

Kai Khosroo Beg, Sheikh Khaled I Baghdadi, and Mohamed Pasha Jaff: Rivalry

The young orphaned Mohamed Pasha Jaff, son of Qadir Beg Jaff who had led the migration of the Jaff from Juanre in Persia to Shahrizor in Mesopotamia, would see upon his father's death the chieftanship of the tribe passed to his Uncle Khosrou Kai Beg Jaff. Mohamed Pasha Jaff would grow up in a hostile world indeed under the Administration of his Uncle as he was deprived of his rightful position as chief of the Jaff. He would see his tribe turned into a lawless band, which raped and pillaged the Shahrizor region. Khosrou Kai would become a firm ally of Abdulrahman Pasha Baban of Suliamania, who was the ruler of Shahrizor, and would uphold his administration of Shahrizor Eyalet with an Iron Rod. The Babans would take Khosrou Kai Beg Jaff's daughters as their wives.

Abdulrahman Pasha Baban began to rise up against the Ottoman Empire in 1813 to make Shahrizor an independent Emirate. He would build a string of fortresses around Shahrizor. This would infuriate Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II, and he would dispatch his Mamluk dictator in Baghdad Daoud Pasha to deal with this threat. The Vali Daoud Pasha would march with a military force on the fortifications of Abdulrahman Pasha in Suliamania, and Abdulrahman Pasha would have his own forces mutiny and turn against him. This would be the end of Abdulrahman Pasha's reign.

Mahmud Pasha Baban would replace Abdulrahman Pasha Baban. He would make Khasrou Kai Beg Jaff his right hand man, and would call on him to organize 3000 men to deal with any interior threat of the Shahrizor Eyalet.

Meanwhile Fath Ali Shah Qajar of Persia would sign the treaty of Finkenstein in 1807, entering into an alliance with Napoleon, Emperor of France. His son Abbas Mirza had an ambitious design to conquer and subdue the bordering lawless territories of both the Ottoman and Russian Empires, which included the Shahrizor Eyalet. He had begun to gain a professional army as Napoleon sent advisors to train their new Persian allies against Russia. Abbas Mirza would test his army in the Caucasus, defeating the Russians at Sultanabad and holding the lines at Erevan, Eckmiadzin, and Nakhchivan. This would be in unison with Napoleon's invasion of Western Russia. However, the war would end bad for both Abbas Mirza and Napoleon Bonaparte. Abbas Mirza with the Persian military depleted would have to surrender the Caucasus to the Russian Empire in the treaty of Gulistan in 1813. This however would not be end of the Franco-Persian menace in the Middle East. Abbas Mirza would continue to train his army under his French Military advisors, but this time his armies would march South against the Ottoman Empire.

The Babans were not getting along with their neighbor in Baghdad the Mamluk Vali Daoud. He had often tried to interfere in the affairs of the Babans, turning Mahmud Pasha Baban's brother Hassan Beg against him. Hassan Beg was Mahmud Pasha Baban's half brother. He was born to a daughter of Khosrou Kai Beg Jaff. He would attempt a coup of power against his brother Mahmud Pasha Baban in Keuy Sanjak as the Mamluk Vali of Baghdad Daoud Pasha would march with an army on Suliamania. Mahmud Baban would repulse Daoud Pasha's attack, and Hassan Beg would flee to Baghdad. Daoud Pasha would ultimately betray Hassan Beg to Mahmud Pasha Baban as a

token of peace, ending Hassan Beg's insurrection. Mahmud Pasha Baban would remain suspicious of his neighbor in Baghdad and the Ottoman Empire as a whole.

In 1821 the Persian General Abbas Mirza would finally launch his invasion of the Ottoman Empire. The Russian Empire had been defeated by the Ottomans, who now held the Caucasus in their possession. Abbas Mirza would again launch an invasion of the Caucasus. His far superior army would defeat the Ottomans at the Battle of Erzurum. In response, the new Mamluk Vali of Baghdad Suliaman Pasha would launch an attack on Persia. His attack would be repulsed, and Baghdad would become besieged by Persian forces. Mahmud Pasha Baban would then launch a coup against the Ottomans, allowing Persian Armies into the Shahrizor Eyalet. Together with the armies of Abbas Mirza, they would crush all remnants of the Ottoman regime in the Shahrizor Eyalet. The Shahrizor Eyalet would effectively become Persian territory, and the Jaff would become Persian subjects in 1823 after the signing of the Treaty of Zahab.

During this time within the Jaff tribe under the reign of Khosrou Kai there was a man by the name of Khaled I baghdadi. He would become a great Sufi Sheikh, who would have 12,000 followers from Arabia to India, including the young Mohamed Pasha Jaff. Khaled I Baghdadi would Journey to Delhi and become a desciple of the Sufi Sultan Abdulla, returning to Kurdistan during the reign of Mahmud Pasha Baban. He would speak many great things such as self sacrifice and that all things were brought into this world out of non existance, being revered by the people of Shahrizor and Mahmud Pasha Baban himself, who was a devout follower. Mahmud Pasha Baban would seek Khalid I-Baghdadi's advice in his relations between Persia and the Ottoman Empire, opening all letters of correspondance between him and his brothers from the Sherzade of Kermanshah and the Mamluk Vali of Baghdad in Khaled I Baghdadi's house. A coup against Mahmud Pasha Baban was prevented from his Uncle Abdulla Pasha in cooperation with the Vali of Baghdad Suliaman through the mediation of Khalid I Baghdadi.

Mahmud Pasha Baban grew increasingly paranoid and increasingly Anti Ottoman. He would begin to turn against Khalid I Baghdadi, who had extensive connections within the Ottoman Empire. He would begin to support all the Islamic Imams and Urmias against him, who were against Khaled I Baghdadi as he was a threat to their teachings. In the end Khaled I Baghdadi would be branded a heretic, and he would flee Suliamania for the sanctuary under Abbas Mirza. Mahmud Pasha Baban would go so far as to strip Osman Bey Baban of all power in Suliamania for holding contact with the Ottomans. Osman Bey Baban would flee to Persia for sanctuary under Abbas Mirza.

This enviroment was too hostile for Mohamed Pasha Jaff, and he would distance himself from his Uncle Kai Khosroo Beg. He along with his clan would become nomads in the plains of Shahrizor and within the Zagros mountains of Persia. Kai Khosroo Beg would pass into obscurity as his son Aziz Beg Jaff would succeed him. Mahmud Pasha Baban's grip on power would continue to weaken, and so would the Baban's hold on power.

While dwelling as a nomad. He would come to be despised by Abbas Mirza, who had began a campaign around 1839 to weaken and destroy his clan for they refused to pay taxes to the Persian army. Many times the Jaff clan would come under attack by Persian Calvary in the Zagros

mountains and Shahrizor. Mohamed Jaff Pasha would fight back though, and formidable his resistance was against Abbas Mirza of Persia.

A French military officer, who was apart of a group of French advisors to the Persian army, had accompanied Abbas Mirza's daughter to Tehran, Princess Fekret Doulet. His name was Colonel Joseph Pierre Ferrier. The governor of Zohab Ibrahim Pasha would also accompany them. His convoy would come under attack by Mohamed Pasha Jaff's calvary. The guard would be overwhelmed, and Princess Fekret Doulet, Governor Ibrahim Pasha of Zohab, and Colonel Joseph Pierre Ferrier would be taken prisoner. Mohamed Pasha Jaff, in negotiation with Governor Ibrahim Pasha of Zohab, agreed to exchange them with Abbas Mirza for reparations for the affronts against his tribe. Mohamed Pasha Jaff would escort the Princess to Serpeul, where Abbas Mirza had his headquarters. He would come to be respected by Colonel Joseph Pierre Ferrier and Governor Ibrahim Pasha of Zohab. Many Persians would come to hold a high opinion of him as he would eliminate all bandits and brigands, who roamed the countryside.

He, however, had too many enemies, Jaff remnants, the Babans, and the Persians. The one person who was not his enemy was the Mamluk Vali of Baghdad, Suliaman Pasha. They also had many things in common, their enemies. Mohamed Pasha Jaff would approach the Mamluk Vali of Baghdad, and seal a pact of blood with him against the Babans and Persians. The Babans were not its former glory. Weakened by Mahmud Pasha Baban's blood feuds, the Babans and Persians would be crushed at the Battle of Koya by the armies of the Mamluk Vali of Baghdad Suliaman Pasha in 1847.

Mohamed Pasha Jaff would then gain all of the Shahrizor region from the Vali of Baghdad Suliaman Pasha, and he would establish his capitol at Gulambar. Khosroo Kai Beg's son, Aziz Beg Jaff, would sieze as the Chief of the Jaff tribe as Vali Suliaman Pasha would replace him with Mohamed Jaff Pasha. His rule would last for two decades until his death. Khosroo Kai Beg's son, Aziz Beg Jaff, would sieze as the Chief of the Jaff tribe as Vali Suliaman Pasha would replace him with Mohamed Jaff Pasha.