

Sultan Jalaliddin Manguberdi's Struggle Against the Mongolia Invasion

Mamajonov Soyibjon Xalilovich,

Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Military Education, Fergana State University;

Umarov Ismoiljon Olimjonovich Lecturer, Faculty of Military Education, Fergana State University,

Annotation: This article gives a brief overview of Jalaliddin Manguberdi's martial arts and martial arts. This article is intended for students of higher and secondary special education institutions to get acquainted with the secrets of martial arts.

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Jaloliddin Manguberdi mastered the secrets of fighting in his youth because of his love of hunting and horse racing, javelin throwing and archery. As a young man, he eagerly learned the secrets of martial arts from his coaches. As he grew older, he learned the secrets of martial arts and improved his military skills. He was one of the first in the war to set an example for others. First of all, it helped him to know the nature of the place on the battlefield, the tactics of the enemy, that is, the plans of the enemy to conduct the upcoming battle. At the end of 1218, Jaloliddin Manguberdi described the tactical method of mobilizing the main forces in the decisive direction invented by Epaminond in the battle of Levktra in ancient times as the first clash of the Khorezmshah's army with the Mongols. when used, he struck the enemy from the wing with his main forces.

Medieval martial arts flourished during the invasions of Genghis Khan and his ancestors. At the beginning of the 13th century, a nomadic state was established in distant Mongolia, founded by Temuchin, named after Genghis Khan. In a short time he formed a large and well-armed army. In 1206, Genghis Khan drove out the Merkits and Naimans, conquered the northern part of the Seven Seas in 1207/1214, and subjugated the Uyghurs. In 1209, he launched a military campaign against the Tungut state in northeastern China.

After defeating the Jurgen state in northern China, Genghis Khan turned his attention to the Khorezmshah state in much of Central Asia. First, Genghis Khan and Khorezmshah established good friendly relations. They exchanged greetings and improved relations between the two countries and established embassies.

The Khorezmshah state was one of the most powerful states of its time. It borders the Aral Sea and the Kipchak Desert in the north, the Indian Ocean in the south, India in the east, and Iraq in the west.

The total number of Khorezmshah's troops was more than 400,000. The army consisted of cavalry and infantry, and during the war a gathering of people's armies was announced. People's soldiers were not paid during the military campaigns and received a share of the spoils. Most of the army was made up of cavalry, which included heavy and lightly armed cavalry and camels. The Khorezm warriors were based on the Kipchaks and the Turkmen, and separate units were formed on the principle of tribal affiliation.

The peace of the Khorezm kings was guarded by a special bodyguard unit (haras), which was taken from the Mamluks (slave warriors). Sultan Muhammad Alouddin had more than 10,000 bodyguards.

Khorezm warriors were armed with swords, spears and arrows. Catapults (snipers), siege machines, "turtles", moving towers (mataris), devices for breaking down the castle walls (jamalukat) and ladders (salalim) were used to capture and besiege the castles.

The Khorezmshahs relied on strong fortifications with strong and high walls to protect their borders. The garrisons in these fortresses were commanded by guards.

The fighting order of the Khorezm army during the battles consisted of four parts. In front of the army is the avant-garde. The second line of battle consists of the right wing (maymana), the center (heart) and the left wing (lawn). The rear of the army was guarded by arergard (muaxhara). A special unit (secret) was formed to surround and crush the enemy, that is, to act as a backup.

Khorezmshah Muhammad Alouddin (reigned 1200-1220) was called "Alexander the Great" (Alexander the Great by the second Macedonian) by his subjects because in 1210, he defeated the armies of the Karachays, who had previously ruled in Central Asia.

At the end of 1218, the first battle of Khorezmshah's army with the Mongols took place. By this time, the Mongols had fled to the Kipchak deserts bordering Khorezmshah's possessions, and had finished persecuting and crushing the disobedient Merkit tribes.

Khorezmshah marched north with 60,000 troops, crossed the Irgiz River, and clashed with the Mongols in the Turgai desert. At the head of the Mongol army was Genghis Khan's eldest son, Jochi. The Mongols tried to withdraw from the conflict. But Muhammad Khorazimshah was inclined to fight. In a three-day battle between them, about 20,000 Khorezmians were killed, and the Mongols lost fewer. On the evening of the fourth day, Jochi took his army. In this conflict, Khorezmshah's eldest son Jaloliddin Manguberdi (1199-1231) demonstrated his martial arts for the first time. If he did not show courage and bravery, the Khorezmians would have been defeated. After returning to Genghis Khan's ranks, Jochi told his father about the situation of the Khorezm army and the personal heroism of Jalaliddin Manguberdi.

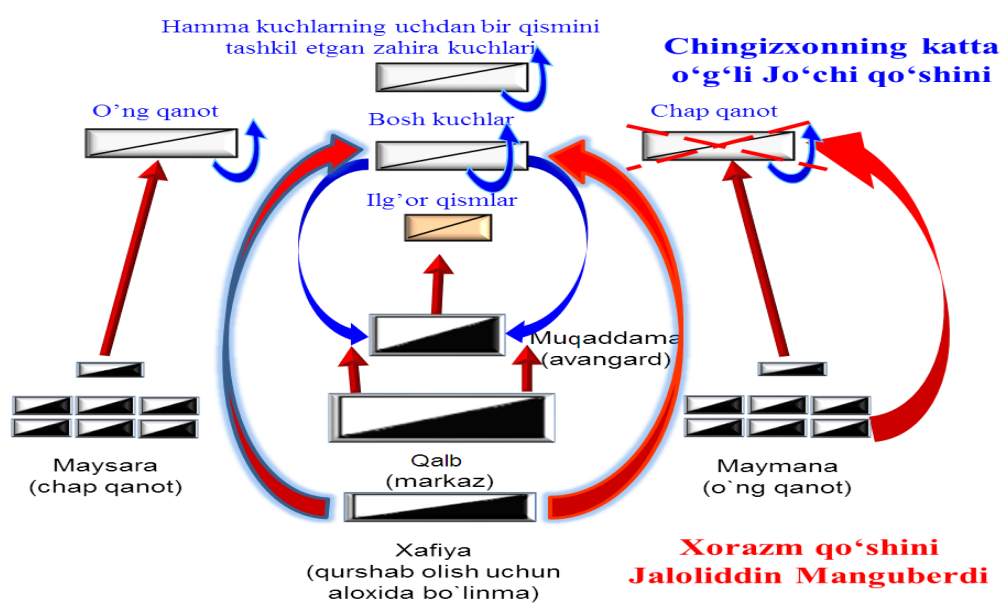


Figure 1. The first clash of the Khorezmshah's army

In 1219, he invaded the Khorezm state with a large army under Genghis Khan's command, so that Jalaliddin's main goal was to fight the Mongols and defend his homeland from invaders.

Jalaliddin was a talented commander, distinguished by his courage and textual will. Despite the numerical superiority of the Mongols, he dealt them severe blows in Parwan, Valiyon, and Isfahan. "We know from historical events that the historian Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi defended the lands of Afghanistan from Jalaliddin Genghis Khan, inflicting heavy casualties on the Mongols from Parwan to Ghazni and from Ghazni to the shores of Sind."

In 1231, Jalaliddin Manguberdi died in the mountains of Kurdistan. In his short life (32 years), he did much for the freedom of his people and his country. As many beys around Muhammad Khorezmshah were ready to surrender to the enemy, Jalaliddin resisted and showed his unwavering will and courage. The heroic struggle of the peoples of Central Asia against the Mongols is of great historical significance. During this struggle, the invaders suffered heavy casualties and were prevented from moving rapidly west.

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