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**THE ROLE OF THE "FOUR KARASHA BI" SYSTEM IN THE STATE
STRUCTURE OF THE ULUS OF JOCHI IN POWER**

Annotation. Without knowing the history of the Jochi Ulus, it is impossible to understand the history of Kazakhstan. Despite the large amount of material on the history of the Golden Horde, not all aspects of its history are sufficiently covered. In the course of the article, the power of four biys in the Jochi Ulus was determined. The historical role of Nogai, Yedigei, Mamai and the three Amirs of Bekterbek, who ruled on a par with the khans, and bore the actual khan's throne in the Golden Horde, is analyzed. One of the functions of bekterbegi was diplomacy, and although the correspondence was officially conducted on behalf of the khan and on his behalf, the main negotiations were conducted by Uluk Karashi Bek himself, discussing the terms of the treaties and instructing the ambassadors. Judicial power, especially in secular matters, is concentrated in the hands of the great Amir. In addition, Bekterbek continued to rule one of the Golden Horde's uluses. All this made Karachi bey not only one of the Karachi Beks or the amir over the amirs, but also the closest assistant and vizier of the khan, a key figure of the state, who held in his hands all areas of control of the military system of the empire. Such power allowed the most prominent of them (Mamai and Ediga) to independently manage the Horde in certain periods of history with the nominal participation of the khan. The significance of the article itself can serve as a basis for choosing the content in the study of any historical personality, acting as a standard for a developed structure of knowledge about personality.

Keywords: Khan; Karasha; Bekterbegi; tribe; Amir; vizier; council of biys; document.

Introduction

In order to understand the political structure of the state structure of the Zhochi dynasty, it is necessary to understand the system of "four qarasha biys". The study of the period of the later Zhochi dynasty opens the way to understanding the construction of the Golden Horde as one of the largest states of the Mongol Empire. Each state of the later Golden Horde had different elements. At the lower level of the Zhoshi Ulus state, there was an ordinary subordinate population. For example, Turkic people and Finno-Ugric people living in the Khanate of Kazan did not belong to the descendants of



Genghis Khan. At the same time, it is possible to add Bashkirs, Mordovians, etc. nationalities and Ulus in this example.

At the highest level of the Golden Horde, there was a person in the position of khan in this state. There were several nobles and officials and tax collectors under the khan's supervision. They were directly subordinate to the khan. As it is known from the written documents of the Khan of Kazan, Sakip Girei, the khan had several types of employees under his supervision, judges, postal workers, customs officials [1].

At the same time, the work of tax collectors played a very important role. In the state as a whole, the khan was not necessarily the most influential position. The council consisting of "Four qarasha biys" played an important role in the administration of the state. They were called the Duan Council. The most important state issues were resolved here. They even elected and replaced the khans in the Mongol states. Not a single decision of the khan was accepted if it was not approved by the qarasha Council of Biys. They confirmed the decision by making their own seal along with the Khan's seal. These four rulers controlled the army and ruled. The leader of these biys had the same level of authority as the khan. As a vivid example of such biys, we can mention the Edige biy. Edige had a great authority and had a decisive opinion in the appointment of khans in the Golden Horde. Talai Khan was elected at the suggestion of Edige. The four biy systems in the Golden Horde were studied only in the 19th century in the study of V. V. Velaminov-Zernov [2]. The main features of the study of the later Golden Horde Qarasha biys:

Etymology

1. Number four
- 2 The ruler is the leader of the tribe
- 3 Deputy leader
- 4 Beilerbey is the most important of the four biys
5. Bailerbi "army commander
- 6 Four qarasha biys elected the Khan
- 7 Four qarasha biys performed the ceremony of enthronement of the new khan
8. Corresponds with foreign rulers
9. Select and approve documents
10. Religious guardians

As for the term Qarasha, there are different opinions, in fact, according to Abilgazy, it means an official among the Kazakhs and Kyrgyz. Generally, there is the phrase qarasha people, and in our opinion, it means the representative of the people, representing their interests, or, in modern terms, the people's desire. It must have been said in this meaning.

Relevance. To show the important role of the "Fourth of qarasha biys" institute in the state structure of Zhoshy.

Its purpose and tasks are to determine the political state system and development trends of the Golden Horde. Its main tasks are to describe the history of the Golden Horde as state education.

-Analysis of the social structure of the Zhoshy Empire, consideration of the "Four qarasha biys Institute" as the main management system in the Golden Horde state.



Materials and methodology

Historical comparison and analysis methods were used in writing the article. Systematization, comparison, summarization and other methods were used in the research, analyzing historical data. Statistical methods were also shown during the writing of the article. At the same time, references were made to research materials of our country and foreign historians within this topic. The historiography of sources in the history of the Golden Horde is very large. They are written in many languages - Russian, Greek, Latin, Czech, Arabic, Armenian, Turkish, Persian, Georgian, Mongolian, Chinese and others. In addition to narrative sources (historical chronicles, travelers' notes), there are documents preserved in the form of khan decrees, samples of official correspondence, as well as archaeological data in the form of material culture and art monuments. The study of the history of the Golden Horde began in the 18th century. The "Kazan Chronicler" was interested in the question of the creation of the Golden Horde. Some issues of the history of the Mongol Empire historians of the 18th century - also mentioned in his works. The yearbook of the later Golden Horde is Jami al-Tauarih. The author of this work is Kadyrgali Zhalairi. His work opened the way to understand the significance of the Four Qarasha biys[3]. In this direction, the writings of Rashid-ad Din were not left out. [4]

The well-known historian Karamzin "gave a significant place to the history of the Golden Horde in the history of the Russian state. Karamzin was mainly interested in Russian-Tatar relations. Karamzin's point of view aroused great interest in the history of the Golden Horde. [5] It can be said that most of the Russian orientalists did not pass by the problem of the Golden Horde in their research. They were especially deep into this topic. by V. V. Zernov [7] and A. K. Markova. The numismatics of the Golden Horde play a very important role in the study of the history of the Zhosy dynasty. It became known through the publications of M. Fren[11] in the study of the state structure of the Golden Horde. Also, the data of the traveler Sigmund Von Herbertstein, who is a well-known source of data from the works of foreign scientists, were taken [14]. We made references to the role of Nogai as Mamluk sources in Arabic from the writings of Ibn Khaldu[13] and the data of Ibn-Fadlakh al-Umari[15]. Discussion. After traveling to Russia, Sigmund Von Herbertstein wrote as follows: in 1517-1526, he pointed out the four advisers of the Tatar kings and wrote that their advice was taken into account when deciding important issues. corresponds to , baryn, argyn, kypchak) [15] According to the records of Essebusear during the reign of Sakip Girey Khan in the Crimean Khanate, there were ruling tribes of Sukch, baryn, argyn, and kypchak.

Research Results

Table 1. The ruling tribes of the Golden Horde

Year	Sources	Shyryn	Baryn Siljivut	Arghyn	Kypsha	Mamghyt Mansur mansur ogly
1508	СИРИО	Ш	Б	А	К	М
1517	95	Ш	Б	А	К	М
1517	СИРИО	Ш	Б	А	К	М



1526	95	Ш	Б	А	К	М
	Herber-	Ш	Б	А	К	М
	stein	Ш	Б	А	К	М
?		Ш	Б	А	К	М
		Ш	Б	А	К	М
1551	Карамзи	Ш	Б	А	К	М
1552	н		Б	А	К	М
1551	<i>Es-seb</i>				К	М
1552	<i>Tarih-i</i>					
1551	<i>Sahib</i>					
1601	<i>Giray</i>					
1632	<i>Han</i>					
	<i>Umdet</i>					
	<i>üt-</i>					
	<i>tevarih</i>					
	Broniew					
	ski					

In one of the well-known sources of A. Kurbsky, called the history of Ioan the Grozny, four Qarasha biys are mentioned, but their number is not mentioned. [16]. One document is cited by Velyamin-Zernov. This document is a translation of a document given by Khan Adulatif of Kazan, in which the four ruling tribes in the Khanate of Kazan were named as Shuk, Baryn, Argyn, Kipchak [17]. Velamiov-Zernov, as another example, named the four amirs Ahmed, Orakh, Sadir, Agyni from Kazan Muhammad Amin in 1469, Shaybanid amir Mamyk. They say that their names appear in the documents as supporters of the seizure. However, Mamyk threw four biys into the dungeon and began confiscating all the merchants' property. One of the only sources outside the Crimea is the chronicle of the Later Golden Horde. He was one of the princes [3]. He ruled as a representative of the ruling tribe of Zhalayr. And in the last chapters of Rashid ad Din's work, there is a part devoted to the events of the Kasym Khanate.

According to this work, it is said that there were four ruling tribes between 1600 and 1610, during the reign of Oraz Muhammed. These tribes are identified as Argyn, Kypchak, Jalayir and Mangit, according to Velyaminov-Zernov, according to the writing Karachi bi means an official, a subordinate among the Nogai. He is the Nogai leader Ismail bi. It is concluded that the term karachi means that he is a person in the service of Moscow. But this means that Velyaminov-Zernov did not understand that the Nogai leader was not considered equal to the descendants of Genghis.

Even if he means that the Nogai leaders descended from the head of Edige, for example, the Nogai lord Bolek Bolat 4 tells Ivan in 1556 that "Ismail was the prince of Yedigeh in the previous years, and Yunus was like Nuraddin." In fact, there were several Mangit uluses, and each of them was considered a separate ruling tribe. Because each of them ruled in a separate state. For the Crimean Khanate, the titles of the ruling tribes were known as kalga and nuraddin. The term kalga was used as the title of the successor of the Crimean khan. In the documents cited by Lashkov, the elder of the clan was called bi



in the Shiryn tribe, the next title was called kalga, the third title was called nuraddin, and the last ones were called sir. , and it is written that gentlemen played an important role [18].

According to this document, Kalga and Nuradin had their own clans, one belonged to the Khan, and the other belonged to the Shiryn tribe. According to Velyaminov-Zernov, the title Nuraddin was named in honor of Yedige's son Nuraddin. Another feature of the ruling biys of the later Golden Horde was that the leader of the four biys was called the "Dance of the Judges". According to Es-seb-us-seyar, among the documents of the Crimean annals about the Later Golden Horde, the Sukuk tribe was the leading ruling tribe and led the army, while the Argyn and Barin Kypchak tribes led the left wing. There are reports that the descendants of Genghis are usually invited to rule as khans. For example, it is said that Menli-Kerey was called to rule the Crimean Khanate. After four tribal biys elected the Khan, the ceremony of raising him to the Khan was held. As noted by the traveler Schiltbeger, "when they elect the Khan, they put him on a white felt and lift him up three times. After that, they lift him up around the tent and place him on the throne with a golden sword in his hand. After that, according to tradition, everyone swears to him" [18]. Another aspect of the activity of the Karachay judges is their diplomatic correspondence with the rulers of foreign states, as evidenced by the correspondence between the Ottoman state and the Moscow principality.

These letters have been preserved in Russian and Turkish archives. As mentioned above, no decision or decree issued by the khan had legal force without the seal confirmation of these Karachay judges. The works of the Mamluks' offices about the later Golden Horde period revealed that the information about the power of the four judges in the Ilkhanate was also in the Iranian state. shows. In the data of Ibn-Fadlakh al-Umari, it is written that important issues were resolved by the council of the judges of these four states [15]. In Umari's writings, comparing the management system of the Golden Horde and the management system of the Ilkhanate, the number of judges and the number of judges in the military and state management systems are the same, up to the number of rules of legal documents and their role. But he says that the great amirs and viziers of the Golden Horde did not have the same powers and authorities as the judges in Iran. According to another detail in Umari's writings, the amirs came to the palace every day and sat on wooden chairs appropriate to their rank, and they were also in the palace due to other obligations. was one. In the Rihle of Ibn Batuta, when he described the state of the amirs who ruled in the years 1326-1334 during the reign of Tarmashir in the Shagatai Khanate, he said: "according to him, the main amirs sat on the right and left of the khan. At the entrance to the tent, the naib wazir, the hajib, and the keeper of the seal were standing. When Ibn Batuta entered, four standing Rashid al-Din's writing about the situation of the amirs in Kublai Khan's court mentions that the four amirs who do not belong to the Genghis family were called shinsanam, noting their role in the Great Duan [4].

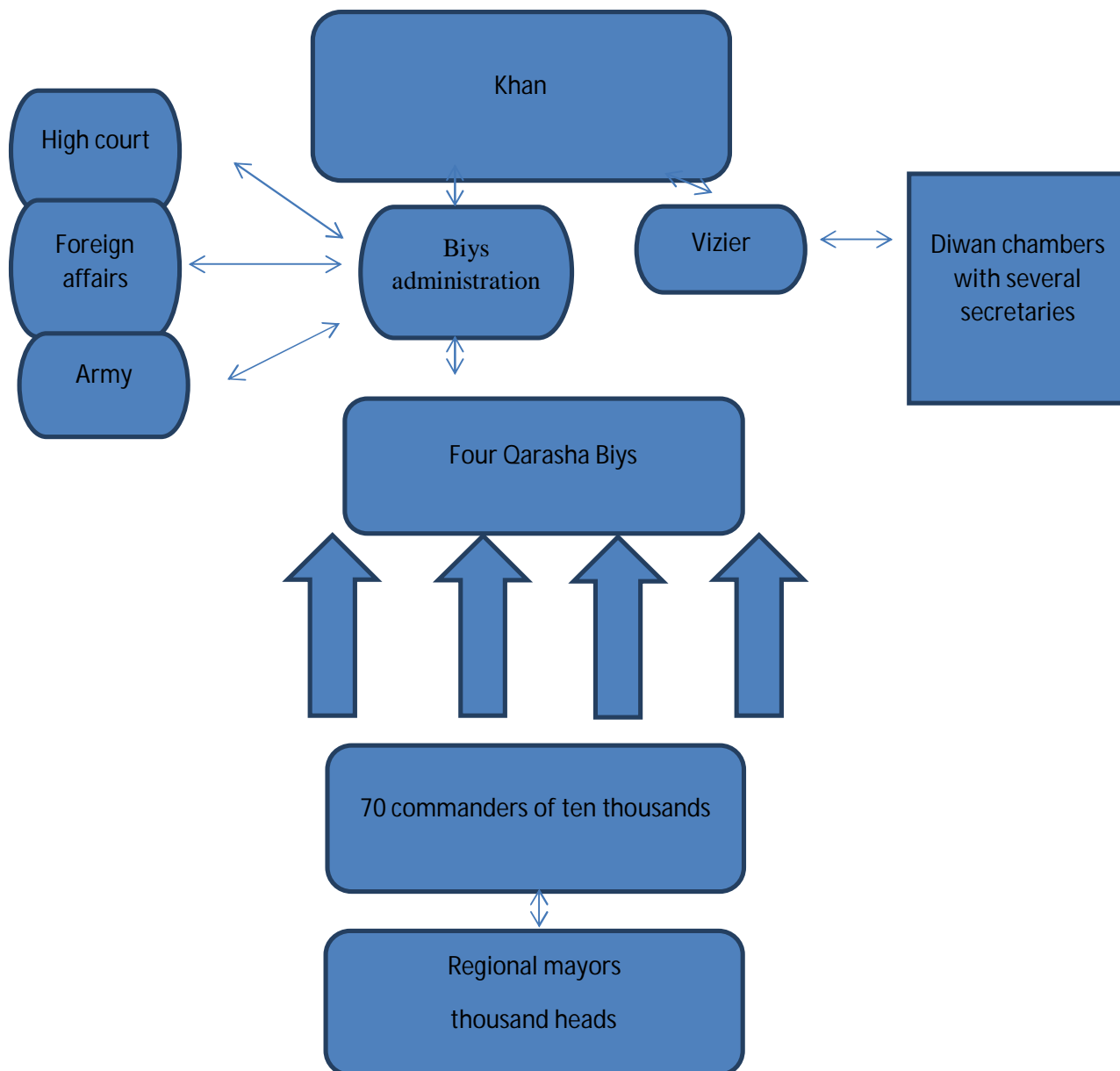
He wrote that there were great amirs called Shingsangam in the Chinese palace, they served as ministers and viziers, military commanders were called taifu, and district commanders were called wangshayam. These amirs, viziers were from Tajiks, and Uighurs were from Khitans, and they were called finjan. The head of the finjans was called sufinjan.

There are sources describing the incident of Ugedei Khan's accession to the khanate throne in 1229-1241 at the will of his father Genghis. Ugedei's elder brother Shagatai raised him and his younger brother Tole gave the people of the center to Ugedei. According to Juveini, those participating in the ceremony take off their headdresses and put their belts on



their backs. Shagatai holds Otegen's right hand in his left hand, and Noyan, who is holding the casket, all bow to the new khan three times while kneeling and facing the sun.

According to Rashid ad-Din's writings, most of the amirs took a written oath that the khanate power would remain with Kuyik and his family. Rashid ad-Din also wrote about the appointment of Batu as Monke Khan as a similar situation. [4]Rashid ad-din here emphasizes that the amirs bowed their knees to the new khan nine times with the troops outside the tent. According to the data of the yearbook called Umdet at towareikh, it is recorded that the later Uzbek khan was elevated to the khan by two amirs sitting on a white kiziz during the election ceremony for the khan throne.



Picture-1. G. of the Golden Horde. Administrative structure according to Egorov



Even the subsequent election ceremonies of Kazakh khans were carried out by sitting on white felt. According to Umari's writings, four amirs in the Ilkhanate did not make any decisions without the presence of the vizier, and in their absence, the vizier made decisions as an amir for his deputies. The vizier called the symbol was appointed by Elkhan, therefore, although the vizier seemed so empowered, he could not establish an independent institution of power on his own. His four great judges did not have the authority to find the unsigned document legal. In addition, if the judges earned 3,000,000 dinars, the vizier only owned half of it. shows that the vizier has authority only as an employee of the ilkhan.

A number of articles by scientist G. Egorov [12] are devoted to the management organization of the Golden Horde. His works are one of the most successful studies in the study of the management institute of the Golden Horde. But there are some points where he confuses some terms as separate positions. Egorov's point of view is clearly shown in the picture below. Egorov considers a well-organized administrative apparatus, where the best high-ranking officials belong to the princes and viziers, but this issue is not given enough attention in the sources. According to the views of Egorov's coordination, the princes controlled the army, exchanged letters with other countries, carried out international relations, and the legal and religious affairs of the state. was responsible for the problems.

The vizier was considered to be the most important person after the rulers. Yegorov says that the vizier had real power based on Umari. But this power was limited only to the Ilkhanate and in other states, where it was the same. Egorov claims that the vizier was one of the princes of the Ulus [12] M. G. Safargaliev is also one of the authors who tried to look at the issues related to the history of the Golden Horde from a new perspective. In some of his writings, he indicates the number of Ulus biys of the Golden Horde as six. [19] One of the authors who wrote the opinion on the state structure of the Golden Horde is the Soviet archaeologist Fedorov-Davydov.

He gives a lot of specific information about the Golden Horde. He divides the Golden Horde into the Western and Eastern parts [20] He describes the various types of amirs, the viziers of the Golden Horde, and writes that their amirs did not participate in the assembly. Fedorov Davydov also writes about the Fourth Qarasha biys of the Golden Horde and the Qarasha biys of Kazan under Kasymov.

Regarding only the second half of the 13th century, this article proposes to consider one figure within the framework of the "System of Four Beys" in the Golden Horde, namely Nogai, the son of Buval, the son of Genghis Khan's son Joshi. There is some evidence of Nogai's importance in various matters, including his role in the selection and replacement of a number of khans in the second half of the 13th century [21]. The abundance of sources relating to his career means that there is a considerable body of scholarly literature dealing with his activities. However, what surprises many researchers of the early Golden Horde is that although Nogai is called a king in Slavic sources, he is described only as a commander in Islamic sources. Although these and other comparisons and descriptions serve to frame the study of a number of scholars who use the Western Kingdom model for Genghis states, Nogai's career may serve as the first example of the leader of the four Ulys Beys in the Golden Horde.



Some sources indicate that Nogai was the leader of the military forces, during the reign of Batu Khan (1237-1256), while many sources indicate that he had a prominent position during the Berke Khanate (1256-1266). Rashid ad-din Nogai is called the army commander (Lashkar-kash) both during Batu and Berke. Rashid al-Din also describes him as the head of the right wing army of the Golden Horde. Accordingly, Tarikh-i Guz Nogai was known as the "commander of the army" during the reign of Tokta. However, his service in the Berke Khanate is also described in this and other Persian sources.

Mamluk sources in Arabic also deal with the military aspect of Nogai's career, but use a different set of terminology than the Persian sources. According to Ibn Khaldun, Nogai grew up under Berke's eyes during the campaigns of Ilkhan Abagi (1265-1281 AD), who was the successor of Hulagu. According to sources, Berke put him at the head of the army against Abagi. The same sources report in more detail that Berke placed Nogai at the head of several tumens after defeating Abaga. They also describe him as the head of the army with another Commander, Yesun-tai, who supplemented him in connection with these campaigns. Other sources indicate that in 1270 (referring to the reign of Mengu-Timur, 1269-1280) Nogai was not just a commander, but the most important of the commanders. noted.

Considering that Nogai died around 1299-1300, this is a very long period of service in a military role or even in life at that time. However, the sources actually indicate its longevity.

Sources indicate that Nogai was active in diplomatic activities, as one would expect from a person related to the "System of Four Biys". The importance and respect given to him is reflected in the protocol of diplomatic exchanges between the Golden Horde and the Mamluk state. According to Ibn Khaldun, Nogai was a descendant of Joshi. was controlling the khans [13].

Table 2. Khans of the Golden Horde and their policies

Khans of the Golden Horde	Politics
Batu Khan 1237-1256	He led the Mongol army to Europe. The Mongol possession in Eastern Europe reached Hungary. He completely conquered Rus. Batu was sometimes called Sainkhan. Among the sons of Batu Joshi, Batu was the most authoritative, courageous, hardworking and intelligent person. After the death of Genghis' four sons, the entire generation of Genghis called Batu "brother". Named Tukan, Abukhan, Ulakshi.
Sartaq 1256-1257	Sartak died on the way home after sitting on the throne for a short time.
Ulaqshy 1257y.	Ulaqshy also sat on the throne for a very short time, he was unable to conduct his own policy.
Berke Khan 1257-1267y.	During the reign of Berke Khan, the Mongols attacked Poland. The situation on the border with the Ilkhanate worsened. Diplomatic relations were established with Mamluk Egypt. Saray Berkeny founded the new capital.



Mengu-Tamir 1267-1280	He established diplomatic relations with Mamluk Egypt. He also established friendly relations with the Ilkhanate. He established friendly relations with Byzantine Paleologus.
Turdy-Mengu 1280-1287	He was known for his deep devotion to Islam. In the end, he abdicated and went on the path of piety.
Telebugha 1287- 1291	He died as a result of the conspiracy of the group led by Nogai.
Toqty 1291-1312	He married the daughter of the Byzantine emperor Andronicus II. He had a long rivalry with Nogai, and there are even opinions that it was a Civil War of the Golden Horde.
Qutkyq Tamir	According to Yakubovsky, Kutlug Timur helped kill Tokta's son, which allowed the Uzbek to ascend the throne, and Kutlug Timur first began to play an important role as the ruler of Khorezm, but like his relative 98
Shadibek 1400-1408	According to numismatic data, Shadibek ruled from 1400 to 1408, which is consistent with the findings of written sources, including Russian chronicles. In 1406, Tokhtamys was killed by the order of Shadibek in Siberia, in the territory of the Shibanid dynasty. B. According to Ishboldin, he was killed by Yedigei's eldest son Nuritdin. Shadibek was an independent sovereign compared to his predecessor Timur-Kutlug. The full master of the Golden Horde was Amir Edigei. Shadibek did not like this situation and wanted to get rid of the temporary person. However, Yedigei learned about this and began to prepare countermeasures. Edigei won the open fight. Shadibek fled to Derbent and found refuge with Sheikh Ibrahim, the Amir of Derbent. Here he died in exile.
Bolat Khan	Shadibek's place in the Golden Horde was taken by Timur-Kutlug's son Bolat-Saltanat. In eastern sources he is known as Pulad Khan. Edigei tried to raise the prestige of the Golden Horde. Bolat- (Pulad Khan) asked the Russian princes to go to the Horde as before, to receive labels for the principality from the hands of the khans, to bring gifts, to settle disputes with each other as the supreme judge on the throne of the Golden Horde, etc. Demanded
Ozbek Khan 1313-1341	He continued diplomatic relations with Mamluk Egypt. There were conflicts with Hulagid ilkhan Abu Said. Viantian emperor Andronicus established friendly relations with Uzbek. (married his daughter) 1324-1330 intervened in the war between Byzantium and Bulgaria, appointed Yury Moskovskii as the great khan in Rus. Ivan Kalita suppressed the uprising in Tver and made him the great prince.
Tinibek 1341-1342	Since Tinibek occupied the throne for a short period of time, his own politics are unknown.



Zhanibek Khan 1342-1357	Zhanibek, unlike his father Uzbek, did not get involved in the Balkan conflict. Friendly relations with Egypt continued.
Berdibek Khan 1357-1359	
Qulpa 1359-1360	Due to the short term of the government, his own policy was not formed.
Nauryz khan 1360-1361	Due to the short term of the government, his own policy was not formed.
Qyzyr 1361	He actively intervened in the internal affairs of Rus
Abdallah	The policy of this khan is closely dependent on the policy of Mamai Bekterbek. In fact, despite the name Abdallah Khan, all power was in the hands of Mamai Bekterbek.
Urus khan 1361- 1380	
Toqtamysh khan 1378	He took the city of Tabriz. He helped establish political stability with the rise of the Six Hordes.
Akhmet	He was the last khan of the Golden Horde. After that, the Golden Horde split into the White Horde, the Blue Horde, and the Nogai greats.

More than 30 cities of the Golden Horde are known according to the data of scientists studying the Golden Horde today. The cities that have been studied in more detail by archaeologists are listed in the table below [22].

Table 3. Economy and cities of the Golden Horde

The economy of the Golden Horde is the growth of cities	Economically optimal progressive measures of the Golden Horde
The city of Sarai Batu was built	Organization of Horde-Latin buffer zones: Crimea, under the control of Solkhat and Azov, under the control of Azakana;)
Saray Berke was built and flourished. Ibn Battuta visited the city in 1334 and left the following information about it: "The city of Sarai is one of the most beautiful cities, it reached a very large area, full of people, beautiful markets and wide streets. Once we walked with one of its elders and walked around it, wanting to know its size. We stayed at one end of it, left there in the morning and reached the other end only in the afternoon, prayed and ate in the afternoon and reached our house at sunset.	average and trade-friendly customs duties - up to 3% on import and export of European goods



<p>Once we crossed it and came back after half a day, and it was a continuous row of houses with no gardens and wastelands. There are 13 mosques for cathedral services; one of them is Shafia. In addition, there are still many mosques. Different peoples live there, for example: Mongols are the real inhabitants of this country and its owners; some of them are Muslims; Asi Muslims; Kypshaks, Cherkess; Russians and Byzantines who were Christians. Each nation lives separately in its own area; they have markets. Both merchants and foreigners from Iraq, Egypt, Syria and other places live in a special place where a wall surrounds the merchants' property."[22]</p>	
<p>Sarayshyk city</p>	<p>clear protectionism against Mamluk traders who were completely exempted from any form)</p>
<p>Belzhamin,</p>	
<p>Ukek</p>	
<p>Azaq,</p>	
<p>Orgiv</p>	
<p>Mazhar</p>	
<p>The economy has reached a stable level. In 1310-1311, monetary reform is carried out and the dirham stabilizes.</p>	<p>In the first half of the 14th century, the power to participate in the financial operations of merchants-urtaks was acquired by the Joshids</p>
<p>The capital was moved to Sarai Berke, buildings were built in Khorezm, Crimea, and Povolzhe. The military power has been improved.</p>	

There are many examples of their great influence in numerous data about Nogai, Mamai, Edige, the most influential beggars of the Golden Horde. Even the legends and poems about Edige are proof of that. As for Nogai, the creation of a whole state called



the Nogai Horde, and the fact that it was named after this person during the time of that state, indicates a lot of historical facts.

Table 4. The most influential Bekterbeg in the Golden Horde state

Nogai bekterbek	Mamai bekterbek	Edigei bekterbek
<p>A. N. After Kurat was promoted to Commander, Nogai became the most powerful leader and believed that he had taken control of the Golden Horde as a result of the internal turmoil within the Golden Horde. Although he is called a khan in external sources, he could not call himself a khan because his father was not a khan.</p> <p>Also, V.L. According to Egorov, a new period began under the rule of Telebuga, in which Nogai was the main figure. Egorov proposes the theory that Nogai was a beylerbey army under Batu and Berk and remained in this position, which gave him great power during the reign of Mengu-Timur (1267-1280 AD) and Mengu (1280-1287 AD). Egorov also believes that in the course of creation, a religious barrier arose between Nogai's own son and the rest of the Golden Horde: while Nogai proclaimed himself the guardian of ancient Mongol traditions, the rest of the Golden Horde was Islamized. There, under</p>	<p>During the reign of Mamai Berdybek, he played a major role in the Golden Horde, managed all its affairs and married his daughter. From the first days of his rule, Timur-Khoja caused the enmity of many Golden Horde amirs. Mamai Uzbek, who opposed the Khan's authority, proclaimed Abdallah, a descendant of the Khan, as Khan and, acting on his behalf, boldly attacked Timur Khoja. Timur-Khoja hid from Mamai, fled behind Volga and was killed. According to the Nikon chronicle, this happened in 1362. The master of the position in the Horde was Mamai, who could not accept the title of Khan without being a Genghis Khan and was content with real power. Mamai had to fight for the unity of power in the Golden Horde for a long time. Mamai and Abdallah had a strong rival, Kildibek, who was once a rival of Khizra and Tamir-Khoja. According to genealogical and coinage data, Kildibeck was killed in 1362. that year, Mamai and Abdallah had a new rival in the name</p>	<p>Edigei served Timur-Kutluga Khan. Together they were expelled from the Tokhtamys Horde, which destroyed Moscow in 1382. He was a hero of the Golden Horde, a dance and a beklyarbek (manager of the state administration). He defeated the large army of the Lithuanian prince Vytautas, destroyed several Russian cities and taxed Moscow. Tamerlane never ventured to invade the borders of the Golden Horde when Edige was the master there.. By the will of fate, he became the ruler of a large country and conducted internal and foreign policy as he saw fit and as circumstances allowed. His reign was the last peak of the greatness and power of the Golden Horde, after which its disintegration began. Genghis Khan's empire disappeared forever. He was born in Kumkent, his father and elder brother served Urus Khan, Khan of Altyn Orda. He was forced to flee to Samarkand, to Tamerlane's court. There he had a dizzying career, became one of the main commanders of the army,</p>



<p>Mengu, he removed his son and devoted all his energies to making his territories independent, as can be seen from his relations with a number of Russian principalities. (In the chronicles of these principalities, he was called the king) Egorov believes that the best description of the situation for this time would be the division in the state and the separation of Ulys Nogai from the rest of the territory of the Golden Horde.</p>	<p>of Murid. During that period, there was a decrease in the income from Russia, which was mostly caused by the illegitimacy of Mamai, who was not accepted as a khan by his contemporaries. After Murid's death, the throne passed to Aziz Khan, the youngest son of Timur-Khoja. He ruled for three years (1364 - 1367) as a rival of Abdallah, like Murid. After the death of Aziz Khan, Mamai and Abdallah had a new opponent - Janibek II. Mamai Joshi tried to gather all the lands of his son under his authority. He ruled Volga Bulgaria for a while, captured Haji Tarkhan (Astrakhan) and held the North Caucasus. However, Mamai never conquered the main part of the Golden Horde - the agricultural belt along the Volga River and its city.</p>	<p>and Edige's sister became the wife of Tamerlane. In 1391, he received an order from Tamerlane to recruit new people for his army. Edige, who was at the head of the army, put his cousin Timur Kutlug at the head of the Golden Horde. He was indebted to his brother, and his brother organized a coup d'état in 1400, killed Timur Kutlug, put his younger brother Shadibek on the throne, firmly took the reins of Ulys to Edige. Unexpectedly, a quarrel broke out between him and Khan Shadibek, who tried to deprive him of the power and influence of the ruler, who was comfortable with the military leader. The winner of the battle went to Edi, and the khan fled to Derbent, where he died.</p>
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As for the historical facts to justify reading both of these entities as Nogai, the same source confirms that it was the Nogai who attacked the Crimea. Rukn ad-d ibn Baybars also tells the story of Nogay's daughter sending Aktaji the Great to Crimea to collect taxes (*farsala bin bintihi ila raz bila d ki des rim la-jaba pred l-ma raz l-muk des arrar ' sala ahlikha*) when he fought Tokta in the north. However, this grandson was killed by the local people when he came to collect this revenue, and Nogai used his power to avenge this death. Ibn Khaldun writes that his grandson's name was Karasha [13].

Another function of Bekterbeg was diplomacy, and although correspondence was officially conducted on behalf of and at the behest of the khan, the main negotiations were conducted by the great Qarashi Beg himself, discussing the terms of the treaties and giving instructions to the ambassadors. Judicial power, especially in secular matters, is concentrated in the hands of the great Amir. In addition, Bekterbeg continued to rule one of the Golden Horde uluses. All this made the beg not only one of the Karachi begs or an Amir above the Amirs, but also the closest assistant and vizier of the Khan, the main figure of the state, who controlled all the directions of the military



system of the Empire. Such power allowed the most prominent of them (Mamai and Edige) to independently manage the Horde with the nominal participation of the Khan in certain periods of history. Meanwhile, the conflict reached its climax. Along with the contenders of the House of Genghis, a contender for power appeared from among the Mongol military aristocracy. Such a person was Mamai Amir.

Table 5. Similarities and features of Nogai, Mamai and Edige, the most influential fortresses of the Golden Horde

Similarities of emperors	Characteristics
Mamai and Edige did not have Genghis lineage either.	Nogai is the grandson of his father Tugar Joshi. Sonditkan Nogai fell to the Joshi family.
All three did not hold the position of special khan	Nogai married the daughter of the Byzantine king Michael Paleologus.
Nogai, Mamai and Edige were brave warriors who took part in many battles as tumen heads.	Edige was from the Mangit tribe
All three appointed or replaced the Khans of the Golden Horde to the Khans of the Golden Horde or controlled the descendants of Joshi.	
Nogai, Mamai, and Edige attacked the land of Rus and kept them in a subservient state. He robbed the Russian principalities and demanded to pay taxes all the time.	
All three persons were politicians who had seen a lot of palace intrigues and liked adventure in politics.	
If Nogai fought with Tokti in many confrontations, Edige fought with Toktamys in the same way	In the end, Nogai was defeated by Tokti Khan, and Edige defeated Toktamys and exiled him.
All three were killed by someone who did not kill themselves.	

The head of the tuman in the Golden Horde was called the highest position of the military commander. Tuman could not become a khan. The title of Khan was obtained only by a person of the blood of his father, who belonged to the family of Genghis Khan. But many princes achieved such high power with their abilities that they appointed and replaced khans with their own power and used the khan throne for their own purposes. Mamai is famous among most of the amirs with such a name in our history [13]. The same thing happened to Eddy. The well-known Russian historian Nikolay Karamzin wrote in "History of the Russian State": "Everything changed when the gray prince Eddy, the owner of great purpose and courage, came to Mongolia" [5]. - He was



the second Mamai in the Horde and dominated the Khan; Once upon a time, the Lame served iron and wore the marks of his grace. Ediga, the companion of Tamir, the winner of Vytautas, had a friendly relationship with the powerful prince Vasilij among the greats; Treasonously advised him to go to war with the friendly name of his son and Lithuania, and at the same time advised the Vitovs to destroy the Moscow principality" [5].

If we say that the rulers of the Zhochi dynasty are descendants of Genghis, we know that through the historical biographies of these individuals, they have concentrated enormous power in their hands, controlled the power of the descendants of Zhochi, and even appointed and replaced them as khans. Therefore, the Zhochi ulus was not only a Mongol state, but its real power was in the hands of the rulers of Turkic descent, such as Nogai and Edige. It should be noted that the state of the Turks, who took part in the prosperity of the great empire that founded the Golden Horde state and took its place in history, was also a state.

Conclusion

In the course of the article, detailed information about the Zhochi Ulus was presented and turned into an object of analysis. There are many studies about this state in the works of domestic and foreign scientists. However, there are no researches about the Qarasha rulers of the Zhosi Ulus, their specific political activity and role in the construction of the state. In many cases, the role of these judges was considered along with the khans and limited to superficial narratives. In this direction, excerpts from the works of many Russian and foreign Arab and Western European travelers were presented and their opinions became the basis for the research. At the same time, brief explanations were given in the research work on the basis of the political system of the Memellet structures separated from the later state of Russia and the Golden Horde. A genealogical table of the khans was created and brief information was given about the path of their politics. The periods of their reign were shown in chronological terms. The main object of our study was the institution of the Karasha four rulers, which directly influenced the conduct of the khanate power in the Golden Horde. It was found that the research of the Russian scientist G. Egorov in the researches of Y. Shamilogly analyzed the issues related to the influence of these rulers and their influence. In addition, information was compiled about the economic importance of the Golden Horde and the construction of cities. Also, historical personality and political activities of Nogai, Mamai, and Edige, three Bekterbeg amirs, who had real khanate power despite the absence of the khanate position of Joshi, were studied in a comprehensive comparative manner. It should be noted that these studies were carried out for the first time in a special context. We should also emphasize that the individuals of this Bekterbeg have become the basis of research both individually and collectively. In conclusion, we conclude that the Fourth November Dance Institute was the basis of an institution that protects the interests of the nomadic peoples and the current parliamentary system.

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Нарымбет Гулнур, Жанабек Таштанов, Саттар Жанболатов ЖОШЫ ҰЛЫСЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК ҚҰРЫЛЫМЫНДАҒЫ «ТӨРТ ҚАРАША БИ» ЖҮЙЕСІНІҢ БИЛІКТЕГІ РОЛІ.

Андатпа. Жошы ұлысы тарихын білмей, Қазақстан тарихын түсіну мүмкін емес. Алтын Орда тарихы бойынша көптеген материалдар санына қарамастан, оның тарихының барлық аспектілері жеткілікті түрде қамтылмаған. Мақала барысында Қараша билер билігі тұрасында төрт бидің Жошы ұлысындағы билігі анықталды. Алтын Ордада нақты хан тағына ие болып хан аталмағанмен хандармен тең дәрежеде билік жүргізген бектербегі үш әмірдің Ноғай, Едіге, Мамайлардың тарихи ролі талданды. Бектербегінің бір қызметі дипломатия болды және ханның атынан және оның тапсырмасы бойынша хат алмасу ресми түрде жүргізілгенімен, негізгі келіссөздерді ұлық Қараша бектің өзі жүргізіп, шарттардың талаптарын талқылап, елшілерге нұсқау берді. Сот билігі, әсіресе зайырлы мәселелер бойынша, ұлы Әмірдің қолында шоғырланған. Сонымен қатар, бектербегі Алтын Орда ұлыстарының бірін басқаруды жалғастырды. Мұның бәрі қараша бекті тек қарачи бектердің бірі немесе әмірлердің үстіндегі Әмірге ғана емес, сонымен бірге ханның ең жақын көмекшісі және уәзірі, Империяның әскери жүйесін басқарудың барлық бағыттарын өз қолында ұстаған мемлекеттің негізгі қайраткері етті. Мұндай билік олардың ішіндегі ең көрнектілеріне (Мамай мен Едіге) тарихтың жекелеген кезеңдерінде ханның номиналды қатысуымен Орданы өз бетінше басқаруға мүмкіндік берді. Мақаланың маңыздылығы өзі тұлға туралы білімнің дамыған құрылымы эталон ретінде әрекет ете отырып, кез-келген тарихи тұлғаны зерттеу кезінде мазмұнды таңдауға негіз бола алады.

Кілт сөздер: Хан; Қараша билер; Бектербегі; тайпа; әмір; уәзір; билер кеңесі; құжат.



Нарымбет Гулнур, Жанабек Таштанов, Саттар Жанболатов
РОЛЬ СИСТЕМЫ "ЧЕТЫРЕХ КАРАША БИЕВ" В
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УСТРОЙСТВЕ УЛУСА ДЖУЧИ.

Аннотация. Не зная истории Улуса Джучи, невозможно понять историю Казахстана. Несмотря на большое количество материалов по истории Золотой Орды, далеко не все аспекты ее истории достаточно освещены. В ходе статьи была определена власть четырех биев в Улусе Джучи. Проанализирована историческая роль Ногая, Едигея, Мамаю трех Амиров Бектербека, правивших наравне с ханами, носившими фактически ханский престол в Золотой Орде. Одной из функций Бектербега была дипломатия, и, хотя переписка была официально проведена от имени хана и по его поручению, основные переговоры вел сам Улук Караша Бек, обсуждая условия договоров и инструктируя послов. Судебная власть, особенно по светским вопросам, сосредоточена в руках великого эмира. Кроме того, Бектербек продолжал править одним из улусов Золотой Орды. Все это делало Караша Бека не только одним из Караша Беков или эмиром над эмирами, но и ближайшим помощником и визирем хана, ключевой фигурой государства, который держал в своих руках все направления управления военной системой империи. Такая власть позволила самым выдающимся из них (Мамаю и Едиге) самостоятельно управлять Ордой в отдельные периоды истории при номинальном участии хана. Значимость статьи сама по себе может служить основой для выбора содержания при изучении любой исторической личности, выступая в качестве эталона развитой структуры знаний о личности.

Ключевые слова: Хан; караша; Бектербеги; племя; Эмир; визирь; совет биев; документ.