

CRISIS OF THE STATE OF KHOREZMSHAHS

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Annotation: *this article will talk about the defeat of the Anushteginid state in Khoram by fighting the Mongols, as well as the crisis of the Khorezmshah State.*

Keywords: *Khorezmshahs state, Anushtegins, Mongols, Khorezmshah, Samarkand, Bukhara, Urgench, Khujand, Marv, Termez, Balkh, Nishopur.*

The struggle for power between the various political forces in the country, the inability of the people to unite unanimously against the enemy on difficult days for the nation, but, on the contrary, mutual strife, further aggravation of the Fisco-fuses, eventually led the kingdom to destruction. To the surprise of contemporaries and representatives of the next generation, the bitter fate of this huge kingdom, which was defeated in a very short time (for three years), and its ruler Khorezmshah Sultan Muhammad, should be a bitter lesson for the current generation. After all, history is a source for lessons. On the eve of the invasion of Genghis Khan, the khorezmshah dynasty became one of the most powerful political forces in the world. In the same period, a large Mongol Empire was established in the East. This formed the need for two major powers in the East, the khorezmshahs and the genghisians, to clash among themselves at the end of the tenth of the 13th century. In the Steppe Kipchak March of 1215, Khorezmshah faces a military army of the Mongols led by Jushchi. The Mongol attack on Central Asia many cities and villages were plundered and destroyed. Some cities that have suffered a strong blow from the Mongols, for example, Otror, cult, Borchilikent and others, in general, have become steppe-biobones for a long time. The arab historian Ibn al-Asr (1160-1244), who lived during this period, wrote about the Mongol invasion: —they (that is, the Mongols) did not spare anyone, but rather killed wives, children, men, cracked the stomachs of pregnant women and killed unborn babies... These waves of tribulation spread to different sides, and his tragedy became common, and it spread throughout the provinces, as the wind drove the clouds in different directions. A people left the borders of China and destroyed and plundered such provinces as Kashgar and Bolasogun in Turkestan, Samarkand, Bukhara and other cities in Movarounnahr. The Tatars did not survive any cities and destroyed all the land on their way. They set fire to all that they did not like when they passed by something. After the Mongol invasion, the gullabyashnagan farming oases of Movarounnahr, Khorezm, Khorasan were completely destroyed. In the East, ancient and prosperous cities, including Samarkand, Bukhara, Urgench, Khujand, Marv, Termez, Balkh, Nishopur and other cities, were turned into ruins. The only dams that supply the city with the famous water in Marv-Sultanband, Bandi amir on the Balkhob River, which supplies water to the city of Samarkand, were all demolished by Order of Genghis Khan. In particular, Balx and its surroundings experience a water disaster for 6 months. The main inhabitants of Samarkand, the majority of bukharians, the people of such huge cities as Urgench and Marv, all left their native cities either or were exterminated. For the first time, the conquerors saw the achievements of the high-culture population in the fields of science, architecture, a high level of handicraft, commercial, irrigation farming. After the invasion, the production of jewelry, weapons, weaving of exquisite fabrics, and embroidered things, which had gone to the East, ended. From dehydration in oases, lands came to the ravine farming. The famous silk trade routes, which have a history of several centuries, have gone

astray. Manifestations of Science and culture were despised. The surviving population faced destruction, oppression and violence. Mahmoud Yalavochni was appointed viceroy of Movarounnahr. And his residence was in the city of Khujand. Obviously, Mahmoud Yalavoch was a large and wealthy merchant, and according to sources, his fortune was so much that he could even pay the entire Movarounnahr tax in advance. At his disposal were the tax collector Mongol invasions, which were the backbone of the Mongols, local governors, dorugas-military administrators, as well as some Mongol military detachments. Mahmoud Yalavoch was entrusted with the responsibility of regularly controlling the income of taxes to prevent a riot against the Mongols in the country. Many noble nobles, merchants, partly scribes also treacherously began to go to the service of the invaders in terms of preserving their lives and the rest of their property. The Mongols, who in turn tried to become their means of support in the country, also began to use this category of people. As a result of the oppression of the Mongol Khans and the local nobility, landowners, the Working People Now began to be crushed in two ways. The amount of tribute taxes increased more and more, and in addition, the number of various payments and fees, fines collected from the population began to go to extremes. The name of the new land tax is called "kalon", it was obtained in the amount of one tenth of the harvest. After the Congress of 1235, the gross tax on the head of livestock "leopard" was established. According to him, an amount of 100 livestock would be paid tax. (This tax was introduced mainly taking into account the nature of the Mongol lifestyle). According to yashaq, a food tax was introduced for the state treasury, which received the name "shulen". According to this tax, two-year-old sheep were taken from each herd at the expense of one biya from each Thousand Horses for the winter. Taxes were levied mainly by the Khans for pre-Treasury in the form of barots (rent), and then levied on the population in an amount that was violently increased. Especially in their own land, where the craftsmen were in critical condition, the survivors were used as the property of the local Khans. For example, a representative of Kublai qoon, who was in Bukhara in 1262, notes that 5,000 artisans belonged to Botox, 3,000 to Princess Siyurkokten (mother of Kublai and Munqas) here. The tourist Plano Carpini, who was in Mongolia in 1246, notes that the best craftsmen were in the service of the Kagan and treated them in a slave manner. This group of urban artisans, on the other hand, were given daily food and treated them in fact in a slave manner, while the second group of urban artisans had large taxes.

The workshops for the production of military weapons and equipment owned by the Mongols received the name "enterprise", while the artisans there were considered slave-level people. The name of the special tax that craftsmen pay was called "Stamp". The Mongols also used slave labor without complete rights. During the Mongol rule, the state of land ownership also changed, and the newly donated lands received the Mongolian name suyurgol. In terms of lean size (very large areas of land, water bodies, steppe pastures were also included in the composition of the Uniq), it was different from iqta. During this period, the state, property (private land), endowment (land at the disposal of religious authorities) worked on the land without a lot of rented quarter peasants. And one part of the tenant-middle peasants-was referred to as muzorids. As early as the time of O'gedei (1229-1241), who was considered the great Hakan, the Mongols began to give various labels and sequins to certain people who served themselves, large landowners, merchants. The Payza was made of precious metal (gold, silver) or brass, wooden planks, on which the seal of the iron was placed. Those who had such a pay, including ambassadors, tax collectors and other persons, had the right to demand various fees, payments from the population. Many granted payza owners also had the right to demand from the population for free horses, fodder, bed, food. The stops located on the trade routes were called yom (jom), and their service and cost were around the neck of the local population. It was also necessary that many ambassadors for state affairs, chopars, representatives and others passed along these stops,

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and the people served them for free and provided them. Since 1235, according to the Hakan decree, the communication service and movement of each Yom has been assigned to residents of 2 districts. There was no tolerance and majol left in the population along the yoms, Rashiddin wrote. The local population was obliged to participate in the work of umum hashar, regardless of whether he was a monarch, a farmer, a herder, and to work for free. The low-value coins issued by the Mongols in order to revive the sphere of trade of domestic economic life a little, did not find a place in the population. On the contrary, despite the rape, from 1232 the circulation of money in Samarkand was liquidated, trade fell to the level of separatism. After the Mongol invasion in Ferghana, Shosh, Termez and other provinces, the money forging had ended in itself. As a result, money circulation in Movarounnahr soon went out of the way. Unparalleled oppression, the throwing of the population into the domain of humiliation and poverty, excessive tax growth, dried up the Tinka Madori of the working population. Within the population, the movement of protest against Mongol violence and tyranny grew stronger, and this protest manifested itself especially in the Mahmoud Tarabi uprising of 1238. This liberation uprising began in 1238 in the village of Tarob, three farsah (about 18-21 km) away from Bukhara, 351 . Especially active in this uprising are the artisan, peasant and poor population, whose situation is aggravated by the oppression of the Mongols and local nobles. The uprising is led by the master Mahmoud Tarabi, a craftsman who made grain from the village of Tarob. Mahmoud Tarabi first comes out in his village with fiery calls against the oppression and Bedouin of the invaders. Turning to the rebels gathered around them, they said: O true suitors, how long will we wait and suffer longing. And purify the land from those who fear no God. Whoever builds a weapon, whether it is a sword, an arrow, a beat, or a catch. Nor should any of those who fear God in their own way be left alive-the words call the people to the struggle for freedom. At this time, a caravan loaded with military equipment from Sheroz helps to arm the insurgents. Seeing that the uprising is gaining strength and power, the people are moving to the side of the rebels, the Mongolian peasantry will be forced to seek help from the governor of Movarounnahr Mahmoud Yalavoch. Mahmoud Tarabi travels with many of his supporters towards Bukhara.

Khorezmshah had a good understanding that sooner or later there would be a war with the Mongols. Moreover, various rumors about the Mongol invasion were also raging in the country. At some point, the Sultan also decided to give Genghis Khan a rough answer in this way. Historian Rashiddin wrote in his work "Jome at-Tavorix "that this Dagdag and act of Khorezmshah" affected Genghis Khan's heart in such a way that there was no more endurance and endurance left in it. Burning with hate grass, he climbed a hill himself, threw a belt around his neck and prayed, lying on his head bare to the ground. For up to three days, crying and moaning to God, he asked for help" Genghis Khan in 1219, his sons began a military campaign over the Khorezmshohanushtegin State, carefully prepared for a long time with the chief about 200 thousand of their main military forces. These forces spend the summer on the banks of the Irtysh river and cross the border in September. Genghis Khan was joined by Uyghur ediquiti (Khan) Baurchak, Khan of the old people Arslon Khan and the Ruler of Almaliq Adigtegin. Having passed the border, Genghis Khan, paying with his army near the city of O'tror at the junction of the southern Kazakh steppes with Syrdarya, divides it into 4 parts. Chagatoy and gunshot were left with part of the army to besiege and occupy the Otror. And the second part, under the leadership of Jochi, was sent to conquer the cities of Jand, Yangikent, Borchikkent in the upper reaches of Sirdarya. The five thousand-year-old Army in the third part was entrusted with the task of capturing the Khujand and Banokat, south of the main Otror of Capricorn pontoon and Suketu 30 Cherbi. Genghis Khan set out for the conquest of Bukhara and Samarkand-towards the Zarafshan Oasis, the fourth, main part of which he was the head (which also included the famous commanders Jebe and Subutoy).

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Genghis Khan took a walk to Khorezm and conquered Otrror (1219), Bukhara and Samarkand (1220). Muhammad abandoned Movarounnahr and fled to Khorasan. The incessant pursuit of Genghis Khan's army of 20 thousand did not allow Muhammad to regroup his forces and adjust his breath. Mohammad, who went to Ashur island of the Caspian Sea, remained in strict check, and at the end of his life changed his previous decision, declaring Jalaliddin Manguberdi as crown prince instead of his son Qutbiddin Uzlakhshah. He died on that island in 1221 and was buried here. Later, according to Jalaliddin's order, Muhammad's body was brought to Ardahn Castle to bury in a mausoleum built in memory of the khorezmshahs in Isfahan. The Mongols invaded Urgench, the capital of the Khorezmshahs, in 1221 after a 5-month siege. Jalaliddin Manguberdi's actions against mardonwar also failed to stop the Mongol invading actions. Jalaliddin Manguberdi tried until the end of his life with the desire to restore the state of the Khorezmshahs, to free it from the Mongols. But all his events did not pay off. In all the written sources created in those times, Jalaliddin Manguberdi was written about his falsity, Valor, jarosath. At the beginning of the XIII century, the total number of troops of the Kingdom of Khorezmshahs was somewhat more in love with the military power of Genghis Khan. Khorezmshah power was not solid in terms of political, in particular administrative, governance. Because the officials abandoned their duties in the state of tang, disobeyed the King, arbitrarily behaved as they knew. Even some regional governors were practically independent, subordinated to Khorezmshah in name. On top of this, a strong dispute reigned inside the Sultan's high Estate. In particular, Turkon khotun, that is, the governor of Sultan Muhammad, who found fame under the name "Mother of the Turks", was tightly connected by clan-tribal ties with the Kipchak oqsuyaks, who were considered the supreme commanders of the army. He was in charge of all the conspiracies raised in saroy in the interest of his fellow tribesmen, even harmonizing in them the spirit of enmity against the King. Internal strife, Chieftaincy and civil discontent grew, and the country's political life was in crisis. In order to eliminate such an extremely dangerous situation, Sultan Muhammad will establish a "state council" at the end of his reign. 6 knowledgeable representatives are involved in the council. Although the most pressing issues are discussed and decided on it, but it does not give a positive result in practice. In such a situation, he is subjected to the invasion of Genghis Khan chief of the militant Mongol tribes. The invasion of Genghis Khan caused the departure from the stage of crisis and history of the Khorezmshah State, which has been dominant in Central Asia for more than 100 years.

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