

## JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDI IS A GREAT COUNTRY DEFENDER

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### ANNOTATION:

The article briefly describes the military battles, hard work, courage, intellectual victories of the great defender of the country, the lion of Turan Jaloliddin Manguberdi in the defense of the Motherland, his courage in defeating the enemy.

**Keywords:** Mankburni, Uzlakshah and Akshah, Parvona steppe, Sayfiddin Agroq, Queen of Georgia Rusuda, Mayagrariq, al-Malik al-Ashraf, Shahobiddin Ghazi.

Jaloliddin Manguberdi is a defender of the motherland, a brave commander and statesman, a national hero of our people who left an indelible mark on history, such as Spitamen, Muqanna, Najmiddin Kubro, Amir Temur.  
**Islam Karimov**

### INTRODUCTION:

One of the great figures in our history is Jaloliddin Manguberdi, who fought valiantly against the Mongol invaders and sacrificed his life for the freedom of the Motherland. Medieval Muslim writers, including his minister and mirza, al-Nasawi, called him Mankburni (meaning mank sign, hal, meaning holder nose). At a difficult time, Jalal al-Din Movarounnahr 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 treachery, and the rest on the path of saving their lives., appeared on the stage of history at a time when the sultan had left the country to its own devices, ruled by mutual confusion and fear. In such a difficult situation, Jalaliddin 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, Jalaliddin, although the eldest son, was overthrown by his grandmother Turkon Khotun, and another prince of the Turkon Khotun dynasty, Qutbiddin Uzlokshah, succeeded to the throne. was published.

The lands bordering Ghazni, Bamiyan, al-Fyp, Bust, Takinabad, Zamin-Davara, and India were given to Jalaliddin. Although Jalaliddin was removed from the center in the footsteps 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 statesman, appointed Shahobiddin Alp al-Haravi as his minister, and Kozbar Malik, the commander-in-chief, as his deputy. Muhammad Khorezmshah fell ill with pleurisy and died in exile in the late 1220s (617 AH) on the island of Ashurali in the Caspian Sea. Before his death, the sultan proclaimed Jalaliddin the heir to the throne and gave him some of the sultanate's ranks. After burying his father with his brothers Uzloqshah and Oqshah,

Jalaliddin came straight to Khorezm and Urgench with 70 people. He will soon be joined by Khojand Governor Temur Malik and other liberals. The people greet Jalaliddin Manguberdi with joy and great hope. [1]

However, when he learned that his brother Uzlakshah and his followers 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 Moguls was in the Irgiz steppe of Jand province. Jalaliddin arrived in 16 days from Khorezm to Nisa Qurghon in Khorasan. When Genghis 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 a Mongol detachment of 700 men with 300 soldiers near Nisa.

The Mongols are completely defeated. At that time, Jalaliddin's brothers Uzlakshah and Akshah became confused and did not know what to do, so they followed Jalaliddin to Khorasan. They defeated a small Mongol army and paid a lot of attention to this victory. Afterwards, 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 a demonstration.

Another of Jalaliddin's brothers, Rukniddin Gursanjiy (sources described him as incomparable in intelligence and beauty), 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 the Mongols learned of his activities, they settled in the fort of al-Cairo in the district of Zawzan (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 the Treasury.

At that time, Genghis Khan was marching on Khorasan with a huge army. Before reaching Ghazna, Jalaliddin soon meets Amin Malik, the governor of Herat and his father-in-law, and together they march on the Moguls besieging the fortress of Kandahar. In this struggle, for the first time in the history of military science, Jalaliddin set the "infantry" against the cavalry of the Moguls. The British later praised the military method and used it in their famous battles near Cress. After a three-day battle, the Mongols were defeated and Jalaliddin was victorious, making his way to Ghazni. [2]

He entered the Treasury in February 1221. According to sources, the people will welcome Jalaliddin with great solemnity. The city is full of joy, just like the feast of Eid. In the treasury, Jalaliddin will be joined by Sayfiddin Agrak al-Khalaji, the governor of Balkh, Azam Malik, the leader of the Afghan tribes, Muzaffar Malik, and the leader of the Qarluqs, al-Hasan Qarluq. The total number of armies, according to historians, was around 90-130 thousand people. Genghis Khan, angered by Jalaliddin's growing power and the fact that the Moguls had attacked him in Kandahar, sent an army led by Noyon Shiki Hutuhu on him. He approached the lands of Jalaliddin in the autumn of 1221. At this time, a progressive group of Mongols, led by Tekechuk and Molgor, had begun to besiege the Walion Fortress 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 Parwana steppe on the Lagar River in northern Afghanistan. The united army is personally led by Jalaliddin Azi, while the right wing is led by Amin Malik and the left wing by Sayfiddin Agroq. The Moguls fight with all their might. Even at the behest of Shiki Hutuhu, in order to endanger Jalaliddin's army, every Mogul soldier was thrown behind his back. The Battle of Parwana ended in the absolute defeat of the Mongols, and Shiki Hutuhu managed to escape to Genghis Khan with the rest of his army. [3]

The battle near Parwan was of great importance to the people of Movarounnahr and Khorasan. So far, the myths about the Mongols' divine, invincible power have been dispelled. Jalaliddin's victory lifted the spirits of the peoples of Movarounnahr and Khorasan, and under the influence of the victory, popular uprisings against the Mongols began in the cities of Sarakhs, Marv, Herat, and other Khorasan. The rebels in Bukhara drove the Mongols out of the city. Genghis 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 hurried to the south, heading a large army in order to defeat Jalaliddin in any way he could.

Jalaliddin had brought a large booty after the battle of Parvona. During the distribution of this booty, two of Jalaliddin's commanders, Amin Malik and Sayfiddin Agroq, clashed. As a result of the conflict, Sayfiddin Agroq and later others withdrew from the army. As Jalal al-Din's army dwindled, he found himself in a precarious position. Jalaliddin left him. his appeal to the commanders to re-form an alliance and fight together against the enemy was in vain. While Jalaliddin was suffering from intestinal pain, he learned that an advanced group of Mongols had settled in Gardez (a town 50 km east of Ghazni). Despite his illness, Jalaliddin suddenly struck and defeated the Mongols in Gardez.

Realizing that he could not fight a minority army against Genghis Khan, he decided to retreat along the Indus River.

Genghis Khan, who wanted to defeat and capture Jalaliddin, 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 extermination of all the people of the fortress without taking any booty or captives. The former Bamiyan fortress, which was destroyed, was later renamed Mubaliq (i.e. the city of fools) by the Mongols.

Finally, on Thursday, November 25, 1221 (the eighth day of the month of Shawwal, 618 AH), a three-day decisive battle began on the banks of the Indus River. A number of medieval Muslim historians claim that such a bloody, violent, and horrific battle has never taken place in history. Jalaliddin and his army show 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 and killed. Amin Malik, who fought valiantly in the battle, and many other commanders and navkars were killed. Genghis Khan ordered Jalaliddin captured alive anyway. 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 Indus 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, "... kill us and save us from the terrible captivity." Jalaliddin has no choice but to order all the harem women to be baptized. He jumped into the water on horseback and sailed across the river to India. [4]

Genghis Khan also acknowledges Jalaliddin's courage and bravery, not losing himself in any situation. According to historians Juwayni, Rashididdin, and others, Jalaliddin admired Jalaliddin's courage and said to his sons, "A father should only have such a son. Whether he escaped from the fiery battlefield and came to the brink of salvation from the whirlwind of destruction, great deeds and great revolts will still come from him! " And forbade him to be persecuted.

After the battle on the Indus River, Genghis Khan spent three months capturing and destroying the strongholds of the generals who had left Jalaliddin's army in time.

According to Rashid al-Din, Jalal al-Din will meet about 120 survivors from the river on the Indian coast. Both Jalaliddin and the survivors were left in a difficult situation, both spiritually and physically crushed by heavy fighting. At that time, one of the local Indian rojas, Shatra, arrived with a detachment of 40,000 chariots to infiltrate the Khorezmians who had crossed this side of the river. It was only because of Jalaliddin's unparalleled bravery and heroic deeds that Shatra was killed and the army retreated. The spirit of the Khorezmian soldiers was also raised in this battle, and soon Jalaliddin was able to gather around him 3,000 soldiers. Without losing his temper even 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 Shamsiddin Eltutmish, Sultan of Delhi, and Nosiriddin Kubacha (1205-1227), ruler of Sind, Uchcha, Molton, Lokhur and Peshawar.

Jalaliddin stayed in India until the end of 1223 and set out to conquer Iraq and Iran, which were the ancient possessions of the Khorezm kings. In his place, the world-famous wrestler leaves the Uzbek as a deputy. The world wrestler ruled Indian territory until 1229, then went to Jalaliddin to Iraq and served

as a shoulder 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 Sheraz and Isfahan was greeted with great solemnity. [5]

Jalaliddin appealed to his brother Giyosiddin Pirshah, the caliph of Baghdad az-Zahir (1225-1226), then al-Muntansir (1226-1242), Queen Rusuda of Georgia, and others, to fight together against the Mongols. But the revenge of the Mongols, as well as the fear of Jalaliddin's growing power, made many Muslim rulers reluctant to form an alliance 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 Rusuda and her minister Avak marched on Georgia in February 1226, after their alliance proposals had failed. Georgia is under heavy fighting and many bloody and tragic events are taking place here. After the second conquest of the long-awaited Georgia in 1228, these lands were severely plundered.

At the same time, Jalaliddin Manguberdi will have to fight the traitor Barak Hajib, the Ismailis, who rebelled against him in Kerman. Also important is the fortress of Khilat, located in the foothills of the Ararat Mountains, which has long resisted Jalaliddin. At the end of 1227, Jalaliddin, knowing that the Mongols intended to invade Iran, prepared to wage a fierce battle against them. The 2,000 Mongol vanguards sent 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 Taynal Noyon, who had come to conquer Iran. Although his brother Giyosiddin betrayed him and retreated to Luristan with his army during the battle, Jalaliddin resolutely ignored the

situation. Sources say that even the Mongol noyon himself confessed to his courage, saying, "You are indeed a boy of your time." Jalaliddin will win this battle completely. For eight days, he pursued the Mongols in Iran and drove them out of the country.

At one time, Turkish Arab and Muslim rulers feared that his power would increase 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 him the respect of the contenders. 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 Mayafirikin, and the Governors of Baynas defeated Jalaliddin. The Ismailis, on the other hand, resorted to total treachery and sent a secret letter to the Mongols informing them of Jalaliddin's defeat. [6]

Taking advantage of Jalaliddin's defeat, the Mongols launched a coup d'etat in places where he could tear down Azerbaijan's army in Mughan and Shirkabut. 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 gather more troops. Near Amida Road, she was suddenly attacked by the Mongols (early August 1231). He is being pursued by 15-year-old Mongol navkars. Jalaliddin separated from his companions and came to the village of Ayn-ad-dar near Mayagrariq (now Silvan Province, Turkey). In this narrow village, it falls into the hands of the Kurds. After introducing himself as a sultan, the Kurds do not intend to kill him. He

promises a reward for taking him to the right place. But the Kurdish leader killed Jalal al-Din, who was in his house, in exchange for the blood of another Kurdish brother. This event took place between August 17 and 20, 1231. [7]

The next day, when the Kurdish al-Malik al-Muzaffar, who was selling the sultan's belongings, was informed, he sent his commander, Shahabuddin Ghazi, to the village. Shahobiddin Ghazi took the body of the sultan, killed all the men of the village and set fire to the village. Muarrich al-Nasawi heard this and came to Mayagrari in person. Jalaliddin's uncle, Minister Uturkhan, recognized his body and was devastated. Jaloliddin Manguberdi's body will be buried in Mayagrariq and the grave will be leveled so that it will not be insulted if the Mongols enter. When his worst enemy, the governor of Damascus, al-Malik al-Ashraf, was informed of the sultan's death and asked for good news, he became sad 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 signaled 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. [8]

Thanks to our independence, the honor of our dear ancestors has been restored. In November 1999, the 800th anniversary of the birth of Jaloliddin Manguberdi was widely celebrated, and a monument to him was erected in his native Khorezm. As I. Karimov noted, "he did not bow down or kneel before the enemy. 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 Jaloliddin Manguberdi (Mankborni) and to ensure historical justice, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on

September 24, 1998 adopted a special resolution No. 408. According to the decision, the birthday of the great commander will be celebrated on a large scale. On the occasion of the anniversary, a huge memorial to the commander was erected in Urgench, many pamphlets were published by experts of the Institute of History and Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Khorezm Mamun Academy, a number of universities and various foundations. A portrait of the commander was created by Kuryozov. Mendirman Jaloliddin made films.

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