



ACADEMICIA
**An International
 Multidisciplinary
 Research Journal**
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00806.5**

THE TIGER OF TURAN- JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDI

Boboyev Mirodillo*; Umurzakova Bonukhon Azizovna**

*Student,
 Fergana State University,
 UZBEKISTAN

**Lecturer,
 Ferghana State University,
 UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the life and victorious march of Sultan Jaloliddin Manguberdi and his efforts for the peace of the motherland. In addition, the article also deals with the events that took place in the land of Turan in XII century. At that time, Chingiz Khan was coming to Khorasan with a huge army. Before reaching Ghazna, Jalaliddin met with Amin Malik, the governor of Herat and his father-in-law, and together they marched on the Mongols fortress of Kandahar.

KEYWORDS: *Chingiz Khan, Mongols, Jaloliddinmanguberdi, Movorounnahr, Khorasan, Merv, Sultan, Khorezmshah, Temur Malik, Army, Uzlakshah, Akshah.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the greatest figures in our history was Jaloliddin Manguberdi, who fought valiantly against the Mongol invaders and sacrificed his life for the freedom of the Motherland. Al-Nasawi, a medieval Muslim author, including his minister and mirza, called him “Mancburni” (meaning mank sign, meaning spot, spotted nose).

At a difficult time, Jalal al-Din Movaraunnahr was plunged into war, much of the country was invaded by the Mongols, the imperial army was destroyed, some of the emirs went on the path of treason, and the rest on the path of saving their lives and property. Such kind of difficult time when the sultan had left the country to its own devices, ruled by mutual confusion and danger he appeared on the stage of history. In such a difficult situation, Jaloliddin fought for the freedom of the homeland and the people and fought against the Mongols for 11 years. He rode 14 times

against the Mongols, winning 13 of them. On the eve of the Mongol invasion, Jaloliddin, although the eldest son, was overthrown by his grandmother Turkon-Khotun and instead of him throne was taken by another prince of Qutbiddin Uzlokshah and was proclaimed zlakshahvaliahd.

The lands bordering Ghazni, Bamiyan, al-Gur, Bost, Takinabad, Zamin-Davara, and India were given to Jalaliddin. Although Jalaliddin was expelled from the center because of his grandmother, the sultan treated him with special love, appreciated his courage and wished him not to turn away from him. That is why Shams-al Mulk, a well-known state official, appointed Shahobiddin Alp al-Haravi as his minister, and Kuzbar Malik, his commander-in-chief, as his deputy. Muhammad Khorezmshah suffered from pleurisy and died in exile in the late 1220s (617 AH) on the island of Ashuradi in the Caspian Sea. Before his death, the sultan declared Jalaliddin the heir to the throne and gave him some of the sultan's ranks. After burying his father with his brothers Uzlokshah and Oqshah, Jalaliddin came straight to Urgench with 70 people. He will soon be joined by Khojand Governor Temur Malik and other amateurs. The people greet JalaliddinManguberdi with joy and great hope

However, when he learned that his brother Uzlokshah and his supporters were plotting against him, Jalaliddin secretly left Khorezm with 300 men, realizing that it was impossible to fight the Mongols. Recent research suggests that Jalaliddin's first encounter with the Mongols was in the Irgiz steppe of Jand province. Jaloliddin arrived in 16 days from Khorezm around the Nisa fortress in Khorasan. When Chingiz Khan learned that the sultan's sons had returned to Khorezm, he ambushed his army everywhere in Khorasan in order to oppose them if they wanted to retreat to Khorasan. Jalaliddin defeated the Mongol army of 700 men with 300 soldiers near Nisa. The Mongols are completely defeated.

At that time, Jalaliddin's brothers Uzloqshah and Oqshah became confused and did not know what to do, so they followed Jalaliddin to Khurasan. They defeated a small group of Mongols and paid a lot of attention to this victory. After that, they were captured and executed in another battle against the Mongols near the city of Habushan in Khorasan. The Mongols carried the heads of the slain princes in Khorasan for some time in protest. Another Jalaliddin's brothers, RukniddinGursanji (described by sources as "unparalleled in intelligence and splendor"), fought valiantly for six months against the Mongols in the Iranian fortress of Ustunavand. Jalaliddin arrives in Nishapur at this time. For a month, in order to fight the Mongols, all the emirs appealed to the commanders to gather troops. When he knew that the Mongols learned of his activities, they set up camp at al-Cairo in the Zawzan district (between Nishapur and Herat). Unfortunately, at this time, the local deputy governors are unable to unite around him. Jalaliddin, who was not strong enough yet, realized that it was dangerous to stay in the fort for a long time and headed for Ghazna.

At that time, Chingiz Khan was coming to Khorasan with a huge army. Before reaching Ghazna, Jalaliddin met with Amin Malik, the governor of Herat and his father-in-law, and together they marched on the Mongols fortress of Kandahar. In this struggle, for the first time in the history of military science, Jalaliddin pits the "infantry" against the Mongol cavalry. The British later praised the military method and used it in their famous battles near Cress. After three days of fighting, the Mongols were defeated and Jalaliddin was victorious, leaving for Ghazni

He entered the Ghazna in February 1221. According to sources, the people welcome Jalaliddin with great solemnity. The city is full of joy, just like the Feast of Hayit. In the Ghazna, Jalaliddin will be joined by Sayfiddin Ograk al-Khalaj, Balkh governor Azam Malik, Afghan tribal leader Muzaffar Malik and Qarluq leader al-Hasan Qarluq. According to historians, the total number of troops was about 90-130 thousand people. Chingiz Khan, angered by Jalaliddin's growing power and the Mongols' attack on him in Kandahar and sent an army led by Noyon Shiki Hutuhu. He approached the lands of Jalaliddin in the autumn of 1221. At this time, a progressive group of Mongols, led by Tekechuk and Molgor, began to besiege the Fortress of Valiyon, north of Chorikor.

Jalaliddin manages to defeat the Mongols in one attack. More than 1,000 Mongols were killed in this battle. Many historians, including Ibn al-'Asir, Juwayni, and Rashid al-Din, praised the battle. One of Jalaliddin's most important battles against the Mongols took place in the autumn of 1221 near the Parwanasteppe on the Lagar River in northern Afghanistan. The united army is led by Jalaliddin himself, with Amin Malik on the right and Sayfiddin Ograk on the left. The Mongols fought hard. At the behest of Shiki Hutuhu, every Mongol soldier was pushed behind him in order to endanger Jalaliddin's army. The battle of Parwana ended in the absolute defeat of the Mongols, and Shiki Hutuhu managed to escape to Chingiz Khan with the rest of his army

The battle near Parwan had great importance to the people of Movarounnahr and Khorasan. So far, rumors and myths about the Mongols' divine, invincible power have been dispelled. Jalaliddin's victory lifted the spirits of the peoples of Movarounnahr and Khorasan, and led to popular uprisings against the Mongols in Sarakhs, Merv, Herat, and other Khurasan cities. The rebels in Bukhara drove the Mongols out of the city. Chingiz Khan was well aware of the dangers of Jalaliddin's rise to power and popular support for the Mongol-occupied lands. For this reason, he himself hurriedly led a large army to the south in order to defeat Jalaliddin at any cost.

Jalaliddin's army had taken a large booty after the Battle of Parwana. During the distribution of the booty, two of Jalaliddin's commanders, Amin Malik and Sayfiddin Ograk, clashed. As a result of the conflict, Sayfiddin Ograk and later others withdrew from the army. Jalaliddin's army was reduced, and he was left in a very difficult situation. Jalaliddin's appeal to the commanders who had left him to re-form an alliance and fight together against the enemy was in vain. While Jalaliddin was suffering from intestinal pain, he learned that a group of advanced Mongols had settled in Gardez (a town 50 km east of Ghazni). Despite his illness, Jalaliddin suddenly defeated the Mongols in Gardez and defeated them. Realizing that he could not fight a minority army against Chingiz Khan, he decided to retreat to the Indus River

Chingiz Khan, who wanted to defeat Jalaliddin and capture him, pursued him. The Mongols, who were pursuing Jalaliddin, were particularly opposed by the fortress of Bamiyan. During the siege of Bamiyan, Mutulk, the son of Chigatay and the beloved grandson of Genghis Khan, was killed. Angered by this, Genghis Khan ordered the destruction of all the inhabitants of the fortress, without taking any booty or captives. The former fortress of Bamiyan, which was destroyed, was later renamed by the Mongols as Mobalik (i.e. a stupid city).

Finally, on Thursday, November 25, 1221 (the eighth day of the month of Shawwal, 618 AH), a decisive battle broke out on the banks of the Indus River that lasted for three days. A number of medieval Muslim historians claim that such a bloody, fierce, and terrible battle has never taken place in history. Jalaliddin and his army showed unparalleled courage and bravery. Only on the

third day did Genghis Khan's army begin to gain the upper hand. Jalaliddin's son, about 7-8 years old, was captured by Genghis Khan's army and killed. Amin Malik and many other commanders and navkars who fought valiantly in the battle were killed. In any case, Genghis Khan ordered to capture Jalaliddin alive. Jalaliddin, with his personal bravery, managed to break through the siege of the Mongol army, which was trying to capture him, and reach the banks of the Sind River. His mother, Oychechak, and other women in the harem were waiting for him by the river. However, they appealed to Jalaliddin, who was mentally and physically oppressed by the battle, to "... kill us and save us from the terrible captivity." Jalaliddin has no choice but to order all the harem women to be baptized. He jumps into the water on his horse and sails across the river to India

ChingizKhan also acknowledges Jalaliddin's courage and bravery not losing himself in any situation. According to historians Juwayni, Rashididdin, and others, Chingiz Khan admired Jalaliddin's courage and said to his sons, "A father should have only such a son. Whether he escaped from the battlefield and came to the brink of salvation from the whirlwind of destruction, great deeds and great revolts will come from him!" For three months after the battle of the Indus, Chingiz Khan captured and destroyed the strongholds of the generals who had separated from Jalaliddin's army.

According to Rashididdin, Jalaliddin will meet about 120 survivors from the river on the Indian coast. Both Jalaliddin and the survivors were in a difficult situation, both spiritually and physically crushed by the heavy fighting. At that time, one of the local Indian Rajas in Shatra arrived with an army of 40,000 men to exterminate the Khorezmians who had sailed to this side of the river. It was only because of Jalaliddin's unparalleled bravery and heroic deeds that Roja was killed and the army retreated. The battle lifted the spirits of the Khorezmian soldiers, and soon Jalaliddin was able to gather around him 3,000 men. Without losing his temper in difficult situations, the unbending commander crossed into India and began to occupy the lands along the Indus River. Jalaliddin's rule was soon recognized by the Sultan of Delhi, ShamsiddinEltutmish (1211-1236), and by NosiriddinQubacha (1205-1227), the ruler of Sind, Uchcha, Molton, Lahore and Peshawar

Jalaliddin stayed in India until the end of 1223, when he set out to conquer Iraq and Iran, the ancient possessions of the Khorezm kings. He will be replaced by Jahan Polvon Uzbek, a well-known commander. The world wrestler ruled India until 1229, then went to Jalaliddin to Iraq and served as an accomplice in his military campaigns. In early 1224, Jalaliddin came to Kerman and received an army of 4,000 men to help his brother Giyosiddin, the sultan of Kerman. He says his main goal is to fight the Mongol invaders and restore the independence. His visit to Sheroz and Isfahan will be greeted with great solemnity by the people.

Jalaliddin appealed to his brother GhiyasiddinPirshah, the caliphs of Baghdad az-Zahir (1225-1226), then al-Muntansir (1226-1242), Queen Rusudana of Georgia and others to fight together against the Mongols. . But many Muslim rulers, fearing retaliation from the Mongols and the rise of Jalaliddin, do not want to ally with him. The Caliphate of Baghdad and the Ismaili ruler Muhammad III (1221-1255) decided to get closer to the Mongols and openly fight against Jalaliddin. Princess Rusudanani and her minister, Avak, marched on Georgia in February 1226 after their proposals for an alliance were thwarted. Georgia is under heavy fighting, with many

bloody and tragic events. After the second conquest of Georgia in 1228, the lands were plundered.

At the same time, Jalaliddin Manguberdi will have to fight the traitor Barak Hajib, who rebelled against him in Kerman, as well as the Ismailis. Also important is the fortress of Khilat, located at the foot of the Ararat Mountains, which has long resisted Jalaliddin. In late 1227, Jalaliddin, realizing that the Mongols intended to invade Iran, prepared to wage a fierce battle against them. The 2,000 Mongol vanguards sent in that year were crushed, 400 of whom were demonstratively executed in Isfahan. On August 25, 1228, a decisive battle took place near Isfahan with the Mongol invaders led by TaynalNoyon, who had come to conquer Iran. Although his brother Giyosiddin betrayed him during the battle and retreated to Luristan with his army, Jalaliddin resolutely ignored the situation. According to sources, even the Mongol noyon himself confessed to his courage, saying, "You really are a man of your time." Jaloliddin wins the battle. For eight days, he pursued the Mongols in Iran and drove them out of the country

When he arrived in Isfahan on Friday morning as a victorious commander, the people greeted him with joy as the victorious sultan. The news of Jalaliddin's victory spread throughout the Islamic world. In the same year, Ogedei, the great Mongol khan, sent a letter through Honsultan, the first Mongol emperor, stating his intention to make peace with him. Jalaliddin abandons the diplomatic agreement and leaves the letter unanswered.

Jalaliddin lived in a complex and controversial period. He was, of course, a man of his day. He turned a blind eye to the looting and violence of his troops during many military campaigns, and became involved in destructive activities. This has led to an increase in negative public opinion and protests in Iran, Azerbaijan, Iraq and Georgia. But in any case, JalaliddinManguberdi remembered that his main goal was to fight the Mongol invaders. In this struggle, he hoped for the support of the surrounding Muslim rulers. But in many cases, his inability to find common ground with them was a sign of his weak foreign policy. At one time, Turkish, Arab, and Muslim rulers feared that his rule would grow stronger in the Middle East, and did not want to form an alliance with him. Some of them even openly supported rapprochement with the Mongols. In particular, the capture of the fortress of Khilat by Jalaliddin had earned the respect of the rulers who claimed it. Although Jalaliddin was aware of the alliance against him, he was mistaken in saying that at least he would be supported by the Turkish rulers.

On August 10, 1230, a joint alliance of the Sultan of Konya, the Governor of Khims, the Governor of Aleppo, the Governor of Mayafiriqin, and the Governors of Baynas defeated Jalaliddin. The Ismailis, on the other hand, betrayed and sent a secret letter to the Mongols about the defeat of Jalaliddin. Taking advantage of Jalaliddin's defeat, the Mongols launched a surprise attack on his military bases in Mughan and Shirkabut, Azerbaijan. In the spring of 1231, he came to Ganja, forgot all his grievances, and again appealed to the Muslim rulers to form an alliance against the Mongols. But his offer went unanswered. The governor of the Syrian fortress of Amida summons him. He wants to go to Iraq and recruit again.

Near Amida Road, she was suddenly attacked by the Mongols (early August 1231). He was followed by 15 Mongol army. Jalaliddin separated from his companions and came to the village of Ayn-ad-dar near Mayafariqin (now Silvan Province, Turkey). In this mountain village, it falls into the hands of the Kurds. After introducing himself as a sultan, the Kurds do not intend to kill him. Promises a reward for delivering it to the right place. But the Kurdish leader killed Jalal al-

Din, who was in his house, in exchange for the blood of his dead brother. This event took place about 17-20 August 1231. The next day, when the sultan informed al-Malik al-Muzaffar, the ruler of Mayafariq, about a Kurd selling goods, he sent his commander, Shahabuddin Ghazi, to the village. Shahabuddin Ghazi took the body of the sultan, killed all the men of the village and set fire to the village. Muarrikh al-Nasawi heard this and came to Mayafariq in person. Jalaliddin's uncle, Minister Oturkhan, recognized his body and was devastated. Jalaliddin Manguberdi's body will be buried in Mayafariqin and the grave will be leveled so that the Mongols do not insult them when they enter.

When his arch-enemy, the governor of Damascus, al-Malik al-Ashraf, was informed of the sultan's demise and asked for joy, he was saddened and said, "Do you want to congratulate me on his death? But you get the taste of it. I swear by Allah that his destruction means the Mongol invasion of the Islamic world. There is no one like Khorezmshah, who is now a wall between us and Gog and Magog. " Ibn Wasil described it as "a stronghold between the Mongols and the Muslims." After Jalaliddin's death, his glorious name soon became a national epic. Rumors that Jalaliddin was alive and that Jalaliddin was returning had long threatened the Mongols. Various individuals who called themselves "I am Jalaliddin" often led revolts and uprisings against the Mongols (for example, the uprising in the Ustundori of Iran in 1236, in 1255). Events along the Amudarya, etc

Muslim historians have always described him as a brave and courageous commander. Al-Nasavi, who knew JalaliddinManguberdi personally, described him as such. "He was a Turk, a middle-aged man with a black face and a black spot on his nose. He was fluent in Persian. He was unparalleled in bravery, a lion among lions, the bravest of horsemen ... he was modest, never laugh, just smile. He loved justice, but time has forced him to change. He tried to alleviate the suffering of his citizens, but he also resorted to violence because it was a time of decline. He did not want them to glorify themselves. He did not like the inappropriate descriptions and only asked them to refer to him as the sultan. The only word in his decrees is: "Help isonly from Allah!" was the motto. "

Al-Muzaffar Sayfiddin Kutuz, the ruler of Egypt, a descendant of the Khorezmshahs, continued the glorious path of the ancestors' struggle, and in 1260 defeated the Mongols near Ain Jalut in the Middle East, preventing them from entering Syria and Egypt.

In November 1999, the 800th anniversary of the birth of JaloliddinManguberdi was widely celebrated, and a monumental statue was erected to him in his native Khorezm. Our national hero, who perished as a motherland, has become a symbol of respect, love and sacred memory of our ancestors.

In order to perpetuate the memory of JaloliddinManguberdi (Mankburni) and to establish historical justice, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a special resolution No. 408 on September 24, 1998. According to the decision, the birthday of the great commander will be celebrated on a large scale. On the occasion of the jubilee, a huge memorial to the commander was erected in Urgench, many pamphlets were published by specialists of the Institute of History and Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, KhorezmMamun Academy, a number of universities and various foundations. Artist T. Kuryozov created a portrait of the commander, held an international scientific conference "JaloliddinManguberdi - Defender of the Motherland" and, most importantly, a huge theatrical

performance with the participation of members of the government and parliament headed by President Islam Karimov, foreign guests was held.

REFERENCES

1. Shahobiddin Muhammad al-Nasavi, Details of the Life of Sultan Jalaliddin Manguberdi, T., 1999;
2. Buniyotov 3., Anushtagin Khorezmshahs state (1097—1231), T., 1998;
3. Boriyev O., Toshev N., JaloliddinManguberdi, T., 1999; Khorezmshah Jaloliddin Manguberdi, T., 1999;
4. Zikri of Jaloliddin Manguberdi in Mirkhand's work "Ravzat us-safo", T., 1999;
5. Tonari O., JaloliddinKhorezmshah and his period, T., 1999.