

The with relationship's Sultan Tokhatamysh with princes Lithuanian

By

Yasmine Abbas Mutlak

Department History College of Arts University of Baghdad

Email: ya922004@gmail.com

Al-Sattar

Department History College of Arts University of Baghdad

Al-Zahawee

Department History College of Arts University of Baghdad

Abbas Abdel

Department History College of Arts University of Baghdad

Email: abbasaa@coart.uobaghad.edu.iq

Summary Research

The seventh century AH / thirteenth century AD witnessed the emergence of a new political power in Western Europe and the Eastern Black Sea that occupied the Qabjak Mongols state, and it was not without influence on it. The largest amount of vast areas⁽ⁱ⁾

Introduction

Toqatamysh Khan encouraged the Lithuanian princes to achieve this independence later by concluding a political-military alliance with them to restore the throne he had lost. The Lithuanian princes also made sure of the position of the weak loyalty of the Russian princes to the Mongols and their resentment of their policy, especially the long wars that Toqatamysh underwent on the Russian front. It greatly weakened their loyalty to the Mongols..

Objectives

This study aims to clarify the nature of the Mongol -Lithuanian relations, especially that the strength of Lithuania has just begun to appear at the expense of the weakness of the Mongol rulers who ruled Qabjak and Russia, and this study is considered one of the most important studies that shed light on this region.

The political and geographical strength of Lithuania increased day by day, ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ so the Lithuanians seized the two regions " Do Brodza ." and Dniester Bell ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ and the northwestern part - located around Kiev . ^(iv) In the year 800 AH / 1398 AD, the Lithuanian prince Vitold arranged ^(v) in cooperation ^{with} the regime of the Teutonic Knights. The Teutonic Knights ^(vi) "made a military campaign to the Pskov principality, but he backed away from that, because this military plan had to be abandoned now, due to the new shift to interfering in the affairs of the Mongols, the force that he wanted to get rid of. ^(vii)

Cbejak relations were characterized by positive, with the return of the reign of Vitold the Great Prince of Lithuania, who was his cousin Yijilo or Jagielo in the year 788 AH / 1386 AD, the same as Ladislaus II, king of Poland. The main objective of the negotiations between them was to unite against all common enemies, including Tamerlane. ^(viii)

Toqatamysh Khan was defeated by the army of Tamerlane and his allies from the Qabbak Mongols themselves. The political opposition started from the heart of the Toqatamysh state and played an active role in creating the appropriate atmosphere for the enemy army to fight the war against Sultan Toqatamish, and this opposition was able to defeat the ruling authority led by Toqatamysh Khan. Therefore, he thought of heading to Lithuania to conclude a political-military alliance with it to confront the Mongol - Timurian opposition. There will be a change in the Eurasian political arena and it split into two forces, rather two alliances. The first alliance was like Tamerlane and his allies from the Qabbak Mongol opposition, and the second alliance was like Toqatamysh, Lithuania and their allies, so the alliance distinguished. The second is the multiplicity and diversity of its parties, as well as the ambitions of each party in the other. The content of the political and military alliance was with the Lithuanian Prince Vitold (795-834 AH / 1392 - 1430 AD), in the year 794 AH / 1392 AD, ^(ix) and the alliance included many privileges and conditions, including:

1. Witold vowed to restore Toqatamysh to the throne of Sarai on the condition that he be his vassal.
2. Wittold is allowed to have sovereignty over a large number of regions, part of which belonged to the territory of Lithuania, and the other part of which belonged to the Russian territory, and Lithuania sought to claim it, but it was officially under the sovereignty of Toqatamysh Khan, and on the other hand, he is responsible for collecting its taxes according to the Yarlík system Yarlík on behalf of his cousin Yagiello. ^(x)

Witold agreed to sign the treaty, and in fact Toqatamysh Khan sent his ambassadors in the year 803 AH / 1401 AD to Jagiello, who was a resident of the Polish city of Krakow (who had to pay the required sums from Prince Witold). The answer received by the ambassadors is unknown, but in light of the subsequent behavior. For the Lithuanians, the Poles, and the Mongols, it is evident that an agreement was reached between the three, and in any case Jagiello had Wittold had previously planned the struggle against the Mongols, but apparently he had abandoned it. ^(xi)

It is worth noting that Toqatamysh became completely dependent on the support of his Lithuanian ally, who hoped to control the lands of the Kabjak Mongols, ^(xii) and following the signing of the treaty, he became almost entitled to claim some of the lands of the Kabjak Kingdom with the aim of extending his authority to the Black Sea. ^(xiii)

Fetold found a suitable opportunity to expand the borders of Lithuania at the expense of the lands of the Kabjak Mongols, so ^{thexiv} opportunity came to him on a silver platter when Toqatamysh Khan resorted to him and concluded a treaty and alliance with him.

The orientalist Shpuler commented: "Spuler on the Mongol - Lithuanian treaty said ..." : Toqatamysh wanted in this way to support the expansion of Lithuania at the expense of the Russian lands, in exchange for an alliance with him against Tamerlane. ^(xv) "

orientalist Von Hammer also criticized the treaty and the Mongol-Lithuanian alliance by saying: "Vitold participated in Toqatamysh's ambitions in his plans to rule Russia, but according to the contract concluded between them, Toqatamysh's share was limited to the rule of Crimea, Azov, Kafa and Astrakhan (Hajj Trakhan or Tarkhan in Islamic references), while Witold was His share is the rule of Poland, Prussia, and Livland and Pskov and Moscow. ^(xvi) "

As soon as the news reached the Mongol prince Timur that Toqatamysh Khan had made a treaty with Prince Fetold, Timur rushed to send his envoy to Fetold and handed him a message in which he said: humiliation, and we only want Taqatmesh, as for his entourage and those with him, let them stay with you. ^(xvii) "

Thus ,Prince Vitold faced a very difficult decision, and after consulting the Boyar Council of the Principality of Great Lithuania called Pany -Rada , he decided to intervene in favor of Toqatamysh ,^(xviii) and the envoys of Timur Qtelg carried a message in which he said: “I will march myself to Timur Ktalug.^(xix)”

It is worth noting that during the last few years Wittold and his advisors were in fact constantly watching the development of Mongol politics with increasing interest, especially since the participation of Lithuania on the side of the Mongols in the Battle of the Don gave them the opportunity to see the weakness of the Mongol army ,^(xx) and it must be taken into account Considering that a number of Russian Lithuanian princes considered the main enemy of Russia to be the Mongols of the Kabjaks and were ready to support every effort from Moscow or Lithuania to fight the Mongols ,and this Russian group belonged to Prince Andrew of Polotsk , Prince Dmitriy ben Bryansk and Prince “Dmitriy Bobrok ,^(xxi)” and that With all these three he lent his support to Moscow Prince Dmitriy Donsky in the Battle of Kulikovo against the Mongols, and both Andrew and Dmitriy Bryansk followed Prince Witold, and by AH 802/AD 1399 these three princes were in Witold's retinue and enthusiastically supported Witold's anti- Mongol^{plans.xxii}

Of course, his ambitions and greed for power made him make many concessions, as should the ambitions of Witold, who is also in the lands of the state of the Qabjak Mongols , and this is a clear harbinger of the multiple powers that aspire to seize and control the state of the Qabbak Mongols.

In any case, the Lithuanian Prince Witold began to prepare for a large-scale campaign against the Qabbak Mongols , using the restoration of Toqatamysh to the Mongol throne as an excuse.^(xxiii)

Witold launched three military campaigns against the state of the Qibjak Mongols . These campaigns reflected on the strength of the Qubjak Mongols and led to their weakness. They had just risen from the wars of Tamerlane and the destruction of their country. They were surprised by another war led by Witold and his allies. The first Lithuanian campaign was in the year 800 AH / 1397 AD ,and the second campaign in The year 801 AH / 1398 AD, and the third campaign in the year 802 AH / 1399 AD.^(xxiv)

Vitold was able to attack the country of the Cubjaks with an army made up of Lithuanians, Poles and Russians, and marched with them on the Don River and the Volga until he destroyed their homes and took them as prisoners of war in the year 800 AH / 1397 AD. In Lithuania in the area between Vilna (the capital) and Truckee.^(xxv)

The Polish historian Hanna Dogosz told us that" :(Wittold) organized his first campaign against the Qibjak Mongols , in the hope that he would be recognized as a Catholic prince . Tanais, when he encountered no resistance near the largest river of the region ,the Volga ,broke through the permanent Mongol camp called Orda, captured many thousands of Mongols with their wives, children, and livestock, and brought them back to Lithuania, half of them sent to the King of Poland as proof of his victory. , while the rest lived in Lithuania, and the king settled his share of the Mongols in Poland, where they abandoned their old paganism, entered Christianity and became one nation by mixed marriage with the Poles.^(xxvi)

Von Hammer pointed out that the Mongol captives who fell into the hands of the Vitold army abandoned their Islamic religion, and blended with the country's population, but retained their Mongol race, unlike Hanna, who claimed that the Mongol captives, some of them preserved their Islamic faith and others converted to Christianity, and that his first campaign was just a raid

launched on the lands of the Qabbak Mongols ; For the purpose of exploring the sites of weakness and strength of the Mongol army, in this lightning raid, he was able to capture many of the Mongols and sent some of them to his cousin, the King of Poland, to make him feel his strength with the aim of annexing Poland to him.

As for the second Lithuanian campaign, it was in the year 801 AH / 1398 AD, and Vitold led his army to the bottom of the Dnieper River . It is said that he reached the shore of the Black Sea, and seized John's Palace, which is located on the border of Crimea, and made it a center and base for him; He launched his attacks on the Qabjak Mongols, and this is evidence that he captured the borders of Crimea. The local Mongol armies with which he met did not show any strong resistance, and he did not engage in a direct battle with them on the grounds that Ediko was busy repelling the rebellion of the Genoese merchants in the Crimea. ^(xxvii)

It is probable that they were not with the state of Toqatamysh Khan, so thousands of them surrendered to Witold and settled in the region of Troki . It seems that the main objective of the campaign was no other than reconnaissance at that time, and Witold could still expect that he would hardly find himself in a position to crush The Mongols yet, but the civil war in the Golden Horde and his support for Toqatamysh changed the whole picture that he could hope for and he is now born using Toqatamysh as his puppet Khan to prove his supremacy over all the Mongols of the Qabbak. ^(xxviii)

Prince Wittold succeeded in reconnaissance the atmosphere of the country of the Cubjaks with these two campaigns, so he sent a message to the King of Poland , Lagiello and the Knights of the Teutonic Order, inviting them to ally with him ,saying: “We will go and seize the lands of the Qibjak Mongols , divide them and take their money, and install Toqatamysh Sultan over Saray, and Al-Kafa , Azov and Crimea will be under our control _ . ^(xxix) ” .

The King of Poland agreed to send a few of his men, but that number was much less than Witold had expected and in order to obtain the support of the ^{Teutonicxxx} Knights he ceded to them part of the lands of the nation of " Semogeta " Samogitia or asceticism Zhmud ^(xxx) ”in accordance with the Treaty of Salins that he signed with them, and for this consideration the Teutonic Knights agreed to send a special military battalion to prepare from the elite to participate in the military campaign of Witold against the country of the Qibjaks. ^(xxxii)

It is worth noting that Vitold has ambitions and hopes to connect the borders of his emerging state to the Black Sea, which has an important strategic location ,so he wanted to make Toqatamysh his vassal, and to be credited with reclaiming his throne from Timur Ketlag and his ally Prince Idiku , but Timur Ketlag realized Including the soul of Vitold and he saw that his control over the coasts of the Black Sea would weaken the strength of the state of the Qabbak Mongols , so he started preparing for the expected military confrontation. ^(xxxiii)

The Lithuanian Prince Vitold, after his success in the two military operations on the country of the Kabjak , was able to attract the hearts of the Christian clergy in Lithuania and Poland, and was able to take a decision from Pope Boniface IX) (792—708H)AH/ 1389 – 1404aD) to declare a holy crusade against non-Christians in the year 802 AH. / 1399 AD, and granting indulgences to everyone who participates in the holy war. ^(xxxiv)

Witold gathered his huge army, equipped with all the different weapons, and this army was distinguished by the diversity of its elements. It included the Russians ,Germans, and Poles, but the largest part consisted of well-trained and well-organised Lithuanians, and what was more, they were equipped with artillery ,^(xxxv) and the Toqatamysh army joined this alliance , ^(xxxvi) and these promised

The war was a crusade and a military conspiracy by Italy that led to a clash between the West and the East. ^(xxxvii)

Vernadsky and Hammer agreed, that Moscow remained neutral and did not participate in the coalition led by Lithuania, since in fact Vasily I, the Great Prince of Moscow had great doubts about the intentions of Witold, his father-in-law ^(xxxviii) and the orientalist Curtin also emphasized this and described Witold as a materialist who arrived with his ambitions to acquire the Smolensk region in the year 798 AH / 1395 AD, which lies between Moscow and Lithuania and belongs to Moscow, this led to tension in the Lithuanian - Russian relations, especially as he faced a prince like Vasily I, who was angry at what he did to Witold, and the problems deepened more and more, which led to the intervention of the clergy between the two conflicting parties, and they held a council in the year 799 AH / 1396 AD to reconcile and the disputes between the two sides were resolved, and in fact they were able to conclude a reconciliation between them by keeping Smolensk under the influence and control of Witold. ^(xxxix)

It seems that the problem of the border of Smolensk remained stuck in the mind of Vasily I. He remained neutral and did not enter the Allied army, so he was welcomed by Witold and married his daughter Sophia to Vasily I; In order to secure his side, he set out on his third campaign in the year 802 AH / 1399 AD from Kerf towards the country of the Qibjaq, and the huge Allied army crossed the Dnieper, crossing the plains of Sula and Hurol until he reached the Farskel River, which is one of the tributaries of the Dnieper River, he found the army of the Mughal Prince Timur Qatlag^{xl} residing on the other bank. (

Timur saw the intensity of the Allied army, fully equipped and equipped, and followed a clever plan to overthrow him, so he entered into negotiations with them; To gain more time while Ediku can add additional troops to him. ^(xli)

The historian Bogikayev pointed out to us Почекаев, that the Qabbak Mongols tried to show Wittold that they were afraid of the military power of the alliance as soon as all the warriors of the East had gathered, and Tamerlane's supplies from the Qabbak Mongols. ^(xlii)

As soon as negotiations began between the two conflicting parties, Timur Katlag presented a letter to Fetold^{lxliii}, in which he said: "Why are you advancing with your army against me while I did not touch your borders and there is a weapon in my hand?" something, and the Lord has made me the master of the world, and you must pay the tribute to me so that you can become my son or become my slave. ^(xliv) "

Negotiations continued for three days, after which they reached several matters that were discussed, including:

1. Fetold asked Timur to recognize his sovereignty and to be his vassal.
2. Witold stipulated that Timur Katlag have his name engraved on all the coins of the Qabjak Mongols. ^(xlv)

Not convinced that it was possible to implement Feytold's demand to put his name and emblem on Mughal coins, and without first granting the eastern princes the rights of imperial majesty, Timurtuġluq asked Prince Feytold to give him a three-day deadline to respond to him in order to gain more time for Ediku to reach him with supplies, and indeed He arrived at the right time in the camp of the Mongols of Qibjak and presented to Prince Fetold on behalf of his master Timur to deliver his demands, including:

1. To follow Vitold to the authority of the State of the Mongols of Qabbak.
2. Wittold has to hammer his stamp bearing the image of the emblem of the special Golden Horde on the Lithuanian coins, saying to him" :Brave Prince, our king has rightly considered you as his father because you are older than him, but since you are younger than me, I pray that you will consider me likewise ,and put my image on the coins ".Lithuania ,^(xlvi) ”and then there was no way out of this faltering negotiating position but war.^(xlvii)

Prince Fetold issued orders to the Allied army inviting them to cross the Forskell River to fight the Mongols led by Timur Ketalug. Waediko , but the Lithuanian Prince Spitko advised Witold to leave the fight and make peace and understanding with the Mongols on honorable terms, but he did not find a sympathetic ear from Witold, until he became angry and said to the latter“ :Today I will die and save my face, but you will flee like cowards ” and indeed achieved He predicted and was killed on the battlefield.^(xlviii)

The battle began in the year 802 AH / 1399 AD, which they called the Battle of the Farskel River in relation to the Farskel River , and none of the Europeans in the coalition army had any idea about the strength of the Mongol army, which was hidden in the steppes and the Farskel River, so Timurqtulgh decided Aideko advance towards the middle course of the Dnieper in the direction generally leading to Kiev.^(xlix)

The Allied army , Poles , Germans, and Lithuanians lined up for the decisive battle and saw the Mongols retreat, encountered no resistance when crossing the river and Witold sent a group of his soldiers to chase the Mongols. In time to the river and cut off supplies and enemy lines, and despite that siege, the Lithuanian guns confused Timurтуғлу 's army and set it in chaos.^(li) .⁽¹⁾

This defeat was severe and left heavy losses. A large number of Lithuanian, Russian and Polish princes died in the battle, their number was seventy-four ,^(lii) among them Prince Andrew Polotsk , Dmitriy of Bryansk and Dmitriy Koryatovich (Bobruk) .Volynsky), in addition to the captives and booty captured by Timur Qitluj 's army.^(liii)

Timur Ketalug went directly to Kiev, chasing after the remnants of the defeated Allied army, and set up a camp in front of the city. Herds of his army scattered throughout the lands of Kiev and Podolia, plundered towns and villages and captured thousands of captives, forcing Kiev to pay a ransom of three thousand rubles.^(liv)

The orientalist Braudin also commented on the defeat of Witold and his allies ,saying" :After the Lithuanian - Mongol alliance was severely beaten ,Wittold fled; thus his dreams of a united Lithuanian-Polish kingdom were buried indefinitely.^(lv) "

This defeat had a great impact on Prince Fetold, as it eliminated his ambitions to own the lands of the Qabbak Mongols , so he was forced to change his policies towards the Mongols away from military andlvi bloodshed .

It is worth noting, that this battle had a bad impact on the Qabbak Mongols , as it contributed to its weakening and rupture, especially after the many military facts that it went through, whether the conflict with the Russian emirates and then the conflict with the Timurid state, as well as the competition between Toqatamysh Khan and the Mongol princes : Timur Ktalg Eideco.^(lvii)

The failure of the alliance – Lithuanian and did not lead to satisfactory results on both sides of Toqatamysh And Vitold the Lithuanian, Togatamysh fled wandering in the Siberian steppes, and lost what he aspired to restore his stolen throne, and as Vitold also lost his ambitions to possess the

vast lands of the Golden Horde, and he also failed to make himself a holy king after his success in winning the Pope of the Vatican By his side and declaring the crusade war against the Mongols of the Qibjak and trying to form them.

There are many consequences left by the Lithuanian-Mongol war, many of the Mongols sought refuge in the lands of Lithuania and Poland, and thus the Mongol Muslims became an important part of the Lithuanian and Polish circle as subjects who retained their religious and other official rights, despite the objection and indignation of the Western Church and the clergy in Europe.
(lviii)

is worth noting that Toqatamysh Khan insisted on his attempts to regain his looted throne despite the disaster of ^{thelix} Battle of Farskel.

The orientalist Vernadsky believes that one of the most prominent results of the Tuchmatchi alliance The Lithuanian Secession of Lithuania from the Black Sea ,^(lx) in addition to the people of Smolensk getting tired of the policy of Prince Vitold and thinking about independence from Lithuania, and a return to Moscow, which remained neutral towards the Lithuanian - Mongol war, until the people of Smolensk were able to declare a revolution against Lithuania in the year 804 AH / 1401 /AD, and he stood with them and kindled the fires of revolution, the Moscow prince Vasily I, who at last succeeded in returning Smolensk to Moscow.^(lxi)

Undoubtedly ,the defeat of the Battle of the Farskel River encouraged the people of Smolensk to rebel against the Lithuanian power and realized how weak it was, for they were already able to return to Moscow again

Conclusion

One of the results of the Lithuanian relations played an effective role in weakening the Mongols on the one hand, and the emergence of the strength of Russia and Lithuania on the other hand. It created from Russia a strong country that gained independence later, as well as Lithuania, which became a strong state. .

Search Margins

i) (Abh Zaw, Encyclopedia of the History of the Caucasus , Vol. 1, p. 256.

(ii) Howorth , History, p11, p232.

iii) (These two regions are located in Ukraine. look:

Phillips, The Mongols, p132.

(iv) Spuler , Die Golden, p124.

v) (He is Vitold bin Didisis nicknamed the Great. He was born in the year 752 AH / 1350 AD in Lithuania and died in the year 832 AH / 1430 AD in Trakai . He fought a violent struggle with his brother Alkerdas and his cousin Jogila to reach the throne of Lithuania ,and he married the twelve-year-old Polish Queen Jadwika He was crowned king of Poland in the year 788 AH / 1386 AD. look:

Vernadsky , The Mongol, p289.

vi) (It is known as the German Teutonic Order of Knights or Hospitallers , which is a Catholic religious system that was established in the year 586 AH / 1190 AD as a nursing organization in St. John Hospital in Jerusalem, but it turned into the style of the Knights Templar and participated in the Crusades and had its headquarters in Acre, which was recognized by the Pope in In the year 587

AH / 1191 AD and in the year 594 AH 1198 / AD, they established a military regime, and their most important centers were in the Levant, Antioch and Tripoli. And festive until it was banned by Adolf Hitler in 1938 AD, but was re-established in 1945 AD and still works today mainly with charitable goals in Central Europe. See: Al-Rubaie, Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman, *The Impact of the Islamic East on European Thought during the Crusades*, 1st Edition (Riyadh, 1415 AH / 1994 AD), p. 151 ;

Prawdin , *The Mongol*, p473; *Encycl , Brit, Encyclopaedia Britannica*, (th Edition, 1983), vol15, p148.

(vii) Vernadsky , *The Mongol*, p278.

(viii) Spuler , *Die Golden* , p130.

ix) (Hoteit, *The Mughal Wars*, p ;98 .Abu Saada, *The Muslims*, p. 458; Taqoosh , *History* p. 173; Bosworth , *The Families*, p. 214; Howorth , *History*, p259; Vernadsky , *The Mongol*, p277; Phillips, *The Mongol*, p132; Grousset , *L'Empire* , p591; Березин , *падение* , p164 ; Von Hammer, *Geschichte* , p345.

x) (Abu Saada, *The Muslims*, pg ;458 .Bosworth , *The Families*, p. 214; Howorth , *History*, p259; Vernadsky , *The Mongol*, p277; Phillips, *The Mongols*, 132; Spuler , *Die Golden*, p130; Bereein , fall , p 164.

(xi) Spuler , *Die Golden*, p136.

(xii) Phillips, *The Mongols*, 132.

xiii) حطيط (Grousset , *L'Empire* , p591; Pochekaev , *eolotaia* , p 121.

(xiv) Curtin, *The Mongols*, p406.

(xv) Die Golden, p130.

(xvi) *Geschichte*, p347.

(xvii) Curtin, *The Mongol*, P406; Von Hammer, *Geschichte* , p345; Bereein , fall , p165 .

(xviii) Vernadsky , *The Mongol*, p277.

(xix) Curtin, *The Mongol*, p406; Bereein , fall , p 165.

(xx) Spuler , *Die Golden*, p124.

(xxi) is Dmitriy Mikhailovich Bobrok (The Young Saint), who was the son-in-law of Moscow King Dmitry I, was considered one of the first Lithuanian princes to enter the service of the Moscow army against Oleg II of Ryazan . look:

Curtin, *The Mongols*, p391.

(xxii) Vernadsky , *The Mongol*, p277.

(xxiii) Von Hammer, *Grschichte* , p345; Почекаев , *эолотая* , p 121.

(xxiv) Vernadsky , *The Mongol*, p279; Langer, *Historical Dictionary*, p282; Kolodziejczyk , *The Crimean*, p8.

(xxv) Von Hammer, *Geschichte* , p3

xxvi) (Narrated by Abu Sa'da ,*Muslims in Poland*, p.

(xxvii) Vernadsky , *The Mongolian* , p 278; Халиков , *Монголы snow* , p _

(xxviii) Vernadsky , *The Mongol*, p278.

(xxix) Khalikov , *Mongols* , p127.

(xxx) Vernadsky , *The Mongol*, p278.

xxxii) (They are a sub-group of Lithuanians who inhabited the Samojinia region located in western Lithuania ,and spoke the Samojit Lithuanian dialect, and they are the last group of Europeans who converted to Christianity, and their land area is 25,7 00 km2. See :Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Vernadsky , *The Mongol*, p289.

(xxxii) Vernadsky , *The Mongol*, p278.

(xxxiii) Халиков , *Монголы* , p120.

(xxxiv) Curtin, *The Mongol*, p407; Crummey , Robert, *The Formation of Muscovy* , (Longman Limited, New York, 1996), p66; Von Hammer, *Geschichte* , p348.

- (xxxv) Vernadsky , The Mongol, p279; Jones, Michael, The New Cambridge medieval History, (Cambridge university, 2008), p775; Почекаев , еолотаия , p121.
- (xxxvi) Vernadsky , The Mongol, p279.
- (xxxvii) Vernadsky , The Mongols, p279.
- (xxxviii) The Mongol, p278; Geschite , p346.
- (xxxix) The Mongol, p407.
- (xl) Vernadsky , The Mongol, p279; Crummey , p66; Howorth , History, p233; Prawdin , The Mongol, p468; Von Hammer, Geschicte , p346.
- (xli) Howorth , History, p233; Vernadsky , The Mongol, p278; Pochekaev , eolotaia , p222.
- (xlii) eolotaia , p222.
- (xliii) Von Hammer, Geschicte , p346.
- (xliv) Curtin, The Mongol, p408; From Hammer, History, p347 .
- (xlv) Vernadsky , The Mongol, p280; From Hammer, History, p347 .
- (xlvi) Von Hammer, History, p348 .
- (xlvii) Vernadsky , The Mongol, p280; Von Hammer, History, p347 ; Почекаев , эолотаия , p222.
- (xlviii) Curtin, The Mongol, p408; From Hammer, History, p348 .
- (xlix) Vernadsky , The Mongol, p279; Langer, Historical, p282; Pochekaev , eolotaia , p222.
- (l) Vernadsky , The Mongol, p279; Prawdin . The Mongol. P468; Phillips, The Mongols, p132; Von Hammer, Geschicte , p348.
- (li) Vernadsky , The Mongol, p279; Prawdin , The Mongol, p468; Phillips, The Mongols, p132; Von Hammer, Geschicte , p.348; Pochekaev , eolotaia , p 222.
- (lii) Von Hammer, Geschicte , p348.
- (liii) Vernadsky , The Mongol, p280; Von Hammer, Grschicte , p348.
- (liv) Vernadsky , The Mongol, p281.
- (lv) The Mongol, p468.
- (lvi) Vernadsky , The Mongol, p280.
- (lvii) (Ibn Arabshah , Ajaab al-Maqdour, p. 148.
- (lviii) (Abu Saada, Muslims in Poland, p. 458; Von Hammer, Geschicte , p346.
- (lix) Vernadsky , The Mongol, p281; Von Hammer, Geschicte , p348.
- (lx) The Mongol , p 281.
- (lxi) Myskav , Political Story gold hordes , p 160.