



SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE KHORAZM SHOK STATE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 13TH CENTURY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The state of the Khorezmshahs, which became the only dominant power in Central Asia, had a strong military strategic importance with its political position, but its crisis accelerated due to the intensification of internal conflicts. As a result, during the invasion campaigns of Genghis Khan in Central Asia, which began in 1219, he masterfully used the political crisis of the Khorezmshah state, created an opportunity to unite most of the Central Asia, present-day Afghanistan, Iran (except for Khazaria) under his rule due to mutual conflicts, power struggle, treachery, and treachery. Its borders extended from the Aral Sea to the Syr Darya river in the north, to the Persian Gulf in the south, to the Pamir and Solomon mountains in the east, and to the Zargos mountains in the west. These regions consisted of a huge conglomeration of states and nations united by conquest around Khorezm, which was very rich in irrigation culture in ancient agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

Since the capital Gurganj (now Urganch) was the center of the caravan routes connecting Iran and Central Asia with the Eastern European powers, the Turkic tribes in the desert of present-day Kazakhstan and with China (via Mongolia), due to the economic development of Khorezm from the 10th century and the political development from the 12th century, its statehood. As a result of the increase of the country's status as a strong country, trade caravans have had an impact on the increase in the volume of trade through the transit routes. But at the same time, as a great power, the state of Khorezmshahs took over Khurasan in the 80s of the 12th century, Western Iran in 1194, Movorounnahr, which is the left side of the Amudarya in 1210, and the territories of present-day Afghanistan in 1215, and established political dominance over these areas.

METHODS

Scientific objective analysis of the information about the visit of the first ambassadors of Genghis Khan to Muhammad Khorezmshah. In this regard, the historian Juvoyni gives a different explanation in his notes, that is, according to him, Genghis Khan sent a trade caravan without ambassadors and sent letters from them to Khorezmshah. Rashid al-Din does not say anything about ambassadors. We can see information about ambassadors in Nisawi. According to his explanation, the ambassadors are Muslim merchants who were loyal to Khorezmshah, that is, Mahmud Khorezmi, Ali Khuja Bukhari and Yusuf O'trar. Through these ambassadors, Genghis Khan sent greetings and a special friendly letter to Khorezmshah. Genghis Khan's letter states that he conquered North China and the "Country of the Turks" and offered a peace treaty with Khorezmshah to guarantee the safety of trade and caravan routes. Genghis Khan states in his letter that he sees Khorezmshah "as one of his favorite sons". Such a term "My son" was used in the language of diplomacy of that time, especially in relation to the rulers of other countries, but the person recognized in this way also indicated his dependence. Hearing this, Khorezmshah Muhammedamad could not come to his senses for a long time and invited Mahmud Khorezmi to him in the evening and told him, "If you are originally from Khorezm, you should work for me. If you stand on my side, inform Genghis Khan of all his plans, and become my "spy", I will show you great respect." He gives her as a gift a stone (bazuyband) (bracelet) from a hand chain decorated with precious stones. In order to get out of the awkward situation, Mahmud trusts him and gives a sign of consent. (it later turns out that this was just a false sign of approval).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The peoples of these regions consisted of various peoples and tribes, the main part of which was made up of representatives of the Persian and Turkic nations, and among them there were representatives of clan tribes that are now forming a nation, that is, Turkic settlers. Among these Turkic peoples, the conflict was mainly between the representatives of the settled Persian nation and the nomadic Turkic tribes, and in some cases, the conflicts became sharp. In the Khorezmshah state, high tribute tax payments imposed by the ruling circles on peasants and urban citizens were the cause of reasonable objections of the people. Nevertheless, taxes were regularly extorted from the tribute-paying classes by violence. In the 12th and 13th centuries, the historian Ravandi says in his manuscripts: "They attacked the lands of Muslims with one blow of their step and took 100 dinars from the villagers, 50 dinars from the butchers, 500 dinars from the merchants engaged in the sale of goods, and merchants selling food (to those in the grocery store) were forced to pay a tax of 100 dinars, and the common people considered such payments illegal and could not afford to pay them. The orders and letters about the collection of such taxes were given to the military commanders through the secretaries, who in their place used to collect these taxes using their ash sticks to collect tributes. According to Nisawi's story, Fakhr-id-din Sharaf al-Mulk by Wazir Jenda (in Syrdarya) "by oppression and tyranny laid a heavy burden on the backs of the Raiyats (taxpayers), and by exaggerating the desperation of his assistants, the tax-paying classes (Raiyats), into dire straits." It leaves information that they will bring down the people and take everything they have, torture the poor people like "roasted ducks in the fire" and keep them under their control.

Violence and plundering of the tribute-paying classes (rai-yats) by the military feudal nobility, composed of leaders of Turkic nomadic tribes, was common. Khorezmshah Muhammedad's mother, Turkkonkhoti, came from the Turkic Kangli tribe, and she was served and patronized by Kipchak Turkish military nobles who gave her practical military support.

About the Kipchak military leaders, Juvoyni gives the following information: "Mercy was far from their hearts; wherever they were, the place was ruined, and the tribute-paying classes (Raiyats) sought refuge outside the forts.' Conflicts between the internal ruling feudal nobles in the state of Khorezmshahs brought the state to the brink of collapse. Muhammad Khorezmshah (1200-1220) wanted to conduct a centralized political administration due to the disunity of the feudal lords. He imprisoned some of the local feudal leaders who ruled over his disobedient vassals; Before the start of the war with the Mongols, 22 of them were held in prisons in a dungeon in Gurganj. This policy of his caused strong protests among the feudal nobles in his provinces. At the same time, in order to get rid of his powerful vassals who did not want to submit to him, Khorezmshah tried to carry out various tricks and wars of extermination, including regular wars of competition with such vassals, the Otabeks of Forsa and Luristan. In the fight against the opposition of the local feudal nobility, Khorezmshah tried to rely on the civilian bureaucracy, which was interested in creating a strong Central Authority, as well as the troops of Turkic nomadic tribes with military skills.

But this, in turn, led to the division of the ruling classes into two groups. Khorezmshah Muhammad's main supporters were Turkoman tribes and supporters of his mother, Turkon Khotun, who were in conflict with him, and his supporters consisted of large Kipchak tribes. Since Khorezm was ruled by Kipchaks, Turkic tribes of Kipchaks and Kangli were the main support of Turkon wife.

Some of the Muslim clergy were dissatisfied with the killing of the famous theologian Majid-id-din Baghdadi by order of the Khorezmshahs, due to the enmity and regular conflicts between Takesh (1272-1290) and his son and successor Muhammad, the Caliph of Baghdad Abbasi Nasir (1180-1225). were In 1207 and 1212 in Samarqand revolts against Khorezmshah in Nishapur and Herat and in 1212 in Samarkand, local feudal lords and city residents took part. In the war with the Abbasid Caliph Nasir and the failure of the military campaigns against Baghdad in 1217, as well as the hostile relations with Kuchluk, the Khan of the Naimans who moved to the West from Mongolia and was destroyed in 1220, the state's situation was further complicated by external political difficulties. Because the Khorezmshahs believed in their own strength, they were easily and quickly defeated by the Mongols.

Based on the historical analysis of the position of Genghis Khan and Khorezmshahs in the struggle for political power, the famous historian V.V. Bartold thoroughly studied the conflict between Genghis Khan and Khorezmshah Muhammad that led to the war, compared them one by one, and explained the historical data. He made sufficient use of the sources of historians of the past. However, the information provided by him is distinguished by the fact that a person is analyzed in his own way.

V.V. Bartold positively evaluates the personality of Genghis Khan. In conclusion, it is reported that the conflict between them escalated in the order of the sheep. Genghis Khan tries to explain his efforts to establish good friendly relations between Khorezmshah and his own country and explains his views.

While Genghis Khan was at war with China, he himself established good relations with rich merchants from Central Asia, some of whom offered their services as advisers to Genghis Khan.

These merchants held the caravans of trade in their hands. Also, this trade was to ensure the safe and uninterrupted trade of caravan wool through Mongolia to China. Genghis Khan welcomed the ambassador from Khorezmshah and a large trade caravan, and sent his ambassadors to Khorezmshah in return. This event happened in 1218, when Genghis Khan's ambassadors were merchants from Central Asia, who once voluntarily went to his side to serve him. A merchant caravan of 450 men was sent to Khorezmshah, "all of them Muslims." Inalchuk (Gayirkhan) (U Nisavi - Yanal-khan), the ruler of O'tror (located in the middle of the Syr Darya), turned back this trade caravan, accused it of "espionage" with fabricated slanderous words, and looted the goods and material resources of the caravan. , and

executes his devotees. When Genghis Khan found out about this event, he sent a new ambassador to Khorezmshah, "as if he had caught himself as always." Through this ambassador, he promises to hand over Inalchuk (Ghayir Khan) from Khorezmshah to Genghis Khan, in return for maintaining peace in the middle. However, Khorezmshah refuses to fulfill this demand and executes Genghis Khan's ambassador Kafraj Bugro (who transferred from Khorezmshah to Genghis Khan's service). "Thus, Barthold says, - This act of Khorezmshah, from the point of view of the standards of modern international law, was a condition and a pretext for making war on Genghis Khan. "Khorazmshakh explains that the initiator of this massacre was Khorezmshakh." However, it should be noted, was the historian V.V. Bartold correct in his conclusion?

Khorezmshah created the conditions for the outbreak of war with his thoughtless actions. However, when we see the opposite side of this issue and find out the exact cause of this war, we see that the conditions for the war are not official: Genghis Khan is the main cause of the war. To be sure of this, let's look at the conflict between the sources.

As noted above, V.V. Bartold uses information from all known sources. But it does not focus on some situation in the information provided by these sources. For example, in order to clarify, we have studied and presented the sources available during the research.

When Khorezmshah learned from Mahmud that Genghis Khan had conquered North China and his empire (mamlakat-i Tamgadji), he got some other information, that is, about Genghis Khan's empire and its glory.

Also, Khorezmshah says that why did this fool call me "my son", and from his words I am subject to him, who is he? , he gets angry. Most of all, he is interested in Genghis Khan about the number of fighting forces, how strong their military skills are. Mahmud, who was worried that Khorezmshah was angry and that the situation was becoming more and more serious, saved his life and got out of the situation safely. he tries to calm him down in the sense that his troops are strong.

Satisfied with this answer, Khorezmshah Muhammedamad agrees to a peace truce. From the meaning of this given historical information, it can be understood that Khorezmshah was angry that he took the ambassadorship from his Muslims, the Mongol "infidels" Khan, and that Genghis Khan described Khorezmshah as his "son" and "subject" in his letter. At the same time, the ambassadors, especially Mahmud Khorezmi, had to be convinced that Khorezmshah had no idea about the actual state of Genghis Khan's empire or its military forces. Khorezmshah's desire to hire Mahmud to "spy" for him, at first glance, he did not trust Mahmud (later confirmed), simply put, Khorezmshah's trusted men in Mongolia were represented by "spies". In such a situation, it was very difficult to trust Khorezmshah to wage war with Genghis Khan.

CONCLUSION

When the cited sources and information are thoroughly analyzed, we can be sure that Genghis Khan was very well aware of the rule of the Khorezmshah Muhammadan state, its power, and the conflict that often arose between him and his feudal nobles and his mother Turkon-khotin. As a result, he used this information for his own purposes. It can be seen from this situation that Muhammed Khorezmshah will not easily agree to war, but will be forced by the conditions that have arisen.

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