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MONGOLIA'S INVASION OF THE KHOREZMSHOHS

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ABSTRACT

In the history of Uzbek statehood The Khorezmshahs, who were of great importance, were a state with great borders. Under such conditions, in the early 13th century, Genghis Khan united the Mongols in a single state on the territory of present day Mongolia. The territories of the two great kingdoms remained adjacent, and so he wanted to expand his territory even further. Genghis Khan and Khorezmshah Alouddin Muhammad began to prepare for battle against each other. This article discusses the relations of Genghis Khan and the Mongols with the Khorezmshah state, their attacks and their consequences.

KEYWORDS

Genghis Khan, Alouddin Muhammad, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, Bukhara, Samarkand, fortress, Otrar, Termez, Urgench, Kipchak, Mongols.

INTRODUCTION

The study of historical processes in the current process of globalization, their holistic assessment and comparative analysis of historical events are considered one of the pressing problems of the current era. Genghis Khan had invaded many territories prior to his invasion of the Khwarezm region. As a result of this, the border of the Mongol state remained adjacent to the borders of the Khwarezmshahid state, which existed in the Middle Ages. The fact that these two

states with large territories strive to expand their territory at the expense of each other's territories is considered an urgent aspect of the topic.

ANALYSIS OF THEMATIC LITERATURE

The article covers the Mongol invasion of the Khwarezmshah state, in particular, the laying of the foundation for the Khwarezmshah state, the socio-

political situation of the Khwarezmshahs during this period, information on khwarezmshahs and the Mongol embassy ties on the principles of science, historicism, holism.

In its place, the subject is mentioned in a number of Khwarezmian Chronicles, notably Abulghazi Bahodir Khan's "Shajarai turk", Sadridin Salim Bukhari's "the Great Khwarezmians", Bayani's "Shajarai Khwarezmshohiy", Isa Jabborov's "the state of the Great Khwarezmshahs", and historian scholars A. Scientific research work by the likes of Asqarov, Matyakubov, Bunyakov gives several facts about khwarezmshahs, khwarezmshahs and Mongol relations.

RESEARCH RESULTS

In the history of the development of Uzbek statehood, the oasis of Khorezm occupies a special place. The political processes that took place in it, in many cases, had a direct impact on the state of the entire region. In this sense, the political process that took place in the early 11th–13th centuries in Kohn Khwarazm, where the genesis of our statehood was decided, and its influence on the end region is of great interest. During the period before that in khwarazm, many dynasties exchanged. Of these, the dynasty that went beyond the framework of Khwarezm and reached the dynastic level of governance by pushing horses in the country, region miqiyas and not being limited to this either is the anushteginis (1097-1221). The initiator of the anushteginian dynasty was considered Anushtegin. In the second half of the 11th century, it was the times when the luck of the Seljuq state was running. Anushtegin was one of the officials of the Seljuq ruler Sultan Malikshah, and in return for his exemplary service was elevated to the rank of high and one of the immediate nobles of the ruler. Around 1077, he was appointed to the position of Khwarezm shahnaq

(meaning comenant). Thus the foundation of the Khwarezmshah dynasty was laid. Gradually this state became one of the largest and most visible States of the XII–XIII century[1].

Under such circumstances, at the beginning of the XIII century, Genghis Khan founded the Mongol state. There are many M'lumot about the Mongols, who are first mentioned in the Chinese Tan dynasty (618-908) Chronicle under the name menu (menwa). It is unlikely that they were closely related to the Turkic tribes of Altai and southern Siberia. And in the 10th-11th centuries, a separate, moxe (Mongol) tribe was said to have formed into one of their seeds as a component of the Tatars, which were divided into 16 seeds that lived along the banks of the originally Amur River. By the middle of the 12th century, many of the Turkic and tunguz–manjur tribes living in the vicinity of Lake Baikal, in what is now Mongolia, began to fall under the influence of the Mongol Monk Yesugay Bahadir. But after Yesugai was treacherously killed during a Tatar banquet, the influence of his son Temuchin (Genghis Khan) began to rise within the Mongols.

Temuchin (1155-1227) (Mongolian–master of temur) was a powerful and enterprising, cunning commander who united retail tribes under his own hands in various ways. After fully consolidating his power, Temuchin called a general congress of Mongols (popularly hohishi– Mongolian) in 1206. At the Congress, he was solemnly proclaimed as the Supreme Mongol ruler – Khan, giving him the honorific name “Genghis Khan” of the chief shaman Thebes. The word “Genghis”, according to historian Rashididdin, means “strong”, “Great”. He subjugated the tanguts in 1209, the Uyghurs in 1211, and the northern Chinese capital, Chijundun (Beijing), in 1215. No doubt later he turned his attention to his biggest rival and neighbor in the West, the

Khwarazmshahs – the Anushteginid state (1097-1221) [2].

By the beginning of the 13th century, while the Khwarezmshah dynasty appeared as a powerful kingdom from the outside, tobor was weakening with a decline from the inside. Even the progress made in the expansion of the country's borders during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Khwarazmshah (1200-1220) could not stop this jarayan. Under Sultan Muhammad, the state of Ghur was occupied in 1203, Herat in 1204, and Bukhar in 1207. In September 1210, the karakhitoy were tormented in an isolated steppe on Syrdarya. On the territory of the country, the territories of Movaraunnah, Khuroson, Mozondoro, Kirmon, Iraqi Ajam, Azerbaijan, Seiston, Ghazna, Balkh and Kandahar were included. During the reign of Sultan Muhammad Khwarazmshah, protests and uprisings began due to the abuse of the population by the administrators, injustices, large amounts of taxes and obligations. At the same time that the domestic situation in the country was a fertilizer, the borders were adjacent to the Mongol state. During the Dashti Kipchak March of 1215, Khoramzshah's troops fought with parts of the Mongol Jōji Cantonment. Zhuji's troops did not receive orders from Genghis Khan to fight Muhammad Khwarazmshah's army, so this accidental clash brought no results. But Genghis Khan's interest in the Khwarezmshah state increased even more[3].

In the spring of 1218, Genghis Khan sent the merchant Mahmud Yalavoch as ambassador to Khwarezm with a large caravan of valuable gifts. The ambassadors were charged with the payment of espionage information. Genghis Khan's special Noma had hinted that Muhammad would see Khwarazmshah among his sons. The statement is a reference to the subordination of the Khwarezmshah state to the Mongol Khan in Zamiri. The emissary was sent in response to the

activities of Khwarezmshah's emissaries, led by Bahawuddin Rozi, who was sent to Genghis Khan in 1215. In 1218, Muhammad Khwarazmshah had sent Ahmad Khojandi and Ahmad Balkhi as ambassadors. As early as this year, Genghis Khan sent 500 camels with a Muslim caravan of 450 people, loading expensive fabrics. The caravan was robbed and people were executed in the meadow. An excuse was found for Genghis Khan. The inevitable war is imminent[4]. At this time, Muhammad Khwarazmshah, who believed in the great power of the Khwarazm dynasty and overestimated his invincible military leadership abilities, was now determined to march over Baghdad, subjugate the Caliph himself to Khwarazmshah, and teach himself by adding his name to the Khutba in the center of the caliphate.

After taking Baghdad, Alovuddin was in the appetite to conquer Gurjizistan and then the Byzantine Sham land and Egypt. With this intention, in the autumn of 1217, a huge army of the Khwarezmian dynasty set out towards Baghdad. This army numbered 600,000 according to some authors and 400,000 only cavalry according to An-nasawi. His army was also approaching the asabad pass near Khulwon, so that the snow that he unexpectedly liked did not stop for three days and three days. Khwarezmian soldiers could not withstand the cold.

But Alovuddin Muhammad had the intention of continuing the March of Baghdad sar against any daxshat. However, on February 10, 1218, a chopar from Khwarezm heard from the East that the Mongol-tatar army was preparing to attack Movarounnahr under the leadership of Genghis Khan. Knowing this, Khwarazmshah Muhammad stopped the Baghdad March and returned to Movarounnahr in March 1218. But he does not go to Urganch, but comes to

Samarkand. Urganch was at the disposal of a Turkon wife at this time (mother of Alovuddin Muhammad)[5].

Genghis Khan began a military campaign in 1219 with his sons chieftain about 200,000 major military forces into the long-carefully trained Khwarezmshah Anushteginid state. He gathered his army near the city of O'tror and divided it into 4 parts. Genghis Khan and part of the army of the Artsakh were left to besiege and occupy Oatror. The second, under the command of Joshi, was sent to invade the upper reaches of Syrdarya, the cities of Jand, Yangikent, Borchiglikent, Sigismund. The five-thousand-strong army in the third part was given the task of occupying Khojand and Banokand by marching south of O'ror, where Alaq Noyan and Suketu Cherbi were Chief. The fourth main part, headed by Genghis Khan (which also included the famous warlords Jebe and Subutoy), headed towards the Zarafshan Oasis to invade Bukhara and Samarkand. According to historical data, the total number of Khwarazmshahs troops at this time reached up to 400,000, which was more than the Mongol troops[2].

The initial attack will focus on the Meadow. O'tror is a fortified city fortress, whose defenders fight against the Mongols for six months. Inalkhan (Göyirkhan), the governor of O'tror, led 20,000 cavalry and the 50,000-strong "lashkar birun" troops that Khwarazmshah sent as a relief, and The Defenders of the city were again aided by a 10,000-strong unit led by Black Hajib. The Mongols occupied and destroyed the city after a long siege[3].

Genghis Khan, who was on his way to Bukhara, was surrendered without a fight by Zarnuq (Zerinh) and the Fortress of Nur. Genghis Khan appeared near Bukhara at the beginning of February 1220 (some literature say February 7), The Dome of the Islamic religion in the East, the "center of Islamic Sciences", which bears the name "Mother of all Muslim cities". A

three-day siege of the city begins. Bukhara at this time had a city garrison of 12,000, a "lashkari birun" of 20,000. The armies were headed by the influential warlords Ishtoriddin, Qushlu, Inanchkhan, Ulugh Haji, Hamid Pura Qorahitoy, Suyunchkhan, Uyghur sarkardasi Kokhan (Gorkhan) from the Mongols. From them, Inanchkhan bazor manages to get rid of Amudarya, Hamid Pura Karakhitoy mardonavor is killed in battle, while the rest of the armed forces are forced to retreat back to Bukhara. A group of Elders led by Bukhara Kazi Badriddin Kazi were sent to Genghis Khan in order to keep the lives of the townsfolk intact. On February 10, 1220, the Mongols entered Bukhara. Most of the townspeople continued their resistance again, while at night they secretly helped the soldiers and launched an attack against the Mongol soldiers. Genghis Khan responded by ordering the burning of the city. The 400 defenders, led by kokhan, resisted fiercely for another 12 days in the Bukhara arc. The Mongol movement, which was made to occupy the arch, went to zoe. The pits in the castle were filled with human and animal dead. It was not until after the heroic deaths of kokhan and The Defenders led by him that the ark was taken. Bukharian resistance greatly angered the Mongols. The Mongols massacred 30,000 of the shahat people. Enlightened subtle interpretation, cultured and learned Bukhara people were subjected to a whirlwind of oppression and humiliation by the conquerors[2].

After Bukhara, Genghis Khan headed towards the city of Samarkand. In early March 1220, " he reached Samarkand and razed the nearby villages to the ground. The cities also had a military garrison of 110,000 men (out of which 60,000 were Turkic, 50,000 Persian), 20 military science-trained elephants. Sultan Muhammad's uncle Tughaihan was the city's Viceroy, and the city was also for some time ready for defense. Genghis Khan himself led the siege of the city from the

Koksaroy stronghold outside the city. From March 1220, the city was heavily besieged and a continuous offensive began. On the fifth day of the siege, ulamo, a nobleman, the military chiefs of the city decided to surrender to the Mongols with the goal that “further resistance is not suitable for the goal and mass destruction must be prevented.” The city was visited by ambassadors on behalf of the people of Samarkand before Genghis Khan, led by Kazi and shaykhulislom. The Mughals demolished the Samarkand main water structure – “Joiy ariz” – “Horn novasi” and gyroftored the city into a whirlpool of thirst. The 20,000-man defenders of the floodplain bois surrendered. About 1,000 defenders, on the other hand, entered the Jome-mosque built by the Sultan in 1211-1214 and began to strike at the dushman. The Mongols set fire to the mosque and condemned the defenders to death alive. Of the 50,000 people who were taken outside by the authority of the city's judge, shaykhulislom, all the population layers were unconditionally looted. 30,000 tradesmen were presented to the relatives of Genghis Khan. A tribute of 200,000 dinars was imposed on the surviving townspeople. Only ¼ of the total population survived in Samarkand. The city, which had passed in the direction of the Mongols, the Viceroy Togaykhan, was soon massacred with his 30,000 men on Genghis Khan's orders.

Due to the looting of the surrendered city by the Mongols, the once flourishing capital of Movarounnahr, which was glorified as “Saikali roi zamin ast”, was considered one of the great cities of the East, was destroyed and razed to the ground. This terrible incident happened due to the irresponsibility of Sultan Muhammed Khorezmshah, the lack of mutual alliance between the military leaders, and the fact that the people left the fate of the country to their own devices [2].

According to the plan, the Mongol invaders led by Genghis Khan's eldest son Joji were supposed to occupy the upper part of the Syr Darya. The invaders captured the cities of Sighnoq and Borchiligkent, and then attacked Khojand, which was considered a strong fortress. The Mongols gathered 20,000 troops and 50,000 captives around Khojand. The governor of Khojand, Temur Malik, was originally from the Turkic generals and was a familiar figure to the sultan and his family, who made a name for himself in the Khorezmshah state.

Sensing that it was impossible to resist the Mongols, Temur Malik (in the sense of ruler-ruler) settled on the Mojazhgina island of Sirdarya, one kilometer away from Khojand, with about 1,000 soldiers. According to his order, 12 boats were made, covered with felt, soaked in vinegar and watered with mud in order to prevent bullets from passing through. Timur Malik realized that it is not appropriate to stand up to the island for a long defense, so he placed a supply of food on 70 ships and sailed down the river. The Mongols continuously attacked the ships of Timur Malik along the two coasts.

The Mongol warlord Ulus Idi Borchiligkent and manjaniqs (stone otar cannons) set up near Jand, catching boats and blocking him from his path. After long battles Temur Malik arrives in Urganch and takes an active part in Jaloliddin's freedom struggle. Later, arriving in his homeland as darvesh, he heroically dies at the hands of the Mongolian military.

Genghis Khan intends to spend the summer of 1220 south of Movarounnahr. Because, he was personally the head of the occupation of Southern cities. After all, in the south there were a number of rich provinces and cities that had not yet reached the stage of the invaders. First he invades Nahshab. The people of Nahshab fell into disfavor and handed over the city to

the Mongols. Genghis Khan, after spending the summer in Nahshab, begins his march to Termez in the autumn of 1220. Termez was located on favorable land at the junction of the Indian and Central Asian trade routes, and his stronghold adjacent to the Amudarya Coast was strong in its time. The governor of Termez, Fakhriddin Khabash, decided to respond to the Mongol invasion by standing valiantly. On the eleventh day of the defense, the city was occupied. The city was sacked butkul and chonavayran. The people of the city were driven into the steppe and massacred. When the Asiatic parts of Movarounnahr—the Syrdarya Basin, Zarafshan, Kashkadarya valleys, Bukhara Oasis, Shosh and Fergana Valley—were occupied, Genghis Khan now shifted his main focus to the Khwarezmshah State center Khorezm region. In this walk, his sons made responsible the Chick, The chick, the sharpshooters. In particular, Khan attached great importance to the conquest of the wealthy ancient Urganch (Gurganj), the largest city in the Muslim East, madania, where trade flourished. [2]

In April 1220, Alouddin Muhammad comes to Nishapur. However, the Sultan overhears Noah wearing it and hides in a number of towns and castles. Nowhere was he warmly welcomed. Finally, on the Caspian Sea island of Ashura, his son Jaloliddin Manguberdi is appointed crown prince and dies in December 1220. His sons, Özlükşah, Özgöh, fell to the Mongols and were killed. Unable to come to terms with the king and having built a kingdom within the kingdom, his mother Turkon khotynati also ends tragically. The Mongols captured him and sent himself to Mongolia, demanding an uncounted Treasury[4].

The town of Urganch, located in Khorezm, was besieged by Mongol invaders in early 1221. Before the siege of Urganch, Jaloliddin Manguberdi arrived in the city. Due to intrigue and other disputes that have been

waged by opposing forces against Jalaliddin, Jalaliddin Manguberdi is forced to abandon the city. Humortegin (nephew of the Turkish wife), who relies on the Kipchak Warlords, is proclaimed Sultan. The Mongols would raise 100,000 troops for the siege. The siege lasts 7 months, no matter how hard the enemy tries to capture the city. More than 100,000 Patriots die in defensive battles. Huddy is actively involved in one such battle, Najmiddin al-Kubro (founder of the “kubrovia” sect, where 1145-1221 lived). Confusion begins between the defenders. In a threatening situation, Humortegin takes the initiative and, instead of strengthening the army's fighting ability, orders the city gates open to save his life and surrenders to the enemy. The enemy does not spare those who surrender. 100,000 artisans are separated from the princes and the rest of the population is massacred. For Anashu reason, he had marched to Georgia in 1226-1228.

In 1227, Jaloliddin Manguberdi is active in the struggle against the Mongols, who began their march against Iran. On August 25, 1228, the Mongol invasion led by Taynal Noyon, who had arrived to conquer Iran, was crushed. But the relationship between Jalaliddin Manguberdi and the local government is strained. On August 10, 1230, a combined force of local governors would strike Jalaliddin's Army. Jaloliddin Manguberdi, who was isolated from the army, was killed by a Kurdish man who wanted to obtain a relative Khuni between 17 and 20 August 1231. After the death of Jalaliddin, the Anushteginid dynasty is terminated. The Mongol government in Movarounnahr was established in full [4].

Conclusion. Summing up, the Khwarezmshah state, which developed in its time, had very large territories, and during the same period, the second largest Dawlat waged war with the Mongol Dawlat.

This war ended with the defeat of the khwarezmshahs. The fact that the externally large state was not in good internal condition and that the state ruler Sultan Muhammad khwarazmshah was incompetent, and that the military chiefs were not in alliance were the main reasons why the battle ended in defeat.

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