



## JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDI'S TACTICS AGAINST THE MONGOLS ARMY

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### Abstract:

In this article, Jalaluddin Manguberdi, a great general and statesman, who showed great heroism during the Mongol invasion, defeated the Mongols several times and was recognized by Genghis Khan with his invincibility historical heroes are mentioned.

**Keywords:** Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Khorezmshahs, Genghis Khan, Azerbaijan, Mongols, battle, hero, general, army.

At the beginning of the 13th century, the good relations between the Khorezmshahs and Genghis Khan's borders gradually began to turn negative. The worsening of relations made a conflict between the two countries inevitable. As a result, on the eve of Genghis Khan's invasion, the state of the Khorezmshahs could not develop a unified defense tactic. At a time when the invasion of the Mongols was intensifying, Jalaluddin Manguberdi, the son of Alauddin Muhammad, entered the field of political struggle. Genghis Khan used many tricks to win the kingdom of Khorezmshahs. One of such tricks is the destruction of the caravan sent by Genghis Khan by the governor of Otrar, Inolchik. In fact, this is Genghis Khan's trick, and under this pretext, he starts the campaign against the Khorezmshahs. Before the war, Alauddin Muhammad called a military council, and a number of proposals were made: gather all the military forces (about 600,000 people) in one place and attack the enemy, who is tired of the military campaign, on the banks of the Sirdarya River; To retreat to Ghazna and even to India and fight there (Jalaluddin's plan). However, Alauddin Muhammad did not agree to this, and as a result, large areas such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Urganch, and Termiz were lost. After that, in 1220, Bukhara, Samarkand, and in 1221, Urganch and Termiz were lost. Meanwhile, Alauddin Muhammad dies of pleurisy. Despite the fact that Jalaluddin is the heir to the throne, his grandfather Turkon Khatun appoints Qutbuddin Ozlagshah as the crown prince. After that, the real struggle between Jalaluddin and the Mongols begins.

Jalaluddin with his 300 soldiers defeats a detachment of 700 Mongols near Nisa. This victory puts an end to rumors about the "mythical power" of the Mongols. In the meantime, Jalaluddin's brothers: Ozlakshah, Akshah and Rukniddin Gursanji were killed by the Mongols at different times. Another brother, Ghiyaziddin, is the ruler of Kirman and helps Jalaliddin a lot in his struggles in Iran. Jalaluddin came to Nishapur and tried to gather an army against the Mongols. But the local viceroys do not use it, and because it is dangerous to stay here, Jalaliddin goes to Ghazna. Before reaching Ghazna, Jalaluddin joined forces with Amin Malik, the governor of Herat and his father-in-law, and marched on the Mongols who were besieging the Kandahar fortress. In this battle, for the first time in the history of military science, Jalaluddin pitted the "foot soldiers" against the Mongolian cavalry. After a three-day battle, the Mongols are defeated and Jalaluddin goes to Ghazna.



Jaloliddin is welcomed with great ceremony in Ghazna. Here, Sayfiddin Oghraq al-Khalaji, governor of Balkh Azam Malik, Afghan captain Muzaffar Malik, leader of the Qarluqs al-Hasan Qarluq and his army join Jalaluddin's service here. As a result, the number of Jalaluddin's troops will reach 90-130 thousand people. With this army, Jalaluddin defeated the Mongol troops led by Tekechuk and Molgor, who were besieging Valiyan fortress. More than 100 Mongols died in this battle. Now Genghis Khan will send an army under the leadership of Shiki Hutukhu against Jalaluddin. In the autumn of 1221, a battle took place against the army of Shiki Hutukhu on the Parwan steppe on the Lagar River in northern Afghanistan. The united army is led by Jalaluddin himself, the right wing is led by Amin Malik, and the left wing is led by Saifiddin Ograkh. Jalaluddin himself broke into the midst of Shiki Khutukhu's army, broke his military order, trampled the Mongol flags under the feet of his horses, and forced the general to flee from his place. In the Battle of Parvan, the Mongols were completely defeated, and Shiki Hutukhu barely reached the presence of Genghis Khan. This victory will be very important for Movarounnahr and Khorasan. Myths about the "divine" and "invincible" power of the Mongols will be put to an end. Under the influence of the victory, a rebellion against the Mongols begins in Sarakhs, Marv, Herat and other cities of Khorasan. In Bukhara, the local population succeeds in ousting the Mongols. Genghis Khan, realizing that Jalaluddin is a growing threat, leads a large army against Jalaluddin himself.

A dispute arises between Amin Malik and Sayfiddin Aghroq in the division of the spoils of the Battle of Parwan. When Sayfiddin Aghroq and others separated from the army, Jalaluddin's army became significantly weaker. Jalaluddin was suffering from an intestinal disease, but even then, knowing that the Mongols were stationed in Gardiz, he marched there and defeated the Mongol detachment led by Orkhan. Realizing that it is impossible to fight against Genghis Khan with a small army, Keychalik decides to retreat to the banks of the Sind River. After a long pursuit, on Thursday, November 25, 1221, a decisive battle began between the two sides, which lasted for three days. Jalaluddin and his army show great courage in this battle. Only on the third day, Genghis Khan's army began to gain the upper hand. A Mongol ambush of 10,000 people destroys the right wing commanded by Jalaluddin's father-in-law Amin Malik [4]. In this battle, Jalaluddin's 7-8-year-old son was killed by Genghis Khan's army. Also, Amin Malik and many other generals were killed in this battle. Genghis Khan orders to capture Jalaluddin alive. But Jalaluddin, due to his personal valor, managed to break through the Mongols' encirclement and reach the banks of the Sind River. His mother Aychechak and other women in his harem were waiting for him by the river.

At the request of their women, who did not want to fall into the hands of the Mongols, he was forced to order them to be drowned. After that, Jalaluddin jumped on his horse and crossed to India. Mirza Ulugbek describes this bravery of Jalaluddin as follows: "Sultan Jalaluddin bin Sultan Muhammad Khorezmshah saw himself between water and fire, on one side of which sharp swords were spreading fire, and on the other side there was a bloodthirsty river. There was no way out. Desperately entered the battle. Bravely, he put his horse into the battlefield, crushed many of the Tatar infidels to the ground and fought without any problems. If Kumushtan Isfandiyar had observed this battle, he would have willingly accepted the position of a slave in his service" [5, B. 318]. Admiring Jalaluddin's



bravery, Genghis Khan said to his sons: "A father should only have such a son. If he saved himself from the fiery battlefield and came to the shore of salvation from the deadly whirlpool, great deeds and apocalyptic rebellions will come from him!" - he says and forbids chasing after him.

After Jalaluddin overcame opposition to him in India, he managed to form a pro-Mongol group here as well. Jalaluddin's authority is recognized by Sultan of Delhi Shamsiddin Eltutmish and governor of Sindh, Uchcha, Molton, Lahore, and Peshawar Nasiruddin Qubacha. A number of emirs from Iran and Khurasan also came to join Jalalid. Jalaluddin Manguberdi left an indelible mark in history as one of the great figures in the history of Uzbek statehood. We saw his greatness, bravery, intellectual maturity, and military excellence through today's article. His greatest greatness was that wherever he attacked, the Mongols led by Genghis Khan, who were turning the land into hell, got into a dead end when they came to Jalalid. The interesting thing is that these events coincided with the period when the Mongols were at their peak, when they were winning indiscriminately, and Jalaluddin won exactly 13 of the 14 battles that took place during this period. His last defeat was not his weakness, but the betrayal of his loved ones and the alliance of his enemies. Yes, the most damaging factor for a great figure like Jalaluddin is betrayal.

Even his death was not worthy of his personality. He died at the hands of an ordinary Kurdish man. But there is also a symbolic meaning in this, that is, no matter how hard the Mongols tried, they still did not succeed in killing Jalaluddin. Today, it is time for us young people to learn courage, bravery, patriotism, bravery, military skill, endurance, aspiration and invincibility from Jalaliddin Manguberdi and follow them. Only then will Jalaliddins who can elevate our country emerge from among us!

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