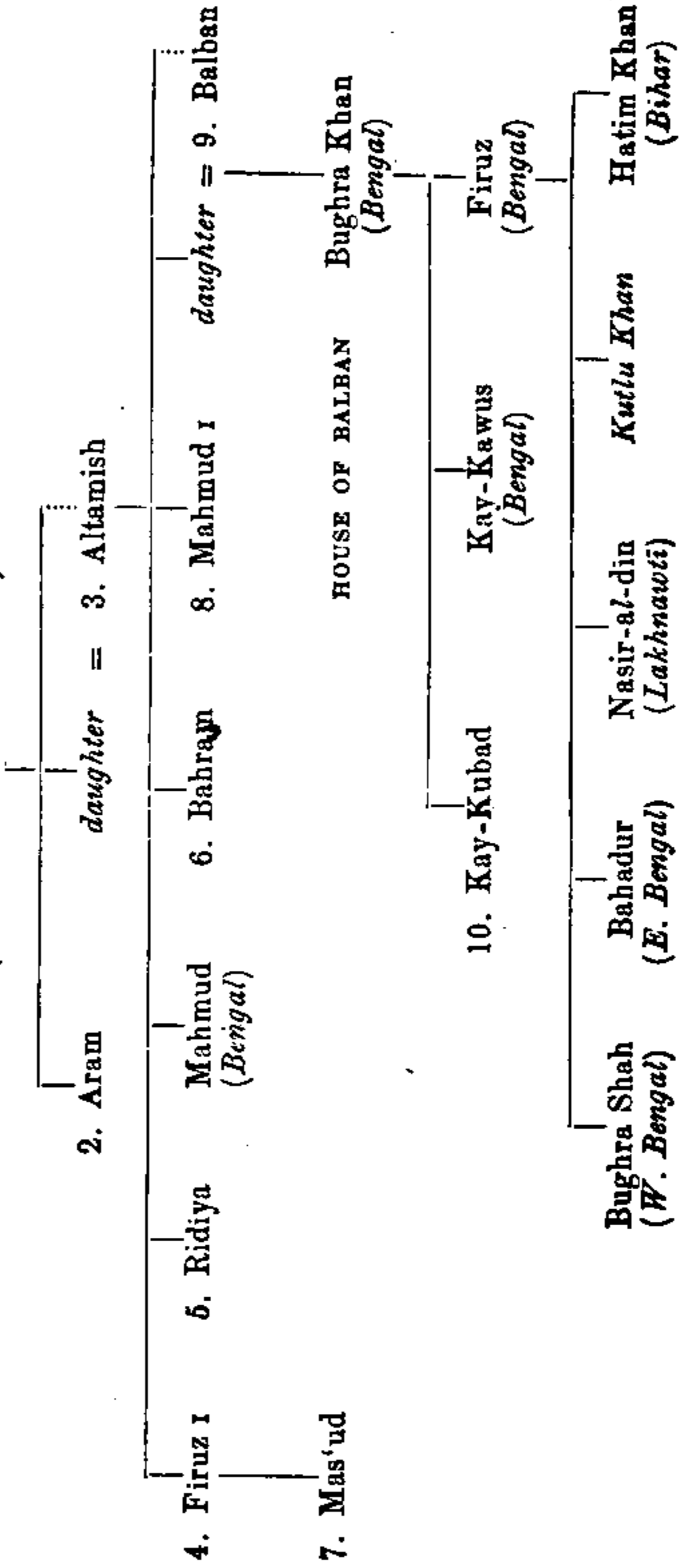
855	Bahlol Lodi	1451
894	Sikandar II b. Bahlol	1488
923	Ibrahim II b. Sikandar	1517
—930	<i>Invasion of Babar</i>	—1526

F. AFGHANS

946	Shir Shah	1539
952	Islam Shah	1545
960	Mohammad v. 'Adil Shah	1552
961	Ibrahim III Sur	1553
962	Sikandar Shah III	1554
	<i>(Mogul Emperors)</i>	

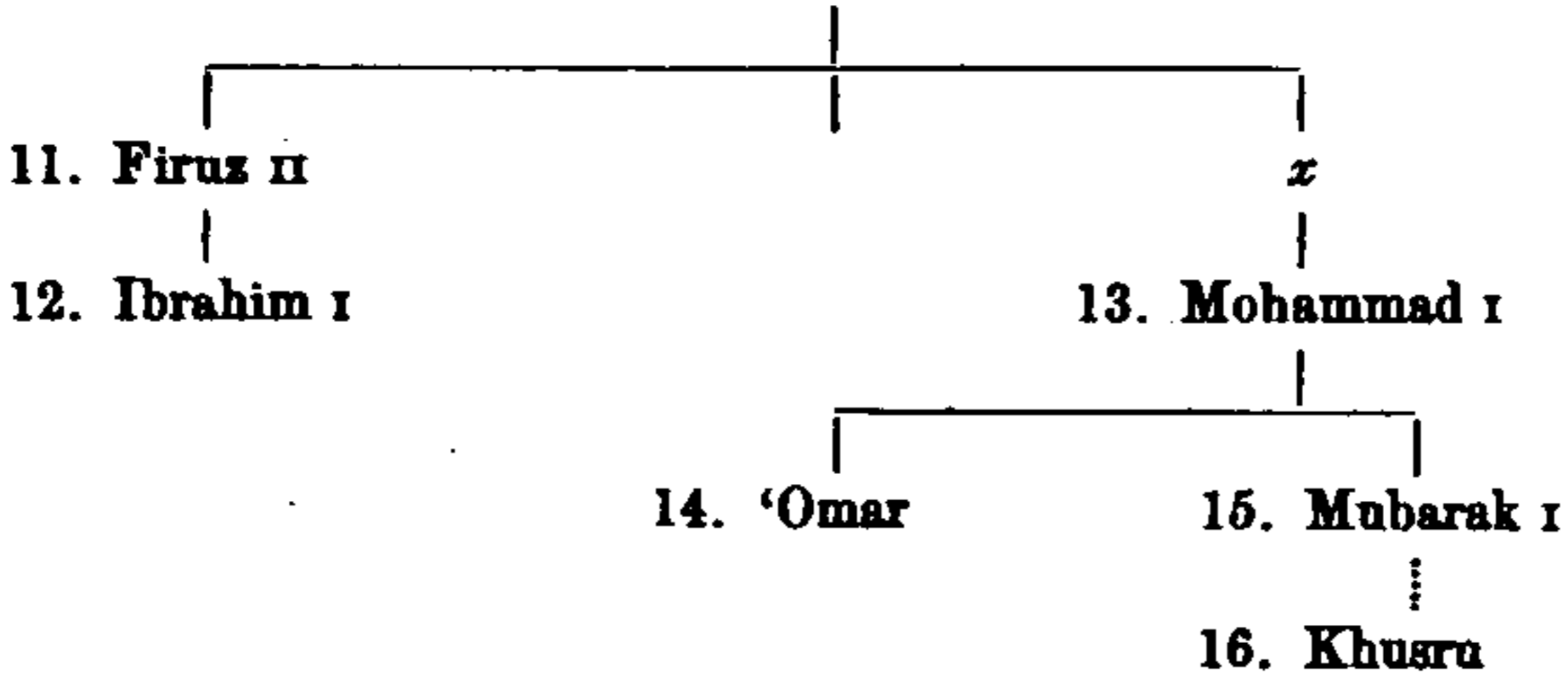
A. SLAVE KINGS

1. Kutb-al-din Aybak
(slave of Mohammad Ghori)

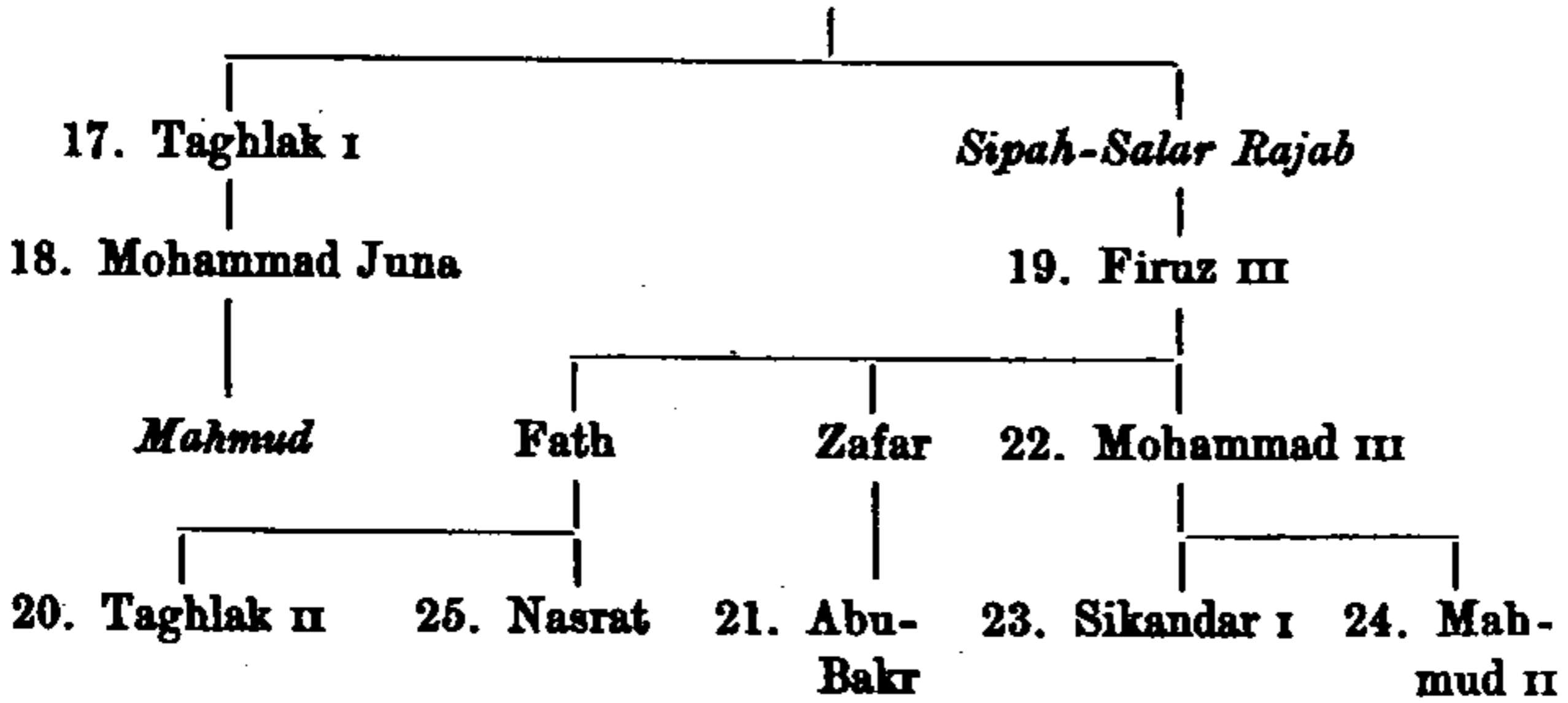


Sultans of Delhi

B. KHALJIS



C. TAGHLAKIDS



India

D. SAYYIDS

27. Khidr

28. Mubarak II

Farid

29. Mohammad IV

30. 'Alim

F. AFGHANS

34. Shir Shah

x

Ghazi Khan Sur

38. Sikandar III

35. Islam Shah

36. Mohammad

37. Ibrahim III Sur

'Adil

Firuz

Shir Khan

Kings of Bengal

PROVINCIAL DYNASTIES OF INDIA

The Empire of Mohammad b. Taghlak included the whole of Hindustan, together with Telingana and other districts in the Deccan. Before his death the more distant provinces began to grow into independence, and soon after the beginning of the fifteenth century the greater part of his dominions was in the hands of seven provincial Mohammadan dynasties, besides the Hindu Rajas.

A.H.		A.S.
599—984	1. Governors and Kings of Bengal	1202—1576
796—905	2. Sharki Kings of Jaunpur .	1394—1500
804—937	3. Kings of Malwa ..	1401—1530
799—980	4. Kings of Gujarat ..	1396—1572
735—995	5. Kings of Kashmir ..	1334—1587
801—1008	6. Farukids, Kings of Khandesh	1399—1599
748—933	7. Bahmanids, Kings of Kulbarga	1347—1526

On the decay of the Bahmanids, the following five dynasties divided their dominions between them:—

890—980	8. 'Imad Shahs of Berar ..	1484—1572
896—1004	9. Nizam Shahs of Ahmadnagar	1490—1595
897—1018	10. Barid Shahs of Bidar ..	1492—1609
895—1097	11. 'Adil Shahs of Bijapur ..	1489—1686
918—1098	12. Kutb Shahs of Golkonda .	1512—1687

The Hindustan dynasties were absorbed into the Mogul Empire by Akbar, and those of the Deccan succumbed to the attacks of Aurangzib.

India

A.H. 599—984 106. GOVERNORS AND A.D. 1202—1576
KINGS OF BENGAL

Mohammad Bakhtiyar, the conqueror and first governor of Bengal, subdued but a small part of the present province, chiefly in the neighbourhood of his capital Lakhnawti. In the early part of the thirteenth century Sonargaon and Satgaon became seats of Mohammadan governors, and the name Bangala included these as well as Lakhnawti. Firuzabad (Panduah) was the capital of the triple province, until in 1446 (850) the seat of government was again moved to Lakhnawti, which was now first called Gaur, and remained the capital until 1564 (972), when it was succeeded by Tandah. The governors of Bengal sometimes also held Bihar, and occasionally Chittagong and Orisa. When the Delhi kings grew weak, the Bengal governors waxed independent, and several dynasties assumed kingly powers. Humayun occupied Bengal in 944-6, but after the successful defeat of the Moguls by Shir Shah in 1539 (946) governors were again appointed, and again (960) founded independent dynasties. In 982, however, Bihar fell before the arms of Akbar, and by 1576 (984) the Mogul was supreme in Bengal.

Kings of Bengal

A. GOVERNORS

A.H.		A.D.
599	Mohammad Bakhtiyar Khalji ..	1202
602	'Izz-al-din Mohammad Shiran ..	1205
605	'Ala-al-din Mardan	1208
608	Ghiyath-al-din 'Iwaz	1211
624	Nasir-al-din Mahmud	1226
627	'Ala-al-din Jani	1229
627	Sayf-al-din Aybak	1229
631	'Izz-al-din Tughril Tughan Khan ..	1233
642	Kamar-al-din Tamar Khan-Kiran .	1244
644	Ikhtiyar-al-din (Mughith-al-din)	
	Yusbak	1246
656	Jalal-al-din Mas'ud Malik Jani ..	1258
657	'Izz-al-din Balban	1258
659?	Mohammad Arslan Tatar Khan ..	1260?
	Shir Khan	
	Amin Khan	
677	Mughith-al-din Tughril	1278
681	*Nasir-al-din Bughra Khan ..	1282
691	Rukn-al-din Kay-Kawus ..	1291
702	Shams-al-din Firuz Shah ..	1302
718	Shihab-al-din Bughra Shah (West Bengal)	1318
710	Ghiyath-al-din Bahadur Shah (East Bengal)	1310
719	Ghiyath-al-din Bahadur Shah (All Bengal)	1319
723-6	Nasir-al-din (Lakhnawti) ..	1323-5
725-31	Bahadur Shah <i>restored, with Bahram</i> (East Bengal)	1324-30
731-9	Bahram Shah (alone)	1330-8
726-40	Kadr Khan (Lakhnawti)	1325-39
724-40	'Izz-al-din A'zam-al-mulk (Satgaon).	1323-39

* The following six governors belonged to the family of Balban, the Sultan of Delhi, see the genealogy p. 301.

India

B. KINGS

A.H.		A.D.
739—984		1338—1576
739-50	Fakhr- <i>al</i> -din Mubarak Shah (East Bengal)	1338-49
750-3	Ikhtiyar- <i>al</i> -din Ghazi Shah (East Bengal)	1349-52
740-6	'Ala- <i>al</i> -din 'Ali Shah (West Bengal)	1339-45

HOUSE OF ILYAS

740-6	Shams- <i>al</i> -din Ilyas Shah	
	contending in West Bengal)	1339-45
746	" (West Bengal)	1345
753-9	" (all Bengal)	1352-8
759-92	Sikandar Shah 1 b. Ilyas	1358-89
792	Ghiyath- <i>al</i> -din A'zam Shah b. Sikandar (<i>rebels</i> 1370) reigns	1389
799	Sayf- <i>al</i> -din Hamza Shah b. A'zam	1396
809	Shams- <i>al</i> -din b. Hamza	1406

HOUSE OF RAJA KANS

812	Shihab- <i>al</i> -din Bayazid Shah (with Raja Kans)	1409
817	Jalal- <i>al</i> -din Mohammad Shah b. Raja Kans	1414
835	Shams- <i>al</i> -din Ahmad Shah b. Mohammad	1431

Kings of Bengal

HOUSE OF ILYAS (*restored*)

846	Nasir- <i>al</i> -din Mahmud Shah I ..	1442
864	Rukn- <i>al</i> -din Barbak Shah b. Mahmud I ..	1459
879	Shams- <i>al</i> -din Yusuf Shah b. Barbak	1474
886	Sikandar Shah II b. Yusuf ..	1481
886	Jalal- <i>al</i> -din Fath Shah b. Mahmud I	1481

HABSHI KINGS

A.H.		A.D.
892	Sultan Shahzada Barbak ..	1486
892	Sayf- <i>al</i> -din Firuz Shah I ..	1486
895	Nasir- <i>al</i> -din Mahmud Shah II b. Fath Shah (<i>of Ilyas stock</i>) ..	1489
896	Shams- <i>al</i> -din Abu- <i>l</i> -Nasr Muzaffar Shah ..	1490

HOUSE OF HOSAYN SHAH

899	‘Ala- <i>al</i> -din Hosayn Shah ..	1493
925	Nasir- <i>al</i> -din Nasrat Shah b. Hosayn	1518
939	‘Ala- <i>al</i> -din Firuz Shah II b. Nasrat	1532
939	Ghiyath- <i>al</i> -din Mahmud Shah III b. Hosayn (partial rule 1526) ..	1532
—944	<i>(Conquest by Humayun)</i>	—1537

HOUSE OF MOHAMMAD SUR

960	Shams- <i>al</i> -din Mohammad Sur Ghazi Shah ..	1552
962	Bahadur Shah (Khidr) b. Mohammad Sur ..	1554
968	Ghiyath- <i>al</i> -din Jalal Shah b. Mohammad Sur ..	1560
971	(Son of preceding) ..	1563

India

HOUSE OF SULAYMAN KARARANI

971	Sulayman Khan Kararani (Bihar and Bengal) .. .. .	..	1563
980	Bayazid Shah b. Sulayman	..	1572
980	Dawud Shah b. Sulayman	..	1572
—984	(<i>Mogul Emperors</i>)		—1576

Kings of Jaunpur

A.H.	107.	SHARKI KINGS OF	A.D.
796—905		JAUNPUR	1394—1500

('KINGS OF THE EAST')

Khwaja-Jahan, the vezir of Mahmud of the house of Taghlak, deserted his youthful sovereign and founded an independent government of Jaunpur, whence he and his successors held sway for a time over Bihar, Oudh, Kanauj, and Baraich, with considerable state, as their noble monuments testify; and made war upon their former masters at Delhi (which they twice besieged), and their neighbours the kings of Malwa. In 1476 (881, or according to some historians 879) Jaunpur was conquered by Sikandar b. Bahlol and reunited to Delhi; but the adherents of the banished Hosayn Shah endeavoured for some years to restore the fallen dynasty.

A.H.		A.D.
796	Khwaja-Jahan	1394
802	Mubarak Shah	1399
803	Shams-a/-din Ibrahim Shah Sharki	
	b. Mubarak	1400
844	Mahmud Shah b. Ibrahim ..	1440
861	Mohammad Shah (jointly with his	
	father Mahmud)	1456
863	Hosayn Shah b. Mahmud ..	1458
—905	fled to Bengal 881, died 905	—1500
	<i>(Sultans of Delhi)</i>	

India

A.H. 804—937 108. KINGS OF MALWA A.D. 1401—1530

Malwa was among the old Rajput kingdoms which longest withstood the Mohammadan invasion. It had boasted one of the most illustrious of the ancient Hindu dynasties, who made their capital, Ujjayn, a seat of learning and science. Three centuries of contest elapsed before it was subdued, in the time of Sultan Balban of Dehli. Its natural boundaries were the Narbada on the south, the Chambal on the north, and Gujarat and Bandalkhand on the west and east. Under the Khalji kings, however, it included Hushangabad, Ajmir, Rantambhor, and Elichpur, and even Chitor was sometimes forced to pay tribute. Its Mohammadan capital, Mandu, founded by Hushang Ghorī, stood on a spacious plateau surrounded by precipices, and was famous for its palaces and mosques.

Two successive Mohammadan dynasties reigned in Malwa. The first was founded by Dilawar Khan Ghorī, a governor of the king of Dehli, and consisted of himself, his son, and his grandson. The second dynasty was established by Mahmud Khalji, the vezir of the grandson of Dilawar, and fell when Malwa was annexed in 1530 (937) by the neighbouring king of Gujarat, with whom the rulers of Malwa had waged perpetual war. The Khaljis were a fighting race, and had carried the arms of Malwa to the gates of Delhi in the north and Bidar in the south, whilst with the Rajputs of Chitor and Chanderi their hostilities were unceasing.*

* The list of the Kings of Kashmir should follow here; but their chronology is so uncertain that an accurate table can hardly be constructed. See my *Catalogue of the Coins of the Muhammadan States of India*, xlvi, 68.

Kings of Malwa

I. GHORIS

A.H.		A.D.
804	Dilawar Khan Ghorī	1401
808	Hushang (Alp Khan) b. Dilawar ..	1405
838	Mohammad Ghazni Khan b. Hushang	1434

II. KHALJIS

839	Mahmud Shah I Khalji	1435
880	Ghiyath Shah b. Mahmud	1475
906	Nasir Shah b. Ghiyath	1500
916	Mahmud II b. Nasir	1510
—937	(Kings of Gujarat)	—1530

India

A.H. 799—980 109. **KINGS OF GUJARAT** 1396—1572 A.D.

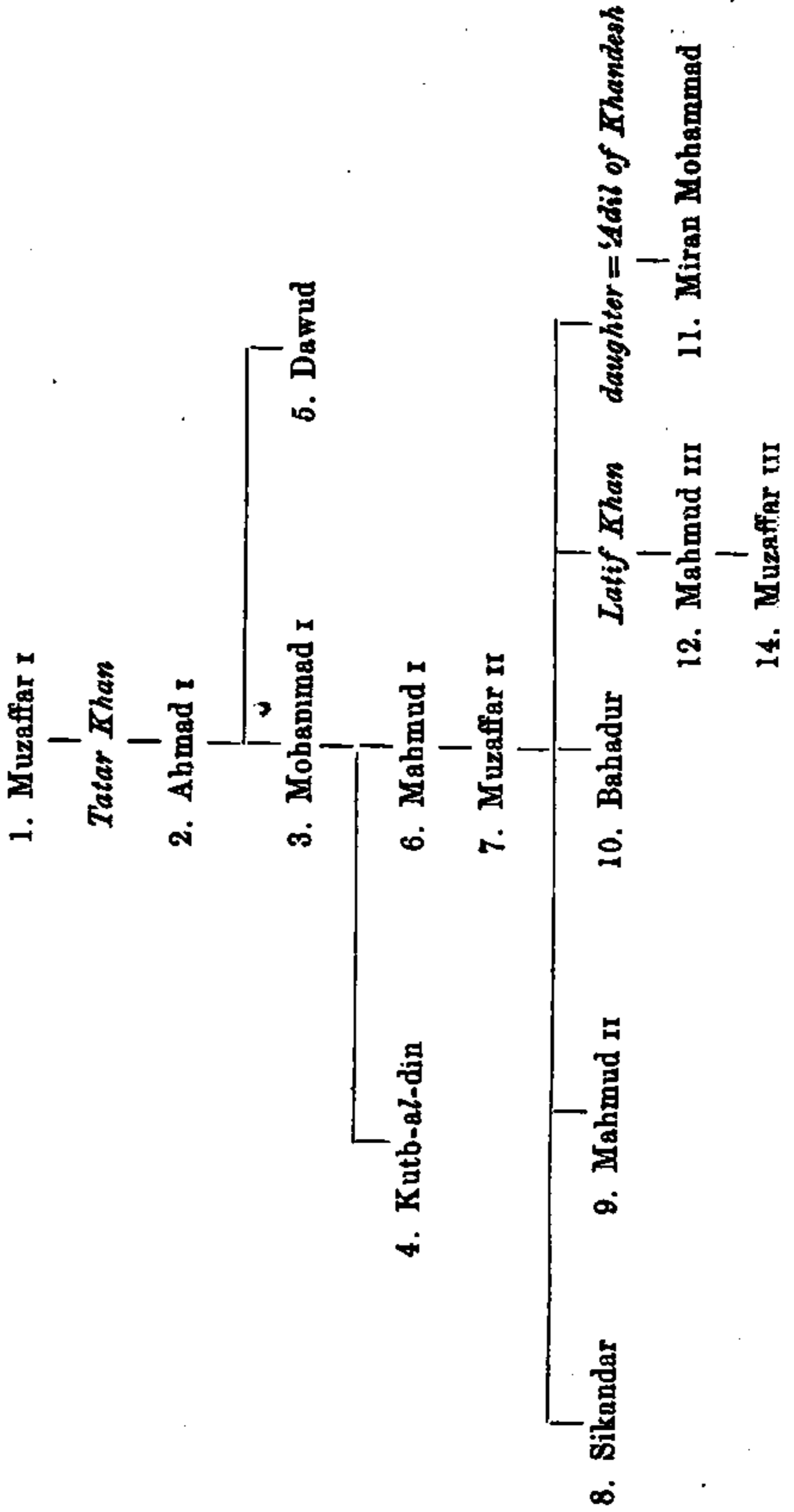
Gujarat owed its long immunity from Mohammadan subjection to its inaccessible position, beyond the great desert and the hills connecting the Vindhya with the Aravali range, which rendered it difficult to invade except by sea. It was not until the time of 'Ala-al-din of Dehli, at the close of the 13th century, that Gujrat became a Mohammadan province. At the end of the 14th century it became independent again, but its rulers were now Muslims instead of Hindus. Zafar Khan, the son of a Rajput convert, was appointed to the government of Gujarat in 794, and assumed independence in 1396 (799). He found himself surrounded by enemies, Rajput rajas and wild tribes of Bhils, and possessed of but a narrow territory between the hills and the sea, including, however, a considerable stretch of the coast, as far as Surat at least. He soon enlarged his dominions by the conquest of Idar and Diu; plundered Jhalor; and even took possession of Malwa for a space in 1407. Ahmad Shah I, his successor, founded Ahmadabad, which became the capital of the dynasty and afterwards of the Mogul province, and is still an important city. Mahmud Shah I not only carried on the traditional wars of his family with Malwa and Khandesh, but added the stronghold of Junagarh in Kattiawar, and Champanir, to his dominions, and kept a large fleet to subdue the pirates of the islands and to attack the Portuguese; to whom Bahadur Shah, the conqueror of Malwa, conceded the right to build a factory at Diu, and at whose hands he met his death. The last years of the dynasty were clouded by the intrigues of factious nobles, and the kings became

Kings of Gujarat

mere puppets; until Akbar's conquest in 1572 (980) restored prosperity to the harassed province.

A.H.		A.D.
799	Muzaffar Shah I Zafar Khan ..	1396
814	Ahmad Shah I	1411
816	Mohammad Karim Shah ..	1443
855	Kutb-a/-din	1451
863	Dawud Shah	1458
863	Mahmud Shah I Baykara ..	1458
917	Muzaffar Shah II	1511
932	Sikandar Shah	1525
932	Nasir Khan Mahmud II ..	1525
932	Bahadur Shah	1526
943	Miran Mohammad Shah Faruki (of Khandesh)	1536
944	Mahmud Shah III	1537
961	Ahmad Shah II	1553
969	Muzaffar Shah III Habib ..	1561
—980	<i>(Mogul Emperors)</i>	—1572

KINGS OF GUJARAT



Kings of Khandesh

A.H.	110. KINGS OF	A.D.
801—1008	KHANDESH	1399 - 1599

Nasir Khan, the first Mohammadan ruler of Khandesh, who asserted his independence of the kingdom of Dehli, claimed to be descended from the caliph 'Omar. He was related by marriage to the kings of Gujrat, from whose dominions Khandesh (comprising the lower valley of the Tapti) was separated only by a belt of forest. The capital Burhanpur was founded near the fortress of Asirgarh. Akbar took Burhanpur and received the homage of its king in 1562; but Khandesh was not fully incorporated in the Mogul Empire until 1599 (1008), when Asirgarh fell after a six months' siege.

A.H.		A.H.
772	<i>Malik Raja</i>	1370
801	Nasir Khan	1399
841	Miran 'Adil Khan I	1437
844	Miran Mubarak I	1441
861	'Adil Khan II	1457
909	Dawud Khan	1503
916	'Adil Khan III	1510
926	Miran Mohammad Shah I	1520
942	Miran Mubarak II	1535
974	Miran Mohammad II	1566
984	'Ali Khan	1576
1005	Bahadur Shah	1596
—1008	<i>(Mogul Emperors)</i>	—1599

India

THE DECCAN

A.H.		A.D.
748—933	111. BAHMANIDS	1347—1526

(KINGS OF KULBARGA, ETC.)

The Deccan was partly conquered by Mohammadans for the first time by 'Ala-al-din Mohammad of Delhi, who in 1294 seized Deogiri and Elichpur and thus formed a new province south of the Satpura mountains. Mohammad b. Taghlak enlarged the Deccan province by an invasion of Telingana in 1322, and for a time made Deogiri (re-named Dawlatabad) the capital of his empire. Among the numerous revolts which disturbed his reign that of the recently organized province of the Deccan was the earliest to achieve independence. From 1347 for nearly two centuries the Bahmanid kings of Kulbarga, Warangal and Bidar, held sway over the northern half of the Deccan above the Kistna. Their founder was Hasan Gangu, an Afghan in the employment of a Brahman at Dehli. He rose to high office under the Taghlak Sultans and received the title of Zafar Khan. When the revolt against Mohammad b. Taghlak broke out in the Deccan, Hasan placed himself at the head of the insurgents, drove the royal troops from the country, and ascended the throne at Kulbarga under the style of 'Ala-al-din Hasan Gangu Bahmani.* His dominions marched on the north with Berar, on the east with Telingana, whilst the river Kistna and the sea formed the southern and western

* See an article by James Gibb in *Numismatic Chronicle*, m. i. 91-115; and my *Catalogue of the Coins of the Muhammadan States of India in the British Museum*, lxii-lxvi.

Bahmanids

boundaries. They included the greater part of the modern Bombay Presidency south of Surat and most of the Nizam's territory. In addition, the Rajas of Telingana and Vijayanagar were from time to time compelled at the point of the sword to pay homage and tribute. Under 'Ala-al-din Ahmad II the Konkan was reduced and the neighbouring kings of Khandesh and Gujarat were defeated. In 1471 Mohammad Shah II carried his arms into Orisa, seized Conjeveram, and made war in the south upon the Raja of Belgaon; so that the Bahmanids' sway extended from sea to sea and included nearly the whole of the Deccan north of Mysore. The extension of territory was followed by a new division into provinces, and the division led to disintegration. Yusuf 'Adil Shah, a successful general of Mohammad Shah II, declared the independence of the new province of Bijapur, Nizam-al-Mulk prepared the way for the separation of Junayr; 'Imad-al-mulk was proclaimed king in Berar, and the loss of these provinces was speedily followed by the independence of the rest and the extinction of the parent dynasty. The *'Imad Shahs* of Berar, *Nizam Shahs* of Ahmadnagar, *Barid Shahs* of Bidar, *'Adil Shahs* of Bijapur, and *Kutb Shahs* of Golkonda divided the kingdom of the Bahmanids amongst them.

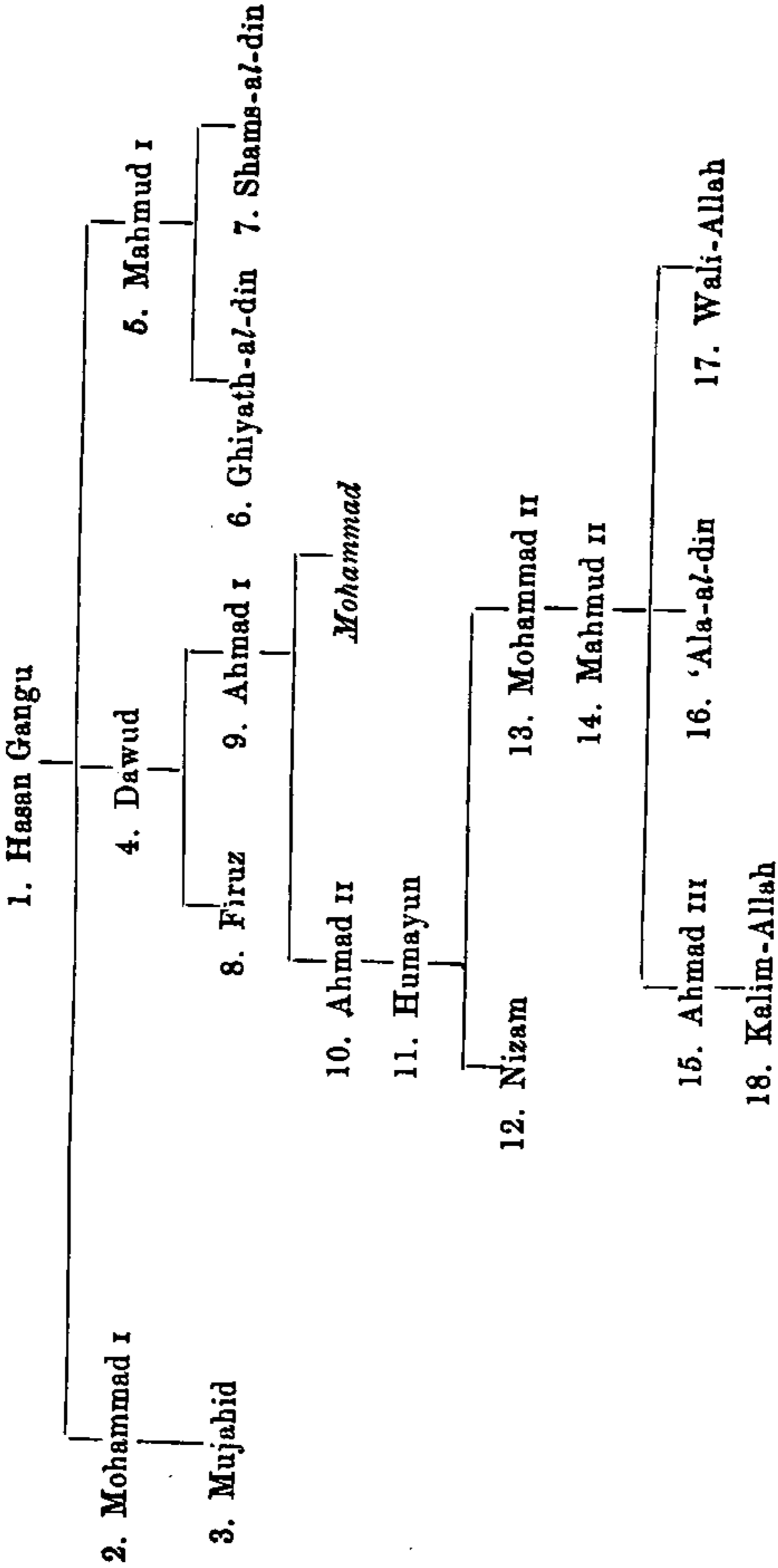
A.H.				A.D.
748	Hasan Gangu Khan	'Ala-al-din	Zafar	1347
759	Mohammad Shah I	..	..	1358
776	Mujahid Shah	..	..	1375
780	Dawud Shah	..	..	1378
780	Mahmud Shah I	..	..	1378
799	Ghiyath-al-din	..	..	1397
799	Shams-al-din	..	..	1397
800	Taj-al-din Firuz Shah	..	..	1397

India

825	Ahmad Shah I .. ..	..	1421
838	'Ala-a/-din Ahmad Shah II ..	..	1435
862	'Ala-a/-din Humayun Shah ..	..	1457
865	Nizam Shah .. ..	..	1461
867	Mohammad Shah II ..	..	1463
887	Mahmud Shah II ..	..	1482
924	Ahmad Shah III ..	..	1518
927	'Ala-a/-din Shah ..	..	1520
929	Wali-Allah Shah ..	..	1522
932	Kalim-Allah Shah ..	..	1525
—933	(<i>Five Deccan Dynasties</i>)		—1526

Bahmanids

BAHMANIDS



India

A.H.	112.	‘IMAD SHAHS	A.D.
890—980			1484—1572

(BERAR)

890	Fath-Allah	.. ..	1484
910	‘Ala-al-din	.. ..	1504
c. 936	Darya	.. ..	c. 1529
c. 968	Burhan	.. ..	c. 1560
976	Tufal (usurper)	.. ..	1568
—980			—1572

(*Nizam Shahs*)

A.H.	113.	NIZAM SHAHS	A.D.
896—1004			1490—1595

(AHMADNAGAR)

896	Ahmad I b. Nizam Shah	.. ..	1490
914	Burhan I	.. ..	1508
961	Hosayn	.. ..	1553
972	Murtada	.. ..	1565
996	Miran Hosayn	.. ..	1588
997	Isma‘il	.. ..	1589
999	Burhan II	.. ..	1590
1003	Ibrahim	.. ..	1594
1004	Ahmad II	.. ..	1594
1004	Bahadur*	.. ..	1595

(*Mogul Emperors*)

* Murtada II reigned nominally from 1598-1607; and the province then came under the domination of Malik Amber.

Barid Shahs

A.H.	114. BARID SHAHS	A.D.
897—c. 1018		1492 - c. 1609

(BIDAR)

897	Kasim I	..	..	..	1492
910	Amir I	..	..	..	1504
945	'Ali	..	..	..	1549
990	Ibrahim	..	..	..	1562
997	Kasim II	1569
1000	Mirza 'Ali	1572
c. 1018	Amir II	c. 1609

895—1097	115. 'ADIL SHAHS				1489—1686
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(BIJAPUR)

895	Yusuf 'Adil Shah	1489
916	Isma'il	1511
941	Mallu	1534
941	Ibrahim I	1535
965	'Ali I	..	..	..	1557
987	Ibrahim II	..	..	..	1579
1035	Mohammad	..	..	..	1626
1070	'Ali II	..	..	..	1660
—1097	<i>(Mogul Emperors)</i>			..	—1686

India

981—1098 116. KUTB SHAHS 1512—1687

(GOLKONDA)

918	Sultan Kuli	..	..	1512
940	Jamshid	..	..	1543
957	Subhan Kuli	..	..	1550
957	Ibrahim	..	..	1550
989	Mohammad Kuli	..	..	1581
1020	Abd-Allah	..	..	1611
1083	Abu-l-Hasan	..	..	1672
—1098	(Mogul Emperors)			—1687

Mogul Emperors

A.H. 932—1275 117. MOGUL EMPERORS 1525—1857
A.D. OF HINDUSTAN

Babar, the Mongol conqueror of Hindustan, was descended in the fifth generation from Timur (see the genealogical table p. 244) and was born in 1482, in Farghana, where his father was governor. Driven from his native province by the Uzbeks of Shaybani about 1504, Babar sought his recompense in the subjection of Afghanistan. He took possession of Badakhshan in 1503 (909), occupied Kabul in the following year, and annexed Kandahar in 1507. For many years he meditated the invasion of India, but it was not until 1525 (932) that he felt himself strong enough to descend at the head of his Turks (he abhorred the name of Mongol*) upon the Panjab and occupy Lahore. On the 20th April 1526 he signally defeated the army of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi on the historic plain of Panipat, and the victory was followed by the rapid occupation of Dehli and Agra, and the submission of the northern parts of Hindustan, from the Indus to the borders of Bengal. Babar died in 1530 (937) before he could subdue the kingdoms of Bengal, Gujarat and Malwa; still less had he approached the Deccan.

His son Humayun, though but nineteen years of age, endeavoured to complete his father's work. His attempt to reduce the united kingdom of Gujarat and Malwa was, however, abortive; and the Afghans of Bengal, led by the genius of Shir Shah, the usurping king of Bihar, succeeded after an obstinate struggle in driving Humayun step by step to the west. A treacherous

* In Arabic Mughal, whence the English Mogul or Moghul.

India

attack on the Mogul camp at Chonsa in 1539 (946) banished them from Bengal; and a total defeat at Kanauj in the following year gave Shir Shah the command of all Hindustan (but not Gujarat), and compelled Humayun to seek refuge, first in Sind, and then in Persia. Fifteen years passed before the Mogul Emperor returned to re-conquer his empire. Meanwhile Shir Shah, after laying the foundations of the administrative organization which Akbar afterwards perfected, died, and the disunion among his successors paved the way for the invader. In 1555 Humayun recovered Delhi, and there died in January 1556 (963).

Humayun had only begun the work of reconquest; it was left to his son Akbar, a youth of fourteen, to finish it. The boy's guardian Bayram Khan a Turkoman, utterly defeated the Indian forces under Himu on the 5th November 1556 on the same plain of Panipat where Babar had won his great victory. By this single blow Akbar found himself master of the better part of Hindustan, and, young as he was, he soon took the reins of power into his own hands. Dehli and Agra were his by the victory of Panipat; Gwalior fell in 1558 (966), Jaunpur in 1559, and Malwa and Khandesh were temporarily overrun in 1561-2. Rajputana submitted after the storming of Chitor in 1567 (975), and Gujrat was reduced in 1572 (980). Bengal, which had nominally admitted the Mogul sovereignty, rose in rebellion, but was subdued in 1575-7 (983-4). Kashmir was annexed in 1587 and Kandahar six years later.*

'Akbar was too wise to meddle seriously in Deccan politics. All he wanted was to secure himself against invasion from the south; and with this view he annexed the rugged borderland of Khandesh, and used its

* See my *History of the Mogul Emperors of Hindustan illustrated by their Coins*, xii. ff.

Mogul Emperors

capital, Burhanpur, with the rocky fastness of Asirgarh, (which had withstood his siege and his English gunners for six months months before it succumbed in 1601 (1008),) as outposts to defend his southern frontier. He also subdued Berar and took the fortress of Ahmadnagar (1600).^{*} The kings of Bijapur and Golkonda paid him homage and offered him tribute: but he never attempted annexation in the Deccan, beyond securing his frontier; nor had the Deccan *subah* or province, even in this limited sense, been organized as thoroughly as the rest of the empire at the time of his death in 1605 (1014).

The true successor of Mohammad b. Taghlak in his dreams of Deccan conquest was Aurangzib, the sixth Mogul Emperor. As governor during Shah-Jahan's reign in 1636-43 he had organized the four divisions of the Deccan province—Dawlatabad (including Ahmadnagar), Khandesh, Telingana, and Berar; and he made the king of Golkonda a vassal in 1656. The fratricidal struggle which preceded his accession to the throne at Dehli in 1659 (1069), and the work of ordering his administration, diverted his attention from the Deccan for some years; and it was not till 1681 that he began that long series of campaigns in the south which did not end till his own death twenty-six years later. He besieged and took Bijapur in 1686 and Golkonda in 1687, and put an end to the dynasties of the 'Adil and Kutb Shahs. But against the new power of the Marathas which had arisen in the Deccan in the middle of the 17th century he could make no head; and though his armies traversed the Deccan in all directions and took many forts, the country and its hardy mountaineers were never subdued. Yet when Aurangzib died in 1707 his dominions stretched from Kabul to the mouths

^{*} See my *Aurangzib* (Rulers of India) pp. 144-204.

India

of the Hugli, and from Surat across Haydarabad to Masulipatan and even Madras. All India, save the apex of the Deccan, was his in name; but except in forts and cities, the possession was nominal in the south.

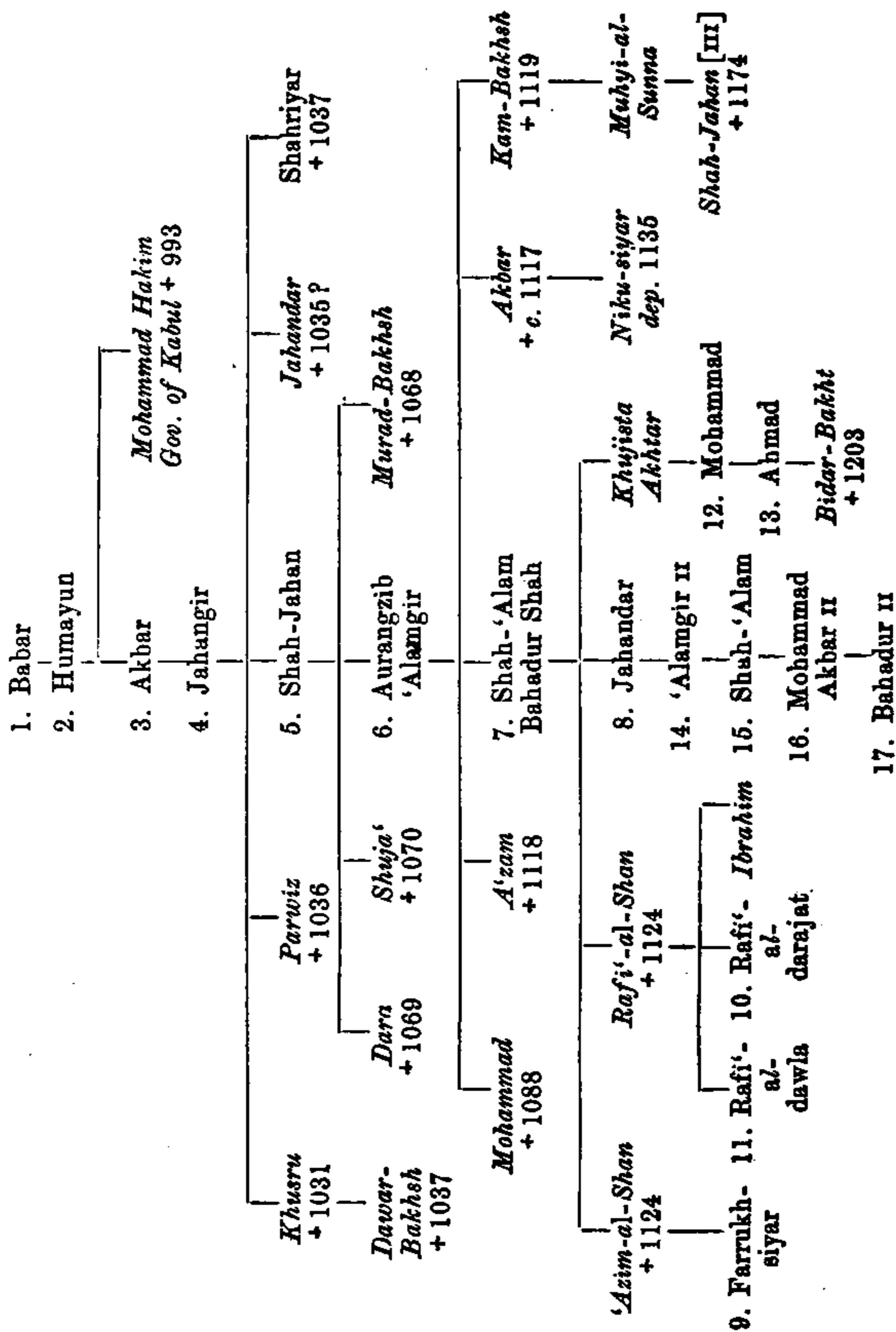
The empire of the Great Moguls began to break up after the death of Aurangzib. His successors were for the most part weak and debauched, and the rising powers of the Sikhs, Jats, and Marathas were young and strong. The invasions of Nadir Shah in 1738, and Ahmad Durrani in 1748, 1757, etc., were signs of the feebleness of the empire. Fifty years after Aurangzib's death the Marathas were supreme in the south, except where the newly-founded dynasty of the Nizam kept them at arm's length, and were pushing their way through Gujarat up to Dehli; the Rajputs had ceased to acknowledge the Mogul supremacy; the Sikhs were gradually winning the mastery of the Panjab from the Afghans; the Jats were practically independent near Agra; Oudh was virtually a separate kingdom, and so was Bengal; though the little patches of territory at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras scarcely portended the great future of the East India Company. The progress of the Company's arms need not be related here. The battle of Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764) laid the ghost of the Mogul Empire, though the fiction of Mogul sovereignty was maintained till 1857. The last three emperors were pensioners of the British Crown; and Bahadur II, after upsetting his puppet-throne by joining in the Mutiny, died in exile at Rangoon in 1862.

Mogul Emperors

A.H.		A.D.
932	Babar, Zahir-al-din* ..	1526
937	Humayun, Nasir-al-din	1530
963	Akbar, Jalal-al-din	1556
1014	Jahangir, Nur-al-din	1605
	1037 <i>Dawar-Bakhsh</i> ..	1627-8
1037	Shah-Jahan, Shihab-al-din ..	1628
	1068 <i>Murad-Bakhsh (in Gujarat)</i>	1658
	1068-70 <i>Shuja' (in Bengal)</i> ..	1658-60
1069	Aurangzib 'Alamgir, Muhyi-al-din .	1659
	1118 <i>A'zam Shah</i> ..	1707
	1119-20 <i>Kam-Bakhsh</i> ..	1708
1119	Shah-'Alam Bahadur Shah I, Kutb-al-din	1707
1124	Jahandar, Mu'izz-al-din	1712
1124	Farrukh-siyar	1713
1131	Rafi'-al-darajat, Shams-al-din ..	1719
1131	Rafi'-al-dawla Shah-Jahan II ..	1719
	1131 <i>Niku-siyar</i>	1719
	1132 <i>Ibrahim</i>	1720
1131	Mohammad, Nasir-al-din ..	1719
1161	Ahmad	1748
1167	'Alamgir II, 'Aziz-al-din	1754
	1173-4 <i>Shah-Jahan III</i> ..	1759-60
1173	Shah-'Alam, Jalal-al-din ..	1759
	1202-3 <i>Bidar-Bakht</i> ..	1788
1221	Mohammad Akbar II	1806
1253	Bahadur Shah II	1837
—1275	(<i>Great Britain</i>)	—1857

* Babar and most of his successors had the Arabic name Mohammad in addition to their Persian names. In the list, the names of usurpers and pretenders are printed in italics.

India



Amirs of Afghanistan

A.H.
1160—1311

118. AMIRS OF
AFGHANISTAN

A.D.
1747 - 1893

The modern history of Afghanistan as an independent State begins in 1747. After the deposition of the Ghorids, the country ceased to possess a dynasty of its own,* and merely formed part of a larger kingdom. It became a province of the Il-khans of Persia, and then of the Timurid empire; and after the establishment of the Moguls in India, it was sometimes part of their dominions and sometimes belonged to the Shahs of Persia; or, more often, was divided between the two. Kabul and Kandahar were generally in the possession of the Moguls until after the death of Aurangzib, whilst Herat belonged to Persia. In 1737 Nadir Shah, the Afsharid ruler of Persia, seized Kabul and Kandahar and made his memorable descent upon India. After his assassination in 1747 the Afghans resolved to be independent of Persia, and chose Ahmad Khan the chief of the Abd^a li or Durrani tribe to be their Shah. The post of vezir, or second man in the state, was conferred upon Jamal Khan the hereditary chief of the rival tribe of the Barakzais. Henceforward for nearly a century this arrangement subsisted: the Shah was a Durrani and the Vezir a Barakzai.

Ahmad Shah reduced all Afghanistan, conquered Herat and Khurasan, invaded India repeatedly, occupied Deh i for a time, and annexed Kashmir, Sind, and part of the Panjab; but his Indian possessions gradually passed over to the growing power of the Sikhs, who had become masters of the Panjab before

* The line of the Kart Malikis were a local exception at Herat (p. 229).

India

the end of the 18th century. A massacre of the Barakzais by Zaman Shah, Ahmad's grandson, instead of diminishing, increased the influence of the hereditary vezirs, who exercised the chief power during the nominal reign of Mahmud Shah and the early reign of Shah Shuja'. Several attempts were made to oust them from their dominant position; but the blinding and murder of Fath Khan Barakzai in 1818 was the signal for the deposition of the Durrani dynasty, and after some years of anarchy Dost Mohammad, the brother of the murdered Vezir, took possession of the throne (1826), as the first Barakzai Amir of Afghanistan.

During the decline of the later Durrans the claim of Persia to the possession of Herat had been pressed by force of arms. Since its conquest by Ahmad Shah the city had been held by various Afghan princes, with little dependence upon the central government. In 1816 the Persians had attacked Herat, but had been repulsed by Fath Khan the Barakzai. In 1837, urged on by Russia, the Shah of Persia again advanced upon the 'key of Afghanistan,' and again, after a ten months' siege, protracted by the splendid defence of Eldred Pottinger, was forced to retire (1838). When Dost Mohammad showed signs of encouraging Russian overtures, the British Government of India, excited by the narrow escape of Herat, and alarmed at the unfriendly attitude of the Amir, declared war, and the Afghan campaigns and disasters of 1839-1842 ensued. Shah-Shuja, the representative of the deposed Durrans, was in an evil day restored to the Amirate; and Sir William Macnaghten was posted at Kabul as British Resident. Dost Mohammad had surrendered and remained passive, but his son Akbar Khan continued the resistance of the Barakzais. In Nov. 1841 Macnaghten and Burnes were treacherously murdered, and of the sixteen thousand British troops and camp followers

Amirs of Afghanistan

who left Kabul under a safe-conduct only one escaped to tell the tale of slaughter. The massacre was avenged by Pollock's army in 1842, and the Afghans thenceforward, for nearly forty years, were allowed to manage their own internal affairs. Dost Mohammad died in 1863, the subsidized ally of England; and the history of Afghanistan since his death has consisted chiefly in the struggles of his sons and grandsons for the throne. A second attempt to force a British Resident at Kabul upon the Amir, as a check upon the envoys of Russia, led to the defeat and deposition of Shir 'Ali, the murder of Cavagnari, and the campaigns of Stewart and Roberts in 1879-81. The Amir 'Abd-a/-Rahman, then established by the British, has since, on the whole, succeeded in holding the mastery over his refractory subjects.

India

A.H.	DURRANIS*	A.D.
1160	Ahmad Shah	1747
1187	Timur Shah	1773
1207	Zaman Shah	1793
1216	Shuja'-al-mulk (Shah Shuja')	1801
1216	Mahmud Shah	1801
1218	Shuja' (2nd reign)	1803
1224	Mahmud (2nd reign; latterly at Herat to 1245)	1809
1233	'Ali Shah (at Kabul)	1817
1233	Ayyub Shah (at Peshawar and Kashmir)	1817
1245	Kamran (at Herat, to 1258)	1829
1255	Shuja' (3rd reign)	1839
1258	Fath Jang (fled the same year)	1842

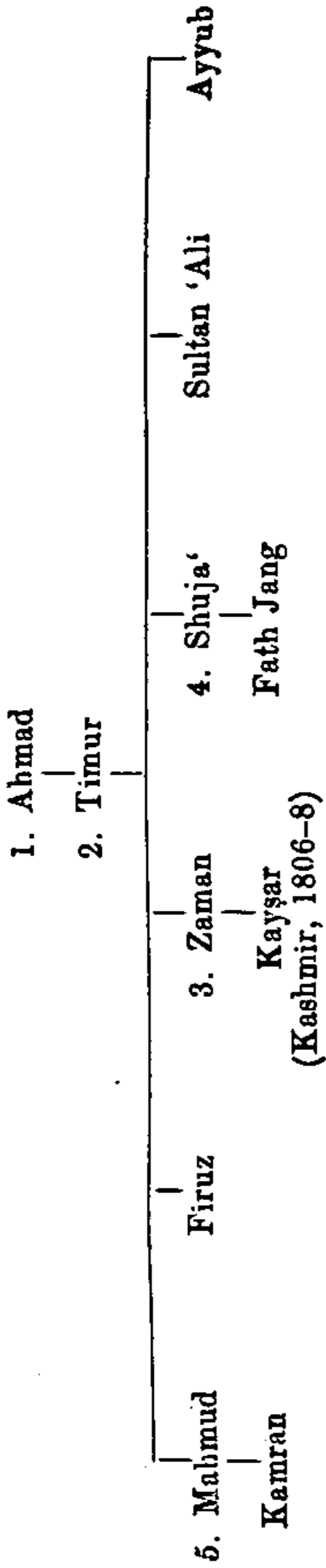
BARAKZAIS

1242	Dost Mohammad	1826
	1255-8 <i>Shuja' restored</i>	1839-42
1280	Shir Ali	1863
	(Afdal and 'Azim at Balkh and Kabul 1865-7) .. ..	.....
1296	Ya'kub Khan	1879
1296	'Abd-al-Rahman Khan <i>regnant</i>	1879

* The list and pedigree of the Durranis is adapted from an article by M. Longworth Dames in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, III. viii. 325-63 (1888).

Amirs of Afghanistan

DURRANIS



BARAKZAIS

