

notables. Vital Cuinet reports that 9,875 Muslim, 1,266 Greek Orthodox, 194 Armenian, and 36 other residents inhabited Balıkesir towards the end of the nineteenth century (Cuinet, *La Turquie*, 262–7).

Balıkesir was established on a fertile plain that had many vineyards and produced cereals, vegetables, and all types of fruit. The region was also rich in minerals. Livestock raising was a major source of income, and locally produced fleece and wool was exported to Europe.

A number of architectural works, including mosques, *medreses*, and fountains, were constructed in Balıkesir during the Ottoman period. The most prominent of these works include the Yıldırım Beyazid mosque built by Sultan Bayezid (Bāyezīd) I (r. 791–804/1389–1402) in 790/1388, the Zağnos Mehmed Paşa mosque built by Zağnos Paşa, the son-in-law of Murad (Murād) II (r. 824–48/1421–44 and 850–5/1446–51), and vizier of Sultan Mehmed (Meḥmed) II (r. 848–50/1444–6 and 855–86/1451–81) in 865/1461 and the Saat Kulesi (Clock Tower) built by Mütessellim (tax-collector) Giridlizade Mehmed Paşa in 1259/1843.

Balıkesir was invaded by the Greek army on 30 June 1920 and was liberated by the Turkish forces on 6 September 1922.

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ZEKI ARIKAN

Barāq Khān (Chaghatayid)

Barāq Khān Chaghatay was a **Chaghatayid khān** (r. c. 664–70/1266–70), whose descendants became the dominant rulers of the Chaghatayid khānate. Barāq was a grandson of Mo'etüken, Chinggis Khān's favourite grandson, who died at Bamiyān in 618/1221. Barāq's father was

banished to China for his support of the Ögödeids, the losers in the succession struggle among Chinggis Khān's heirs, which ended with the accession of the Toluid Great Khān Möngke (r. 649–58/1251–60). Barāq grew up in the camp of Möngke's successor, Qubilay Khān (r. 658–93/1260–94), who sent him back, after 661/1263, to Central Asia, to represent his interests in his conflict with Qaydū, the rebel Ögödeid prince (r. 669–700/1271–1301). Barāq settled in his patrimonial appanage at Chaghāniyān, near Tirmidh (Termez), but soon acquired the support of the Chaghatayid commanders, deposing the reigning Chaghatayid *khān* Mubārak Shāh (r. 664/1266) in Dhū l-Ḥijja 664/September 1266. Barāq turned against both Qubilay and Qaydū, defeating Qubilay's troops at Khotan in 1268 and challenging Qaydū on the Jaxartes (Syr Darya) at about the same time. With the Golden Horde's help, Qaydū defeated Barāq near Khujand (in present-day Tajikistan), and the two held an assembly (*quriltay*) at Talas (Taraz) in about 667–8/1269, dividing Transoxania's territories, troops, and weapon-producing workshops among those two and the Golden Horde. Barāq, who received two thirds of Transoxania, was at that time already planning to invade Īlkhānid Khurāsān, which he considered his ancestors' appanage. In preparation, he sent his administrator Mas'ūd Beg (d. 688/1289) in 667/1268–9 to spy on Abāqā and induced his kinsman Tegüder (d. 683/1284), the commander of the Chaghatayid contingent in the Īlkhānate since Hülegü Khān's time (r. 654–63/1256–65), to join him against Abāqā. Tegüder's rebellion in the Caucasus was exposed and quelled by Abāqā's troops in late 668/1270.

In about early 668/late 1269, Barāq crossed the Oxus (Amu Darya), reinforced

by Qaydū's troops, conquered most of Khurāsān, and began to assert his control there. Abāqā went himself to drive Barāq back. The two armies met near Herat on 1 Dhū l-Ḥijja 668/22 July 1270, and Barāq was defeated, due in part to the desertion of Qaydū's troops and to the latter's support of Abāqā. Fleeing into Bukhara with just a few men and struck by paralysis, Barāq converted to Islam, adopting the title Ghiyāth al-Dīn, but died in early 670/after early August 1271, either of natural causes or by being poisoned by Qaydū. Qaydū, however, buried him on a high mountain in the Mongol, not the Muslim, fashion.

Barāq's defeat paved the way for the rise of Qaydū as the leader of Mongol Central Asia and overlord of the Chaghatayids and resulted in Abāqā's retaliatory attack in 671/1273, which devastated Bukhara, leading to the emigration of much of the city's population. In Central Asia, after an initial struggle, Barāq's son Du'a allied himself with Qaydū, who enthroned him as Chaghatayid *khān* (r. 681–706/1282–1370), and the two collaborated until Qaydū's death (701/1301). Soon afterwards, Du'a reconciled with Yuan China and, with its support, regained Chaghatayid independence. Du'a's descendants, who ruled the khānate until 734/1334 and from 748/1347 to 1089/1678, were instrumental in its Islamisation.

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The sources contain various versions of Barāq's activities. I have followed Qarshī's dating, as he is the only Central Asian source for the events.

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MICHAL BIRAN

Berke b. Jochi Khān

Berke b. Jochi Khān (603–65/1207–67) was the third son of Jochi Khān (d. 624/1227), the grandson of Chenggis Khān, and the fourth *khān* of the Golden Horde (r. 655–65/1257–67). When Batu died, in 654/1256, his eldest son, Sartaq, was residing in the court of the great *khān* Möngke, in Qaraqorum (in Mongolia). Möngke immediately installed Sartaq as heir to his father's *ulus* (appanage), but Sartaq died while returning home (655/1257). Ulaghchi—Batu's younger son (according to Rashīd al-Dīn) or, less probably, Sartaq's son (according to al-Juwaynī)—succeeded him, but he too soon died, and Batu's younger brother, Berke, became *khān* in 655/1257.

By the time that he ascended the throne, Berke had fought in many battles and was an experienced leader. Earlier, on his older brother's orders, he had participated in two *quriltays* (imperial assemblies, 644/1246, 649/1251), the first one electing Güyük and the second Möngke as great *khān*.

Soon after Berke ascended the throne, Möngke died in 658/1259, and, during the next few years, the Mongol empire had again to face a period of political uncertainty as to the succession to the throne. At two separate *quriltays* both Ariq-Böke and Qubilay, brothers of Möngke, were elected to be great *khān*, and their enmity ended only in 663/1264 with Qubilay's total victory who became the sole great *khān*. Berke supported Ariq-Böke, as indicated clearly by his minting of coins in the latter's name. The struggle was decided only in 658/1260, with the victory of Qubilay, who was then acknowledged by all as great *khān*. Qubilay moved his capi-