



## ABU'L-ĠĀZĪ BAHĀDOR KHAN

**ABU'L-ĠĀZĪ BAHĀDOR KHAN**, khan of Kīva (r. 1054-74/1644 to 1663-64) and Čaġatāy historian. The son of 'Arab Moḡammad Khan, Uzbek ruler of the Shaibanid dynasty (q.v.) and a princess of the same royal house, he was probably born 16 Rabī' I 1012/24 August 1603. He spent his youth at his father's court in Organj and then in Kāt, where he was his father's deputy from 1029/1619 onwards. When his father was assassinated and his brothers asserted their claim to the throne, he fled to Samarqand. After the rebellious brothers were ousted by Abu'l-Ġāzī and another brother Esfandiār, the latter appointed him his own lieutenant in Organj in 1033/1623. But three years later, as a result of a feud, he fled to Tashkent and in 1039/1629 to Isfahan. There he stayed for ten years under the protection of the Safavids, studying Persian and Arabic sources in addition to the traditional versions of the history of his people that he had brought from home. Not until 1054/1644, after the death of one of his brothers, did he become ruler of Kīva, where he devoted himself to fostering the well-being of his people and to encouraging the art of historiography. He also led five expeditions against the Turkomen between 1054/1644 and 1064/1654, until some of the tribes in the Qara Qom desert and on the Manqīšlaq peninsula acknowledged Sīstān suzerainty. He mounted three campaigns against the Kalmuks between 1059/1649 and 1067/1657 and two expeditions against Bokhara, the first in 1066/1656 and the second in 1073/1662-63. Shortly before his death he abdicated in favor of his son Anūša Moḡammad.

Drawing on his knowledge of the traditions of his people and of diverse



Persian and Arabic sources, Abu'l-Ġāzī wrote in Central Asian Turkish (Ĉaĝatāy): 1. *Šaĝara-ye terākema* (written 1070/1659-60), a genealogy of the Turkomen, derived primarily from Rašīd-al-dīn and the *Oĝoz-nāma*, with additional material of varying significance (original text published in Ankara, 1937, by the Türk Dil Kurumu; Russian tr. by A. Tumanskiĭ, Ashkhabad, 1892). 2. *Šaĝarat al-atrāk* (or *Šaĝara-ye tork*), in nine books, a genealogy of the Turks which, at the time of his death, he had completed as far as the year 1054/1644 and which was continued by his son Abu'l-Moĝaffar Anūša Moĝammad Bahādor up to 1076/1655. It was mostly written from memory without direct recourse to secondary sources. The information about Ĉengīz Khan and his successors is for the most part unreliable; yet the book has its significance for the history of the Shaibanids from about 1450. The work soon became known in Europe, through the mediation of two Swedes who had been prisoners of war of the Russians (after Poltava in 1709) and who prepared a German translation of the book; it long influenced European ideas about the history of the Mongols and Turks of Central Asia. It was published in Leiden as early as 1726 under the title *Histoire g n alogique des Tartars*; by 1825 it had been translated into Russian, German, and Latin. The original Ĉaĝatāy text was published with a French translation by J. J. P. Baron Desmaisons in 1871-74 as *Histoire des Mongols et des Tartars*. Though this was reprinted in 1970, a new, modern edition is needed.

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