

Coins of Jani Beg khan (742A.H-1342A.D) khwarizm mint**Prof. Raafat Al Nabrawy****Professor, Department of Islamic Archaeology, Faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University****Prof. Ahmed Tony****Professor Department of Islamic Archaeology, Faculty of Archaeology -Fayoum University****Sherif Yehia Mahmoud Mohamed****Director of scientific research and publishing in archaeology registration center –****Ministry of archaeology****Sherif_egyptologist@yahoo.com****Summary**

This study is about Jani Beg khwarizm coins, I published seven new pieces that have not been published before for instance one of these coins is a dinar possessed by king Abd el Aziz public library, a dirham possessed by fint in tubing university in Germany, another dirham possessed by Fitzwilliam museum in Denmark, and four pieces possessed by The American numismatic society, in addition to some other pieces published in international Auctions and catalogs.

What makes the study significant is that it sheds light on Jani Beg coins, one of Mongol Empire khanate, which reached The Golden Horde territory.

The golden horde is a large area begins with Irtysh River in the east and to blogger on the west. It begins from Russia and saqaliba's lands in the north to ilkhate Kingdome in Iran and Asia minor besides other lands beyond the river and Turkistan.

The Mongols were known as the golden tribe because their tents of their camps were golden they, they were also known as Mongols of north because their khanate were located at the north side of khanate Turkistan. Lands beyond the river ilkhate, Iran and Asia minor they were also called Mongols of golden horde because they settled in golden horde because they settled in golden horde territory lands I am dealing with these coins according to the type of metal. I stated with golden coins followed by the silver ones, then copper coins and finally the bronze ones, after that I divided the coins into categories according to their look, the writings on than, and their motif. I described their look, then I mentioned the writings over it starting from the front to the back, this is followed by analytical study to the text over each category according to the historical events for the ruler.

I also clarify the features that make every category unique. After that I deal with the models of each category that have not been published before followed by the models that was published before.

Key Words: Coins, khwarizm, dirham, Dange, Dinar

Introduction

Jani Beg Khan had four sons Timor, Tini Beg, Jani Beg, and Khedr Beg. Timor died on 1330. Tini Beg was the crown prince. When Oz Beg Khan passed away, Tini Beg was fighting Chagatai in lands beyond the river. The princes agreed that Jani Beg should temporarily rule the country until his brother comes back.

When Tini Beg was informed about the death of his father, he came back quickly to set on the throne. Jani Be was the most favored son of Queen Tightly. She loved him more than his

brother Tini Beg. She had planned, with the help of the princes, to get rid of Tini Beg when he arrived. When Tini Beg arrived at Sarai Juk, some schemers attacked him and murdered him. Jani Beg murdered his brother Khedr Beg not to compete with him for the throne. He ascended the throne of the Golden Horde.

After the death of Oz Beg Khan, Tini Beg supported Christianity in a time when the Islamic trend was very common and strong in the Golden Horde's society. It could be one of the reasons why Tini Beg was got rid of. Jani Beg accomplished victory to Islam in the Golden Horde. He was called Jala Aldeen Mahmoud Jani Beg. He insisted that all the Mongols should wear turbans as Muslims wore in Egypt and the Levant. He showed love and respect to scientists. He used to attend their councils. His country became a home to scientists and scholars all over the world.

Research Objectives: -

- 1- There is no comprehensive independent study in Arabic dealing with the coins of Jani Beg khwarizm Mint, where previous studies have been limited to the publication of a limited number of pieces published in the global catalogs of Coins.
- 2- The research aims to study new collections of Jani Beg khwarizm mint, which has not been published or studied before which distributed among Arab and international museums, including dinar Preserved in King Abdul Aziz Public Library, and dirham preserved in the Center of Islamic coins "Fint" University of Tübingen, Germany, and another dirham published in Museum Fitz William in Copenhagen, Denmark.
- 3- It targets the study of the development of writings and decorations contained on the coins of Jani Beg and analyze the words and titles in the light of different political and economic conditions.

Research importance: -

- 1- The lack of such specialized studies on the money of Jani Beg. in the Arabic Library.
- 2- - highlight the models of coins minted by Janie Beg.
- 3- This research has reached many new and important scientific results, which is a new addition to numismatics in particular and Islamic archeology in general.

Research Methodology:

It is worth mentioning that the methodology adopted by this research is descriptive and analytical

First: the descriptive study:

I dealt with these coins according to the type of metal. I stated with golden coins followed by the silver ones, then copper coins and finally the bronze ones, after that I divide the coins minted by Janie BIG into different styles in terms of the general shape, content of the writings and arrangement and decorations. I described the general shape of the model, and then I mentioned the texts of his writings. After that, I started with the obverse followed by the reverse.

Secondly: Analytical study

This is followed by analytical study to the text over each category according to the historical events for the ruler; I also clarified the features that make every category unique. After that I dealt with the models of each category that have not been published before followed by the models that were published before.

Research Limits:

The research is limited for dealing with the Coins of Jani Beg in terms of different styles and the content of the writings, arrangement and decoration.

Conclusion:

- 1- We published three new coins that have never been published before.
- 2- The study shows that Jani Beg followed Sunni islam not Shi'ite Islam. His coins reflect that.
- 3- The study discovered new type of the golden coins that gets back to 743 H. It is the first time to be published which is a new enrichment to Jani Beg coins. It is one of a kind and there is nothing published like it in any catalog or international auctions.
- 4- The study proved the variety of Hijri dates records on Jani Beg coins. Sometimes they were written in number, other times in letters.
- 5- The study shows various geometrical ornaments. Triangle, squares, and Circles appeared on Jani Beg coins.

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