

## **Coinage and money circulation in Azerbaijan during the Mongol Kaans**

**Guliyev Teymur Adalat oglu**

**Azerbaijan Republic, Baku, Senior Researcher**

**Institute of Archaeology, Ethnography and Anthropology National Academy  
of Sciences of Azerbaijan, PhD by history,**

**seyfedini@yandex.com**

This article examines the coins beaten before the formation of the Ilkhanate state, namely coins minted on behalf of the supreme Mongol khakns by Mongolian governors, called kaaniki. Only after the second Mongol campaign, starting from 1239 to 1256, Azerbaijan began to be governed by governors appointed by the Great Mongol Khakan.<sup>1</sup> In the occupied countries, the Mongols eliminated the local state system of government. The Shirvanshahs state, who suffered from the Mongol attacks, could hardly maintain their own existence. A.A. Ali-zadeh points out that before the formation of the Ilkhanate state, during the reign of the great Mongol khans - Ögedei Khan, Güyük Khan and Möngke Khan, the territory of Iran, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia was ruled by governors appointed by the supreme Mongol khan-kaan.<sup>2</sup> It is to this period that the coins of the governors of the Mongolian Khakans, the so-called "kaaniki", occupation dirhams belong. Jalagania I.L., A.M. Rajabli, H.F. Mushegyan, M.A. Seifeddini describe the first anonymous Mongolian coins broken on behalf of the great kaan with the image of a bow or a galloping horseman. The first Mongolian coins lacked the name of the supreme ruler, he is mentioned in the inscription only with the honorary title "great kaan".

In the 9 issues of E.A. Pakhomov "Coin hoards of Azerbaijan and other republics, territories and regions of the Caucasus" contain coin hoards containing coins of the Gengizids,- 441, 442, 850,852, 854, 858,1136, 1143, 1146, 1155, 1162. Among the coins of the Gengizids found in the Caucasus, there are often coins of the Gengizids Möngke Khan, broken in Tiflis. The analysis of the composition of coin hoards shows that the coins of the Gengizids were circulated along with the coins of the Sultanate of Rum, Artuqids, Christian-Ilkhanate coins. On the eve of the Mongol invasion of the Caucasus, copper coins of the Aghlabids of Derbent, Shirvanshahs and Eldiguzids circulated in the monetary circulation of Azerbaijan. Their minting

---

<sup>1</sup> История Азербайджана. Под ред. М. Абдуллаева. Баку: БГУ, 2016, 452 с., с. 114

<sup>2</sup> А.А. Али-заде Социально-экономическая и политическая история Азербайджана XII-XIV вв. Баку: Кавказ, 2012, 460 с., с. 118

coincided with the period of the so-called "silver crisis" that engulfed most of the countries of the East.<sup>3</sup> The coins of the Gengizids supplemented the monetary circulation of the Caucasus with a full-fledged silver coin.

The Museum of the History of Azerbaijan of ANAS houses kaaniks minted in Ganja, Nakhichevan, Urmia and Tabriz. Here is a photo of an anonymous coin of the Gengizids from the collection of the Museum of the History of Azerbaijan, minted in Tabriz, silver, dirhem 651 y.h., inventory number NF 33631 (photo).

---

<sup>3</sup> Е.А. Пахомов Монетное обращение Азербайджана в XII и в начале XIII века /Труды Государственного Исторического Музея, Под ред. Д.Б. Шелова, выпуск 26, часть 2. Москва, 1957, СС. 82-90, с. 88