

Gorkhán marched to Balásághún on his invitation, But he took the place for himself, and subjugating the offending tribes to his own rule, appointed the Afrásyáb *Malik* or King to rule over the Turkmán people. Gorkhán next subdued the Kirghiz, and, taking the cities of Beshbáligh and Almáligh (the present Almátí or Almá Atá, as it is written in books), extended his conquests over Káshghar and Khutan, which were then at mutual hostility, and brought the adjoining province of Farghána under his rule. R.S.

At this time the Kará Khitáy nomads, who wandered over the country to the north of Khokand, now occupied by the Kará Kirghiz and Kapchac, appealed to Gorkhán against the heavy taxes exacted by Sultan Sanjar. V.B.

According to the Tabcáti Násiri, the Kará Khitáy were a people who, having revolted against the King of Tamgháj, came to the cities of Cubáligh and Balásághún, and pastured on the Islamite borders, where the Musalmáns were ruled by Afrásyáb Princes descended from Iylik Márzi, under subjection to the Saljúk Kings. They at first paid tribute, but, on getting strong, revolted, and were attacked by Sultan Sanjar, whom they defeated, and whose wife, Turkán Kháton, they captured under their leader Táynko Taráz, who restored her on peace being made. The Sanjar power declined after this defeat, and the Turkistán Princes, being distracted and weakened by wars amongst themselves, sought the aid of the Kará Khitáy, who came and took the government for themselves, and kept it for eighty and odd years. Their rulers were in succession Ayma, and Sangam, and Arbar, and Tana, and Táynko, and then a queen who was succeeded by Gorkhán. His army invaded the country repeatedly, and conquered all up to the Jyhon, including Talicán, Balkh, Amúy, and Tarmiz, and made Khwáhrizm tributary, and Khurásán too, excepting only the Sultáns of Ghor and Bámyán. Gorkhán was deposed by the Shúncár Tártár, Koshluk, and with him ended the rule of the Kará Khitáy. Before him Táynko Taráz was defeated and captured by Sultán Muhammad Khwáhrizm Sháh, at whose hands he accepted Islám. He had won forty-five battles before, and had never been defeated, till on this occasion Sultán Muhammad assailed his *banga*—"fortified camp" three several times, and finally captured him and his whole army. T.N.

When, as abovementioned, the Kará Khitáy nomads on the Khokand frontier complained to their King of the exactions of the Sanjar Governors, he took up their grievances and demanded redress, but failed in obtaining satisfaction. Consequently Gorkhán, in 536 H.=1141 A.D., assembled his forces, and, being joined by the Chiefs of the country, invaded Máwaránahar, whence he drove out Sultán Sanjar across the Oxus to Andkhúy, where he died a lunatic not many years later. He destroyed the fugitive King's army, and appointed Aymantakin as his Governor of Bokhárá, from which he then pushed on to Khwáhrizm, where he made its King, Atsiz, tributary in 30,000 *diram* yearly. The *diram* may be reckoned as equal to about six pence. V.B.

A couple of years later, Háshim Araba attacked Bukhárá, drove out Carácha Beg, the Governor of Gorkhán, and killing his Wazír, one Shahab, plundered the city and destroyed its fortifications. They were restored in 560 H.=1164 A.D. by the Kará Khitáy Governor of Gorkhán, who was in turn ousted by Muhammad bin Sultantakin Khwáhrizm Shah in 564H.=1168 A.D., who re-built and improved the fortifications. Finally they were destroyed in 616H.=1219 A.D., when Changiz took the place. N.

On the death of Sultan Sanjar, his nephew, Mahmúd, succeeded, and reigned for six years, when he was blinded by Bughra Khan of Káshghar, or one of the family of that name, to whom he was related on the mother's side. And thus the Saljúk empire fell to pieces; the Khwáhrizm King dividing Khurásán with him of Ghor, whilst Máwaránahar and Farghana fell to the hands of Gorkhán. With this division of the eastern portion of the Saljúk empire ended the first Turk dynasty in Máwaránahar, where the Persian literature and culture still flourished, the Turk element forming only the military class. V.B.