

JCC

STUDY GUIDE

POWER OF THE PAST
PEOPLE OF THE FUTURE



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Letter from the Secretary General

Most Esteemed Participants,

I, the Secretary-General of GITOMUN'24, am deeply honoured and privileged to welcome you to the seventh edition of our Model United Nations conference which will take place on 21-22-23-24 November 2024. I am delighted to see our journey continue as much as you, growing stronger each year to provide participants a conference that is fulfilling every aspect. From the earliest stages of planning, our academic and organizational teams have been working relentlessly to ensure that GITOMUN'24 upholds the high standards and enriching experiences that have come to define our conference. Our seventh edition marks not only a continuation but an evolution of what we aim to achieve, harnessing **the power of the past** to empower **the people of the future**.

This year, we are proud to host eight diverse committees, each providing a platform to delve into the pressing issues facing our world today. We are offering seven committees in English: the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Court of Justice (ICJ), and the Joint Crisis Committee (JCC). Additionally, we are honoured to present our sole Arabic committee: جامعة الدول العربية (the Arab League.)

In the light of reuniting for GITOMUN'24, we are lectured by the wise words of a world peace advocate: "If the United Nations is to survive, those who represent it must bolster it, those who advocate it must submit to it; and those who believe in it must fight for it."

On behalf of the entire GITOMUN'24 team, I wish you all a fruitful, challenging, and rewarding experience. May this conference inspire you to continue your journey as advocates for peace, justice, and equality.

Welcome to the seventh edition of our Model United Nations. Let us make it a memorable one.

Yours in service,
Secretary-General
Meryem Sönmez



Letter from the Under Secretary General

Dear participants of GITOMUN Conference,

I am delighted to be your Under Secretary General in the only crisis committee of this year's edition of Gitomun. The effort put into the research and planning of this committee is to make it an enjoyable and historically informative experience for you. It is for the best interests of the committee for all the delegates to put the same effort in preparation for this conference.

Although this committee is labelled as the Battle of Yassıçimen, for the duration of this conference you will navigate through both the prelude and aftermath of this conference, potentially immersing yourself in one of the most chaotic and engrossing periods of human history. All three sides had different issues and situations before the war. Ayyubid State is ruled by three brothers with conflicting interests and ambitions, from which who will prevail will be decided by your actions. The Khwarezmian Empire after its defeat to the Mongols, almost bringing it to collapse, once again has a chance and hope to survive and persist under the leadership of Celaleddin Mengüberti. The Seljuk Sultanate of Rum ruled by Alaeddin Keykubat is in its golden age. But will they be able to prepare their state for the invasion of Mongols that will inevitably take place in the future. All of these will be decided by your actions in the committee.

The scale of the history this agenda encompasses is larger than your average crisis committee. The depth in detail which is required to know in order to effectively participate in committee is also immense. It was not possible to cover all the important information in this study guide. But since many of the delegates are semi-autonomous feudal lords or statesmen with immense influence, it is essential for all delegates to know the political situation of the region and plan their actions accordingly. Therefore it is highly recommended to read the articles mentioned in the sources.

It is also important to mention that many military conflicts and confrontations will take place in committee with a fairly high chance that you will have to take command in. Therefore, it is important for you to know the military principles and strategies of the region and time period. I advise delegates to research and study battles and sieges that took place around the same period to understand medieval warfare.

If you come across any problems during your research and preparation to the committee, struggle to understand any concept or condition or occurrence related to the agenda, or anything you wish to ask or mention, feel free to contact me via mail

Eymen Uysal

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Introduction to Crisis

Crisis Procedure

Crisis committees are special committees that focus more on the actions of the delegates by directives according to the updates given by the crisis team rather than the debate that occurs in the committee. Delegates are assigned to people rather than being the delegate of a state and therefore have a certain degree of authority according to their allocations. A formal set of procedures does not apply and the Chairboard may shape the debate in whatever way they see fit. But for comparison, it is most similar to the unmoderated or semi-moderated caucuses in normal rules of procedure.

Flow of the committee will be provided by the continuous chain of directives sent by the delegates and the updates from the crisis team. As a result, an alternative history will be written by the committee. Keep in mind that all the delegates are free in their actions therefore expect internal intrigue to take place.

Joint Crisis Committee (JCC)

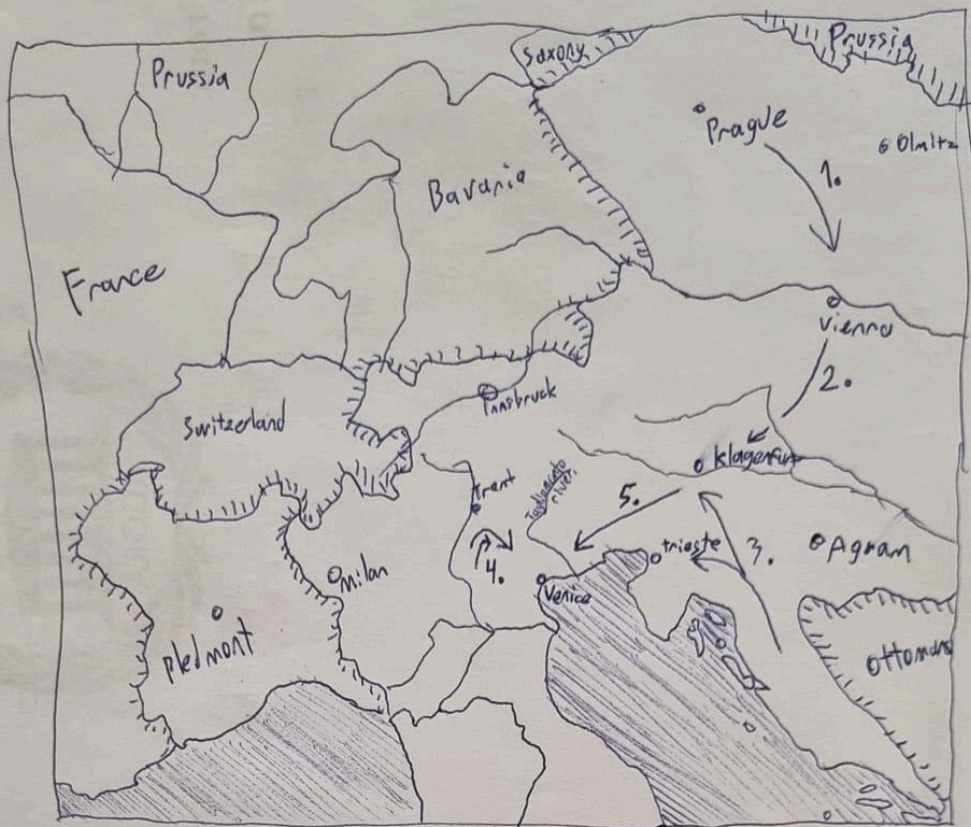
A Joint crisis committee consists of multiple cabinets that are bound to one crisis team. Generally, the cabinets are different sides of a war but in rare cases they can be opposing political parties or even different organisations co-operating for a shared goal. The directives sent from one committee will have effect in the other, allowing for interactions of war, intrigue or diplomacy to happen between cabinets.

Directives

Directives are the documents you write in order to take action during the committee. Their quality, the reasoning behind it and the amount of detail it has decides the outcome of the action and consequently your success in the committee. While writing a directive it is important to include answers to all the “wh” questions regarding the action. Missing detail may cause the rejection of your directive or undesirable outcomes and consequences. A good directive will include all the necessary details of the action and its aim, will be easily understandable, will make sense according to the time period and will not use any resources or authority that was not stated by the crisis team.

Sample Directive

Below is attached a directive that is fairly long and detailed. It has brought victory to its writers on the committee it was sent. You should read it to have a better understanding of what a proper directive is like. Keep in mind that this directive was written in the year 1848, and would utilise the technology and resources of that time period. You should research the time period of your committee and write your directives according to its technology, resources, customs etc.



Slovenian Border regiment 2. 5k
 Croatian " " 2. 6k
 Lika Regiment 4k
 total: 8k + 83k

#Dare To Soar



From: Seine Kaiserliche und Königliche Apostolische
~~Hohe~~ Majestät von Gottes Gnaden Kaiser von Österreich

Military directive

Related divisions:

Operation: PALVIN

2nd Division 8k Vienna 4k cavalry

3rd Division 8k Vienna 3k cavalry

6th Division 18k Peschiera (Northern Italy)

7th Division 18k Legnago

10th Division 8k Plzen (Bohemia)

12th Division 10k + 5k (11th) 4k cavalry
(Croatia-Slovenia)

13th Division 10k

Slovenian Border regiment 2. 5k

Croatian " " 2. 6k

Lika Regiment 4k

total: 8k + 83k

#Dare To Soar

1. 9th Division in Pilsen will depart towards Vienna, in order to keep ~~a high~~ ^{an enough} amount of soldiers in Vienna after the departures of 2nd and 3rd Divisions Departure. During the March, Scouts of the army will have periodic routes as far as 10 km's to the front of the army and 5 km's to the sides in order to avoid any ambush although the path is peaceful.

2. 2nd and 3rd Division in Vienna will be mobilised, the Imperial Standard will be raised and the army will depart towards Klagenfurt with the personal attendance of the Emperor Franz Joseph himself. The supplies required for the campaign will be gathered from the treasure of Vienna, Storehouses in Vienna and the Countryside Close to the capital. Along with the issued horses of the cavalry, workhorses will be issued in great quantity in order to pull the Supply wagons of the army and the Artillery of the army.

During the March of the army, light cavalry regiments totaling to a 1000 man will be tasked with reconnaissance while the rest of the cavalry will form into Vanguards and rearguards.

the cavalry tasked with reconnaissance will work in groups of ~~the~~ ^{ten}, totalling to 100 groups. the period in which these troops scout will change during day and night, 06:00 a.m and 06:00 p.m respectively.

During the day 36 groups will perform their reconnaissance, 12 of them will make 25 km long trips, taking 4 hours long. 3 of these will be done a day consecutively and in 4 directions. 24 groups will make 13 km long trips taking 2 hours. 6 of these will be done a day in 8 directions.



From:

To:

in night 48 groups will make 13 km long trips in 8 directions all night long.
every day, 6 groups will make 75 km long trips once a day in 2 directions, taking all day and every group able to rest a day after their trip. the remaining 10 groups will stay in ~~reverse~~^{reserve} to investigate if another group does not come back on its designated time.

a contingent of a thousand troops will depart 5 days early from the rest of the army towards the river Mur. they will build a bridge for the easy passing of the army towards Klagenfurt.

! the scouting form in this part of the directive is effective for !
! the other army movements of this directive unless stated otherwise !

3. 12th and 13th Division, Slovenian border regiment 2, Croatian border regiment 2, and the Lika regiment will be mobilised and march northwest towards the ~~2~~ 2th and 3rd Divisions. 13th Division will move towards Trieste and evaluate the situation on the city. If the city is not in revolt and is not hostile towards the Austrian (ethnically Croatian) Army, the Division will peacefully garrison in the city and wait for further orders. Meanwhile they garrison there, they will inform and comfort the local population on the atrocities of the Sardinian King towards his own kin, the Italian people and now that they are safe as the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph himself is coming to settle the situation.

#Dare To Soar

if the city is revolting and hostile against the Austrian
and the defenders of the city is more than 8k professional
soldiers or 16k militia, the main army in which the Emperor
will be informed and the 13th Division will position itself 75 kms
North of the city in order to essentially act as a rearguard for
the main operation against Venice. The movements of the city
will be ~~not~~ observed by the periodic scouting of the 13th division
and any finding of significant importance will be informed to the
main army.

if the defenders of the city is less than 8k professional army
or 16k militia, 12th division and the main army will be informed
and 5k soldiers and pieces of artillery will be called to
Trieste. The defenders will be called to peacefully hand over the
city, granting them the right to disperse and leave for Italian lands
except their military possessions and officers or to join our forces.
if they do not accept, the city will be sieged.

a. the city will be blockaded by all its surroundings ~~on~~ on
land. 5k soldiers each in north, east and the south of the
city, artillery especially on north and south parts. the city
will be left out of supplies. as for the naval docks of the
city, 5 artillery pieces will be positioned on San Rocco
and " " " " " " " on Faro della Vittoria.
the artillery pieces there will prevent ships from entering
or exiting the city via sea.

b. artillery except the 10 mentioned above will bombard the
city, destroying the walls left from middle ages and other make-
hift fortifications along with causing casualties. after these steps
the city will be assaulted and overrun by our infantry.

From:

To:

4. 6th and 7th division on the forts Peschiera and Legnago will be mobilised towards Venice. although there are 15k soldiers each in these divisions, they will carry supplies such as tents, horses, carriages and etc. in an amount as if they were each an army of 60k. When camping at night each soldier will carry two torches and our cavalry will quietly move towards the rear of the army several kilometers, and then loudly gallop back. All of these measures are made in order for our army to seem strong and numerous on the west of Venice, aiming for the Italian rebels to retreat their forces ~~we~~ that are located at the east of the Tagliamento river. Back towards Venice or towards their army that aims to engage our numerous troops that must have descended ~~down~~ south from Trent.

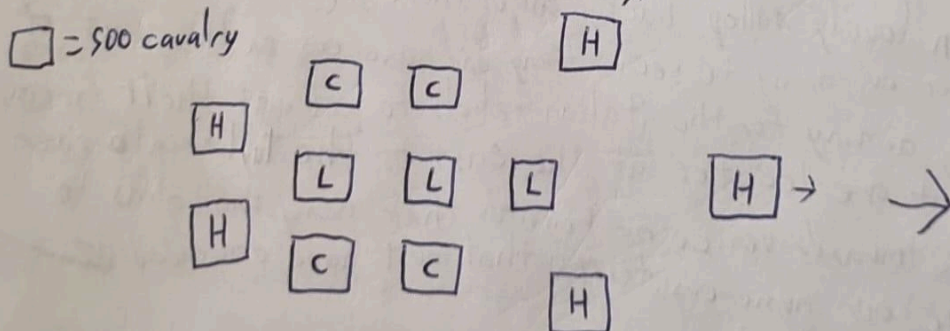
About the Italian army that would try to engage with this force, our divisions will maneuver and retreat in a way that aims to prolong any clash to happen between the parties involved. If the enemy catches up to the 15k actual divisions, our division commanders will call for ceasefire in order to negotiate peace or something. they will claim that they are the vanguard of the larger army and also they will prolong the negotiations as long as possible. after the negotiations late at evening close to the night, our Vanguard (!) will ~~want~~ retreat and vanish from enemy sight.

#Dare To Soar

All of these are to pull any forces ~~west~~ east of the Tagliamento river to the west.

5. the 2nd, 3rd, 12th Divisions, and the border regiments from slovenia and crotia will unite into an army group on the southwest of klagenfurt totalling 43K infantry, 44 pieces of artillery and 11k cavalry. this army group, with the personal attendance of Emperor Franz Joseph will advance towards the tagliamento river. other than the periodic scouting mentioned at part 2, a special cavalry group will advance ~~to~~ further forward from the main army.

this special cavalry group will be personally led by General der Kavallerie Ludwig Georg Theobald Graf von Wallmoden. it will consist of 2000 Cuirassiers, 1500 Lancers and 2500 Hussars. this cavalry group will advance in the formation shown below.



the Hussars of the wanguard can advance even further to conduct reconisance.

The purpose of this force is to find the enemy army retreating towards the Tagliamento river and harass it, aiming to cause casualties, lower cohesion and morale and most importantly, slow it down. Our goal is that our main army should interrupt their force right at the date and moment in which



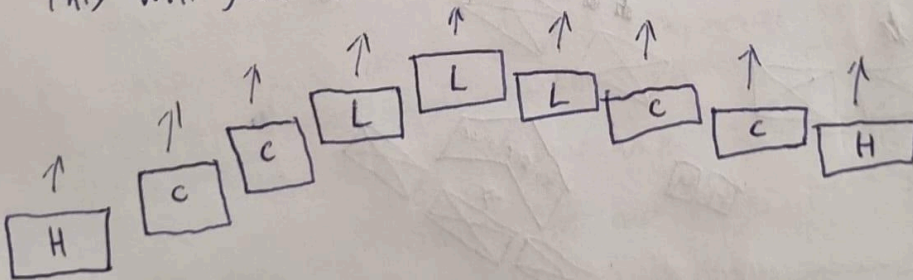
From:

To:

- they will pass the river.

Our Special Cavalry group will be called the Kaiserlanze.

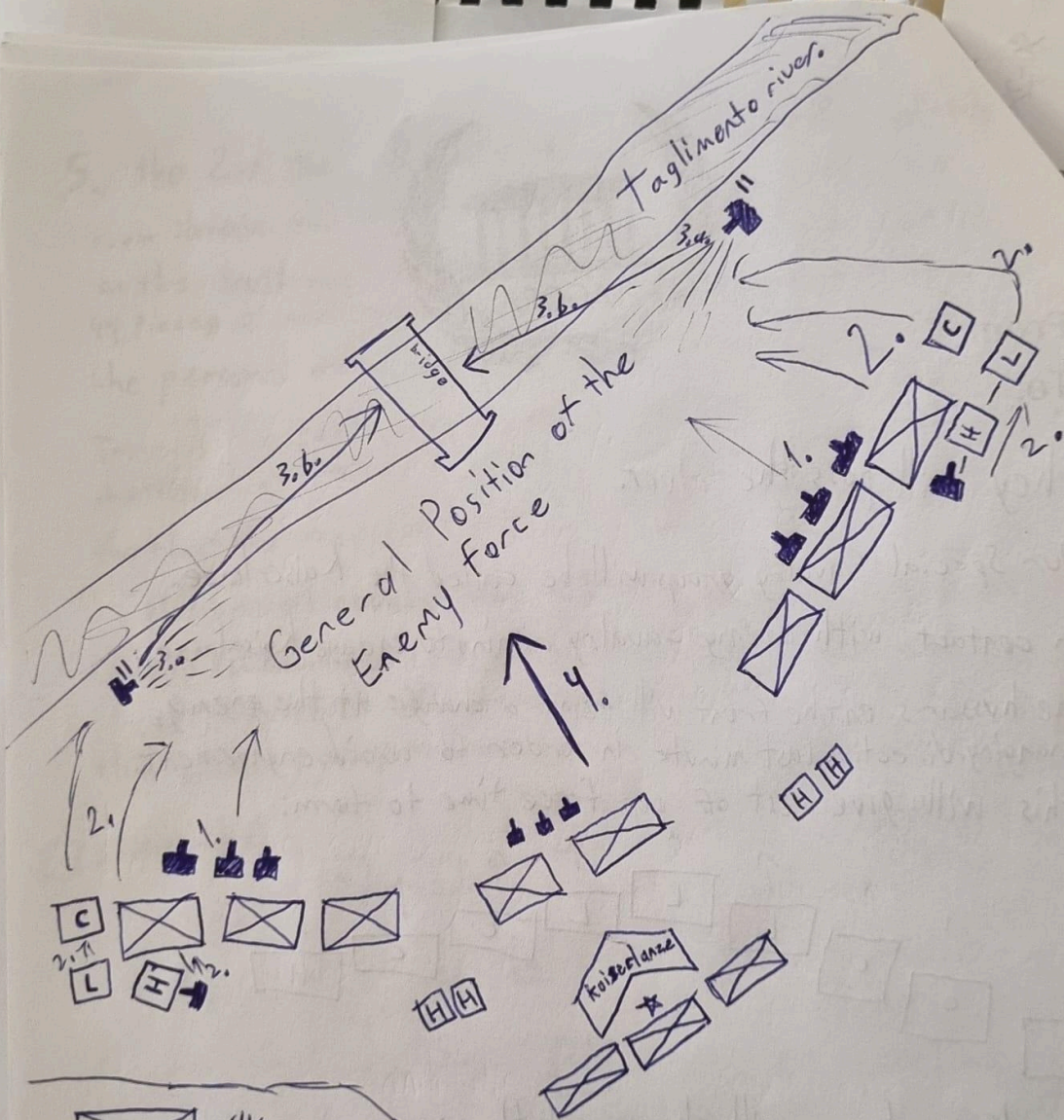
in contact with enemy cavalry aiming to engage Kaiserlanze, the hussars on the front will feint a charge at the enemy, changing direction last minute in order to avoid engagement. this will give rest of our force time to form:

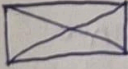
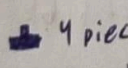


the Kaiserlanze will charge at the enemy in accordance with the Cavalry doctrine specified in the military text book we have printed.

Defeating its cavalry competitors with the mentioned manoeuvre, our Kaiserlanze will have superior mobility against its adversaries. With this superiority, Kaiserlanze will use hit and run tactics to harass and slow down ~~and~~ the enemy force.

#Dare To Soar



 = 4K infantry
 = 4 pieces of artillery
 Legend X = after II. phase.



From:

To:

upon the arrival of our main army on Tagliamento river at the time of the enemy crossing, the Kaiserlanze will join with the rest of army and the position shown on the map will occur.

1. our attack will start with the bombardment of the enemy flanks by our artillery at the right and left wings. the artillery will use cast iron cannonballs since they are the most effective at long range. the bombardment is expected to inflict average damage to the enemy flanks but more importantly to smoke the air so our troops at our wings became covered by it.

2. upon the coverage of our wings with smoke, 4k infantry, 500 Lancers, 500 ~~cuirassier~~ cuirassier, 500 hussars and 4 pieces of artillery at each side will advance for a pincher move.

the lancers will target enemy cavalry trying to counter our maneuvers. the Cuirassiers will charge at a convenient enemy infantry formation and the Hussars will cover the artillery as it moves into place. the infantry will advance and support our cavalry.

3. When the artillery is in position, which is about 50-250 meters away from the river, two things may happen

a. if the situation is dire for the cavalry and the infantry involved with the pincer movement and the artillery is in danger, Sharapnel cartridges will be loaded and fired upon the enemy flanks, expected to cause significant casualties since its close ~~range~~ to the enemy. when the position of the artillery is secured, go on with the action b.

b. if the infantry and cavalry has successfully engaged and halted the troops of the enemy flanks, our artillery will load cannonballs and fire at the bridge on the river. most likely the bridge will fall after a few volleys of fire.

4. when the bridge is destroyed, a general advance will be ordered upon the enemy. Details of the advance is left for the incentives of the commanders of the army as long as they are in accordance of our strategy. this battle is expected to be a complete annihilation of the enemy forces at our side of the river.

Brief History of the Region

After the Dissolution of the Great Seljuk Empire, many Melik's, Emirs, Governors, Tributaries, allies and enemies of the empire became semi or fully independent political entities. Some of these leaders have fought against the outer threats such as the Crusaders, Byzantines, Fatimids and the Kara Khitai while others fought each other. Among these states, the following are worth mentioning.

Sultanate of Rum

Sultans of Rum are relatives of the Great Seljuk Sultans and are descended from Kutalmış, the cousin of Sultan Tuğrul, the founder of the Great Seljuk Empire. The Sultanate of Rum was a vassal of the Great Seljuk Empire but had its own central government. After the Seljuk Empire dissolved, the Sultanate of Rum became fully independent and ruled in Anatolia until 1243 when they lost the battle of Köseadağ and became vassals of the Mongol Empire.

Khwarezmian Empire

Rulers of Khwarezmian Empire, the Khwarazm-Shah were originally commanders and governors of the Seljuk Empire. When the Seljuk Empire was weak near its collapse, Khwarezm-Shah's had a fair degree of autonomy and became a Sovereign State shortly after. Khwarezmian Empire is most famously known for its last ruler Celeleddin Mengüberdi's resistance against the Mongol Empire.

Zengid Dynasty

Originally an Atabegate of the Seljuk Empire, the Zengid Dynasty has fought against the crusaders and put an end to the Fatimids. After the death of Nureddin Zengi, the Emirs of the dynasty quarrelled with each other over the regency of the new sultan who was eleven years old. This led to their governor of Egypt, Selahaddin Eyyubi to intervene in the situation, leading to the formation of Ayyubid Sultanate. The Zengid dynasty continued its existence in Mosul until 1250.

Ayyubid Sultanate

Ayyubid Sultanate was formed by Selahaddin Eyyubi, former Zengid governor of Egypt. It is most known for Selahaddin's conquest of Jerusalem from the crusaders. During his reign, Selahaddin appointed his family and relatives to positions of power in the Empire. This resulted in a highly feudal governance of the state after the death of Selahaddin where each city was ruled by its own sultan that was loosely connected to the sultan in Cairo.

Abbasid Caliphate

After Sultan Tuğrul of the Seljuk Empire recaptured Baghdad from the Buyids, the Abbasid Caliphate became only a religious institution, devoid of any political power or military force. In 1157, Abbasid Caliphate was able to defend against the Seljuks in the siege of Baghdad, thus becoming an independent political entity once again. As the religious leaders of Islam, Caliph's are revered highly and their approval of a ruler is seen as a great factor of legitimacy.

Khwarezmian Empire

(<https://tez.vok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/giris.jsp> 367371 numaralı tez)

In the year 1200, Aladdin Muhammed became the ruler of Khwarezmian Empire after the death of his father. During his reign, he mostly dealt with the neighbouring states such as Karahıtaylar or Gurlular. Khwarezm-Shah had also negative relations with the Abbasid sultanate. Sultan Aladdin attempted to bring the caliphate under his influence, similar to what the Seljuk Empire had done in the past. It is also important to mention that the mother of Sultan Aladdin, Terken Hatun, was also engaging with the affairs of the state. This caused a struggle for influence between the Sultan and his mother, which in turn undermined the Sultan's authority and disturbed the affairs of the state.

The relations between Mongol Empire and the Khwarezmian Empire had initially begun with trade agreements and mutual benefit. But in 1218 because the Khwarezmian governor of Otrar had looted and killed a Mongol caravan, war broke out between the Empires. Sultan Alaaddin was defeated in battle consecutively by the Mongols and his army dissolved. He was able to run away but died of illness a few months later.

Before his death, Sultan Aladdin had appointed his son Celeleddin Mengüberti as his successor, stating *“Mengübertiden başka öcümü almayı, bu hakareti silmeyi becerecek oğlum yoktur. Onu halef nasbediyorum, onun bayrağı altında toplanınız. / I have no son other than Mengüberti who will be able to avenge me and erase this insult. I appoint him as my successor, gather under his flag.”*

Celeleddin Mengüberti gathered his forces, around 60.000 men and defeated a mongol army at Pervan. This was the first time in history that a mongol army was defeated by a muslim army. But due to the lack of cohesion in Mengüberti's army, he was not able to reap the benefits of this victory.

Hearing of this defeat, Genghis Khan personally led an army towards Mengüberti. In the battle near the Indus river, Khwarezmians fought with fortitude but lost the battle nonetheless. Mengüberti, seeing that the defeat was inevitable, ordered his mother and concubines to be drowned instead of to be captured by the Mongols and himself was barely able to flee with a few soldiers.

After the Battle of the Indus, Celeleddin Mengüberti fled to India, gathered back his forces and consolidated back his power over what remained of his empire. (for details look at the sources)

In the year 1225, the Khwarezmian State is relatively consolidated but lacks the economy required to face the Mongols once again. The Mongol threat towards their east may force them to move westwards, but that would mean conflict with muslim states. If he wishes to ensure the continuity of Khwarezmian Empire, Sultan Celeleddin Mengüberti and his retinue should wage war and conduct diplomacy carefully.

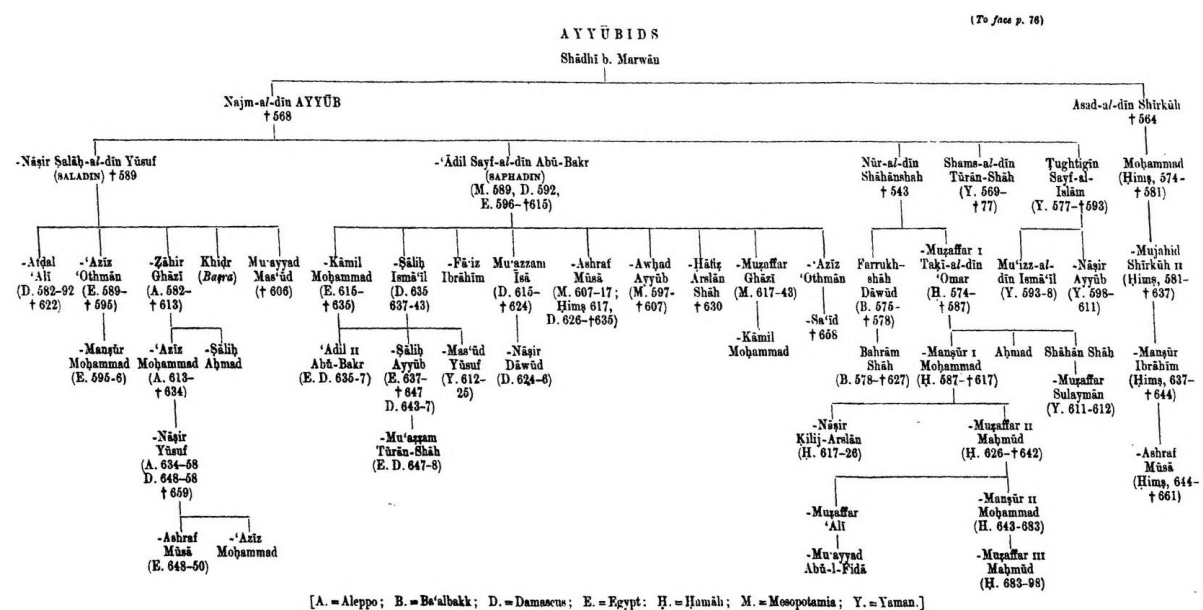
Ayyubid State

(<https://tez.vok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/giris.jsp> 102291 numaralı tez)

During his reign, Selahaddin Eyyubi had appointed his kinsmen to be governors of his lands. These governors were semi-autonomous and their titles were hereditary. After the death of Selahaddin, his empire became a decentralised feudal entity where the struggle for power often led to fighting between Ayyubid rulers.

After Selahaddin, his brother al-Adil Seyfeddin was able to consolidate the Ayyubids to a relatively centralised state. He appointed his sons to be the governors of Ayyubid lands. After his death in 1218 his three sons; al-Kamil, al-Ashraf and al-Muazzam struggled for power with each other. Al-Kamil was the governor of Egypt, wishing to unite all the ayyubid lands. Al-Muazzam was the governor of Damascus and al-Ashraf was the governor of al-Jazira.

In 1225, the Ayyubid state is fragmented with many powerful emirs and sultans with conflicting ambitions. Al-Ashraf and al-Muazzam can struggle with each other, forming alliances with foreign powers to gain the upper hand in the conflict with each other. But they can also reach an agreement and form an alliance against their brother in Cairo.



The situation of the Ayyubid state is much more complicated than what is possible to explain in this guide, therefore it is essential for the delegates of this cabinet to research this topic from other sources.

Sultanate of Rum

In 1220, Sultan İzzeddin Keykavus died without an heir. The important statesmen of the Seljuk Sultanate of Rum gathered to discuss who should succeed the deceased sultan. Although some statesmen opposed the ascension of Alaeddin Keykubat, the majority was in favour of him and forced the opposing statesmen to accept Alaeddin.

Alaeddin's first action as sultan was to rebuild the walls of cities like Konya, Kayseri and Sivas in order to prepare for the imminent Mongol threat.

In 1221, Sultan Alaeddin conquered the coastal castle of Alanya and built a dockyard there. He also married the daughter of the castle's commander Hunad Mahperi Hatun.

Some of the important statesmen of the Sultanate were the Supporters of the deceased sultan İzzeddin and therefore were on bad terms with the sultan. Sultan Alaeddin did not have the opportunity to reappoint the emirs at the beginning of his reign. In order to financially weaken the emirs, Alaeddin had made them pay for the newly built fortifications on the cities. Some of the emirs were planning to overthrow the sultan but the sultan learned of this. In spring, Sultan Alaeddin invited the Emirs to his palace in Kayseri, where he arrested the potentially traitorous emirs and executed them. With this Sultan Alaeddin had secured his throne and authority.

In 1225 the Seljuk Sultanate of Rum is in an economically and politically stable state and is the largest power in anatolia. But for their sultanate to last, Alaeddin Keykubat and his retinue should sustain their power and prepare for the Mongol threat that will inevitably reach their lands.

Other Political Entities in the Region

Elguzids (İldenizliler)

Elguzids are a Muslim and Turkic dynasty and ruled the lands around Tebriz in 1225. Their ruler is Özbek bin Muhammed Pehlivan who is married to Melike Hatun, widow of last seljuk sultan Tuğrul III. It is said that Elguzid forces are weak due to the recent Mongol raids.

Shirvanshah

Not much is known of Shirvanshahs of this time period. Their ruler is called Güştasp and they ruled the city of Bakü. According to rumours, his people are not pleased with his rule.

Atabegate of Erbil

Ruler of Erbil is Muzaffereddin Gökbörü. Since he does not have an heir, his lands will be succeeded by the Abbasid caliph after his death.

Zengid Dynasty

In 1225, the Zengid Dynasty ruled Mosul and Cizre. Atabeg of mosul was Bedreddin Lülü.

Kingdom of Georgia

The Kingdom of Georgia was ruled by Tamar the Great until her death in 1213. During her reign Georgia was in its golden age and many of its neighbours were paying tribute to it. After her death, his son George ascended to the throne. George died in 1223 after being injured by a Mongol Expedition. His sister Rusudan succeeded him. In 1224 Queen Rusudan married Gıyaseddin Türkanshah, son of Tuğrul Şah who was the Seljuk Mellik of Erzurum.

Empire of Trebizond

The Empire of Trebizond was formed in 1204 with the help of Queen Tamar of Georgia as a successor state to the Byzantine Empire. Rulers of the Empire of Trebizond are from the Komnenos family except Andronikos Gidos (1222-1235).

Artuqids

Artuqids were an Anatolian Beylik that filled the role of a buffer state between the Seljuks and Ayyubids. The three branches of Artuqids; Mardin, Harput and Hasankeyf branches often acted independently of each other, allying with or becoming vassals of different states.

Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia

Armenian Cilicia was founded by Armenians that fled from the Seljuk invasion of Armenia around the 11th century.

Matrix

Celaledin Harezmsah	Melik Eşref	Alaeddin Keykubad
Vezir Şerefü'l Mülk	Melik Muazzam	Celaledin Karatay
Taceddin Kılıç	Muzaffer Şehabeddin Gazi	Hüsameddin Çoban
Emir Orhan	Hacib Hüsameddin Ali	Rükneddin Cihanşah
Burak Hacib	Aziz Muhammed	Mübarizeddin Ertokuş
Bedreddin Hilal	El-Mücahit Esâdüddin Şirkuh	Mavrozomes Komnenos
Emir Çınar	El-Nasır Kılıçarslan	Ayaz Esededdin
Kutbeddin Toprak	Muzaffer Mahmud	Kemalettin Kamyar
Gıyaseddin Pirşah	Melik Nasır Dawud	Mübarizeddin Çavlı
Şerefeddin Ali	Rükneddin Mevdud	Nusreteddin Hasan Bey

Sources

https://youtu.be/H2VVYqIV4y8?si=KfRqnZ68eUNLDPv_

https://youtu.be/9tqGd9_V2Yw?si=dN7-w3P-MaQxokCO

<https://tez.yok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/giris.jsp> 102291 numaralı tez (Eyyubi Devleti meliklerinden I. El-Eşref Muzaffereddin Musa Döneminin siyasi tarihi)

<https://tez.yok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/giris.jsp> 367371 numaralı tez (Doğu Anadolu'da Harezmsahlar)

<https://tez.yok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/giris.jsp> 666482 numaralı tez (I. İZZEDDİN KEYKAVUS İLE KARDEŞİ I. ALÂEDDİN KEYKUBAD'IN YETİŞMESİNDE ROL OYNAYAN DEVLET ADAMLARI)

<https://tez.yok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/giris.jsp> 359672 numaralı tez (TÜRKİYE SELÇUKLU DEVLET ADAMLARI)

