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Kasım Hanlığı

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- Akçura Yusuf -
- Kasım Hanlığı
- Gaspıralı İsmail Bey

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resting on accumulated wealth and an alliance with the older indigenous faction of Ḥarām, just as its opponents, the Dhu 'l-Faḳāriyya [*q.v.*], allied with the rival faction of Sa'd. Hostility between the two groups manifested itself in 1057/1647, when the Ottoman viceroy combined with the two leaders of the Ḳāsimiyya, Ḳānṣawh Bey and Māmāy Bey, to overthrow the powerful *amīr al-ḥadjdj* Riḍwān Bey al-Faḳārī. A countercoup by the Dhu 'l-Faḳāriyya was, however, successful, and in the resulting proscription of the Ḳāsimiyya, Ḳānṣawh and Māmāy were put to death. After Ridwān's death in 1066/1656, the fortunes of the Ḳāsimiyya gradually revived under their leader, Aḥmad Bey the Bosniak. In a revolt of the Dhu 'l-Faḳāriyya in 1071/1660, Aḥmad Bey gave strong support to the viceroy Gürdjü Muṣṭafā Pasha, and was personally responsible for the killing of three beys who had received a safeconduct. His own assassination was procured by the next viceroy (1072/1662). Thereafter until the early 12th/18th century, factional hostility between Ḳāsimiyya and Dhu 'l-Faḳāriyya was unimportant. In 1123/1711 a clash between rival corps of the Ottoman garrison in Cairo, the Janissaries and 'Azabs (*'Azebān*), involved the Mamlūk factions, the Ḳāsimiyya supporting the 'Azabs. By their victory in this insurrection they re-established their ascendancy in Egypt, but at the same time reopened the fatal vendetta with the Dhu 'l-Faḳāriyya. Ismā'īl Bey b. Īwāẓ Bey, the head of the Ḳāsimiyya, as the holder of supremacy (*al-ri'āsa*) was entitled "commander of Cairo" (*amīr Miṣr*), a term synonymous with the better known *shaykh al-balad*. Conflicts between the adherents of Ismā'īl, the Īwāẓiyya, and a rival Ḳāsimi household, the Shanabiyya, resulted in the assassination of Ismā'īl in 1136/1724, and gave the Dhu 'l-Faḳāriyya an opportunity to gain the supremacy. In 1142/1730 they finally broke the power of the Ḳāsimiyya. Surviving members of the faction took service under Shaykh Humām of Hawwāra [*q.v.*], who at this period dominated Upper Egypt, and they became assimilated to his tribesmen. The last Ḳāsimi notable, Ṣāliḥ Bey, played a part of some importance in the relations between Humām and 'Alī Bey [*q.v.*], who procured his assassination in 1182/1768.

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ḲĀSIMOV, the chief town of a district of the province of Ryazan (USSR), which was the capital of a khānate whose sovereigns bore in Russian the title of "tsar" or "tsarevitch" and whose existence is a historical curiosity.

The khānate of Ḳāsimov was founded between 856/1452 and 860/1456 by Ḳāsīm, the son of Khān Ulugh Muḥammad of Ḳāzān, who was driven from his *ulus* by his brother Maḥmūdek in 850/1446. Ḳāsīm escaped to Moscow and entered the service of Grand Prince Vasili II, who conceded to him the small town of Gorodets (or Gorodok Meshčerskiy), which later received the name of Ḳāsimov (in Tatar, Khān Karmān) in his honour.

It was a small principality—a feudal, Tatar vassal of Moscow, whose tsar nominated or confirmed the khāns; their position vis-à-vis Moscow was comparable to that of the khāns of the Crimea vis-à-vis their overlords, the Ottoman pādishāhs, but their autonomy was more limited. The internal affairs of the khānate were in fact administered by a Russian *voyvoda* named by the *Posol'skiy Prikaz*. The khāns received a salary from Moscow and collected the *yasaḳ* of the local population, composed mostly of Finns, Mordvins and Meshčerans and some Russian colonists; the Muslim Tatars formed only a minority. Ḳāsīm remained a Muslim, but served the grand prince of Moscow faithfully; this was the first time that a Čingizid had become his vassal. After this, and almost throughout its entire history, Ḳāsimov served as a place of refuge for the various Čingizid princes driven from their *ulus*. They were used by the Russians against their cousins and co-religionists of the Golden Horde and of Ḳāzān.

In 872-3/1468, after the death of Maḥmūdek in Ḳāzān, Ḳāsīm, at the head of a Muscovite army, tried to seize power in Ḳāzān, but failed. His son Dāniyār succeeded him in 873/1469 and reigned until 891/1486. He took part, on the side of the Muscovites, in the war against Aḥmad Khān of the Golden Horde. At his death, Ivan III offered the *ulus* of Ḳāsimov to Khān Nūr Dawlat Girāy, who had been chased from the Crimea in 883/1478. Nūr Dāwlat reigned at Ḳāsimov until his unexpected death between 903/1498 and 908/1503; like Ḳāsīm, he was a loyal subject of the grand prince of Moscow, whom he served devotedly. After his death, the throne of Ḳāsimov was occupied for some time by his sons, Satılghan and Djanay. *Ca.* 918/1512, the Girāy were replaced by another Čingizid branch. The first ruler was Shaykh Awliyār (grandson of Khān Kūčūk Muḥammad, descended from Orda, brother of Batu and the first khān of the "White" (or "Blue") Horde and cousin of Khān Sayyid Aḥmad). In 922/1516, his young brother, Shāh 'Alī (the "Shigaley" of Russian sources), succeeded him and remained intermittently the khān of Ḳāsimov until his death on 10 Shawwāl 974/21 April 1567.

The period between 927/1521 and 959/1552 is that of the struggle between Moscow and the Crimea for the possession of the *ulus* of Ḳāzān. In this conflict, Shāh 'Alī played a very active role. Twice he was placed by the Russians on the throne of Ḳāzān—between 925/1519 and 927/1521, then again in 953/1546. While he was governing Ḳāzān, he was replaced at Ḳāsimov by his brother Djān 'Alī—who also was khān of Ḳāzān between 938/1532 and 941/1535 (he died in a popular uprising).

Shāh 'Alī, who died childless, had as a successor a distant cousin, Sāyin Bulāt, the great-grandson of Khān Aḥmad of the Golden Horde, who was converted to Orthodox Christianity in 981/1573, took the name of Simeon Bekbulatovič and reigned in Ḳāsimov until almost 991/1583. In 982/1574, Ivan the Terrible named him in his place "tsar and grand prince of all the Russias". The next two years, during which Russia was ruled by a Čingizid prince was a period unique in Russian history.

Simeon Bekbulatovič died in 1616; but between 981/1573 and 991/1583, he had been replaced in Ḳāsimov by Muṣṭafā 'Alī, another Čingizid prince, who was also descended from Khān Aḥmad of the Golden Horde. During the period of troubles, the throne of Ḳāsimov was occupied by other Čingizids: at first by a member of the dynasty of the khāns of