QAIDU AND THE RISE OF THE INDEPENDENT MONGOL STATE IN CENTRAL ASIA

Michal Biran

First Published in 1997 by Curzon Press 15 The Quadrant, Richmond Surrey, TW9 1BP

© 1997 Michal Biran

Typeset in Sabon by LaserScript Ltd, Mitcham Printed and bound in Great Britain by TJ International, Padstow, Cornwall

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilised in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publishers.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
A catalogue record of this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication Data A catalog record for this book has been requested

ISBN 0-7007-0631-3

Contents

List of maps and tables	vi
Acknowledgements	vii
Notes on dates and transliterations	ix
List of abbreviations	x
Introduction	1
I The Rise of Qaidu	19
II Qaidu and the Mongol uluses	37
1 The Confrontation with the Qa'an	37
2 The Ilkhans	57
3 The Jochids: the Golden Horde and the White Horde	63
III The Shift into the Chaghadaids: the Collapse of Qaidu's	
Kingdom after his Death	69
IV The Mongol State of Central Asia: Internal Administration	
under Qaidu	81
1 The Army	81
2 Religion	92
3 Economy and Administration	95
Conclusion	107
Maps	113
Genealogical Tables	119
Glossary of Chinese Characters	127
Notes	131
Bibliography	179
Index	191

List of Maps and Tables

Maps

- 1. The Mongol Empire after the death of Möngke's (1259)
- 2. Qaidu and the Yuan (1280)
- 3. The Yuan Dynasty and the Chaghadaid Khanate (1330)
- 4. Greater Iran in the thirteenth century
- 5. Turkestan under the Mongols

Genealogical Tables

- 1. The Great Khans
- 2. The House of Ögödei
- 3. The Chaghadaids
- 4. Yuan emperors
- 5. The Ilkhans
- 6. Khans of the Golden Horde

QAIDU AND THE RISE OF THE INDEPENDENT MONGOL STATE IN CENTRAL ASIA

Michal Biran The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Qaidu (1236-1301), one of the great Mongol Khans, is better known as a rebel than as a state builder. Grandson of Chinggis Khan's designated heir, Ögödei, Qaidu became an active player in the Mongol arena only after the house of Ögödei lost its supremacy to the Toluids, descendants of Chinggis's younger son. The coup of the Toluids and their seizing of the Qa'an's throne were accompanied by purges of many of the Ögödeids, who had to give up their army and territories. Against this background Qaidu strove to revive the Ögödeid cause. From the 1270s onward Qaidu succeeded not only in constantly challenging Qubilai Qa'an, but also in establishing a kingdom of the Ögödeids in Central Asia. Oaidu's activities undermined the Qa'an's authority, shifted the balance of power in the Mongol empire and accelerated its dismemberment. Though the house of Ögödei departed from the stage of history after Qaidu's death, the Mongol state that he established in Central Asia, a state independent of the Qa'an's authority, survived him under the rule of the Chaghadaids, his erstwhile rivals, allies, and successors.

In this first comprehensive biography of Qaidu, based on a close reading in Persian, Arabic and Chinese sources, Michal Biran reveals a highly important yet lesser-known chapter of the history of l3th century Central Asia, the Mongol Empire in its stages of disintegration, and the formative stages of the Chaghadaid Khanate, that was in fact Qaidu's legacy.





