

The expropriations policy in the Ilkhamate Mongol State 653-737 AH / 1255-1337 AD

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Abstract

A serious internal problem inflicted the Ilkhamate Mongol State 653-737 AH / 1255-1337 AD manifested in the overwhelming administrative and financial corruption that penetrated the civil administrative apparatus which lead to the weakening and depleting the state's resources despite its military strength.

To address this problem, the Ilkhamate Mongol State adopted the policy of (confiscation) which was endorsed by the Arab Islamic State stipulating severe punishment for administrative and financial corruption or illegitimate wealth including the confiscation of all movable and immovable possessions.

This policy of expropriations paid off with vital results; since it limited the prevalence and expansion of the administrative and financial corruption in the state's civil apparatus in addition to flooding the central treasury with enormous financial incomes that were exploited to overcome more than on incidence of bankruptcy.

And to give Ilkhans of the Mongol state their due right, it must be mentioned that they provide court trials for those accused of administrative and financial corruption.

These courts endorsed the terms of procedure ordinance since they provide indictment list of mischiefs and claimed the defendants' right to defend themselves yet, their rulings weren't free of mistakes such as giving pardon to some indicted people and allowing them to pursue their administrative jobs without obvious justifications as well as overlooking the some senior administrative apparatus officials exploiting the expropriations policy to maintain their own personal interests.

Introduction

Islamic history through its era put forward applied therapies to overcome its crises as inevitable treatments according to new opinions, concepts and procedures, since

the policy of expropriations _ our study _ was not its goal but rather one of the results of certain situations.

Hence, poor financial conditions lead countries to search for reasons, search for methods and solutions to correct their turbulent conditions and advance the economy dependent on the availability of financial liquidity. The Ilkhanic Mongolian state confronted 653-737 AH / 1255-1337AD, many economic and financial crises, one of the most important causes of which was administrative and financial corruption. Civil Administration senior men.

Therefore, the Aghlani Mongol state resorted to adopting a financial policy based on the confiscation of funds and property of senior civil administration men with whom there are suspicions of financial and administrative corruption resulting from their exploitation of their administrative positions and their infringement on public property and funds, which made them owners of huge wealth, as these movable and immovable properties help in providing The necessary financial liquidity that you need.

What is meant by the financial seizure policy? Was this policy the creation of the Aghlani Mongol state? And how did the financial situation and the administrative system of the Aghlani Mongol state contribute to the prevalence of the expropriation policy? Who has applied this policy? Did the Aghlani Mongol state provide professional and fair investigation procedures? What is the feasibility achieved by this policy of the Aghlani Mongol state? To confirm the hypothesis of the research we are dealing with, the study was divided into two topics with the introduction and conclusion, the topic dealt with the first emergence of the Aghlani Mongol state and its establishment and the financial conditions of the Aghlani Mongol state and the Aylkhan administration and what is meant by the policy of financial expropriations.

The second topic dealt with the most prominent men and administrators of the Aghlani Mongol state, to whom the policy of financial expropriations was applied from the three administrative levels (the owner of the Kingdoms Court, the owner of the state or territory office, administrators in the states or provinces), and investigative measures with those accused of financial and administrative corruption, and the most important results that resulted in Confiscation policy followers.

The research reached a number of results that resulted in the policy of financial expropriations and affected the Ilkhanic state.

The first topic

1- The emergence of the Mongols and the establishment of the Aghlani Mongol state

After Genghis Khan's success in uniting the disputed Mongol tribes in 603 AH / 1206AD he set out to build a great empire that set his sights on controlling the countries and kingdoms bordering all of Mongolia, so he was able to first take control of the Tangut Kingdom in Tibet, one of the three kingdoms in China in 606 AH / 1209AD and entered Beijing as the capital China in 612 AH / 1215AD, and after arranging its conditions in Mongolia and China, its eyes turned to expand west towards the Islamic kingdoms and territories, so the Khwarizmiyya Emirate (490-628 AH / 1096-1235 CE) was its first target due to its proximity to the Mongol state, Genghis Khan took advantage of the Khwarizhan Emirate's non-compliance with the terms of the machinery Aqiya, held between the two sides, and prepared a huge campaign that started in 615 AH / 1218AD, which managed to occupy the city of Tatar, the key to the region beyond the river, and then it began to fall in succession of Islamic cities and cities in that region and increased the risk of Bukhara falling, and in the following year the Mongols occupied the city of Samarkand and thus Genghis Khan tightened his control over All the lands are beyond the Islamic river, and it was facilitated by the task of the Mongols, the failure of Shah Khwarizm Alaeddin Muhammad, which resulted from the tremendous horror it possessed from the oppression of the Mongols and their disgusting cruelty, which led it to an unjustified withdrawal towards the West, which made it easier for Genghis Khan and the Mongols to control Khorasan province Neighboring provinces without serious and meaningful resistance to occupy the Mongols during the remainder of the year 617 AH 1220 CE and the year 618 AH / 1221 CE major Islamic cities and metropolitan areas such as Nishapur, Nansa, Mero, Zanjan, Qazvin, Hamadan, Ghazni, Tabriz, and all of Azerbaijan as well as Georgia, which means the Mongols approaching Baghdad, the capital of the Abbasid caliphate, and given busyness The Mughals with some internal problems postponed the completion and occupation of the remaining kingdoms and Islamic countries.

During the era between the years 626 AH / 1229 AD and 628 AH / 1231 CE, the Mughals returned to establish their rule over the kingdoms and Islamic provinces that had previously been occupied by Genghis Khan and complete what remained outside their control, so the Great Khan Oktay Ibn Genghis Khan (626 AH-639 AH / 1229-1241 CE) issued three orders of war. The first one started and managed to occupy Diyarbakir, Miaqarvin, Mardin, Nusaybin and Sinjar. The second army was able to occupy Badles and Mixer, and the third army occupied the city of Arbel and the Azerbaijan region.

In 654 AH / 1256 AH, Hulagu led a great army to complete the control of the Mongols over the western regions, including Baghdad, the capital of the Abbasid state and the headquarters of the Muslims 'caliph, under the direction of his brother Khan of the Mongols, Menku Khan, who was elected in 648 AH / 1250 AD from the Qorillatai, who identified him with two goals: the occupation of Ismailia castles in a region Qahstan and the subjugation of the Abbasid caliph in Baghdad, then he set out westward and was able to first occupy the strongest Ismaili fortresses, so Baghdad became the capital of the state and the Abbasid caliphate his next target to which he went in 655/1257 AD after he decided to attack it from three axes the first army managed to occupy the cities of Arbil, Mosul and descended With the Tigris River to besiege Baghdad from the western side, and the second army besieged the city of Baghdad from the eastern side after its occupation of Lorestan and Khuzestan, Hulagu advanced at the head of the third army from Hamadan to Baghdad passing through Helwan, and the Mongol forces began to impose a tight siege around Baghdad on 13 Muharram of the year 656 AH / 1258 A.D. by 26 of it, the Mongol armies managed to drop the defensive lines of the city of Baghdad, and on 4 Safar of the same year the Abbasid state and the Abbasid caliphate ended with the declaration of the Abbasid caliph Al-Mustasim Billah (640-656AH / 1242-1258 AD) surrendered and went out to the Mongol and with his children and the people of his house and his entourage Safety, they all killed. "

After that, the Mongol armies headed towards the Levant, conquering Aleppo, Damascus and Hama before losing the battle of Ain Jalut in 658 AH / 1260 CE in front of the Mamluks, so that the Euphrates River would be a watershed between the Mongols and the Mamluks state. Thus, the borders of the Mughal Empire would extend from the far east of China to the Euphrates River to the west.

Hulagu received the title Ilkhan, which consists of two syllables Il Mongol, which means subservient or subordinate and betrayed the title of the Mongol kings and emperors to mean the Khan belonging to his brother the greater Khan or who owes allegiance to him, and Hulagu and his descendants carried this title, so the Mongolian state was called the Ilkhan.

And the borders of the Aghlani Mongol state include all that Hulagu was able to occupy after leaving the country beyond the river, and therefore he is the ruler of those provinces and states extending from the far borders of the province of Khorasan represented by the River Gihon to the east to the Euphrates River and a large part of Asia Minor in the west and borders the Ilkhanic Mongolian state to the north from the Caspian Sea and some The Caucasus regions are bordered on the south by the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean and Sindh.

This nascent state led by Ilkhan Hulaku continued to be part of the Greater Mughal Empire, and he did not try to separate from it. Likewise, the Ilkhan Hulaku continued his loyalty and subordination to his brother, the Great Khan of Menku Khan, and considered himself as his deputy. The Great Khan or the addition of his name with the name of the Khan, and this policy pursued by Ilkhan Hulaku remained in place after the death of the Great Khan of the Mongols Manko Khan, where he remained confessing the loyalty of my name associated with respect to his brother Qubilai, who was recognized by everyone as leader of the Genghis Khan family, and made his headquarters in Bala China, despite the fact that Hulagu was already the owner of the power and sovereignty over all parts of his kingdom and the undisputed one.

This policy that Ilkhan Hulaku drew up changed after his death, as his successors who ruled the Ilkhan Mongol state enjoyed complete independence from the Great Khan of the Mongols in China, but they always showed great respect for him and multiplied the sending of messengers loaded with the most precious and rare gifts.

2- The Ilkhanid state administration

The Ilkhanis married in the administration of their nascent state between the inherited Mongol administrative systems and the Islamic administrative systems in which the regions under the authority of the Mongol Ilkhanis were administered, so the military and security administration was a Mongol with distinction in terms of systems,

formations, leadership, and law, while the civil administration preferred the Ilkhanis to use the applied Islamic systems since For centuries and the most successful systems in state administration constitute the absolute majority of the population.

The Mongol Ilkhan presided over the administrative apparatus of its two parts (civil and military) of the Mongol-Ilkhan state, and therefore all authorities and powers met with him, and he has the right to loyalty, hearing and obedience to all members of the state in all their different religions, beliefs and nationalities, and the origin of those powers and powers is the group of Mongol tribal traditions and customs that created closer community partnerships closer to the law collected It was drafted by Genghis Khan in a law called (Elias or Levant) that imposed its application on all and considered it a general method of the state and the Mughal princes.

During the period of the Aghlani Mongol state, the administration and military functions were restricted to the Mongol elements and not to other elements of the other state, and they were the exclusive prerogative of them as a kind of professional performance and reward for their efforts in building the state and lack of confidence in the non-Mongol elements, but in the civil administration, the Mongols in general and the Khans suffered Especially from a clear weakness in the administration of the state along with its civil side, as they were men of war and fighting and away from bureaucracies and records, which forced them to seek the help of the people of experience, know-how and competence from the non-Mongol elements that are mostly from the conquered nations and most of them were m Muslims n.

The position of (the owner of the kingdoms) or (the owner of the court) was at the head of the administrative apparatus of the Mongol-Ilkhan state after the position of the Mongol Ilkhan, and the Prime Minister was identical at the present time when the Mongols never used the minister's word and preferred the word of the owner to it, since the owner of the kingdoms or the court was granted the right to run the state With its civil part and all its facilities, as well as supervision of the work of all state employees, the owner derives his administrative power from the absolute authorization granted to him by the Mongol Ilkhan, who authorized him to organize all administrative and financial affairs of the state and without returning to him except in serious and dangerous matters, and therefore he is charged with the work of Next: -

A- Supervising the work of all state employees.

B- Regulating the state's financial resources (imports and expenditures) and submitting an annual report to Ellichan showing the state's financial position.

C- The right to appoint senior statesmen and their administrators as judges, judges, and overseers.

W- Supervising the construction of urban projects.

And the owner of the kingdoms does not have any element of power towards the absolute power of the Ilkhan Mongol, who had the right to install, isolate and replace without providing a justification for that, despite the large number of powers and powers granted to him by the Ilkhan Ilkhan.

The states or territories that make up the Aghlani Mughal state consist of a group of workers called the (owner) who have the same powers and powers as the owner of the Court of Kingdoms but within the administrative boundaries of the state or territory, and they are responsible to the owner of the kingdoms as he granting them those powers and powers and he is responsible for Their actions in front of the Ilkhan.

From an organizational point of view, the Aghlani Mongol state was divided into the following regions:

A- Khurasan region and its administrative center, Nishapur.

B- Iraq region of Al-Ajam or Bilad al-Jabal and the center of its administration is the city of Isfahan.

C- Iraq Arab region and its headquarters are in the city of Baghdad.

D- Azerbaijan region and its headquarters, Tabriz city.

C- Khuzestan province and its administration center, Cover City.

H- Fares region and its administration center Shiraz city.

X- Diyarbakir region and its management center in the city of Mosul.

D- The province of Rum and its administration center, Konya.

3- The financial policy of the Mongol Aleksans

As the Mongol forces advanced to extend their authority over the lands stretching from Khorasan to the Euphrates, the Ilkhanids, who were collectors of money and valuables, collected huge amounts of it, sent a small portion of them to the greater Khan in Qaraquram, and Hulaku Khan kept the vast majority of them in his treasures, while at the same time an adult Mongol In the killing that reached millions of people, which led to the empty villages, agricultural districts and cities of its inhabitants, which caused the production to shrink due to the lack of manpower and the disappearance of the engine capital for the economy and thus a significant decline in the state's financial returns as a result of Lack of taxpayers and little to be established.

The Aghlani Mongol state also needs huge sums of money to run its affairs and to cover the high costs of its external wars and internal warfare between the Mughal princes who are fighting for power, and to keep pace with the Ilkhanate and Mongol princes in their financial policy based on the incredibly extravagant extravagance.

Whereas the conditions of work of the civil administration responsible for organizing the state's financial resources, whether that administration in the capital Tabriz (the owner of the bureau or the kingdoms) or the owner of the state or the province, its work was characterized by many negatives, loopholes and lack of professionalism, not to mention the infringement of political and military leaderships on the powers of the civil administration that She stands helpless and acquiesce in what is required of her. The Civil Administration was obliged to raise funds for Ellichan for fear of accusation of embezzlement and murder, no matter how long it was established and at any time he wanted; even if the treasures were empty, so was the owner or financial officer sometimes providing part of Public funds for the Mughal princes as adults, avoiding the surprises of the struggle for power between the Mongol princes or to limit the progress of some competitors. Likewise, administrative and financial personalities appeared in the Ilkhanic Mongolian state, a young man who worked poorly and accepted the principle of trespassing on public funds.

This policy has led to a continuous decline and diminishing of the state's financial returns. The state treasury has reached the point of bankruptcy more than once, and thus the state's inability to perform its duties. Sultan Mahmoud Ghazan (694 - 703 AH / 1304-1303 AD) has caused the reasons for this problem by stopping the arrival of financial revenues from the states Ilkhanian to the state treasury as a result of organized

looting, whereby senior state officials and administrators were seizing public funds, so Sultan Mahmoud Ghazan led a major reform process that achieved partial success after it improved the economic performance and revived the state treasury by increasing its financial revenues.

4- Confiscation policy

The word “confiscations” is derived from the quadruple verb that is issued which means the disbursed, and from the confiscation of his money, i.e. the exchange of it. Or face to face, and the state confiscates the money obtained by the state employee by illegal and unlawful means due to his misuse of his position, and the method used in expropriations is forcing the employee when acknowledging his financial balance and then confiscating it officially even if the matter requires the use of force and torture Yep and prison.

The Islamic Arab State knew from the very beginning of its establishment the principle of holding governors and workers exploiting their administrative positions for unlawful enrichment. It was reported from the Messenger Muhammad (may God bless him and grant him peace) that one of his workers was called upon to receive money without authorization, and he also knew about the rightly guided caliphs (may God be pleased with them) Following the example of this policy, especially the second caliph Umar ibn Al-Khattab (may God be pleased with him), who was sharing some of his money with his governors (), and the Umayyad state (42 AH-132 AH / 662-750 AD) not only confiscated the money, but rather imposed other sanctions against some of the provinces' rulers And leaders confiscated ().

The Abbasid state (132-656 AH / 750-1258 AD) also witnessed the use of the policy of expropriations from the first decades of their establishment before they became apparent after the middle of the AH 3rd / AD 9th century; for the military leaders to interfere in the financial affairs of the state, then the expropriations became a regular procedure during the 4th century AH / 10 pm, many abscessors, bureaucrats, and ministers are exposed to it without harming their reputation. The employee employed could have been reused again in the civil service without any hindrance ().

As for the establishment of a special office for the confiscated funds, it dates back to the beginning of the establishment of the Abbasid state. The Abbasid caliph Abu al-

Abbas al-Saffah (d. 136 AH / 753 AD) confiscated money and property of the Umayyads and deposited them in a special office, and in the succession of Abi Jafar al-Mansur (d. 158 AH / 775 AD) It preserved the names, dooms and types of confiscated money ().

Another name was used for the Expropriation Board in a late era in the Abbasid state, which was called the Extract Bureau, and the owner of this debt is called the extractor ().

And when the Aghlani Mongolian state was established on the lands of the Abbasid state, it did not single out a special office for the confiscated money despite its use of the Islamic economic and financial systems themselves, as the confiscated money went directly to the state treasury.

Also, administrative orders for financial sources are issued at different levels that differ according to the administrative ranks in the Aghlani Mongol state, and therefore there are three levels of sources for these sources:

A - Confiscations issued against the administrative level (owner of the Kingdoms Court).

B - Confiscations issued against the administrative level (owner of the State or Territory Office).

C- The confiscations issued against the administrative level (administrators in the states or provinces).

The second topic

1- Confiscations issued against the administrative level (owner of the Kingdoms Court).

A- The glory of the king, the owner of the Ilkhanid kingdoms, in partnership with Shams al-Din al-Juwayni, submitted to the Mongol Ilkhan in the year 678 AH / 1280 CE with extremely dangerous information against his partner in the position accusing him of buying the receivables of the Ilkhanid state by granting gifts and offering bribes purposefully from behind that to prevent the arrival of any information On his financial transgressions of the Mongol Ilkhan, and that the owner, Shams al-Din, exploited his high administrative position and created a huge and tremendous wealth, which came from stealing state funds, and the owner asserts the glory of the king that the returns of

the property of the owner of the Diwan Shams al-Din that he obtained from the king's money It is twice the amount of the public treasury from all countries, and the value of the money stolen from the state by the owner Shams al-Din is estimated at six thousand tomans, which is a very large number if compared, for example, to the amounts in the Mughal Ilkhan treasury, which is estimated to be one thousand tomans only.

The figures presented by the owner, the glory of the king, stole that they had stolen from the owner, Shams al-Din Ilkhan, who had issued orders to bring the owner, Shams al-Din al-Juwayni, and all of his aides with their records to conduct a comprehensive and expanded investigation in preparation for their trial. So he worked hard to find effective forces that influence the Ilkhan in perpetuity with the final decision, and he found no need to seek the help of the wife of the Ilkhan (Oljay Khatun) with whom he had close relations and had a great influence on the Ilkhan, so she interfered with the Ilkhan and interceded for him a memorandum of great services The Ilkhani state and its merit in its prosperity and prosperity, and this plan has achieved partial success for Shams al-Din, as far as he is able to preserve his life and administrative position, except that he stripped him of all his possessions after the conjugation of the pardon issued by the Ilkhan in advance by writing a document in which the owner Shams al-Din acknowledges that all the property that he bought During his tenure as owner of the Elkhanid kingdoms, she is the property of the Ilkhan in vain.

B- The inability of the owners of the Ilkhanid kingdoms, Sahib Rashid al-Din al-Hamdhani and Sahib Ali Shah in 715 AH / 1315 CE to provide the necessary sums ordered by Sultan Oljaito (703-716AH / 1303-1316AD) to cover the late salaries of the Khurasan Soldier, to discover a serious financial problem represented by the fact that the state's public treasury The Aghlani Mongolian suffers from complete bankruptcy, then a wide disagreement occurred between the two partners in the rule of the Mughal state, culminating in the accusation of the owner Rashid Al-Din of his partner, Ali Shah, of being the one who caused this bankruptcy, because financial matters are at the core of his competence, and he was charged with financial corruption, illicit enrichment, and stealing state funds .

Therefore, Sultan Oljaito ordered the formation of an investigation committee to determine the bankruptcy of the state treasury and the mechanism for the disappearance of public funds, and the work of the investigative committee after the end of its work

resulted in the conviction of the owner Ali Shah, given the availability of firm evidence against him, he was proven guilty of financial corruption and that he was a thief and embezzler of state funds in his personal capacity, and that he was easy He covered up the theft of his deputies and collaborators for public money, and recommended that the amount and capacity of 300 tomans be returned to the state treasury, and despite the condemnation of the investigative committee of Sahib Ali Shah and his collaborators, Sahib Ali Shah managed to evade punishment using tortuous methods that resulted in obtaining p The kindness of Ilkhan Oljaito, who ordered the freezing of the punishment for him and all his deputies and assistants.

T- Likewise, the owner of the kingdoms, Ali Shah, accused his partner, Rashid Al-Din Al-Hamdhani, and his sons with Sultan Oljayto on charges of financial corruption because he embezzled and stole the state's money in many ways, including seizing the state's revenues by manipulating records and stealing the funds of the Ghazaf endowments, and plundering them with a lot of money that increased in addition to allocations of princesses The Mughals, while receiving the bribe and accepting gifts, the investigations ordered by Sultan Oljaito against the companion Rashid al-Din proved his innocence of the charges against him due to the lack of evidence, and the committee concluded that the complaints against the companion Rashid al-Din were so Yeh aimed to remove him from office.

But despite the innocence of the companion Rashid al-Din al-Hamdhani and the knowledge of the ends of these charges, Sultan Oljayto took a series of measures that reduced the powers of the companion Rashid al-Din and increased the powers of the companion Ali Shah, to begin an open battle between the two partners, in which Shah made great efforts to prove the charges of corruption Mali and stealing the state's money on the owner Rashid Al-Din without succeeding in that, Rashid Al-Din met him with a policy based on his appeasement of the owner Ali Shah on the one hand and persuading Sultan Oljaito to allow him to withdraw from the administration of the Mongol state and spend the rest of his life away from the intrigues of competitors due to his age He was in poor health, using the Sultan's sympathy method to show mercy to him, and providing huge sums of money from his own money as gifts for the chief princes of the state, but this policy that Rashiduddin pursued did not achieve its goals during the rule of Sultan Oljaito.

And after the companion of Ali Shah, the fierce rival and the archenemy of Rashid Rashid, who removed him from his post and left alone by virtue of the rule of the Ilkhanid state to direct charges of financial corruption and theft of state funds, resorted to another method, he managed in 717 AH / 1318AD to persuade the Mughal Sultan Abu Saeed Bahadur (716-736AH) / 1316-1336 AD) Rashid al-Din caused the death of his father, Sultan Oljaito, after he was mistakenly given a wrong dose of medicine. After a mock trial, the Mongol Sultan Abu Saeed Bahader issued orders to execute the companion Rashid al-Din and some of his sons and confiscate all their property. The ruling was implemented on 17 Jumada al-Awwal 718 AH / 1319 CE.

W - The year 711 AH / 1311AD witnessed the implementation of the orders of the Mughal Sultan Oljayto to execute the owner of the Ilkhanic kingdoms Saad Eddin Muhammad Al-Mostafi Al-Sauji, who participated with Rashid Al-Din in managing the affairs of the Ilkhanic kingdoms since the days of the Mongol Sultan Mahmud Ghazan, after the charges against him were confirmed by the court sitting in Baghdad In particular, matters of wasting state funds and misuse of them, accepting bribery and encouraging administrative and financial corruption, have also been implemented the other ruling of the court, which provides for the confiscation of all the property of the owner, Saad al-Din Al-Sauji, transferred and immovable, and before the death of Sultan Oljaito in 716 AH / 1316 AD issued by UA Once, the confiscation decision was eased and half of the property of Sa`d al-Din al-Saji, the sources, was returned to his legal heirs.

A- After the death of the owner of the Ilkhanic kingdoms, Ali Shah Asnad Sultan Abu Saeed Bahadir, the position of the owner of the kingdoms to Ghiath al-Din Muhammad bin Ali Shah in honor of the services performed by his father for the Ilkhanid state, and after a while, Sultan Abu Saeed involved a second son of Ali Shah (Khalifa) in the same position, but Lack of understanding and harmony between the two brothers created the most serious problems within the Kingdoms Court, as a result of which the staff of the Court divided into two opposing groups, which confused and disrupted the work of the Office of the Ilkhanic Kingdoms, and Sultan Abu Saeed Bahader, the sons of the companion Ali Shah (Ghayath Al-Din and Caliph) held the responsibility of this administrative confusion and decided to dismiss them from M Sbehma and the confiscation of their movable and immovable property.

2- Confiscations issued against the administrative level (owner of the state or regional office).

A- A group of senior administrators of the state of Baghdad, in addition to the shipment, submitted in 659 AH -1261 CE a complaint to Ellichan Hulagu accusing the owner of Baghdad, Aladdin Malik Shah al-Juwayni, of administrative and financial corruption and theft of state funds, which prompted Ilkhan Hulaku to form a committee to verify the accusations. To hold its meetings and conduct its investigations in the city of Baghdad in the presence of Alaeddin Al-Juwaini, and the investigation committee ended its work by condemning Alaeddin and announced the confirmation of the accusations against him, according to which Ilkhan Hulaku issued orders to execute the companion Alaeddin, then the sentence was reduced to shaving the beard only after the intervention of senior officials The men of the Ilkhanid state, headed by the owner of the kingdoms, Shams al-Din al-Juwayni.

This is very strange, given that the historical sources kept silent and did not refer to any confiscation of the money that was allegedly stolen by his friend Alaeddin Al-Juwayni, which was used by the administration of the Ilkhanic Mongolian state.

B- The owner of the Ilkhanite kingdoms, Shams al-Din al-Juwayni, seized the opportunity of his presence in Baghdad in the year 660 AH / 1262 AD and tried to crop out the group opposing his brother, Alaeddin al-Juwayni, which was composed of some senior officials of the state of Baghdad, headed by Imad al-Din al-Qazwini, where the owner Shamsuddin was able to obtain information Until Al-Qazwini embezzled and stole state funds, and to prove the accusation more, his accusation was reinforced by a seizure signed by senior administration officials of the Diwan of Baghdad, who testify to the stealing of public funds by Al-Qazwini. Then he presented that information and document to Ilkhan Hulaku, who was directed by an investigation and verification of information, when it was proven that it was true The charges sentenced to death Qazwini.

C- Extreme hostility between the partners of the position of the owner of the Ilkhanic kingdoms, the glory of the king and Shams al-Din al-Juwayni, and both of them sought to topple the other and the position alone. He succeeded in attracting Majd Al-Din Ibn Al-Atheer through gifts and sprinkling, which provided him with very important information, especially regarding the size and establishment of Aladdin's properties,

after which he issued the Ilkhanite orders in 680 AH / 1282AD to arrest Aladdin Al-Juwaini as well as a number of his aides and deputies on charges of trespassing The public funds and the illicit enrichment, then Aladdin did not find anything to give in to the confiscation, so he brought out a huge sum amounting to (300) Toman gold, but this did not give freedom and salvation, as the agreement was broken and Aladdin was asked again for new sums, using this time methods of physical and psychological torture Aladdin recognized all his possessions, to the point that he sold some of his sons to secure more money, and he was not released until after he wrote a document in which he admitted that he is bankrupt and that he is guilty of the punishment if he appears in the future otherwise.

Then a release was launched with the intent to expedite his death, as he was released in a remote area of Baghdad under harsh climatic conditions and devoid of means of protection, and despite this Juwayni escaped certain death, and the companion Aladdin did not save from his ordeal this except the death of Ilkhan Abaka Khan in 20 Dhu al-Hijjah 680 AH / 1282 CE. The new Ilkhan, Ahmad Tekodar Ibn Hulagu (681-683 AH / 1282-1284 CE), ordered the physical and moral restoration of Alaeddin al-Juwayni.

3- Confiscations issued against the administrative level (administrators in the states or provinces).

A - The owner of the Baghdad Diwan visited Alaeddin Al-Juwayni in Wasit in 672 AH / 1274 AD during which he arrested the king (the governor) Bin Al-Tarrah and all his aides and deputies and confiscated many funds from them, and Bin Al-Tarrah was removed from his position as governor of Wasit and its actions.

In the year 694 AH / 1295AD, arrest warrants were issued for Ibn al-Tarrah, who was in charge of the Sadriyah of Wasit and Basra. It contains the death penalty.

B- After the owner of the office of the Baghdad Diwan, Alaeddin Al-Juwayni, was able to arrest the killers of Captain Taj Al-Din Ali Bin Al-Taktaki, who was killed in Baghdad in 672 AH / 1274AD, except that he ordered the confiscation of most of the property of Captain Taj Al-Din Ali, under the pretext of having funds for the Baghdad Office in his custody, It is the remaining part of the amounts agreed between the

Baghdad Diwan and the Captain, who included the villages and agricultural districts that are administratively attached to the city of Hilla.

T - After the defendant of Hilla, and what Majiddine Ismail Ibn Elias followed, failed to pay the amount of the security agreed upon with the Baghdad office, the authorities of the state of Baghdad imposed house arrest, and later opened an investigation with him, but to no avail, before resorting to the use of torture, which forced him to provide money. Many of the Office of Baghdad came from selling its movable and immovable properties.

W- The owner of the Baghdad Diwan Sharaf al-Din Al-Sammani in 688 AH-1290 CE used the method of beating and torture against Al Zain Al Hadhary, the Dean of Baghdad to retrieve the money belonging to the Baghdad Diwan, which he failed to pay due to guaranteeing the stamp tax in Baghdad and its dependencies, before being allowed to return to practice his work, but after it. For a short period, the orders of the owner of the Court of Kingdoms Saad Al-Dawla arrived to arrest Al-Zain Al-Hadaeri and to collect the money he had in three days. .

C- After the murder of Saad, the state owner of the Elkhanid kingdoms in 690 AH / 1291AD, his brother, the polite of the state Al-Mashiri, was removed from the position of the owner of the Diwan of Baghdad, and then he was imprisoned, during which he was subjected to an investigation into the theft of state funds during his service period. Returning to the state, and he insisted on those statements despite the use of torture against him, and in the face of his continued denial, the verdict was issued for the murderers in 690 AH 1291AD.

H- Likewise, Izz al-Din Abdulaziz al-Arbli, the headmaster of Kufa in 687 AH-1289 CE, was unable to pay the financial rights of the state that he committed, which he subjected to severe beatings that forced him to sell all his properties, but the establishment of these properties was not sufficient to extinguish all the state's debts on him, and when he was sick he lost. He was unable to endure the pain caused by torture and fell dead.

M - Majd al-Din ibn Al-Atheer was subjected to the operations of his sources, the first of which was in 681 AH / 1283AD. He was accused of embezzlement and theft of state funds and was subjected to torture. Then he paid an amount of 50 thousand dinars, and

after two years the Ilkhan Mughal issued an amnesty for Ibn Al-Atheer and all what was issued was returned to him.

After that, before working as a deputy to the owner of the Baghdad Diwan, Khawaja Haroun al-Juwayni, and two months after he started his job, specifically in Muharram in 685 AH / 1287 CE, he was charged with embezzlement and stealing the money of the Baghdad Diwan in conjunction with Khawaja Harun and others, and under pressure of torture, he confiscated and recovered an amount of 100,000 dinars from him. But that was not enough for his escape, as he was executed along with Khawaja Harun without a trial.

D- The Prince Taj al-Din Ali Jaqiban, the supervisor of the Baghdad Diwan and Saad al-Din al-Qazwini, the writer in 685 AH / 1287 CE, was charged with stealing part of the Baghdad Financial Office's revenue, so they were removed from their offices and required to return the stolen money, but they were unable to return it to the Diwan's treasury despite the use of torture against them, which prompted the Diwan of Baghdad to refer their case to the Mongol Ilkhan, who was sentenced to death.

Y- Vomiting the owner of the Court of Kingdoms, Shams al-Din al-Juwayni, arrested the king of Wasit Majd al-Din bin Salih al-Hudhayel, and confiscated all his property before he was removed from his position, then orders were issued to arrest the deputies of bin Al-Huthail for interrogation with them on the same charge, and after their denials they were subjected to torture that did not change from their positions and refrained from showing any money belonging to the state.

Q - In 686 AH / 1288 CE, Najm al-Din Ahmad Kateb al-Jarid's inability to return the state's funds in his possession, along with the severity of the torture he was subjected to, resulted in a preference for the suicide death option.

From the foregoing, we can say that the Ilkhanic Mongol state used the accusations attributed to the owners of the Elkhanid kingdoms professional methods of investigation and conducted trials at a level considered acceptable, but some of these rulings were frozen and were not implemented mostly except for the ruling issued against the owner of the kingdoms Saad Eddin Al-Sauji, after the civilians used methods of pressure and coercion towards Ilkhan Ilkhan.

The professionalism in investigating the mandate-holders decreased and physical and psychological methods of torture were used against them, with senior officials interfering in the conduct of the investigative operations, and thus questionable confessions were obtained.

The investigative committees were absent in the charges against the third category (senior state and provincial administrators), which were mostly about non-payment or inability to pay, and heinous torture was used to extract confessions and acknowledge the charges.

Conclusion

The Mongols emerged as a formidable military force that was able to build a vast empire with a record time. One of its countries was the Aghlani Mongol state, and when each country had elements of power that prolonged its life and factors and weakened and accelerated the process of decadence and collapse, the Mongolian state of Aghlani had a share of the factors of weakness and weakness represented by the scourge of corruption. The administrative and financial authority that exhausted the state while it was at the height of its military power, and at which the Mughals stood, were unable to combat it.

The research reached the following results:

- 1- The alienation of the Mongol Ilkhans and their princes by the immense wealth that was robbed of the people and the nations that were subject to their control by the sword, and scattering them in a backward manner that only brought the state to lose.
- 2 - The emergence of administrative and financial corruption early in the establishment of the Aghlani Mongol state, due to the weak administrative capabilities of the Mongols, and their preference to use administrative elements that respond to their desires to collect money from the parish regardless of the legitimacy of its collection and its economic damage, even if they lack the required expertise and assumed integrity.
- 3 - The Ilkhanid Mongolian state recovered huge sums of money as a direct result of the state's resort to the policy of confiscations towards civil administrative personalities convicted of stealing and embezzling public funds.

4- The issuers at the level of the owner of the Kingdoms Court are subject to trials that meet the requirements of the legal courts, as they are charged with an indictment and an opportunity for them to defend themselves.

5- The use of the financial and administrative corruption weapon leading to confiscation as a punishment for some senior officials of the civil apparatus by the state, and it was also used to settle personal accounts.

6- The lack of clarity in the legal separation between the privileges obtained by the owner of the Kingdoms Court and the state owner as a job benefit, and the material benefits obtained from the economic opportunities available to them.

Margins

1- Genghis Khan: - A Mongol leader who was able to unify disputed Mughal tribes and set up a major country that included parts of China as well as large areas of Central Asia to the borders of Khwarizm died in 624 AH / 1226 AD after the rule of 25 years. Looking: Al-Ketbi, Muhammad bin Shaker bin Ahmed bin Abdul Rahman (d. 764 AH / 1362 AD), missed deaths, investigation: d. Ihssan Abbas, Dar Sader, Beirut, 1973, M1, pp. 301, and Pp. 303; Ibn Katheer, Abu al-Feda Imad al-Din Ismail Ibn Omar al-Qurashi al-Dimashqi (d. 774 AH / 1372 CE), The Beginning and the End in History, Al-Saada Press, Egypt, 1358 AH, C13, p. 117.

2- The Mongols: They are from the Altaei group (the Turks and the Mongols) inhabiting the country that extends between China and Tibet in the south, Manchuria in the east, and Siberia in the north, and the countries of Turkestan and beyond the river in the west, and this region has been known harshly by its continental climate, so we see the Mongols on the void of living and unparalleled cruelty to it and beliefs The fundamental of the Mongols is shamanism, as Buddhism, Confucianism, Manichaeism, Christianity, Judaism and Islam spread among them, but the most common belief among them is the cult of power. Looking: Ibn al-Atheer, Izz al-Din Abi al-Hassan Ali bin Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Abdul Karim bin Abd al-Wahid al-Jazari al-Shaibani (d. 630 AH / 1232 CE), Complete in History, Attention: Adnan Al-Ali and Haitham Taimi, Modern Library, Beirut, 2008, C 10, pp. 254, and p. 255 Baroui, Adwar, General

History of Civilizations, Medieval, translation: Youssef Asaad Dagher and Freedom Dagher, Beirut, 1965, Vol. 3, p. 361.

3- The algorithm is one of the Emirates or Islamic states that appeared in the sixth century AH, where the borders of the algorithm reached its maximum extent extending from the north of the Khazar Sea (Caspian) and the Aral Sea in the north to the Indian Ocean in the south, and from Sind in the east to the borders of Iraq in the west, and when the Abbasid caliph Nasser refused God (d. 622 AH / 1225AD) that the Khwarizmites have as much influence in Baghdad as the Seljuks, Shah Khwarizm declared independence from the Abbasid state and declared the establishment of his state. Looking: Ibn al-Atheer, al-Kamil, vol. 10, p. 118, p. 127, p. 134, p. 140 and p. 148; al-Suyuti, Jalal al-Din Abd al-Rahman ibn Abi Bakr (d. 911 AH / 1505 CE), History of the Caliphs, investigation: Muhammad Ahmad Issa, Dar al-Ghad al-Jadeed, Cairo, 1428 AH / 2007 CE, p. 404 Al-Eraini, Al-Sayed Al-Baz, Mughals, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabia, Beirut, 1986, pp. 79-84.

4- Al-Juwayni, Aladdin Atta Malak bin Bahauddin Muhammad bin Muhammad (d. 681 AH / 1282 CE), the history of Jahanshakai, quoted by the Persian and compared to the English version: Dr. Muhammed Al-Tunji, Dar Al-Mallah for Printing and Publishing, 1405 AH / 1985 AD, 1st edition, M1, pp. 69- p. 71 Al-Oraini, Mughals, pp. 55-59; Al-Sayyad, Fouad Abdel-Moaty, Mughal in History, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabia, Beirut, 1970, pp. 39- p. 57.

5- The city of Ettar has other names by which it is known as Atar, Farab and Barab, from the borders of the Turk countries, located to the east bank of the River Sihoun and takes its waters from the Gash River, and has a large fortress. See: Yaqut, Abu Abdullah Shihab al-Din al-Hamwi al-Rumi (d. 726 AH / 1325 CE), A dictionary of countries, Dar Al-Fikr, Beirut, 1955, c. 4, p. 225; Lestranj, Ki, Countries of the Eastern Caliphate, translation: Bashir Francis and Korkis Awwad, Publications of the Iraqi Scientific Complex, Baghdad, 1954, p. 517 and p. 528.

6- Bukhara and Samarkand, yes of the cities of the country of Sughd which includes lands between the rivers Sihoun and Jihoun, famous for the fertile waters that we have

no access to. See: Ruby, Glossary of Countries, Part 1, pp. 353 - pp. 356 and 3, pp. 246-250.

7- He is Sultan Ala Al-Din Muhammad Bin Tkash Bin Arslan, nicknamed “Khwarizm Shah” (596-617AH / 1199-1219AD). Alauddin Muhammad Khwarizm Shah rose to the throne of the Khwarizmiyya state in the year 596 AH / 1200 CE, when his rule began with the war of the Ghurids, then he managed to annex Khorasan, Al-Sanad and Mazandaran, in addition to Kerman, and in this way his Emirate became the most powerful emirate in the Islamic Levant. Looking: Ibn al-Atheer, al-Kamil, vol. 10, p. 219; al-Suyuti, History of the Caliphs, pp. 404 and p. 405; Al-Sayyad: Mughal, p. 25; Al-Amin, Hassan, Ismailis, Mughals, and Nasir al-Din al-Tusi, Muhammad Press, Foundation for the Knowledge of Islamic Jurisprudence, Third Edition, 1426-2005, p. 62 P. 64.

8- Khorasan is a broad region divided into four quarters, attributed every quarter to one of the four major cities (Mero, Nishapur, Herat, Balkh), and Mero located in a region with many rivers, and the road to a country beyond the river that passes through it and its land extremely fertile, and living in it is cheap, either. The city of Nishapur is described as the most correct in the air, the most eloquent in space, and the strongest building in Khorasan. All of them make silk and have their important commercial location. What is the city of Nasa, it belongs to Nishapur and is located in a wide valley, and the city of Herat is located on the River Herat and divides the Balkh quarter to the eastern districts of Takharistan and the western Aljuzjan, and the quarter with land Fertile, many good things. Looking: Ruby, Glossary of Countries, vol. 2, pp. 350-p. 354.

9- Zanjan is a well-known city that traces the mountainous region and Iraq of Al-Ajam. See: Yaqut, Glossary of Countries, vol. 3, p. 342.

10- Qazvin is one of the well-known cities of the mountainous region. See: Yaqout, Glossary of Countries, vol. 3, pp. 152 and p. 342.

11- These two cities of the mountainous region were known to be the best country, and the most pleasant and exalted ones, even if their winters were very cold. See Yaqoot, Glossary of Countries, vol. 5, pp. 412-417.

12- Ghazni is a great city, the Kasbah of the province of Zabalistan, which is located at the border between the province of Khorasan and the countries of India. See: Ruby, Glossary of Countries, vol. 4, p. 201.

13- Azerbaijan is a large mountainous region between the country of Dilm and the mountain, with vast resources and many castles, which rose after the Mongol invasion, and the base of the region is the city of Ardabil and then it became Maragha and then Tabriz, and the city of Tabriz is a populous city, abandoned by flowing rivers and tight walls, surrounded by orchards. , Glossary of Countries, vol. 2, pp. 13 and pg. 1, p. 128 and p. 129; Strange: Caliphate Countries, pp. 193-p. 205.

14- Georgia is also called Kyrgyzstan, inhabited by people called the Karaj, who are Christians, and the city of Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, and its fertile land with many good things. See Yaqout, Vol. 4, p. 446; for Strang: The Caliphate Countries, p. 216.

15- Ibn al-Atheer, al-Kamil, c. 10, pp. 272-278 and 340- p. 346; al-Juwayni, History of Jahangshai, M1, p. 100- p. 171; Ibn al-Abri, Gregory ibn Aharon al-Malti (d. 685 AH / 1286 CE), State of the States, Dar Al-Raed, Beirut, 1973 , Pp. 407- p. 411; Iqbal, Abbas, the history of the Mongols from the Genghis Khan campaign until the establishment of the Timorese state, translation: Abdul Wahab Globe, Cultural Foundation, Abu Dhabi, 2000, pp. 57-p. 100; Al-Sayyad, Mughal, pp. 123-p. 128; Al-Araini, Mughal, p. 125 P. 140.

16- Oktay bin Genghis Khan 626- 639 AH / 1229-1241 CE The first to rule the Mongols after Genghis Khan, who singled out without his sons for financial and administrative affairs, he followed the same policy of his father in invading neighboring countries. See: Al-Juwayni, History of Jahangshai, p. 1, pp. 172 - p. 175; Al-Sayyad, Fuad Abdul-Mu'ti, The Islamic East during the era of the Ilkhanis, Center for Documentation and Studies, Doha, 1987, pp. 165-167.

17- Diyarbakir is a large country that is part of the Gezira region, which is located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, attributed to the Arab Bani Bakr tribe, and

Mayafragin is the most famous city of Diyarbakir, known as a heavily fortified city. See: Yaqut, Glossary of Countries, Part 2, pp. 494 and 5, p. 236.

18- Mardin is a famous city and castle that follows Diyarbakir, it makes clothes made of wool and produces cotton and fruits. See: Ruby, Glossary of Countries, vol. 5, p. 39.

19- Two of the dependencies of Diyarbakir were one of the greatest and best cities in the island region, located on the caravan road between Mosul and the Levant. See Yaqut, Glossary of Countries, vol. 5, p. 288.

20- Sinjar is a small, very prosperous city, located to the west of Mosul. It is one of the dependencies of Diyarbakir from the island region, in the center of which is the Jar River. See: Ruby, Glossary of Countries, vol. 3, p. 262.

21- Badlis and mixers from the cities and districts of Armenia are famous for their abundant waters, surrounded by orchards. See: Yaqout, Glossary of Countries, Part 1, pp. 358 and Part 2, p. 380.

22- The city of Arbil is one of the works of Mosul. It is located between Al-Zabin and has a large castle, which is the current city of Arbil. See: Ruby, Glossary of Countries, Part 1, p. 138.

23- An unknown author (from the eighth century AH), The Book of Accidents, a book called The Illusion of Collective Accidents and Useful Experiences, and Attributed to Ibn al-Fouti, It was Realized and Adjusted by Text and Commented on by: Dr. Bashar Awad and d. Imad Abd al-Salam Raouf, first edition, Dar al-Gharb al-Islami, Beirut, 1997, pp. 48- p. 52; Iqbal, History of the Mughals, pp. 155- p. 170; Al-Sayyad, Mughal, pp. 179-p. 184; Al-Araini, Mughal, pp. 171-p. 180.

24- Hulagu bin Tule bin Genghis Khan, the extermination of nations and the mortal peoples, was of firmness, cunning, and experience of wars and bloodshed, and he was on the base of the Turk in not adhering to a religion, the founder of the Ilkhanic Mongolian state, who died in his emptiness in 664 AH / 1266AD, taken from the emptiness of the capital of his state. : Al-Kutbi, Fawwat, Volume 4, p. 240; Al-Iinyini, Qutb al-Din Musa

bin Muhammad (672 AH / 1335 CE), Tail of the Women of Time, Dar Al-Ma'aref Ottoman Press, Hyderabad, 1961, c 2, p. 357.

25- Minko Khan (648-655 AH / 1250-1257 A.D.) Minko bin Tuli bin Genghis Khan possessed the attributes of a seasoned and resolute leader who participated in the Mongol invasion of Russia and Eastern Europe. He was standing at the same distance from all religions. He relied on a policy that friends are subordinates to him and enemies must be fought until they submit to him. See: Al-Juwayni, History of Jahangshai, M 2, p. 149; Al-Sayyad, Mughal, pp. 205-p. 215.

26- The Qurailatis are the Shura Council that includes princes and heads of Mongol tribes. The Hunter, the Mongols, p. 166.

27- The Ismailis are the ones who say the imamate of Ismail bin Jaafar al-Sadiq (peace be upon him) after his father Ja`far and thus they differed from the twelve Shi'a Imamiyyah (Ja`fari) who said in front of Musa al-Kazim after Ja`far al-Sadiq. Looking: Al-Shahristani, Abu al-Fath Muhammad ibn Abd al-Karim (d. 548 AH / 1153 CE). Boredom and bees, corrected and commented on by: Ahmad Fahmi Muhammad, Dar Al-Kutub Al-Alami, Beirut, 2009, I 8, p. 170; Al-Ameen, the Ismailis, p. 85.

28- Qahshan or Qohestan, which is intended for the mountainous region or Iraq Al-Ajam, and extends from the plains of Iraq in the west to the borders of the Fares' bidding east, Yaqout, Glossary of Countries, vol. 4, p. 416; Lesterling, succession countries, p. 220.

29- Lorestan is a wide area of the mountainous region, which is a mountainous country with many rivers, and the most important city is Isfahan. See: Yaqout, Glossary of Countries, vol. 5, p. 25.

30- Khuzestan is a plot of land whose plains are similar to the land of Iraq, and it is a fertile and great region, with abundant goodness, abundant waters, and the most famous cities are Tester and Al-Ahwaz. See: Ruby, Glossary of Countries, vol. 2, p. 404.

31- Helwan, the last border of Iraq to the east, is a hot city with palm trees and fruit trees, hamadan or Hamadan, one of the four most important cities in the mountainous region or Iraq Al-Ajam. See: Yaqout, Glossary of Countries, vol. 2, p. 290; Lestring, Countries of Succession, pp. 221 and p. 226.

32- Al-Juwayni, The History of Jahanshakai, p. 2, pp. 237, pp. 252, and 363-371; Ibn Al-Abri, Syriac History, translated by Ishaq Widow, Al-Mashreq Magazine, Baghdad, c. 1, p. 10 and p. 11; , Collector of Dates, translated by Muhammad Sadiq Nashat, Muhammad Musa Hindawi and Fouad Abdel-Mu'ti Al-Sayyad, reviewed and presented to him by Yahya Al-Khashab, The Arab Books Revival House, Cairo, None, M 2 C 2, pp. 234 and 237; Iqbal, History of the Mughals, pp. 196- p. 202; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, pp. 26 and 27; Al-Sayyad, Mughals, pp. 231--244 and 249- p. 270.

33- The battle of Ain Jalut is a battle that bore the name of his country in Palestine, in which the Mamluks (the rulers of Egypt, the Levant and the Hijaz after the Ayyubid rule) won, led by Al-Muzaffar Qutuz. Looking: Ibn al-Abri, al-Mukhtasir, p. 486; Anonymous, al-Hudhith, pp. 369- p. 373; al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M 2 c 2, p. 234; Iqbal, History of the Mongols, pp. 208- p. 211; al-Sayyad, al-Mughal, p. 289-p. 313; al-Araini, al-Mughal, p. 242-p. 249 Al-Zahawi, Dr. Abbas Abdul Sattar, Abakhan and the internal and external policy of the Ilkhanid state during his reign (663-680 AH / 1265-1282 AD), Jaafar Al-Essami Press for Modern Art Printing, Misr Murtada Foundation for the Iraqi Book, Baghdad, 2009, p. 152.

34- Al-Juwayni, History of Jahangshai, M1, p. 188; Al-Hamdhani, Collector of Dates, M 2 C 1, p. 212; Barawi, History of Civilizations, P3, p. 360.

35- Al-Qalqashandi, Abu al-Abbas Ahmad (d. 821 AH / 1418 CE), Subh al-Aasha in the construction of the construction industry, House of Books Khedive, Cairo, 1332 AH / 1914, c. 4, p. 419; Al-Maqrizi, Taqi al-Din Ahmed bin Ali (D 845 AH / 1441 CE), behavior to know the states of the kings , Investigation: Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Dar Al-Kutub Al-Alami, Beirut, 1418 AH / 1993 AD, part 2 section 1, p. 541; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 28; Al-Araini, Mughal, p. 326; Al-Qazzaz, Muhammad Salih, political life in Iraq during the era of the Mughal domination, space press, Najaf, 1970, pp. 128 and 132.

36- Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M 2 C 1, p. 338 and M 2 C 2, p. 21; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 27; Al-Sayyad, Mughal, p. 323; Al-Qazzaz, Political Life, pp. 117 and p. 118.

37- Al-Qalqashandi, Subuh al-Asha, Part 4, p. 419; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 28; Al-Qazzaz, Political Life, p. 117, p. 128, p. 132 .

38- Iqbal, History of the Mughals, p. 217; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, 28.

39- Al-Omari, Shihab al-Din Ahmad bin Fadlallah (d. 742 AH / 1348 CE), Paths of Sight in the Kingdoms of the Emsar, Achieved by: Ahmed Zaki Pasha, Egyptian House of Books Press, Egypt, 1924, c 3, p. 144; Al-Qazzaz, Political Life, pp. 218 and p. 219; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq P. 17.

40- Eliasa or Yassik is a Mughal word that comes in the sense of a rule, rule, or law. Genghis Khan put this law and imposed an application on the Mongols and the countries they occupied. It is a set of concepts and traditions that were prevalent in the Mongols that arranges economic, military, social and political life in which a set of penalties and the application of these laws is a duty Sacred to the Mongols; see: Juwayni, The History of Jahangshai, Part 1, p. 62; Al-Sayyad, Mughal, p. 338; Al-Araini, Mughal, pp. 60 and p. 61.

41- Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M2 C1, pp. 234, p. 235, and M2 C2, p. 10; Al-Qazzaz, Political Life, p. 125; Khasabak, Jaafar Hussain, Iraq during the reign of the Mughal Ilkhanin 656-736AH - 1258-1335 A.M. Administration. Economic Conditions, Social Conditions, Al-Ani Press, Baghdad, 1968, p. 81; Khasabak, Jaafar Hussain, The Ilkhanid Administration in Iraq 656-737 AH / 1258-1336AD, College of Arts Journal, First Issue, 1959, p. 38.

42- Al-Qazzaz, Political Life, p. 218 and p. 219; Khasabak, Iraq, p. 74 and p. 75.

43- Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M 2 C 1, p. 338; Al-Omari, Masalak Al-Ibsar, P 3, P 139 and 144; Al-Qalqashandi, Subu Al-Asha, P 4, P 424; Al-Qazzaz, Political Life, pp. 146 and 206- p. 208; Khasabak, Administration, p. 25.

44- Al-Sadr or Al-Nazer is an administrative position that serves as chief of staff for any of the state offices during the Abbasid and Mongol-Ilkhanid state. Khasabak, Iraq, p. 67.

45- His companion, Shams al-Din al-Juwayni, is an example of this. Although he was the administration of the Mughal state for more than two decades, he was the owner of the absolute authority that pushed the historian Ibn Al-Abri to describe him as (the entire state is attached to his waist), but this did not intercede for him or protect him from the anger of the Mongol Ilkhans resulting About a malicious intrigue. Looking: Ibn al-Abri, al-Muqtisrah, p. 522.

46- Khasabak, Administration, pp. 35 - p. 37.

47- Al-Qalqashandi, Subuh al-Asha, vol. 4, pp. 313 and p. 314; Abu al-Feda, the proking Imad al-Din Ismail (d. 732 AH / 1331 CE), abbreviated in Al Akhbar al-Bishr, al-Husayniyya Press, Egypt, Bala`tah, Vol. 4, pp. 2-3, Ibn Khaldun, History, p. 5 , P. 1153 and p. 1154; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 35; Khasabak, Iraq, p. 78; Khasabak, Administration, p. 35.

48- Qaraquram is the traditional capital of the Mongols built by Octay Khan and named Erdolik in a place previously chosen by Genghis Khan located in the center of Mongolia and inhabited by the people of error and Turkestan and Persians and Arabists. Looking: Ibn al-Abri, al-Mukhtasir, pp. 433 and p. 434; al-Araini, al-Mughal, p. 160; al-Sayyad, al-Mughal, p. 217.

49- Ibn Al-Abri, Al-Syriani, vol. 4, pp. 398 and p. 399; Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M 2 c 1, p. 300; Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates (History of Ghazan Khan) Translation: Dr. Fouad Abdul-Mu'ti Al-Sayyad, Cultural House, Cairo, 2000, p. 219.

50- Iqbal, History of the Mughals, pp. 107, pp. 131, and p. 133; Al-Sayyad, Mughal, pp. 364 and p. 365 .

51- Al-Hamdhani, History of Ghazan, pp. 80, pp. 220, and p. 280-p. 282 and p. 295; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 429 .

- 52- Al-Hamdhani, History of Ghazan, p. 219; Khasabak, Iraq, p. 140.
- 53- Sultan Mahmoud Ghazan bin Irgun bin Abaga was his first business when the Ilkhanian assumed Islam and called it Mahmoud, then all of them followed by the Mongols and transformed the Ilkhanic state into an Islamic state, and he is the first of the Hulagu family to meet the Sultan. Mahmoud Ghazan was known for his administrative, military and intellectual capabilities and also undertook important economic reforms. Also, he was known for his benevolence and justice, which included all the people of the state, as he was familiar with "the science of history and his reference authority in the history of the Mongols, and during his reign Al-Hamdani began writing a synthesis of the well-known collector of dates / Al-Ghazani, and Ghazan al-Mam had broad knowledge of mental. Look: unknown, accidents, p. 531 Pp. 532 and p. 538; Al-Diyar Bakri, Hussein bin Muhammad bin Al-Hassan (d. 990 AH / 1582 CE), History of Thursday in the Conditions of Nafis Nafis, Shaaban Foundation for Publishing and Distribution, Beirut, no. T, H 2, p. 381; Pro Clemann, Karl, History of the Islamic Peoples and Its Dissolution, translation : Nabih Amin and Amir Baalbaki, Dar Al-Alam Al-Millions, Beirut, 1961, p. 391.
- 54- Al-Hamdhani, History of Ghazan, pp. 219 and p. 220; Al-Qazzaz, Political Life, p. 184.
- 55- Ibn Manzoor, Abu al-Fadl Jamal al-Din Muhammad bin Makram al-Masri (d. 711 AH / 1311 CE), Lisan al-Arab, Beirut, vol. 3, p. 210.
- 56- Al-Maqrizi, Behavior, Vol. 2, p. 383.
- 57- Fawzi, Omar Farouk, History of Islamic Systems: A Study of the Development of Central Institutions in the State in the First Islamic Centuries, Dar Al-Shorouk, Amman, 2010, 1st Edition, Pg 371 and Pg 372.
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61- Fawzi, History of Systems, p. 372.

62- Ibn Manzur, Lisan Al-Arab, Vol. 3, p. 210.

63- majed of King Al-Yazdi: He is the son of Safi Al-Malik, the Minister of Atabic of Yazd. He managed to reach and serve Bahauddin Al-Juwaini in Isfahan, who helped to join the court, and after he held several positions he joined the office of Shams Al-Din Al-Juwaini, and he worked under his supervision and when Shams Al-Din felt from him hypocrisy, he took him away and took him away. The glory of the king works to inflame the sun of religion. Looking: Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M2, 2, p. 74-p. 75; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 106 and p. 107.

64- The al-Juwayni family whose name was associated with the Mongol Ilkhanis had had the administration of the Ilkhanid state for most of the years rule Hulagu and his two sons Abqa and Ahmad Tekodar, Bahaa al-Din Muhammad al-Juwayni was acting on behalf of Prince Irgun at the rule of the regions of Azerbaijan and Georgia before the Mongols entered Baghdad and he had two sons, Shams al-Din and was from the issuance of Islam He has the powerful word and the obedient imam in front of a "scholar" who visited for 29 years for Hulako and Abaqah and Ahmed Tekodar in which the great minister and the first person in the kingdom had reason and experience and he was a scientist "by collecting policies, measures and good humility and Alauddin Ata Malak bin Muhammad Al-Juwaini, owner of the Diwan of Baghdad and the Wall Ed Sharqia was an imam "virtuous", its jurist, and his best course was the best, the most beautiful, the fairest in the parish, and he was fair to the oppressed. He died in the year 681 AH / 1282 AD, and in Sha`ban in 683 AH / 1284AD, Shams al-Din al-Juwayni was killed for fear of his power and influence, as well as the hatred of the Ilkhan Argun Lal al-Juwayni and the Muslims as party Sultan Ahmed then killed each of the sons of Shams al-Din (Masoud, Atabik, Faraj Allah, Yahya, Nowruz, and his grandson Ali Bahauddin) in the year 688

AH / 1289 AD, and also Mansur Ibn Alauddin and his brother Muzaffaruddin Ali Ibn Alauddin and Sharaf Al Din Harun bin Shams Al Din married to Rabaa bint Ibn Al Abbas Ahmed bin Al-Mustasem Billah, and he did not deliver anything but Zakaria Bin Shams Al-Din, who N in the country Abkhazians, and the graves of Jouini known in the city of Tabriz and the family as a whole people preferred the literature of the existence and generous love of science, scientists and their deaths were the beginning of the decline of the state of Mongolian internal and particular level in the financial and administrative affairs became, however, the lack of efficiency, experience and lacking sincerity and integrity. See: The Greek, Mirror of Time, Volume 4, pp. 224 and p. 227; Ibn Al-Abri, Al-Syriani, Vol. 4, p. 273; Ibn Al-Abri, Mukhtaruldul, p. 299;; Anonymous, Accidents, p. 496; Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M2 C 2, p. 151; : Dr. Faisal Al-Samer and Nabila Abdel-Moneim, Department of Cultural Affairs and Publishing, Baghdad, 1984, c 21, p. 306; Wasaf al-Hadra, Shihab al-Din Abdullah bin Izz al-Din Fadlallah (d. 726 AH / 1325 CE), Rewarding the Emsar and Tornado Hurricane, in Mumbai, India, P.T., pp. 142, p. 143 .

65- Al-Toman, amounting to ten thousand gold dinars, Al-Maqrizi, Al-Saluk, Part 3, p. 790.

66- Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, Part 2, p. 77 and p. 78; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 108.

67- Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, vol. 2 m2, pp. 77-79; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, pp. 40, pp. 108, and p. 109.

68- Khawaja Rashid Al-Din Fadlallah Al-Hamdhani, the doctor, historian, writer and owner of the Kingdoms Court for the period from 697 AH / 1298 AD until 718 AH / 1318 AD during the rule of Sultan Ghazan and Sultan Al-Jaito with the participation of Saad Al-Din Al-Sauji until the year 711 AH / 1311 AD and Ali Shah for the period 711 AH / 1311-718 AH / 1318 CE with extensive administrative capabilities And the integrity of its counterpart at that time, he built a whole neighborhood in Tabriz called the Rashid Quarter, killed by Sultan Abi Saeed Bahader, who is 73 years old, on charges of causing the death of Sultan Gaito after he accidentally gave him medicine, for him a book of history collectors. See: Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M 2 C 1, pp. 3 - p. 12; Iqbal,

History of the Mongols, pp. 309, p. 318, p. 325 and p. 326; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, pp. 373, p. 381 and p. 392-397 and p. 403.

69- Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, Part 2, p. 77; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 108.

70- Ilkhan Oljaito (703-716 AH / 1303-1316 AD) Muhammad bin Argun bin Abakhan, who is known by the names Kharbandeh and Khadabanda. He took over the Ilkhaniya after his brother Sultan Ghazan, built the city of the Sultanate and took it as his capital, the country of Gilan was opened in the year 706 AH 1207 AD and had eluded the Ilkhanis since the establishment of their state . Looking at: Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M 2 C 2, pp. 179- p. 181; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, pp. 352- p. 354.

71- Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M 2 C 1, p. 41 and p. 42; Iqbal, The History of the Mongols, p. 321; Al-Taie, Souad and others, pages from the history of the Mongols, Adnan House and Library, Baghdad, 2019, p. 127.

72- Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M 2 C 1, pp. 43 and p. 44; Iqbal, the history of the Mongols, p. 321 and p. 322; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 395; Al-Ta'i, Souad and others, pages from the history of the Mongols, Adnan House and Library, Baghdad, 2019, p. 128.

73- Increase the city between Nishapur and Shiraz and Isfahan a few of the works of Persia and then from Koura Ashkhar. See: Ruby, Glossary of Countries, vol. 5, p. 435.

74- Al-Hamdhani, The Mosque of Dates, Part 2, 1 p. 45; Iqbal, The History of the Mongols, p. 322; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 397.

75- Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, vol. 2, p. 1, p. 45; Al-Maqrizi, Conduct, vol. 3, p. 11; Iqbal, History of the Mongols, p. 322; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, pp. 397 and p. 421.

76- Abu Saeed Bahadur 716-736 AH / 1316-1336AD bin Khadabandah bin Ghazan behind Abu Saeed and his father, who has thirteen years of age, then Prince Juban and his son became younger and ruled in his name until he grew up so he became independent and the rule was Abu Saeed Hassan Islam, he wanted people to enter Islam he died after ruling twenty years and he has Thirty thirty years, no one was followed and with his death

the Mongol-Ilkhanid state ended and the king was cut off in the descendants of Hulagu. See: Al-Omari, definition of the noble term, Al-Mutanabi Library, Baghdad, 1954, p. 43.

77- Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, Part 2, 1 p. 55; Al-Maqrizi, Conduct, Part 3, p. 11; Iqbal, History of the Mongols, p. 326; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 419.

78- Saad al-Din al-Sauji appointed by Sultan Mahmud Ghazan in 697 AH / 1298 AD as the position of the owner of the Diocese Kingdoms Court with the participation of Rashid al-Din al-Hamdhani who is superior to him with administrative experience and hand hygiene and heart whiteness, he lost his position and his life after entering into rivalries with his partner Rashid al-Din until Sultan Oljaito ordered his killing in Baghdad in the year Hegira 711 / AD 1311. Iqbal, History of the Mughals, pp. 273, pp. 319, and p. 323; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, pp. 374-379.

79- Ibn Al-Abri, Al-Syriani, Vol. 2, p. 145; Wasaf, Tziyyat al-Amasar, p. 617; Iqbal, History of the Mughals, pp. 273, p. 319 and p. 323; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq 374-379 and p. 400.

80- Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M 2 C 1, p. 59; Iqbal, History of the Mughal, p. 332; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 447; Al-Taie, Pages, p. 155.

81- The shipment is a job that meets the military ruler. Currently, his duties expanded during the Ilkhanid era to include maintaining security and order, eliminating incidents of revolutions, insubordination, riots, and monitoring the owner of the office to ensure his loyalty. This position was restricted to the Mughals due to their sensitivity. See: majhul, Al hawadth, pp. 343 and p. 350; Khasabak, The Ilkhanid Administration, pp. 31 and p. 32.

82- majhul, Al hawadth, pp. 373, pp. 375, and 376.

83- Al-Qazwini is Imad al-Din Abu al-Ma'ali Omar ibn Sadr al-Din Muhammad bin Abi al-Izz. Looking: Ibn al-Fouti, Abu al-Fadl Kamal al-Din Abd al-Razzaq bin Taj al-Din Ahmad al-Shaibani al-Hanbali, summarizing the complex of literature in the dictionary of titles, investigation: Mustafa Jawad, Hashemite Press, Damascus, 1963, s 1 c 1, p. 125.

84- majhul, Al hawadth, p. 380; Al-Hamdhani, History of Ghazani, p. 220.

85- Majd al-Din Ibn al-Atheer, the deputy of the owner of Baghdad, Alaeddin al-Juwayni, was one of the great times of his era in grace, wealth, relief and magnanimity, and he is the brother of the historian Ibn Al-Atheer. Iqbal, the history of the Mongols, pp. 232 and p. 246.

86- Ibn Al-Abri, Al-Syriani, vol. 3, p. 268; Anonymous, Accidents, p. 452; Al-Hamdhani, Collector of Datasets M2 p. 2, pp. 81- p. 84; Al-Ketbi, Missing Deaths, p. 2, p. 452; Iqbal, History of the Mughals, p. 233; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, pp. 112 and p. 113.

87- Sultan Ahmed Tekodar Bin Hulaku (681-683 AH / 1282-1284AD) entered the community of Ahmadiyya in the hands of Hulagu and left him unscathed. , Ahmed Tekodar had ordered the display of rituals of Islam and the elevation of the word Islamic religion and sent delegations to Egypt asking for "reconciliation that was characterized by generosity, sufficiency and know-how and showed benevolence and compassion to all the Mongols and to the rest of the nations and especially" to the major Christians. Anonymous, Accidents, p. 454; Al-Diyar Bakri, History, Part 2, p. 380.

88 - Ibn Al-Abri, Al-Syriani, vol. 3, p. 273; Anonymous, Accidents, pp. 452 and p. 453; Al-Hamdhani, Collector of Dates M2 C2, pp. 81- p. 84 and p. 95; Al-Ketbi, Missing Deaths, p. 2, p. 452; Iqbal, History of the Mongols, p. 235; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 126, p. 129.

89- Ibn al-Tarrah is Fakhr al-Din Muzaffar bin al-Tarrah, one of the most senior men of administration in Iraq during the second half of the seventh century AH. He was famous for generosity and generosity, and a great policy served and took over the administration of most of the Iraqi regions. See: Ibn al-Fouti, Summary of the Arts Council, Block 1C2, p. 113.

90- majhul, Al hawadth , p. 416.

91- majhul, Al hawadth, p. 524.

92- Ibn Al-Taqati is the father of the historian Safi al-Din bin Al-Taqatiqi, author of the book Al-Fakhry in Royal Literature. Looking: majhul, Accidents, p. 418, Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 39.

93- majhul, Al hawadth, p. 413; Al-Azzawi, Iraqi History, Part 1, p. 310.

94- majhul, Al hawadth, pp. 491 and p. 492; Al-Azzawi, Iraqi History, Part 1, p. 389; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, p. 39.

95- Sharaf al-Din al-Samnani: the owner of the Baghdad Diwan, appointed by Ilkhan Ergun bin Abaga and under the supervision of Saad al-Dawla, and he remained in this position until Saad appointed the state to his brother, the pride of the state over Baghdad. See: majhul, Accidents, p. 494.

96- He is Saad al-Dawla bin Heba Allah, the Jewish aortic, who started his life as a signer in Mosul, then took Baghdad as his headquarters. He practiced medicine and graduated until he rose to the position of director of the (Al-Marastani Al-Humeri Hospital) in Baghdad and continued in this position until the year 682 AH / 1283 CE, chosen by the shipment of Baghdad Prince Tonska In the year 683 AH / 1284 AD to be his deputy, so that he could, within a short period of time, be alone in the rule of Baghdad, after which he moved to work with medicine within the medical staff of the Ilkhan Irgun. 1289 CE as the owner of the Kingdoms Court. Looking: Anonymous, Accidents, pp. 469 and p. 487; Al-Hamdhani, Mosque of Dates, M2 C2, P.119 and P138; Abu al-Fida, al-Muqtasir, Part 4, p. 17; Al-Sayyad, Al-Sharq, pp. 162 and p. 248.

97 majhul, Al hawadth, pp. 494 and p. 495; Al-Azzawi, Iraqi History, Part 1, p. 389.

98- majhul, Al hawadth, p. 502.

99- majhul, Al hawadth, pp. 491 and p. 492; Al-Azzawi, Iraqi History, Part 1, p. 384.

100- majhul, Al hawadth, pp. 466, pp. 467, and p. 484; Iqbal, Al-Sharq, p. 247; Al-Azzawi, History of Iraq, Vol. 1, pp. 356 and p. 379.

101- majhul, Al hawadth, p. 484.

102- majhul, Al hawadth, p. 360.

103- katib aljarid is the money clerk. See: majhul, Accidents, p. 488; Al-Azzawi, History of Iraq, Part 1, p. 384.

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