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## ECONOMIC HELPLESSNESS AFTER THE MONGOL INVASION IN CENTRAL ASIA

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### ABSTRACT

It is an urgent issue to carry out serious research about the invasion of the Mongol invaders into the territories of our country, which is considered one of the important topics in the historiography of Uzbekistan. There is a lot of literature about Genghis Khan. The image of the great commander has always been the focus of historians who were his contemporaries and who lived after him. European orientalists have repeatedly addressed the issue of Genghis Khan's activities and his influence on the history of Eurasia.

### KEYWORDS

Khorezmshahs, biography, dynasty, Mongols, Anushtegins, historians.

### INTRODUCTION

The formation of the Mongolian feudal state at the beginning of the 13th century contributed to the growth of productive forces and the strengthening of the internal unity of the Mongolian people, which ultimately led to the country's economic and cultural growth. However, the aggressive policy of Mongolian feudal lords did not allow this, turning the people into warriors and the country into a military camp. The aggressive actions of Genghis Khan and his successors

against the Movarunnahr peoples not only slowed down the socio-economic development of this country for many years, even centuries, but also delayed the rise of Mongolia's productive forces and culture. It would not give anything to the Mongolian people.

The Mongols were divided among the Mongol feudal lords of Movarounnahr, and the flourishing fields gave

way to pasture. Irrigation facilities were destroyed, and living cities turned into dry deserts.

## METHODS

In historical manuscripts and sources and historical works, the first information about the negative impact of Genghis Khan's conquest on the civilization of the people of Movarunnahr, the work of the famous medieval historian Rashiduddin is considered one of the rarest centuries in world historiography. For the first time, the historian paid attention to the personality of Genghis Khan, his legal rules in the field of public administration, his leadership skills, military commander's potential, army management system, fighting spirit, his ability to organize council work to solve any issue in a timely manner in difficult situations, as well as the political situation in Movarunnahr, the state of Khorezmshahs. explained the important sources of internal and external policy, internal and external situation. In world history, it has attracted many scientists and tourists, it is valuable for the life and military skills of Genghis Khan, his knowledge and experience in the establishment of the Mongolian state, the socio-economic condition of the Mongolian tribes, his leadership ability in the establishment of his political state, and the political situation in Mongolia on the eve of his rise to power. and "Socrovennoe skazanie", which presents rare sources, is the rarest of the sources that fully describe Genghis Khan's activities in "Mongolskaya Khronika".

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the biggest negative consequences after the Mongol invasion was the sudden decline of the population. As a result of the fierce attack and invasion of the enemy, a very large amount of human casualties occurred in the regions closely related to each other. The Chinese traveler Chan-chun (1222) notes the

widespread poverty and hunger in Mowarounnahr. A quarter of the former population remained in Samarkand, they were also suffering from hunger, certain parts of the peasants who had lost their homes formed a "gang of bandits" and carried out partisan actions, and one could see the flames of fire in Samarkand at night.

According to Juvaini, the Samarkand region was completely polluted, because the Mongols forcibly took men from this region to the "gang" several times, and those who left did not return. But the situation in Samarkand was much better than in Bukhara. The oasis of Bukhara was destroyed five times between 1238 (Tarobi rebellion) and 1316. In the 30s of the 14th century, the traveler Ibn Battuta noted that he saw Bukhara with very few inhabitants and in a very dilapidated state. It can be read from the documents published by D. Chekhovich in the press that at the beginning of the 14th century, he gave information about ruined castles, madrasas, villages and gardens and vineyards that were dried up and uprooted in the Bukhara oasis. Similar scenes could be seen in other areas of Movarounnahr.

There is no doubt that the destruction of agriculture in Movarounnahr caused a sharp blow to the economy and had a negative impact on the life of the city. The saddest thing is that the historical information provided by local historians of that time about the situation has not reached us. On the contrary, as of the 13th century, we are witnessing the arrival of information related to a sharp decrease in production by local historians who represented the historical scenes of that time in Iran.

It can be said that even by the 19th century, the economy of these two regions could not recover to the flourishing state it was at the beginning of the 13th century. One of the most powerful negative economic



consequences of the Mongol invasion was the revival of the feudal society of slavery, to which 100,000 people were condemned. An example of this is the exploitation of artisans as slaves in special workshops. The Persian historian Wassaf (XIV century) provides such historical information that in 1260, in the new order of the Mongols in Bukhara, 5,000 people belonged to the Batu generation, 3,000 people belonged to Soyurkukten, the widow of Tului Khan, and 8,000 people belonged to the Great Khan. , is known to read. He also mentions artisan slaves in workshops in Bukhara and Samarkand twice.

Chinggis imposed heavy taxes related to feudalism in both Movarunnahr and Iran. According to the historical information that has reached us, peasants and artisans could be exploited by the feudal nobles as they wished.

Historian Rashiduddin writes that until the 50s of the 13th century, the Mongols oppressed the people in Movarounnahr so much that, as a result, the inhabitants of the city and the countryside were squeezed (taddi) from all sides, and the large tax payment (avariz) paid every year was too much, and the peasant The annual income (product) from the harvest (irtifaat) was not even enough to pay half of the burdened "tribute" payment. It can be seen from this that due to the extremely oppressive tax policy introduced by the Mongols, the local economy and the way of life of the people were destroyed and could not be restored for centuries.

In addition, it can be said that because the Mongol invaders could not establish firm rule, rule of law and peaceful life, the regions could not recover from the destruction caused. As a result of the conflicting quarrels between the sons of Genghis Khan, who fought for the distribution of territories, the local situation suffered a terrible fate. Although the territories of Movarounnahr up to the banks of the

Amudarya were distributed to the Chagatoy clan, Jozhji and Oktoy were fighting each other for a certain part of this territory. The quarrels between these princes and their descendants for territories and the title of Khan of Ulus continued until Temur came to power. It was very sad that such wars were associated with great losses and looting, as well as the destruction of cities and villages. Even during his lifetime, Genghis Khan forbade the destruction and looting of Movarounnahr, but by the 60s and 70s of the 13th century, these lands were also ruined and abandoned. Many large merchants from Movarounnahr linked their fate with the life of Genghis Khan, and as a result of the unification of several states into a single rule in the near future, the complete safety of the trade caravan routes was ensured, and a small part of the dreams of its prosperity were fulfilled only during the first invasion campaigns. Constant internecine wars and a sharp decline in the production of local artisans eventually led to their destruction. In addition, the fact that restrictions on trade with China have remained unchanged has also harmed traders.

The political unification of the country brought an end to the internal strife that was the main source of military production for the feudalized Mongolian nomadic nobility. Foreign invasions promised unlimited opportunities for continuous feudal exploitation of the population of rich and economically developed countries, in addition to large military spoils, and for a time ended class conflicts between nobles and nomadic pastoralists.

The feudal nobles in the state of Khorezmshahs were not able to resist the Mongol invaders. In Movarounnahr, the initiators of resistance to Genghis Khan's neighbor were mostly ordinary people, representatives of the lower classes, but the treachery of the feudal nobles opened the way to the threat of

the Mongol invasion and the subjugation of the Khorezmshah state by Genghis Khan.

## CONCLUSION

One of the other adverse effects of the Mongol invades would be the Turkic tribes, which were the Turkish tribes, and those who were in the hearts of those brillards, and the stakes of the world are located in the south of the Amudarya) the tribes. happened due to his arrival. Also, together with them, several Turkic tribes settled in present-day Kazakhstan (Eastern Turkestan). This led to the reduction of arable land related to agriculture and the rise of the nomadic livestock sector of the economy with sedentary agriculture.

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