



EARLY FEUDAL STATE OF THE MONGOLS

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Annotation: This article provides an analysis of the early feudal state of the Mongol tarih.

Keywords: mysterious short story, noyoyrn, Naiman, Temuchin, Yesugay.

An organization was needed that gave the Noyons and all the feudal lords of the tribe the right, first of all, to exploit the arats in an unrestricted way, capable of pursuing an invading foreign policy in the interests of the noyans.

Here is the structure of such an early state organization connects with the activities of Temuchin, the son of Yesugay batyr, the owner of a large ulus, who moves along the banks of the Onon River . Due to Yesugai's death in 1164, ulus, whom he composed, is scattered. This leaves the family of the ruler, where various groups of seeds and navcars who have entered Ulus have died. Yesugai's Widow remains with 4 minor boys and 1 girl. At this time, Temuchin was 9 years old. His family becomes a hungry, impoverished family, left without the help of the navcars. In the sources, Temuchin's name is mentioned again from the 90s of the XII century. Trying tirelessly to overcome the difficulties of life, Temuchin covenants with the ruler of the kereites, Van - Khan, and begins to receive help from him. Van-Khan will provide all possible support to Temuchin, who is standing on his feet. As they begin to build up their herd and wealth by organizing raids on neighboring tribes, recruits for his service begin to multiply. Temuchin himself also attracts people from different seeds to his service in order to gather supporters, and financially encouraged each faithfully committed service.

So the Temuchin Ulus was formed, and his power well increased every day: now it becomes clear that he is striving to become the ruler of all Mongolia. This situation is subject to opposition from other applicants who claim the role of the entire Mongol ruler. Temuchin's first serious opponent was the mercites, who were acting in alliance with the taijiutes. Temuchin van - Khan and the kereites



also crush the mercites using Jamukha Batir, a seed of the jajirats. However, this victory puts discord between Temuchin and Jamukha. Sources cannot clearly explain the hostility between them. In science, there are 2 different views on this issue. The first of them, when Temuchin represented the interests of the feudal nobility, tried to preserve the democratic order of the old clan society of Jamukha. V. V. In his 1896 work, *Obrazovanie imperii Genghiskhana*, Bartold cited such a comment from the mysterious short story: Jamukha said to Temuchin one day at a young age: “if we stop at the foot of a mountain, the year – old breadwinners will cause fire; if we stop next to anhor, the sheep and lamb breadwinners will give food for brooding.” V.V. Bartold believes that the one who wrote The Mysterious short story said these words in a certain social sense, namely: "year-old breadwinners - steppe aristocracy; those who feed the sheep and the Lamb will only pass by those who think about the brokenness - an ordinary people, and the same ordinary people will pass by, as opposed to Jamukha Temuchin.”

The second opinion in this regard was that both of them in one way expressed the interest of the nuns, fighting among themselves and striving to win the title of the entire Mongol Khan. It has led them to struggle as representatives of the feudalizing stratum formed in society, which we compare to the beating of feudal lords among themselves in European Society.

Temuchin's first major military campaign was his war against the Tatars, which he begins in 1200 with the help of Van - Khan . At this time, the Tatars were overcoming with difficulty the attacks of the Jin troops that invaded their property. Taking advantage of the favorable situation, Temuchin and Van-Khan give the Tatars a few blows, capturing a large amount of prey.

In 1202, Temuchin would now independently jump into the war against the Tatars. This strengthens the organizational part and discipline by reforming his army before the March. According to his decree, at the time of the battle, no one will fight only, trying to catch prey. Only after the end of the battle could military chiefs give prey to soldiers. Temuchin's victories force his opponents to be organized as one. Tatars, taijiutes, mercites, oirats and other tribes elected themselves jamukha as Khan and form a whole union against Temuchin. In the spring of 1203, there was a confrontation, and the forces of Jamukha in battle are completely destroyed. The Temuchin Ulus that causes this victory becomes even more intense. When there is a competition between Temuchin and the captain of the kerites, Van – Khan, at a quick opportunity, this competition turns into open hostility. It will



become inevitable that there will be a war between the former allies. Sources testify that Van-Khan's son told his father: "we will fight. If he achieves victory, our ulus will be his, and if we embrace victory, his Ulus will be ours." In the fall of 1203, Van - Khan's troops were completely destroyed, becoming the property of his Ulus Temuchin. After this victory, Temuchin's estate reaches the border where the naimans are located. The ruler of the naimans was the last worthy opponent to deny Temuchin's claim to the throne of the Mongol Khanate. Both sides begin to get ready for Jean by doing great.

In the naimans camp, certain forces were gathered to fight Temuchin. In time, Temuchin also takes measures to strengthen the discipline of the internal order of his Ulus, increase the number of the army, increase its combat capability. The entire activism of temuchin will be built on the path of the benefit of the Noyons. To achieve the support of the Noyons, Temuchin, having established a "palace", appoints the "servants of the palace" Noyons of various seeds and tribes. This is how the positions of Khan's uyuri, Khan's herd, Khan's fire, Khan's bakuvuli and other property managers belonging to Khan are introduced. Temuchin legalizes the darkhanate. For the first time pardoned from nine established crimes, exempted from all taxes and fees for the special services of the darhans.

By subjugating those who did not want to submit arbitrarily to temuchin by force of arms, ulus strengthened his internal order. It was no coincidence that these procedures were applied. His authority has not yet been solid. Sources note that in preparation for military campaigns, he organized a part consisting of military leaders who were extremely loyal to him, preventing subdued mold, Naiman, kerit and other tribes from attacking from behind.

Temuchin paid special attention to his army. He firmly renounces the organization of the army on the basis of seed and tribal principles, forming the army on the basis of decimal, hundredth, thousandth and Nebula. They are assigned persons and navcars close to Temuchin as Chiefs. Thus, the formation of an army on the basis of the old clan will be eliminated. Thanks to this event, a new impetus will be given to the interweaving of seeds and tribes .

The numbers in the army did not correspond to their real number all the time, they represented mainly military units of the Mongol army. These units relied on the ails, while the ails fulfilled feudal obligations of an economic nature in favor of their mistress (these obligations also include closing and hunting), they also served in the military. The ails delivered personnel to the "ten", "hundred",

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thousand " and judges. At the top of the large divisions (Ming, Nebula) stood representatives of the nomadic aristocracy, and these were brought either by the Prince (members of the Temuchin clan), or by the people's armies of the time, whom Genghis Khan personally called.

A special unit was created by Temuchin, which was not originally intended for military campaigns. This unit is called the ' guard", its initial task is to protect the family and seeds of Temuchin from enemies, to maintain internal order. Keshig (the next guards) was originally selected from the young Noyons and was personally under Khan's control. In the famous "mysterious short story" of Mongolia, Temuchin said: "Previously, I had a night guard of eighty and a guard guard of seventy – Sanban. Now that falak has ordered me to rule over all nations, let ten thousand be taken from the Nebula, the Ming, and the hundred for my guard guard, Sanban, and other guards. Such people who serve in my presence can be chosen from those who rank and are free, and from those who are agile, firm and energetic. The son of the mingbashi usually brings with him a brother and ten brothers, while the son of the Centurion brings with him one brother and five brothers. "1. It can be seen that the guard was founded earlier than Temuchin still came to the Khan's throne, and after 1206 it was further increased in number, and its privileges were also increased. Some authors mistakenly comment in their works that Keshik is a sorted Army. In temuchin, such an army was the Bahadur division, which stood in the front line of the army and was the first to enter Jean.

In the fall of 1204, Temuchin's troops inflicted a crushing blow on Naiman and his allies west of the Orkhon River. Naiman ulusi was now obeyed by Temuchin. When some of them fled westward, Temuchin pursued his army and defeated them with small – to-small battles. Only a part passes through the Irtysh river to the Seventies. After these victories, Temuchin's power did not remain with all the seeds and tribes in Mongolia.

In 1206, at a convention with the participation of nobles under Temuchin power, all Mongol nobles on the Right Bank of the Onon River in the so – called Delyun-bulldog, he was declared the ruler of all Mongols and enters State Administration under the name Genghis Khan.

Even after Genghis Khan established a single state, his policy remains to satisfy the interests of the noyans as before. Looters and greedy nuns needed internal and external activities aimed at strengthening their wisdom, increasing their income .The new wars of invasion, the plundering of rich countries would expand the range of feudal exploitation, ensuring that the class position of the



Noyons was solid. The administrative structure of the Genghis Khan State also served to implement this goal. The lowest administrative unit was ail, who delivered 10 fighters. In this division, attention was paid to the vassal order of the ranks in feudal society. All mature and healthy men were considered Warriors, who led their own economy in a peaceful period, fought in a military state. Such an organization of work ensured that the army of Genghis Khan could reach 95 thousand people.

During the migration of a separate hundred, thousand, nebulae, along with their territories, passed to the disposal of the Noyons. Although this situation reminds of the old noyon and navkar relationship, now it has become a state system. Seeing all the lands in the state as their property, The Great Khan was obliged to fulfill certain obligations in return, while giving the land and arats property to the unique. The most important thing is that compulsory military service must pass. Each noyon had to make Khan's first request, that is, to line up a specified number of fighters on the field. Noyon used the labor of arats in his estate, raised livestock for them and used it in his farm. The tiny Noyons were in service with the large Noyons. Thus, the military lenlik system was founded in Mongolia .

Genghis Khan divided the country into its own clan – members. He gave his mother and younger brother with the territory of 10 thousand ail, to the next brother – 4 thousand ail, to the third brother – 1.5 thousand ail: to his son Chick – 9 thousand ail, to Chagatai – 8 thousand ail, to Ugedey and Tulu-5 thousand ail. In this way, the like-minded people are also shared. Genghis Khan issued decrees aimed at tying arats, chunanchi, it was established that they could be arbitrarily passed from one certain decimal, hundredth, thousand and Nebula to another. This ban was practically the official attachment of arats to the earth, to the Noyons, waiting for the death penalty for the moved Arat.

As we said above, after gaining control of the Khanate, Genghis Khan increased his guard privileges, which were considered his specific guards, by another step. The rank of ordinary soldiers in Keshik was superior to the position of Commander of the army. The writings of Genghis Khan, which included various issues about state and public administration, in the literature Yasu (Genghis Khan Yasosi, great Yasu) is a document dating back to the beginning of the 13th century. The bright essence of this document shows the sole authority of Genghis Khan. Before our era, 36 parts of Yasu had arrived, of which 13 parts were written to give the death penalty. Yasoda: whoever calls himself a Khan without a special congress, consciously deceives someone, whoever breaks financially in trade three times, without the discretion of the captive person, who helps him, who does not return



the Fugitive Slave to the owner, who does not help his friend in battle, arbitrarily abandons the protected area, betrays, steals, gives false testimony, and does not respect the elderly, In addition to these, whoever wastes milk and yogurt is punished, even if he extinguishes the desired fire by sprinkling it with water. It can be seen from this that the important attributes of the socio - economic, religious and military life of the Mongol state in Yasoda were legalized, which ensured the state to be internally strong.

Genghis Khan will divide the whole country into two wings and appoint Bourchun from his loyal supporters to the right wing and Mukhali to the left. Senior and supreme military chiefs- Centurion, mingbashi, appoint the district chiefs as hereditary deeds and titles, serving them faithfully in assuming the throne of Khanate. Such was the state of Genghis Khan, which was formed under the leadership of the Noyons.

Since the Mongols did not have their own writing, Genghis Khan was forced to refer to the Uighurs, the Uighur script. At the time, calligraphers were selected from the Uighurs who were serving the naimans. Ugur Tatatun was also hired for Genghis Khan's service, teaching the Mongolian nobility to Uyghur literacy. Later, Mongolian advisers and teachers were also from the kidans.

The Mongol state adopts an invasion policy aimed at conquering its lands as early as the initial period of the payment of the organization. In 1205, Temuchin did not achieve the aytar achievement by sending his troops to the tangut state of Western Xia. In 1207 and 1210, these campaigns were repeated again to West Xiang, where the Mongols would not achieve a decisive victory and would be forced to form a peace truce.

In 1207 Genghis Khan sent a detachment led by the chick to conquer the forest tribes living north of the Selenga River and in the Yenisei Valley. The Chick performs this task without any difficulty, subjecting the oirats, ursuts, tubas to the Mongols. In the winter of 1208, Genghis Khan's troops set off towards Altai to subdue the naimans, who had previously fled to the West. Although he could not catch the naimans, Genghis Khan becomes the ruler of the country of the Uighurs. By 1210, even though the state of Genghis Khan had expanded both North and West, Mongolian November people lived in a passion for new lands, new invasions. Genghis Khan, who served in the interests of the Noyons, prepared an army to invade China. In 1211, Mongolian troops under Genghis Khan, accompanied by their sons, skillful military commanders such as Mukhali and Jaba, invaded northern China. If the main forces went to the East, the army headed by the Sons of Chingiazhan will destroy, demanding the chances.

The internal weakness of the Jin empire comes to hand with the invaders. Having raised an uprising against the zhurchens, the kidans, providing assistance to the Mongols, invade Lyaodun and go over to the side of Genghis Khan. By 1215, after long fighting, Mongolian troops would capture Beijing and set fire to demand the city. Genghis Khan, who appointed Mukhali to the post of ruler of northern China, returns to Mongolia with large booty. He appoints, leaving at the disposal of Mukhali 23 thousand Mongolian troops (which the kidans and others did not take into account), to collect troops again from the local population and continue the conquest of China.

Despite the huge victory and many riches, Genghis Khan mamalakat is forced to pay serious attention to his inner life. Sources testify that one or another Mongolian tribes were in a state of turmoil. While there was a riot among the mercites in 1214, in 1215 the tumets revolted. In order to strengthen his authority, Genghis Khan will mercilessly suppress these political speeches and take control of the inner life with his trusted Army.

On a walk to China, Genghis Khan, having familiarized himself with stone-throwing and wall-breaking weapons, brought with him craftsmen who are engaged in this industry and, in a short time, produces such weapons in Mongolia.

Returning to Mongolia, Genghis Khan prepares to march west. At first, it was intended to crush the naimans, who were firmly entrenched in the Seventies. In 1218, this goal was achieved. Experienced Jaba, Mongol troops led by their military chiefs, sons Zhji, Chagatai, Ugedei, tulis, as the arab historian ibn – Al – as the captive said, “the hooves of their horses and herds would come close to the borders of the Kingdom of the khorezmshahs, the invaders who destroyed all over.”

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