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كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم التاريخ

حكومة إمبراطورية المغول
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دراسة في أحوالهم العامة

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أطروحة دكتوراه
التاريخ / التاريخ الإسلامي

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

سلطت هذه الدراسة على نظام الحكم الذي كان سائداً في امبراطورية المغول، ذلك النظام الذي كان خاضعاً لسلطة الخان الأعظم، الذي كان يدير حكم الإمبراطورية من العاصمة قراقورم، بموجب نظام إداري كان قد أسس له جنكيزخان سنة 603هـ/1205م، وهذه التاريخ يمثل بداية إعلان تكوين امبراطورية المغول، والذي فيه أقر جنكيزخان ما يعرف بقانون ألياسا، المستمد من الأعراف والتقاليد والنظم المغولية، وما أضاف إليه من مواد خبرته في القيادة والحكم. وتطبيقات هذا القانون كان يستلزم من جنكيزخان أن تكون له حكومة، من خلالها يتمكن من إدارة امبراطوريته، وبهذا ينفذ قوانينه، ولما كان المغول لا يمتلكون الخبرة الإدارية في الحكم، لذلك استعانوا بخبرة أبناء الأمم التي احتلوا بلدانها، فوقع على أبناء هذه البلدان مسؤولية إدارة هذه الامبراطورية كموظفين يلتزمون وفق ما كان يأمر به الخان الأعظم، وبما يضمن المحافظة على كيان الامبراطورية، فيسيرون أعمالها وفق مصالح المغول.

وحكومة الامبراطورية التي أقامها جنكيزخان وسار على نظامها الخانات الذين أعقبوه على الحكم، وما أضافوه من نظم ووظائف، فضلاً عن حكومات ممالك المغول التي كانت تتبع في الحكم لسيادة الخان الأعظم، وما واجهته من تحديات وإنجازات وإصلاحات سواءً على المستوى السياسي والإداري والاقتصادي ودور الوزراء في تسيير أعمالها ومسياراتهم ومكانتهم في الحكم، وتفرد البعض منهم في الإصلاحات شبة المطلقة في إدارة البلاد والجهاز الإداري المرتبط بهم، كل ذلك كان محور هذه الدراسة التي اعتمدت على المعلومات التاريخية التي وردت في المصادر والمراجع ذات الصلة بتاريخ المغول، وتم توظيفها وفق المنهج التحليلي التاريخي في كتابتها.

تأييد المشرف

أؤيد المستخلص في الاستمارة مطابق للمستخلص في الرسالة
أ.د. نزار محمد قادر

توقيع مسؤول لجنة الدراسات العليا
أ.م.د. ظفر عبد الرزاق ذنون

Abstract

The government is an institution that mankind has known since ancient times, it is even the oldest political institution in the world that arose for the need of human societies for it, since societies when they were formed need rulers and implementers to manage human societies, and the government is defined as a form of exercising power in societies, and the Mongols after establishing their state They did not differ from the others, and this is why they took the experiences of the ruling systems of the countries they occupied and applied them to an empire, so they set up administrative institutions represented by the bureaus, which started with one office at the head of its administration, the owner of the divan, or what came to be called the name of the minister, and then this office began to be divided into several bureaus, each of which is concerned with a specific aspect. These bureaus are followed by administrative employees, each of whom works according to his specialization and with his administrative experience, and then this system developed further to include the administrative divisions that Genghis Khan had approved when he divided his empire between his four sons to establish several semi-independent khanates in its administrative side, such as the Khanate of the Mongols of Qafjak and the Khanate of Bilad. Beyond the River, on the political side, these khanates are obligated to obey the Grand Khan, but on the administrative side they were also her Its government is running its business in the same administrative pattern as the Mongol Empire, it has its offices and it has its ministers responsible for its administration, and after the occupation of Iraq and the overthrow of the Abbasid caliphate in Baghdad in the year 656 AH / 1258 A.D, Hulagu established what is known as the Ilkhanid state that included its land the countries of Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Caucasus, and in it the form of Hulagu From Maraghah, who took it as the capital, he had a government that ran its business and at the head of this government was the Grand Vizier, or what is called the name of the owner of the Diwan. Or a governor who manages his state, and each state has its bureaus that are supervised by employees who have experience and expertise in its administration, as is the case in the state of Baghdad during the era of the Mongol-Ilkhanid state.

These governments, whether the central government in the capital Karakoram or in Beijing after Kublai Khan made it the capital of his empire or in the khanates previously mentioned, will all be the focus of this study, which we will deal with details according to four chapters, noting that the information available about these governments in historical sources does not rise. In order to convey complete knowledge about it, but what information is available about it is still scarce, because those who wrote about it are counted by the number of fingers and their writings about it were more often accidental and within the political context of the events of this empire. Rarely did some sources include direct information on the administrative side, and this required us to exert Double efforts in searching the folds of the sources in order to reach the information that serves our study, in addition to the fact that many of these sources are in the Persian language, and the matter of translating them was not an easy task.

The first chapter, entitled ((The Mongols and the Government of Genghis Khan)), included a preface on the homeland of the Mongols, their origins, their tribes, their areas of dispersal, their ways of life, the effort made by Temujin in uniting them under his leadership and the declaration of the establishment of his state, as well as an explanation of the foundations on which his government was based, including the legislation of the Yasa law to regulate the work of a relationship Ruler and the ruled, the relationship of the ruled with one another, and the relationship of the individual to society. Then about the administrative methods adopted by Genghis Khan in the civil administration and the army, and finally on the adoption of the principle of dividing the inheritance of his empire among his family members.

As for the second chapter, which was titled ((The Government of the Great Mongol Khans)), it included seven sub-headings that were separated by the study with extensive information about the Great Khan Oktay and his reformist government, and then about the political chaos that occurred during the reign of Turakaneh Hatun, who assumed the responsibility of governing after the death of her husband Oktay and what accompanied Her era of the process of excluding her government in the interest of the delivery of her son to the position of the Khanate and of Kyuk Khan and the liquidation of Islamic leaders in his government that

happened during his reign. Economic and interest in the field of culture, building schools and taking care of the interests of Muslims by spreading the spirit of religious tolerance, and his death was followed by a struggle for power that ended with Kublai's assumption of the position of the Great Khan, and the actions of his government included in all of this were studied in depth.

As for the third chapter, which came under the title ((The Government of the Khanate of the Land Beyond the River Jagtaiya and the Government of the Khanate of the Mongol Qafjak)), as for the first title, the study dealt with the details of the government of this khanate and the role of the two ministers, Mahmoud Yelwaj and his son Masoud, and their administrative and financial reforms with reference to the role of the rest of the ministers whose roles were limited. The majority on the side of political conflicts and their participation in it for the benefit of one side against the other.

As for the government of the Khanate of Mongol al-Qafjak, this study deals with the government of Batu Khan and the organization of the affairs of government for his country and the administrative transformations brought about by the government of Baraka Khan and then on the governments of Mankumur and the governments of his successors that followed.

As for the fourth chapter, which was entitled ((The Government of the Mongol Ilkhan State)), this chapter included nine sub-headings in which we dealt in detail with their topics. The beginning was by talking about the establishment of the Mongolian Ilkhanate state and its government during the reign of Hulagu and choosing a capital for it, its administrative divisions, and its governmental apparatus. Abaga Khan and his government and the most important challenges they faced and their accomplishments, and during the reign of the Ilkhan Ahmed Takudar, the focus was on the Juwayni family that was running the business of the Takudar government and the ordeals that befell this family, which ended with their affliction during the reign of the Ilkhan Argun and the emergence of the star of Buqa, who was alone in running the business of the Ilkhan state with the authorization of Abaka. Then he was killed after he was accused of plotting against Argun to take over the

affairs of the Argun government, Minister Saad al-Dawla, the Jew, and after the killing of Saad al-Dawla, the focus was on the successive governments that were managed by Sadr al-Din al-Zanjani until he was overthrown to involve Ghazan Khan in running his government with two ministers and sometimes three ministers. On the deterioration and collapse of the state's conditions, and two states will be established on its soil: Jubaniyya in Azerbaijan and western Iran and Gala Territory in Iraq as well as city-states in the rest of Iran.

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**The government of the Mongol Empire
603-763 AH / 1205-1361AD A study of
their general conditions**

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