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THE ROLE OF JALALUDDIN MANGUBERDI IN WORLD HISTORY

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ABSTRACT

Life, political and military struggles of Jalaluddin Manguberdi, betrayals committed against him. In addition, there are opinions about his place on the world scale.

KEYWORDS

Oychechak Turkman, Turkon Khotun, Kipchak, Kirman, Genghis Khan, India.

INTRODUCTION

Jalaluddin Manguberdi was the last ruler of the Khorezmshahs state (1220-31), which existed in the territory of Khorezm from ancient times to the middle of the 13th century, a skilled general. One of the major dynasties in the Uzbek state system is the Anushtegin. After the death of Takash, Qutbuddin Muhammad sat on the throne of the Khorezmshahs. He adopted his father's nickname Aloiddin, and later Sanjar (the second). His mother, Oychechak, was a Turkmen concubine. Jalaluddin was named Mankburni because he had a hollow (mank) on his nose. Later this name changed in pronunciation and became known as "Manguberdi". When Jalaluddin Manguberdi came of age, his father appointed him governor and heir to the throne of Ghazna, Bamiyan, Ghur, Bust, Takinabad,

Zamindovar and the lands up to India (1215). However, the mother of Muhammad Khorezmshah was deprived of the succession in favor of Qutbiddin Ozloqshah, the youngest son of Muhammad Khorezmshah, due to the strong objection of Turkon Khatun and Kipchak emirs. Jalaluddin Manguberdi participated in his father's military campaigns and showed himself to be a brave warrior and a talented general. When the Mongol army led by Genghis Khan invaded Movarounnahr and captured one city after another, and approached Samarkand, Khorezmshah Muhammad was on the island of Ashur, near the city of Obeskun, located on the shore of the Caspian Sea. Muhammad, who was seriously ill, called his sons to him and at the last moment appointed Jalaluddin Manguberdi as

Khorezmshah in his place. Jalaluddin Manguberdi rushed to the defense of Gurganj along with his brothers Akshah and Qutbuddin Ozlakshah. But the Kipchak emirs of Gurganj announced Turkon Khatun's brother Khumortegin as the sultan and tried to organize an assassination against Jalaluddin Manguberdi. Jalaluddin Manguberdi, who learned about this, left Gurganj with 300 cavalry led by his comrade, general Temur Malik, and headed for Khurasan. Near the city of Nisa, 700 Mongolian cavalry were waiting for him. Jalaluddin Manguberdi defeated them after a fierce battle and came to Nishapur. From here, he sent letters to all governors of the region, urging them to unite in the fight against the Mongol invaders, and after a month, he marched towards Ghazni. On the way, Aminalmulk, the father-in-law of Herat governor (governor), joined him with an army of 10,000 people. During the 3-day battle with the Mongol army besieging Kandahar, Jalaluddin Manguberdi defeated them. In 1221 he came to Ghazni. Here he was joined by the head of the Khalaj tribe, Saifuddin Ig'raq, the governor of Balkh, Azam Malik, the commander of the Afghans, Muzaffar Malik, and the leader of the Qarluqs, Hasan Qarluq. Each of them had an army of 30 thousand people. Jalaluddin Manguberdi's forces were 60,000 cavalry. Jalaluddin Manguberdi attacked the Mongol army led by Takajuk and Malghur besieging the Valian fortress and defeated them after 3 days of battle, more than 1000 Mongolian soldiers were killed. the surviving part crossed the Panjshir river and destroyed the bridge. This was Jalaluddin Manguberdi's first major victory over the Mongols.

Genghis Khan sends an army of 45 thousand people under the leadership of Shiki Hutukhu against Jalaluddin Manguberdi. In the Battle of Parwan (1221) near Ghazni, Jalaluddin Manguberdi won a great victory over the Mongols. However, after the battle, Jalaluddin Manguberdi's generals quarreled among

themselves over the booty. As a result, Saifuddin Ig'raq, Azam Malik and Muzaffar Malik leave Jalaluddin Manguberdi. Only Aminalmulk and his army remain next to Jalaluddin Manguberdi. Enraged by the defeat in the Battle of Parvan, Genghis Khan gathered a large army and personally marched against Jalaluddin Manguberdi. In the battle near the Gardiz fortress, Jalaluddin Manguberdi defeats the advance (part of the front) of Genghis Khan's army and retreats towards the Sindh (Indus) river due to his weakness. Genghis Khan's army surrounds Jalaluddin Manguberdi, not allowing him to cross the river. Defeated in an unequal battle on November 25, 1221, Jalaluddin Manguberdi with 4000 warriors sailed to the right bank of Sind and entered the desert (this desert is still called Choli Jalali). Genghis Khan was surprised by this bravery of Jalaluddin Manguberdi and looked at his sons and said: "This is how a father and a son should be!" A few days later, Jalaluddin Manguberdi's army reached 7,000. Commanders such as Kolbars Bahadir, Kabkuh and Sa'diddin Ali ash-Sharabdar came and joined him with their men. Jalaluddin Manguberdi wanders in the unfamiliar desert of North India with his hungry, ragged warriors. The rana (king) of Shatra region, who wanted to take advantage of this situation, attacked Jalaluddin Manguberdi. In the battle, Rana was killed by a bow arrow shot by Jalaluddin Manguberdi, and his army fled in disarray. Jalaluddin Manguberdi gets the big booty. After this victory, the governor of Sind, Uchcha, Molton, Lahore and Peshawar, Nasiruddin Qubacha (1205-27), the deputy of Nandana and Sakun, Qamariddin Karmoni, expressed his goodwill and sent gifts to Manguberdi. . By this time, the emirs who had separated from Jalaluddin Manguberdi's brother Ghiyaziddin Pirshah - Sanjokhan Khan, Elchi Pahlavon, Orkhan, Soyircha, Tekjoruq Khankishi, joined Jalaluddin Manguberdi with their armies. Jalaluddin Manguberdi captures Kalor city, Parosravar, Tarnuj forts. Deprived of most of his

possessions, Qubacha fought against Jalaluddin Manguberdi with 10,000 cavalry and reinforcements from Delhi Sultan Shamsuddin Eltutmish, but was defeated. His treasure and weapons are taken as booty by Jalaluddin Manguberdi. 1222 Genghis Khan sends Torbay Tokshin and Bola Noyon with an army of 20 thousand people against Jalaliddin Manguberdi. But they can't go as far as Molton and take the city, they can't stand the heat and turn back. Jalaluddin Manguberdi heard that Mongol troops were sent against him after taking Parosravar fort. Jalaluddin Manguberdi besieged Uchcha, Sadusan, Khatisor, Deval and Damril from Qubacha estates on his way to Molton, and because of the need for camels for his army, he sent an army under the leadership of Khoskhan to Nahrwal, the center of Gujarat province. Meanwhile, Shamsuddin Eltutmish Jalaluddin drew a large army (30,000 cavalry, 100,000 infantry, 300 elephants) against Manguberdi. Jalaluddin Manguberdi bravely confronts his opponent. Jalaluddin Manguberdi's advance under the command of Uzbek Toy Jahan Pahlavon clashed with Eltutmish's advance and won over his opponent. Eltutmish Jalaluddin sent an ambassador to Manguberdi and asked for peace. Jalaluddin Manguberdi minted silver and copper coins in his name in India, and his name was added to the sermon in the Indian estates under him. However, the situation was getting more and more complicated. It becomes clear that Eltutmish, Qubacha, as well as other provincial governors of India are trying to form an alliance against Jalaluddin Manguberdi. Jalaliddin Manguberdi's two army chiefs, Yazidak Pahlawan and Sunqurjiq Toysilar, also betray and go to Eltutmish's side. To get rid of the difficult situation, Jalaluddin Manguberdi calls a military council. Many of the Amirs proposed to march towards Iraq and wrest it from Ghiyasuddin Pirshah at a time of political chaos in Iraq. Jalaluddin Manguberdi leaves the Uzbek Toy Jahan Pahlavon for the properties he

conquered in India, and Hasan Qarluq for the provinces of Ghur and Ghazni, and leaves for Iraq. Many of Jalaluddin Manguberdi's warriors die while crossing the desert deserts, and finally he reaches Kirman with 4 thousand warriors. Ghiyaziddin Pirshah's deputy in Kerman, Barak Hajib, declares his subordination to Jalaliddin Manguberdi. After that, Jalaluddin Manguberdi will come to Shiraz, the center of Fars province. The governor of Persia, Sa'd ibn Zangi, and the governor of Yazd, Alouddavla ibn Toganshah, are subject to him. When Jalaluddin Manguberdi arrives in Isfahan, the population greets him with great celebration, and his army is provided with weapons. Ghiyasiddin Pirshah does not like this situation, he sets out against his brother with 30 thousand cavalry. However, Jalaluddin Manguberdi sends him Odek as an ambassador with gifts and settles the dispute peacefully. The commanders of the army go to the side of Jalaluddin Manguberdi.

In 1225, Jalaluddin Manguberdi marched to Azerbaijan. Then he prepares to march against Baghdad. Caliph sends an ambassador to Nasser and calls for unity against the Mongols. In response, the Mamluk emir Jamaluddin Qushtemur sent an army of 20,000 people against Khalifa Jalaluddin Manguberdi. In the battle near Basra, the Caliph's forces are defeated. The Caliph is busy with the defense of Baghdad. Jalaluddin Manguberdi stays around Baghdad for 12 days and then goes to Azerbaijan. Uzbek, the ruler of Azerbaijan and Arron, indulged in alcoholism and life, and left the affairs of the state to his own devices. In May 1225, Jalaluddin Manguberdi captured the city of Maroga without a fight. The mayors of Damascus and Erbil agree to form an alliance with him. Uzbek fled Tabriz to Ganja, then to Alinjo fortress and died there. Jalaluddin Manguberdi marries Malika Khotuna. After staying in Tabriz for a few days, he starts his army towards Georgia.

In August 1225, Ivane Mkhargrdzeli, the chief of Georgians, defeated an army of 60 thousand people near the Garni fortress and marched towards Tiflis. Princess Rusudana of Georgia moves to Kutaisi. Jalaluddin Manguberdi occupies the cities of Dvin, Lori, the mayor of Surmari declares his subordination. In September 1227, near the village of Sin, 30 miles east of Isfahan, Jalaluddin Manguberdi defeated the Mongol army of Tainol Noyan chieftain. Tainol Noyon said about Jaloliddin Manguberdi: "He is a real valuer of his time, he is the leader of his peers." Jalaluddin Manguberdi's writing letters to Sultan Alauddin Kayqubad of Konya, governor of Jazira al-Malik al-Ashraf Muzaffariddin Musa, governor of Damascus al-Malik al-Muazzam Sharafuddin Isa and governor of Egypt al-Malik al-Kamil Muhammad in the fight against the Mongols. their efforts to unite them will be in vain. Moreover, Alauddin Kayqubad managed to unite the opposing forces against Jalaluddin Manguberdi, and on August 10, 1230, he defeated Jalaluddin Manguberdi in a battle near Arzinjan. Taking advantage of the weakening of Jalaluddin Manguberdi, the Mongols invaded Azerbaijan with a large army and captured Maroga, Tabriz (1231) and pursued Jalaluddin Manguberdi. In one of the villages of Mayofariqin province, the Mongols crushed the small army of Jaloliddin Manguberdi as a result of a night attack, and Jaloliddin Manguberdi himself left for the mountains of Kurdistan to escape from the pursuit. Here the bandit was captured by the Kurds and died tragically. About Jalaluddin Manguberdi, his personal secretary, historian, governor of the Khurandiz fortress near Ashgabat, Nasavi writes: "Jalaluddin was a middle-aged man from Karacha, with a Turkish accent. He also knew Persian well. When it comes to his bravery, it must be said that the Sultan was the strongest lion among lions. He was a one-worded, open-minded, honest person. He was a serious person. He never laughed. He would smile even if he went far. He hated

injustice. Jalaluddin was extremely determined, extremely strong-willed, an extraordinarily brave and brave leader who did not lose himself in difficult situations and in the trials of fate." In 1998, in order to appreciate his unparalleled bravery, loyalty and endless love for the homeland and his people, and to perpetuate his bright spirit, he decided to "celebrate the 800th anniversary of the birth of Jalaluddin Manguberdi" (1998). was established, a large street, square, etc. were named after him. A video film, epic, play, etc. were created about Jalaluddin Manguberdi. The Order of "Jalaluddin Manguberdi" (highest military award) was established (30, 2000 At this point, it is appropriate to dwell on the artistic works created about the national hero. In this regard, there are also cases of non-compliance with today's requirements, dissatisfaction and one-sidedness. Such an opinion can be expressed about the novel "Chingiz Khan" by Vasily Yan, which was read and studied by several generations of Uzbek readers. In it, the state of not being able to clearly imagine Jalaluddin Manguberdi's personality, his descendants, and the national image in general is evident. During the series of events, his image was not fully reflected. The author chose to remain silent about the last life and bravery of Jalaluddin Manguberdi after crossing the Sind River. This is understandable. Because

The novel "Genghis Khan" was created at the end of the terrible 30s of the last century. For this reason, the writer was afraid of meeting the wrath of the "father of nations". It is no wonder that Genghis Khan, who did not repent even at the end of his life, but left this world with great dreams, tried to show him as an example to this "father" to whom he had a secret devotion. During this period, V. Yan could not show Jalaluddin Manguberdi as the main character of the work. Therefore, he could not name his work after him. Maybe he didn't want it. In any case, it can be said that

the work of "Chingiz Khan" did not satisfy today's reader in any way.

This situation requires our scientists and writers to re-study the life of Jalaluddin Manguberdi based on ancient and later sources, analyze the events objectively and deeply, express relations from the perspective of the new era, and create new works. Jalaluddin Maguberdi's personal secretary, Shahobuddin An Nasavi, writes, "He was the lion of lions and the bravest among the horsemen. He was gentle, he didn't get angry, he didn't swear, he was serious, he never laughed, he only smiled and spoke very little. He loved justice, but the hard years he faced won him over and changed his character. He liked to make life easier for citizens, but he went to the extent of suffering because he ruled during the recession."

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