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POLITICAL AND DYNASTIC RELATIONS BETWEEN KHAN TOKHTAMYSH, HIS DESCENDANTS AND RULERS OF MOGHULISTAN

Abstract. The article explores the political and dynastic relations between Khan Tokhtamysh and his descendants with the rulers of Moghulistan within the broader context of the crisis and transformation of Chinggisid power in the late 14th and 15th centuries. The study aims to identify Moghulistan's role within the post-Golden Horde political system and to define the nature of its interaction with the Tukay-Timurids during the fragmentation of the Golden Horde and the emergence of new Eurasian state formations. The research is relevant due to its contribution to understanding the mechanisms of political continuity that shaped the foundation of the Kazakh Khanate and transmitted the legitimizing principles of the Golden Horde tradition. The novelty of this research lies in clarifying the chronology and structure of Tokhtamysh's contacts with Moghulistan, particularly interpreting 1398 as a decisive turning point marked by the embassy of Edigü, Timur-Qutlug, and Khizr Khwaja to Timur, symbolizing Moghulistan's incorporation into Samarkand's sphere of influence. The methodological framework integrates comparative-historical, source-critical, and problem-chronological approaches. The study draws upon translations of Eastern and Arabic chronicles by Nizam al-Din Shami, Sharaf al-Din Yazdi, Mu'in al-Din Natanzi, Abd al-Razzaq Samarqandi, Ibn Taghribirdi, and Mirza Haydar Dughlat along with numismatic and epigraphic materials. The results demonstrate that Moghulistan evolved from a military ally of Tokhtamysh and Qamar al-Din in the late 14th century into a mediator and protector of his descendants in the 15th century. Moghulistan served as a political and territorial base for the formation of the Kazakh Khanate, where the Tukay-Timurid line acquired new legitimacy and continuity. The discussion highlights Moghulistan's pivotal role as an intermediary between Timurid Transoxiana and the Jochid steppe uluses, ensuring the preservation and transmission of Chinggisid principles of legitimate sovereignty and contributing to the reconfiguration of Central Asia's political landscape.

Acknowledgements: The research was funded by the Committee of Science of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (BR24992878). Project: Study of the ethnopolitical and socio-economic history of the Ulus of Jochi in the 13th–15th centuries

Keywords: Tokhtamysh, Moghulistan, Timur, Edigü, Tukay-Timurids, Kazakh Khanate, Golden Horde.

Introduction

The history of relations between the Golden Horde and Moghulistan in the late 14th–15th centuries represents one of the key aspects of the political development of Central Asia, closely linked to the disintegration of the Ulus of Jochi and the emergence of new states on its territory. This narrative is intertwined with the confrontation between Khan Tokhtamysh and Emir Timur, whose wars determined the subsequent redistribution of power between the western and eastern branches of the Chinggisid lineage.

A special place within this context is occupied by the relations of Tokhtamysh with the rulers of Moghulistan particularly Emir Qamar al-Din and Khan Khizr Khwaja as well as the contacts

maintained by his descendants, including Janibek, Girey, Barak, and others, with the Moghuls of the 15th century. These ties reveal a complex network of alliances, kinship relations, and political dependencies in which Moghulistan functioned as an intermediary between Timurid Transoxiana and the steppe uluses of the Jochids.

Eastern sources such as Mu‘in al-Din Natanzi, Nizam al-Din Shami’s and Sharaf al-Din Yazdi’s *Zafar-nama*, and Mirza Haydar Dughlat’s *Tarikh-i Rashidi*, together with Arabic chronicles Ibn Taghribirdi, Ibn Arabshah, make it possible to trace the dynamics of these relationships. According to Natanzi and Shami, after his defeat by Timur in the Caucasus Tokhtamysh sought allies in the person of Qamar al-Din, attempting to form an anti-Timurid coalition that also included the Ottoman sultan Bayezid and the Mamluk sultan Barquq.

At the same time, Timurid historiography indicates that by 1398 Moghulistan had entered into vassal dependence on Timur, reflecting a profound political transformation of the region. The embassy sent on behalf of Khan Khizr Khwaja to Timur’s court, mentioned in the *Zafar-nama*, symbolized Moghulistan’s subordination to Samarkand -an act that marked its final break with Tokhtamysh.

Thus, the study of the relations between Tokhtamysh and his descendants with the rulers of Moghulistan provides new insights into the mechanisms of political and diplomatic continuity amid the crisis of the Chinggisid order. The additional perspective of this article lies in redefining the role of Moghulistan: from Tokhtamysh’s brief eastern ally under Qamar al-Din to its integration into a synchronized system of loyalties centered on Samarkand in August 1398. The joint embassy to Timur from three political actors Timur-Qutlug, Edigü, and Khizr Khwaja, serves as an institutional marker of Moghulistan’s break with Tokhtamysh and its incorporation into the anti-Tokhtamysh political configuration of the late 1390s.

Materials and Methods

The research is based on the application of a comprehensive set of interdisciplinary methods, including the historical-comparative, source-critical, content analysis, and problem-chronological approaches. Comparative historical analysis was used to correlate data from Eastern, Arabic, and Persian chronicles, while the historiographical method served to trace the evolution of scholarly interpretations concerning the relations between Tokhtamysh and the rulers of Moghulistan. The principle of historicism made it possible to examine the events of the late 14th–15th centuries in their causal interconnections and within their broader cultural and political context.

The study relies primarily on translated Eastern and Arabic sources that contain information about the political contacts of Tokhtamysh and his descendants with the rulers of Moghulistan. Particular attention was paid to the works of Nizam al-Din Shami, Sharaf al-Din Yazdi, Mu‘in al-Din Natanzi, Abd al-Razzaq Samarqandi, Hafiz Abru, Ibn Arabshah, Ibn Taghribirdi, and Mirza Haydar Dughlat. These texts made it possible to trace the development of diplomatic relations and military alliances between the Golden Horde, the Timurids, and Moghulistan. The historiographical foundation of the research includes the works of I.M. Mirgaliev, Zh. M. Sabitov, Ya.V. Pilipchuk, A.V. Parunin, and other scholars who analyzed political conflicts and alliances among Sarai, Samarkand, and Moghulistan, which collectively shaped the post-Golden Horde political geography.

Methodologically, the study employs an analysis of translated primary sources reflecting the patterns of political alliances and vassalage across Eurasia. Comparative data from the diplomatic correspondence of the rulers of the Ulus of Jochi with the states of Eastern Europe and Central Asia were also used, illustrating the interaction of steppe dynasties with Timurid Transoxiana and Moghulistan.

Additionally, the research draws upon numismatic and epigraphic publications that record the processes of dynastic continuity among the descendants of Tukay-Timur and the legitimization of

their authority in Eastern Desht-i Qipchaq. The analysis of coin series and tamgas helped to clarify the territorial boundaries of the political influence of Tokhtamysh's descendants and to identify evidence of their interactions with the rulers of Moghulistan.

Discussion

The synthesis of historical sources and historiographical data has made it possible to identify new aspects of the political connections between Tokhtamysh and Moghulistan, as well as to refine their chronological and geographical frameworks. Particular attention was devoted to the chronological analysis of events, which demonstrated that the decisive turning point in their relations occurred in 1398, when Edigü, Timur-Qutlug, and Khizr Khwaja sent a joint embassy to Timur, thereby marking Moghulistan's entry into the political orbit of Samarkand's influence.

Source-critical verification of the data contained in the «Anonymous of Iskandar» has allowed for the correction of long-standing interpretations concerning the genealogical lines of the Tukay-Timurids and for a more accurate localization of the eastern frontier of the Ulus of Jochi. As a result, it was established that the «left wing» of the Jochid Ulus should not be regarded as an exclusively Ordaid domain, but rather as a zone of political interaction between the Tukay-Timurids and Moghulistan, encompassing the regions of Sighnaq and Kara-Nogay.

The comparison of Eastern chronicles with modern interpretations demonstrates that Moghulistan evolved from being an active military ally of Tokhtamysh into a mediator and patron of his descendants. This transformation reflects the broader trends of political decentralization and the gradual transformation of the Chinggisiid system of rule. The clarified chronology and the reconstructed network of diplomatic relations allow Moghulistan to be viewed as a key conduit for the transmission of the Golden Horde's legitimizing principles, ensuring the continuity of political tradition and becoming an essential factor in the emergence of the Kazakh Khanate.

Results of the Study

The relations between Khan Tokhtamysh and the rulers of Moghulistan were shaped within the broader context of the confrontation between the Golden Horde and the Timurid Empire during the 1380s–1390s. During this period, Tokhtamysh seeking to preserve the unity of the Ulus of Jochi and to counter the expansion of Samarkand actively searched for allies among the Muslim states of the East, including the rulers of Moghulistan.

According to the accounts of Mu'in al-Din Natanzi and Sharaf al-Din Yazdi, Tokhtamysh maintained contact with Emir Qamar al-Din, the de facto ruler of Moghulistan, and undertook steps to establish an anti-Timurid coalition. This alliance, which included Tokhtamysh, Qamar al-Din, the Ottoman Sultan Bayezid I, and the Mamluk Sultan Barquq of Egypt, was primarily political and military rather than ideological in nature, aimed at jointly restraining Timur's expansion across Central Asia and the steppe regions (Safargaliev, 1960:147).

Eastern chroniclers note that Sultan Husayn of Balkh feared a coordinated offensive against Timur's domains by Tokhtamysh and Qamar al-Din. Timurid historiography, as reflected in the works of Nizam al-Din Shami and Sharaf al-Din Yazdi, emphasizes that Tokhtamysh, anticipating a potential invasion by Timur, sought to strengthen his alliance with Moghulistan, viewing it as a strategic rear base for the coming conflict. Qamar al-Din, in turn, acted pragmatically, aiming to preserve his influence in the territories of Semirechye and the Uighur lands, which were under threat from Timur's campaigns.

In 1388, following his defeat in the Caucasus, Tokhtamysh fled to Moghulistan and concluded a formal alliance with Qamar al-Din. This episode, recorded in Arabic and Persian sources, is corroborated by the studies of Pilipchuk, Mirgaliev, and Sabitov. The alliance between Tokhtamysh and Qamar al-Din represented an attempt to establish a counterbalance to Timur's

power in the eastern regions and to restore the Golden Horde's lost positions in Central Asia (Pilipchuk, 2017:296).

However, by 1389–1390, the plans for joint action were disrupted. The sources indicate that internal strife among the Moghul aristocracy and the unstable position of Qamar al-Din prevented the realization of the planned military campaign. The collapse of the system of regional alliances and the rivalries among steppe leaders played a decisive role in Tokhtamysh's failure. Timur, for his part, took into account the unstable situation in Moghulistan and avoided direct conflict on its territory, limiting himself to consolidating his influence in the western regions of Transoxiana.

The key to dating the dissolution of Qamar al-Din's political line is not the defeat at the Terek River but the «Rubicon» of 1398. The joint embassy of Khizr Khwaja together with the Edigü–Timur–Qutlug alliance to Timur marked the institutional transition of Moghulistan from cooperation with Tokhtamysh to formalized loyalty to Samarkand. In this same group of reports, it is emphasized that Edigü had already become the «de facto ruler» of the steppe, through whom the new architecture of security and diplomacy was being established (Pilipchuk, 2017:297).

Subsequently, Moghulistan gradually fell into the political orbit of Samarkand. After Timur's victories over Tokhtamysh, envoys from the Moghul ruler Khizr Khwaja arrived at Timur's court bearing assurances of submission. This diplomatic act became a watershed event, symbolizing the final break of Moghulistan's previous alliance with Tokhtamysh (Pilipchuk, 2017; Mirgaliev, 2003).

The defeat of Tokhtamysh and his subsequent flight led to a profound shift in the political balance across the steppe zone from the Desht-i Qipchaq to Semirechye. Moghulistan, wary of renewed warfare along its borders, was compelled to distance itself from the Golden Horde and to acknowledge the supremacy of Samarkand. The reassessment of Timur's motivations must be viewed within the strategic context of his Indian campaign: the conflict with Tokhtamysh drained vital resources, prompting Timur to secure the steppe frontier through diplomacy and ritual gestures of loyalty rather than through prolonged military escalation. This explains why, instead of deepening the war on two fronts, Timur institutionalized a system of regional loyalties, including that of Moghulistan, thus freeing his forces for operations in his primary theater of conquest.

After Tokhtamysh's death, his political legacy continued to influence the balance of power in Central Asia. His descendants, representing the Tukay-Timurid line, operated in an environment of increasing fragmentation within the Ulus of Jochi, marked by the weakening of centralized authority and the rise of regional dynasties such as the Shibanids, the Mangyts, and the rulers of Moghulistan. During this period, the steppe zone became an arena of competition among several dynastic and regional centers, while Moghulistan functioned not merely as a neighboring state but as a significant political factor shaping the fate of Tokhtamysh's successors and the broader evolution of the Golden Horde's political legacy (Nagamine, 2023: 362).

Following the victory at the Vorskla River in 1399, the temnik Edigü effectively consolidated power within the Golden Horde and emerged as the principal architect of its foreign policy. He established control over much of the western regions of the ulus and actively intervened in the affairs of Central Asia. In the early 15th century, Edigü engaged in a protracted struggle with the Timurids over Khwarazm; in 1405–1406, his forces reached as far as Bukhara, temporarily subduing the region and upsetting the existing balance of power among the Central Asian centers. The internal conflicts among Timur's descendants, the incursions of the Oirats, and the activities of the Moghul rulers further exacerbated instability, while Moghulistan in this context served as a crucial element in the regional security system its territory often functioning as a corridor for diplomatic mediation between Sarai and Samarkand (Izmailov, 2024; Pilipchuk, 2017:300).

After Timur's death in 1405, power in Samarkand passed to his son Shahrukh, yet the ensuing internecine conflicts among the Timurids created new opportunities for intervention by the Jochids and Moghulistan. Edigü's incursions into Khwarazm and his attempts to establish control there

provoked counteractions from the Timurids, who sought to restore their influence along the northeastern frontiers of Transoxiana. It was during this period that the highest intensity of diplomatic missions between Samarkand, Sarai, and Almalyk is recorded, with Moghulistan frequently serving as the intermediary territory through which such contacts were conducted.

Between 1410 and 1415, amid the weakening of central authority in the Golden Horde, Moghul and Oirat raids intensified. According to Eastern sources, in 1414 the Moghuls supported one of the claimants to the Jochid throne Khan Ahmad, which prompted a retaliatory invasion of Moghulistan by the Timurid ruler Shahrukh in 1415. This campaign aimed to secure the frontiers of Transoxiana and demonstrated that the Timurids viewed Moghulistan as a key factor in maintaining control over the northeastern steppe frontier (Parunin, 2019).

In the account of Abd al-Razzaq, two key episodes are recorded: on March 17, 1416, news reached Samarkand of Jabbar-Berdi's accession to the throne, and on March 28, 1419, the fugitive Barak arrived there and was received by Ulugh Beg. Against this backdrop, in 1416 and 1419, Shahrukh was preparing for military action against Edigü, while simultaneous Turkmen incursions and Moghul activity prevented the Timurids from stabilizing Khwarazm. This shifts the perspective: after 1405, Moghulistan more often acted as a source of turbulence for the Timurids rather than as a rear base for Tokhtamysh's descendants.

The episode at Kundurcha, in which Edigü switched allegiance to Timur and was ceremonially received at Timur's court, represents an important prelude. It was this act of legitimation that elevated Edigü to the role of the «de facto ruler» of the steppe by 1398–1400, through whom new channels of interaction between Moghulistan and Samarkand were established (Pilipchuk, 2017; Sabitov, 2020:113).

In the first quarter of the 15th century, Tokhtamysh's legacy became the object of struggle among various factions within the Ulus of Jochi. Tokhtamysh's sons - Jalal al-Din, Karim-Berdi, Jabbar-Berdi, and Kepek sought to restore their family's authority, relying on the support of the Timurids and select steppe alliances. Against this background, Moghulistan retained its importance as both a potential ally and a temporary refuge for members of the Golden Horde elite who had suffered defeats in internal conflicts. According to Timurid chroniclers, by 1398–1400 Edigü had already consolidated his position as the principal agent of the Horde's foreign policy, while during the same period Moghulistan maintained a consistent distance from the Tokhtamyshids, redirecting its communication with the steppe through an Edigü-centered axis. This reconfiguration of loyalties explains the relative scarcity of direct Tokhtamyshid reliance on Moghulistan during the early decades of the 15th century (Pilipchuk, Sabitov, 2016:111–112).

The political situation in the region was complicated by the growing power of the temnik Edigü, who, after his victory at the Vorskla River in 1399, effectively established control over the Golden Horde. According to contemporary sources, he engaged in active campaigns against the Timurids for control of Khwarazm and other frontier territories. During this period, his forces invaded Transoxiana and reached Bukhara, disrupting the delicate balance among the states of Central Asia. The internecine struggles among Timur's descendants, the raids of the Oirats, and the constant interventions of the Moghul rulers made Moghulistan a significant factor in regional politics (Sabitov, 2017).

In the 1410s–1420s, Barak-Ogland, a descendant of Urus Khan and a member of the same Tukay-Timurid line as Tokhtamysh, emerged on the political scene. Barak Khan received support from the Timurid ruler Ulugh Beg in Samarkand, where he was recognized as the legitimate claimant to power in the steppe. In 1419–1420, he launched a campaign against Ulugh Muhammad, who also claimed the Jochid throne, and managed to seize control of Sarai for a brief period. However, his rule was short-lived: in 832 AH (1428–1429 CE), he was killed in a conflict with Edigü's sons -Sultan-Mahmud and Muhammad Ghazi.

The political career of Barak thus illustrates that the Tukay-Timurid claimants of the first half of the 15th century relied primarily on Timurid support, while their main opposition came from the Mangyt faction of Edigü rather than from the rulers of Moghulistan (Parunin, 2019:436–437).

In the mid-15th century, the descendants of Tukay-Timur, who continued the dynastic line of Tokhtamysh, once again entered into active interaction with the rulers of Moghulistan. Following the disintegration of the Golden Horde and the consolidation of Shibanid power under Abu'l-Khayr Khan, the sultans Kerei and Janibek were defeated in their struggle for authority in the Desht-i Qipchaq and were forced to seek refuge in the east. According to Mirza Haydar Dughlat, the author of *Tarikh-i Rashidi*, the ruler of Moghulistan, Isa-Bugha Khan, received them warmly, granting them pastures in the valleys of the Chu and Kuchi-Bashi rivers and employing them as a buffer force in his conflict with his brother Yunus Khan, who aligned himself with the Timurids (Alekseev, 2006:73).

The sojourn of Kerei and Janibek in Moghulistan marked an important stage in the formation of a new political structure in the territory of Eastern Desht-i Qipchaq. The lands of Moghulistan became a base for the consolidation of tribal groups dissatisfied with Abu'l-Khayr's rule; around Kerei and Janibek, a new political center gradually emerged one that historiography associates with the foundation of the Kazakh Khanate. The mutually beneficial nature of these relations is evident in that Moghulistan strengthened its northwestern borders, while the sultans gained political legitimacy and a territorial foothold for the establishment of their own state.

The Timurid invasions of Moghulistan under Shahrukh in 1415 were a response to the support offered by the Moghul rulers to the allies of Tokhtamysh and his descendants. These events demonstrate that Moghulistan was repeatedly drawn into conflicts between the heirs of the Golden Horde and the Timurids, acting alternately as a mediator or a temporary ally depending on the shifting political interests of the time (Pilipchuk, 2017:301–302).

After the death of Isa-Bugha Khan, internal conflicts between his descendants and Yunus Khan intensified, leading to the gradual weakening of Moghulistan. At the same time, the Kazakh Khanate, led by the descendants of Tukay-Timur, was consolidating its power and gradually assuming political initiative in the region. This process marked the transfer of the political center of the Tukay-Timurids from the southern and eastern territories to the northwest, representing one of the crucial stages in the history of the post-Golden Horde world. Mirza Haydar Dughlat, himself a descendant of Isa-Bugha, describes these events in his *Tarikh-i Rashidi* as the natural outcome of historical processes in which Moghulistan functioned as a mediator between the sedentary and nomadic cultures of Central Asia. In his interpretation, Kerei and Janibek, who relied on the support of the Moghuls, became the successors of the Golden Horde's political tradition in new institutional forms.

In the second half of the 15th century, the relations between the descendants of Tokhtamysh and the rulers of Moghulistan continued to retain the character of alliance and mutual influence. Direct military cooperation was gradually replaced by dynastic, cultural, and political ties that ensured the continuity of the Chinggisid tradition across the vast territories stretching from Semirechye to the Syr Darya.

Conclusion

The analysis of primary sources and historiographical data makes it possible to trace the evolution of the relations between Tokhtamysh and his descendants with the rulers of Moghulistan as a reflection of the deeper political transformations that occurred in Central Asia during the late 14th and 15th centuries. These interactions developed against the backdrop of the Golden Horde's disintegration and the emergence of a new system of states that inherited and reinterpreted the Chinggisid political tradition.

Tokhtamysh's alliance with Emir Qamar al-Din in the late 1380s formed part of a broad anti-Timurid coalition aimed at restraining Timur's expansion. Although short-lived, this alliance demonstrated a strategic convergence of interests among the steppe elites of Eastern Desht-i Qipchaq and Semirechye. However, Tokhtamysh's defeat and Timur's subsequent campaigns altered the geopolitical balance: by 1398, Moghulistan had lost its status as an ally of the Golden Horde and came under Samarkand's protection, as evidenced by the joint diplomatic mission of Edigü, Timur-Qutlug, and Khizr Khwaja to Timur.

In the first half of the 15th century, Tokhtamysh's descendants continued to maintain contact with the rulers of Moghulistan, though the nature of these relations evolved. Moghulistan transformed from an active military ally into a mediator and protectorate refuge where the Tukay-Timurid princes sought political support and legitimacy. This role was particularly evident in the mid-15th century, when Isa-Bugha Khan offered protection to Sultans Girey and Janibek, an act that contributed to the formation of the Kazakh Khanate and facilitated the transmission of Golden Horde principles of legitimacy into a new political framework.

Thus, the relations between the Jochids and the rulers of Moghulistan illustrate the broader transition from the era of Horde unity to the period of regional dynasties and successor states. Moghulistan emerged as a key intermediary between the nomadic and sedentary worlds of Central Asia, ensuring the continuity of political forms, diplomatic practices, and dynastic traditions rooted in the Golden Horde's legacy. Its participation in these processes established Moghulistan as a vital link within the post-Golden Horde world and as a custodian of the Chinggisid conception of legitimate sovereignty.

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ТОҚТАМЫС ХАН МЕН ОНЫҢ ҰРПАҚТАРЫНЫҢ МОҒОЛСТАН БИЛЕУШІЛЕРІМЕН САЯСИ ӘУЛЕТТІК БАЙЛАНЫСТАРЫ

Аңдатпа. Мақала XIV-XV ғасырлар тоғысында Шыңғыс хан әулетінің билігі дағдарысқа ұшырап, түрлену кезеңінде Тоқтамыс хан мен оның ұрпақтарының Моғолстан билеушілерімен саяси және әулеттік қатынастарын зерттеуге арналған. Зерттеудің мақсаты - Алтын Орда ыдырағаннан кейінгі жаңа мемлекеттер жүйесінде Моғолстанның орнын анықтау және Тұқай-Темір әулетімен өзара байланысының сипатын ашу. Зерттеу өзектілігі - Қазақ хандығының қалыптасуына әсер еткен саяси сабақтастық тетіктерін және Алтын Ордадан мұраланған билік легитимділігінің сақталу жолдарын айқындауда. Жұмыстың ғылыми жаңалығы Тоқтамыс пен Моғолстан арасындағы байланыстардың хронологиясы мен құрылымын нақтылау, әсіресе 1398 жылды шешуші бұрылыс кезеңі ретінде қарастыру. Сол жылы Идеге, Темір-Құтлық және Хызр-Хожа елшілігінің Әмір Темір сарайына баруы Моғолстанның Самарқан ықпалына өткенін көрсетеді. Әдіснамалық негізі - тарихи-салыстырмалы, деректанулық және проблемалық-хронологиялық тәсілдердің үйлесімі. Зерттеу барысында Низам ад-Дин Шами, Шараф ад-Дин Йазди, Муин ад-Дин Натанзи, Абд ар-Раззақ Самарқанди, Ибн Тагриберди және Мирза Хайдар Дулат еңбектерінің аудармалары, сондай-ақ нумизматикалық және эпиграфикалық деректер пайдаланылды. Зерттеу нәтижесінде Моғолстанның XIV ғасыр соңында Тоқтамыстың әскери одақтасынан XV ғасырда оның ұрпақтарының қамқоршысы мен делдалына айналғаны анықталды. Моғолстан Қазақ хандығының қалыптасуы мен Алтын Орда дәстүрінің жалғасуын қамтамасыз еткен маңызды буын ретінде сипатталады. Талқылау нәтижесінде Моғолстанның Шағатай ұрпақтары мен Дешті Қыпшақ билеушілері арасындағы делдалдық рөлі айқындалып, Шыңғыс хан әулетінің билік легитимдігі ұғымының жаңа саяси кеңістікке таралу үрдісі көрсетілді.

Кілт сөздер: Тоқтамыс, Моғолстан, Әмір Темір, Идеге, Камар-ад-дин, Тұқай-Тимур әулеті, Қазақ хандығы, Алтын Орда.

Алғыс: Зерттеу Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі Ғылым комитетінің гранты негізінде қаржыландырылды (№ BR24992878). «XIII–XV ғасырлардағы Жошы Ұлысының этносаяси және әлеуметтік-экономикалық тарихын зерттеу».

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ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЯ ТОКТАМЫШ ХАНА И ЕГО ПОТОМКОВ С ПРАВИТЕЛЯМИ МОГУЛИСТАНА

Аннотация. Статья посвящена исследованию политических и династических взаимоотношений хана Токтамыша и его потомков с правителями Могулистана в контексте кризиса и трансформации чингизидской власти в конце XIV - XV веков. Целью работы

является выявление роли Могулистана в системе постордынских государств и определение характера его взаимодействия с потомками Тукай-Тимура в условиях распада Золотой Орды и становления новых форм евразийской государственности. Актуальность темы обусловлена необходимостью переосмысления политических связей, определивших формирование Казахского ханства и механизмы передачи ордынских легитимационных принципов. Научная новизна заключается в уточнении хронологии и структуры контактов Токтамыша с Могулистаном, особенно в интерпретации 1398 года как поворотного момента, когда дипломатическая миссия Идегея, Тимур-Кутлуга и Хызр-Ходжи зафиксировала переход Могулистана в сферу влияния Самарканда. Исследование основано на междисциплинарной методологии, включающей историко-сравнительный, источниковедческий и проблемно-хронологический анализы. Используются переводы восточных и арабских хроник Низам ад-Дина Шами, Шараф ад-Дина Йазди, Муин ад-Дина Натанзи, Абд ар-Раззака Самарканди, Ибн Тагриберди и Мирзы Хайдара Дуглата, а также нумизматические и эпиграфические материалы. В результате проведенного анализа показано, что Могулистан эволюционировал от военного союзника Токтамыша и Камар-ад-дина в конце XIV века к посреднику и покровителю его потомков в XV столетии. Именно Могулистан стал пространством, где формировались предпосылки образования Казахского ханства, а династическая линия Тукай-Тимуридов обрела политическую преемственность. Обсуждение результатов показывает, что Могулистан выполнял уникальную роль связующего звена между Тимуридским Мавераннахром и степными улусами Джучидов, сохраняя принципы легитимности чингизидской власти и обеспечивая трансляцию ордынской традиции в новые политические структуры Центральной Азии.

Ключевые слова: Токтамыш, Могулистан, Тимур, Идегей, Тукай-Тимуриды, Казахское ханство, Золотая Орда.

Благодарность: Исследование финансировалось Комитетом науки Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан (№BR24992878). Изучение этнополитической и социально-экономической истории Улуса Джучи в XIII-XV веках.

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