Also, this research handles population structure or populous structure and the effect of the environment. Also, it includes Turkish, Akrad, Arman and Karg.

The introductory study shows in the first part the political sides in small Asia before the uprising of principality and the state of withdraw and weakness which or sultan ship of Romans had reached by magol and the distruction of their sultanate this led to the immigration of the Turkish from Turkistan to small Asia and the appearance of strong countries made an independent part for them.

One of these countries is the principality which we discuss. In the first chapter of research, the study mentioned that Osman Karaylek is the real establisher or founder for the principality and he was distinguished by courage and strength.

Also, he helped Taymour lank in his battles in Elforat Peninsula and El sham countries. Taymour had delegated him on the areas which submit ted to his rule. Also, he gave him Dyar Bakr as a reward for his help in wars Osman began his neigh bours from the principality of Blak sheep and he fought them more. His death was during one of these wars, also, he showed that he fought the sultanate of Mamaleek and caused great troubles for them.

The research mentioned that after the death of Karaylek, his sons began to fight for rule untill the prince Ali Ben Karaylek took it. After a short time his brother Hamza attacked him and took the rule after his death, the prince Jehanker Ben Ali ruled (1444 -1453 AD) The period or his rule was considered (848 -857) As an extension for of civil wars which preceded his age about the rule of the principality.

The inner revolutionsl local revolutions didn’t stop concering the rule of principality until the prince Hassan El Taweel hadleaped controeleed after his fight for his brother Jehanker and his rule for the principality.