The Study of the Status of Islamic territory at the beginning of Genghis Khan dynasty:

The appearance of Genghis was coincident with Kharazm Shahian dynasty in Iran and the reign of Kharazm after the death of Aladin Takesh king receipted to his son Aladin Muhammad. Two brothers from Qoor that predominated to Marat, Qaznein, Balkh, Kabul, Sistan and Kerman and over-throned Qaznavis Danasty. They also prevailed the Qazes Tribe in the north east of old Khorasan and Kerman. The king Mohammad Kharazm Shahian, after fighting destroyed Qoor army and the Qoorians apologized and the king granted them, but Qoors violated of an agreement two other times but they failed. In 606 AH, he conquered Mazandaran and Kerman.

In the middle parts of 6th century AH a group of Turkish organized a new great government in Kashghar and Khotan provinces and called it Qatar Khataian.
They didn’t have good relationship with adjacent country because they followed Confucius and Buddhist religion. This tribe in the Qatran’s war dominated to all transoxiana. Qarakhtian called their kings QoorKhan.

After Kharazm Shah spread his land to north and east of Kashqar and seaboard of send, he moved to east (Iraq) and he possessed these era. These countries were in the hand of Atabakian in Persia and Azerbaijan. Kharazm Shah wanted to become effective his order in Baqdad and also he possessed Qaznein and Shabodin Qoori’s treasury in 611 AH. In that time he found many commands from Calpis that stimulated Shahabodin to enmity. Kharazm Shah gave many religious proclamation from earned men base upon that. Bani Abbass didn’t rightful to be caliphs and they were to select the descendent of Imam Hossein (P. B. U. H.). So they deposed the caliph and chose one of the descendents of Imam Hossein from Tabriz.

Other islamic countries were in the hand of Kordan Ayyubi rulers. They mostly intended holy war europian christian but a forsaid rulers didnot unoppose. In this time the islamic country exposed to threat and attack of foreigners from each site. But in none of these countries there were no powerful and prudent and wise king to protect the lands. And for this reason the Mughals’s occupied these countries very easily.
Genghis Khan:

The original name of Genghis was Temuchin. He was born in Mughulia in 549AH. This father sikay bahador was the chief of tribe. His father died when he was 13 years old. A group of Mughals' accepted his order and overcome to his enemies with much trouble and famous to Genghis Khan and lands under his control was developed to Kharazm Shahian territory. At the beginning of 7th century all easter part of Iran territory was confused after the death of Salaheddin Ayyubi the kingdom was destroyed. On one part the Salaheddin successors busy with hard battle and the other part they fought to Saljouqian’s Kings in Asia Minor.

Although Alnasireddin could protect the Abasi’s power, but his successors couldn’t protect their dominion against the neight bouring countries. He heard the news of Genghis triumph in Tibbet and Iqoor and he heard that Mughals' Khan has conquered Beijing capital of northern China in 612AH. To discover the fact of this news and to inform of degree of Mughals' military ability, King mohmmad sent a committee to China. Genghis Khan accepted Kharazm Shah’s representatives with respect and said to King Mohammad: Genghis knows himself as a king of east and also Kharazm Shah as a king of west and he wants peace and commercial relations. Meanwhile, in addition to all accidents one event occured and caused the war between Mughals' King and Kharazm Shah.
The governor of Otrar Castle ordered to capture traders who had been sent by Genghis Khan to Karazm Shah dominion and there were some people of kharazm among them. He wanted Karazm Shah to kill those prisoners after investigating and confiscate their properties. Mohammad Karazm Shah agreed his malignancy governor immediately and just one of traders could ran away and they told Mughul Khan all the event.

There is no doubt that those events made Genghis Khan to campaign, he was under moral pressures. It is clear that in addition to the will of Mughals' Khan to conquest, there was many sense of expanding.

Genghis Khan started the war. He sent an army to south with leadership of Tushi and another army to otrar with leadership of Oktay and Joktay and he himself went ot Bokhara through Kashqar and Bolasqun which had been conquered by Mughals. His army had 150000 to 200000 and they conqured Bokhara after short time and they massacred people and then they conqured samarqand. Kharaz Shah that didn’t have enough time to build bulwark around city was captured in 10th of Moharam (Ashoura) in 617 AH.

Mughals were beholden to various factors for this trimph that main part of them were internal factors. because in Karazm Shah wide dominion which was new, there was no faithfulness to government in addition to Karazm Shah put
people under pressure with various taxes. Legions were weaker than they could stand against this attack so Karazm Shah ran away from Mughals immediately.

Mughals' army continued their attacks after they conquered wide east areas. Mughul princes arrived Neishabore through Balkh and Tous after Karazm Shah left it. Defenders of city resisted and final fight began in 12th safar in 617 AH. Mughals had gathered a large army and they conquered Neishabore after 3 days. Hamaan where Kharaz Shah was located, gave up after leaving the islands of the Caspian Sea and died there. Mughals went to the west, they attacked Jobbe in Mazandaran and they massacred people and plundered it. They attacked to Persian Iraq the following spring.

Mughals' campigned to Azerbayjan in winter, they arrived Gandze and they went to Georgia so Iran was conquered by Mughals and Gengis’s descendents governed different areas long time. Genghis Khan died in 624 AH and his son Oktay took the throne of kingdom.

Meanwhile, situation of Iran was very chaotic. Oktay gave Khorasan and other areas conquered by Mughals to Jin Temur who was from Qarakhtaian. he gave the management of affairs of every state to one governor and each city to one prince in order to keep peace. He also died in Jamadi-o Sani 639AH.
Giyuk Khan

Oktay Gha selected his third and the youngest son, Kuchoo, as his successor, but he died before his father. His wife, Torakina Khatun, ruled the territory until his youngest son, Khiramoon, grew up. Torakina did his best for the kingdom of his son, and then she cooperated with a woman, Fatemeh from Mashhad, and deposed Mohammad Balvaj who was a learned man from Khatay. Ghorittay the selection of Gioy as established near one of the western lacks in 144 and at last Giyük Khan was selected and he divided the remained treasury among the presence people.

At first, he tried to calm down Joghatay and then returned the some deposed officers who were deposed by Torakina. Torakina died soon, so they can suffocate Fatemeh because they believed that she was a witch. Giyuk was not Christian, but he treated well to them. He paned away in 645 after his death his wife, Aghol Ghaymish, was selected instead of him. Ghoriltaei was established until that summer in 9th Rabioosani 649 and Manko as selected as a ruler of Gha'ani. After his selection, he commanded his brother, Ghablay Khan, with 10000 solders, to China and another brother Hulagu to the west. Gha'an commanded to prepare all Mughul armies to rush. Hulagu went to west and possessed all the west parts of Baghdad. Some new events happened and made
important changes in army and country, Monko Gha was killed in one of the
surrounding in China in 157.

Ghoblay Khan tried to reach the throne and stopped his brother, Origh Boka,
so he stopped his rush and selected the learned Mughal as Khaghaani. Hulagu
was selected in Hulagu and he had good relationships with Ghoblay Khan. So he
was satisfied.

At this time, the army which was in Syria had been changed Hulagu selected
Kidbogha instead if himself as the leader and then he sent a paper for the leader
of Mamlook and tried to make him to give up his rank and land.

The king of Mamlook was influenced by Deghooz and killed Mughul
messengers, so Kidbogha and his army moved to Palestine and faced to
Mamlook’s army in Jaloot. Mughals lost the battle and most of them were killed
and Kidbogha was arrested and cut his head. Mughals lost their lands as soon as
they occupied them and protected themselves in northern Mesopotamia.

At last, the military of Ilkhante developed and the formal realm was formed
and ruled the big part of Iran and other countries.

IlKhanate had defensive manner in North parts, but they develop their realm
in western- south. Their goal not only was the possess of south and Syria but
also they wanted to possess the Greece. IlKhanate wanted to rule Nile’s villages
or ignored their goal to reach to the Syria’s coasts. They waged war off the
danger from Transoxiana in Ghopchagh, but when they came out from Iranian realm and rushed to western-south land and they lost the battle.

These truths and repeated strikes are the main facts of Mughul dynasty in Iran. Three outside enemies of IlKhanate never joined together, though.

Mughals during the time of Hulagu rushed to Homs and the inhabitants didn’t rush to them. Although, after the death of Monko, Ghoblay Khan was selected as Ghaani, his brother, Origh, who wanted to be his successor, didn’t accept it. But Ghoylay had more followers. So he won the competence. This battle showed the superior power of China’s culture rather than nomadic life which was used by Booka, then it influenced in the Eastern-Asia. Khan Ghapchagh the title that he was selected for himself and IlKhanate were not impartial. Hulagu had good relationship with Ghoblay Khan. So he motivated Chaan’s interest to Ilkhante’s realm, then Berkeh Khan advocated Origh Boka, because he liked nomadic life too. Hulagu and Ghoblay Khan were the governors of old cultural countries and those cultures influenced on them and changed their ways in life. At last, Chopchagh Khan and IlKhanate had hard fight; Hulagu rushed to Ghafghaz and possessed it as a part of Ilkhante’s realm. Those battles took long time and heavy taxes for compensating the expanses of those battles were paid by people.
Hulagu decided to govern his lands better. So in 666 he ruled and established majesty. That majesty admitted his laws, he selected Shamsodddin Mohammad Joveini, he was Ata'olmolk Joveini’s brother, the famous writer, as his minister. Hulagu suffered from epileks and at last he died in 19 Rabi'ossani on Sunday. His successor was Ghazan who was the head of Ilkhante.

Hulagu Khan's Disciples

After Hulagu’s death, his youngest son came to his camp and wanted to be his successor. But the learned men selected his oldest son, Abagha, who was engaged as his successor in his time. Abagha had 35 years old and continued the way of his father. The government was divided to three parts: military, civil, financial. Some parts have more freedom such as Armenia, Herat and Gorjestan. Because their minister was Shamsoddin Joveini who was a member of high rank family.

Abagha, after consultation, selected Tabriz as the capital of his government. But as Hulagu, he spent his main part of his occasions in freedom and he passed his summer in Allatagh and Siahkooh and his winter in Aran, Baghdad, Jegato and other parts. He continued the manner of tribal life. In Abagh Khan’s reign period; administration the affairs of country came to Iranian Muslems gradually. Shamsoddin Muhammad Joveini prospered from Majidolmolk's help, that
granted great noble titles to him and he supervised in pecuniary affairs. At this time, Khaje Nasireddin Toosi wrote the thesis in natural science field and commented of Euclid an Plato and Aristotle and great poet, sa’di who lived in Shiraz in fame heyday. Poets was favor in everywhere of Iran; but didn’t leave architecture efforts and other artistic effort. Only witness that exist of Abagha Khan’s constructional building is in Takhte Soleiman.

Aghaba selected his son, Arghoon, for his replacement. But Mughals' custom and council of king choose reign of Tekodar; Abagha’s brother. For this reason selection did baptism and choose Nicola for himself and Christian’s religion but now chose Ahmad for his name and followed from Islam religion knowingly and for establishment of friendly relation, he spent messengers to court of Egypt king, that this work caused his decadence and decline. Because it was long time that Mughals’ were accustomed to interpreted Muslims of Egypt and Syria as perilous enemy.

As soon as many attempt was arranged against him and Arghoon killed him in 682 AH. In this period administration the affairs of country was in hands of professional official employees. They protected their power and position till didn’t provoke suspicion their master. Therefore some great and important positions gave to Iranian persons. And some projecting and ingenious family dedicated their self to services. Jovian's family is the best sample of these
families. The most projecting person in this family was Shamsoddin Mohammad that for ten years was Hulagu’s minister and in this position, he did service in Abagha Khan’s time. Finally he killed by the Arghoon’s order in 682 A.H. Arghoon dead in 690 A.H. Arghoon’s brother, Gikhato, with usual ceremonies became a king. And after 4 years he dead. The other hands, one of Gikhato’s families, Baido, disagreed with him. And Gikhato's commanders leaned to him. The strangled Gikhato and inhumed in Gharebagh.

Baido’s reign period didn’t exceed from some mouth. He proscribed to propagate Islam religion and for this he exposed to disfavor of Muslems. It wasn’t long that he confronted of Ghazan forces. (Ghazan was Arghoon son). Many years ago Ghazan was governor of Khorasan. He became Muslim and for this Baido’s ministers and commanders abandoned him and after eight month they captured and killed him (694 A.H). Then Ghazan became a king.

This was Mughals' multiple murder. It showed that the central government wasn’t proficient to wide areas and central power faint little by little. Ghazan was most strong toward his predecessors, but Oljayto wasn't powerful. However, he followed nonviolence (good intention). Oljayto’s son, Abu Sa'ied, was a child when he became a king. Therefore, after thirty-one years from Ghazan’s death the country went into chaos and there was no way for the dynasty to reach to the end. Consequently, Ghazan’s reign diminished after the IlKhanate’s fall from
the realm. Ghazan became ill in a winter camp in Mesopotamia and assigned his brother, Kharbande, as his successor and then in 30 years old in 703 AH, he died.

After him, Oljayto became a king. At this time, Sa'adeddin and Rashideddin, Oljayto's two ministers, managed the civil affairs. And this condition continued for eight years. Finally, between the two ministers there was a dispute as to which be appointed by Tajeddin Allishah to post of ministry and vice-ruler. This caused Rashideddin not to get present in the court for some time. Oljayto enquired his absence and when he became aware of that, he reinterrogated Sa'adeddin in Tuesday of 10\(^{th}\) of Shavval 711 A.H. and ordered to his execution for his abduction attributed to him. Thence, Rashideddin had to prorate administration the affairs between himself and Tajeddin. Before death Oljayto had the Easter territory under his control. He migrated mostly between Mazandaran and Toos or Marv or Sarakhs in winters and summers respectedlly. Then in due time, he victoriously entered Ojan and took the throne himself. Oljayto became a Sultan and went to Maragheh and tried to give a visit to observatory. He then appointed Nasireddin’s son, Asleeddin, as the head of the observatory and this way he tried to reinforce his family.\(^1\)

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\(^1\) Hushang Sobooti: The Historical Study of Sultaniah, pp10-34
24) Ghods, the first Kibleh of Moslems

25) Kaheh, the object of Moslems' prayers
26) Exterior of Imam Reza’s Shrine in Iran (Mashhad)
27) Exterior of Dehli Mosque with prayers