

In The Name of Allaah, The Most Merciful, The Bestower of Mercy.

In the region beyond the river we call today Turkestan- which extends from the Mongolian plateau and northern China in the east to the Khazar Sea (Caspian Sea) in the west, and from the Siberian plains in the north to the Indian subcontinent and Persia in the south - settled the clans of the Oghuz Turks and its large tribes in those areas, and they were known as Turks or Al-Atraak.

Then, in the second half of the sixth century AD, these tribes moved from their original homelands to Asia Minor in huge migrations. Historians mention a number of reasons that contributed to their migration- some say that it was due to economic factors and that extreme drought and their huge numbers made these tribes become impatient with their original habitats, so they migrated in search of vegetation, pastures, and a comfortable life. Some attribute these migrations to political reasons, as these tribes were subjected to great pressures from other tribes that were stronger and more than them in number, namely the Mongols, forcing them to leave in search for another home and abandon their lands in search for the blessing of security and stability. These migratory tribes were unorganized whilst moving westward and they landed near the shore of the Gihon River; then they settled - for some time - in Tabaristan and Gorgan, and thus came nearer to the Islamic lands, which the Muslims had conquered after the battle of Nahavand and the fall of the Sasanian state in Persia.