



JAHĀN TIMŪR

JAHĀN TIMŪR (TEMŪR), son of Alafrank (q.v.) son of Gaikhatu Khan (q.v.). A phantom Il-khan, previously known as ‘Ezz-al-Din, Jahān Timūr was recognized briefly in Iraq and Mesopotamia in 1339-40 during the period of the collapse of the Il-khanate following the death of Abu Sa‘id (q.v.) in 736/1335.

The evidence for Jahān Timūr’s career is extremely scarce, reflecting his own insignificance and the brevity of his place in the spotlight. Neither the pro-Jalayerid *Tārīk-e Šayk Ovays* of Ahari, nor Faryumadi’s continuation of the chronicle of Šabānkāra‘i mention Jahān Timūr, and some of the information we possess is conflicting. According to Mostawfi (tr. pp. 108-9, text, pp. 448-49), his elevation followed the failure of Šayk Ḥasan-e Bozorg’s initiative to recognize the Khorasanian candidate, Ṭaġāy Timūr, as Il-khan and the collapse of the second Khorasanian invasion of western Iran in the summer of 739/1339. This also marked a new rift with the Chobanid, Šayk Ḥasan-e Kuchek, whose subtle diplomacy had broken up an alliance that was anyway beginning to unravel (see [CHOBANIDS](#), p. 500). Returning towards Iraq from Sāva, Ḥasan-e Bozorg stopped at a settlement called Aqtaq near Talbar (or Talambar, near Šahr-e Naw of Hamadan) and turned to prince Jahān Timūr as an alternative Chinggisid figurehead to the Chobanid Sati Beg (shortly to be married to, and replaced by, Solaymān Khan, a grandson of prince Süge). Mostawfi was himself at Sāva at this time, in the service of Ḥasan-e Bozorg’s newly appointed vizier, K̄vāja Šams al-Din Zakariā (tr. p. 111, text, p. 451). This must have been early in 740/autumn 1339, for Šayk Ḥasan is then reported to



have gone to Baghdad for the winter. Most of this information is followed by Ḥāfez-e Abru (p. 208).

Confirmation is provided by the issue of coins in the name of Jahān Timūr Khan throughout the area controlled by Šayk Ḥasan and his allies (notably Ḥāji Ṭaġāy of Diyarbakır [Diarbekr] and Eretna in E. Anatolia), in the year 740 A.H.: in Baghdad, Basra, Erzincan, Hella, Arbīl, Jazirat b. ‘Omar, Khilat (Ahlat), Mosul, perhaps Samsun (read by Album as an issue for Ṭaġāy Timūr), Sinjar, and Wastan (Album I, pp. 84-87, Album II, pp. 65-70, Aykut, pp. 109-10). On the other hand, Ebn Faṭḥ-Allāh (p. 75) states that Ḥasan-e Bozorg elevated the previously unknown Jahān Timūr to the Khanate in 743/1342-43 at No‘māniya (S. Iraq): possibly, therefore, a second ‘coronation’ in Iraqi territory, though the date must be disregarded, despite the fact that Ebn Faṭḥ-Allāh is citing a contemporary source.

Jahān Timūr’s dismissal was as abrupt as his rise. Mustering his forces in the spring of 740/1340, Ḥasan-e Bozorg marched together with his protégé on Azarbaijan. They fought a pitched battle at Aqtash near Küitü (for which see Melville, p. 55 n. 165) on Wednesday 29 Du‘l-Ḥejja 740/21 June 1340 and the Jalayerids were defeated and fled (Mostawfi, tr. p.122, text p. 459). At some stage after this, returning to Baghdad, Ḥasan-e Bozorg recognized that Jahān Timūr was of no use and deposed him before returning to the attack with a new campaign to Azarbaijan in the spring of 741/1341 (*ibid.*, tr. p. 125, text p. 462). In the interval, according to the same source, Chobanid forces attacked Baghdad but were repulsed. The same events, though in a different order, are reported by Ḥāfez-e Abru (pp. 209-10, 212). Whatever the exact date of Jahān Timūr’s dismissal, it is significant that no coins in his name were minted in Iraq in the year 741/1340, though there are a few from Jazirat b. ‘Omar early in the year, before local allegiance was instead given to the Chobanid Solaymān Khan (Album, II, pp. 57, 67-68). As noted by Album (I, p. 85), the coinage of Jahān Timūr, with a lighter standard (double dirham of 10 *qirāts*), departed from the standard established by Ġāzān Khan’s coinage reform and retained elsewhere, so that now a single currency no longer prevailed in the Il-khanid empire.

The removal of the wholly insignificant Jahān Timūr is generally considered to mark the start of Ḥasan-e Bozorg’s independent rule, although on occasions, as circumstances dictated, he did briefly offer allegiance to other figurehead Il-khans outside his own control (cf. J. M. Smith, *Sarbadārs*, pp. 99, 110-11; Roemer, p. 5).



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