

INTELLECTUAL ABILITIES OF JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDI**Ismoilov Mas'ud**Jizzakh region, Sharof Rashidov district,
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Annotation: The article contains excerpts from the life history of the great son of the Uzbek people, Jaloliddine Manguberdi, who showed courage and courage in the fight against the Mongol invaders. Although Jaloliddin failed to defeat the enemy and preserve the freedom of his homeland, his courage, perseverance and dedication strengthened the people's faith in victory. To this day, the people of Uzbekistan sacredly honor the memory of their heroes who helped to withstand all the hardships and hardships of the Mongol yoke.

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In the history of the Uzbek people, there are many great personalities who have deserved the love of the people with their courage and patriotism, who have increased the glory of our Motherland. One of them was the great son of the Uzbek people - Jaloliddin Manguberdy, who showed decisive courage and courage, and completely devoted his whole life to the struggle for freedom and happiness of the Motherland.

The most famous representative of the Khorezmshah dynasty, "Manguberdi the Fearless" went down in history as a brave warrior, whose leadership talent was especially vividly manifested in the fight against the Mongol hordes. His name itself means "Marked by the sign of fate." Contemporaries - Central Asian, Arab, Mongolian chroniclers - captured the feats of the fearless commander. He is told about "History" by Jahon Couchon Juvaini, "Collection of Rashiddin's Chronicles".

"It was a powerful lion, and none of its riders possessed such desperate courage and daring as he," the chronicler writes. - He never showed anger and did not offend people. Full of dignity and sedate, he never laughed, was content with a smile, and spoke little. He was just and ardently wanted the well-being of his subjects ...".

"Jaloliddin Manguberdy is our great ancestor, in just thirty-two years of his short life he managed to do a lot in the name of freedom of the people and country."

When it became known about the campaign of Genghis Khan's troops to Khorezm, Jaloliddin rushed to his father with a proposal to prevent the Mongols from entering the country and meet them on the Syr Darya. However, Muhammad relied on his well-fortified fortresses and was in no hurry to gather his troops. Meanwhile, the Mongols were swiftly taking one city after another. In the beginning, 1220, Bukhara fell, and then Samarkand. Muhammad began to retreat to the west. After a series of unsuccessful battles, he was left with a handful of fighters and with his sons.

According to the legend, Muhammad, who fled to the Caspian, being mortally ill, summoned his sons - Jaloliddin, Akshah and Uzlagkhan - and announced to them that only Jelal addin, whom he appointed heir to the throne, could resist the enemy. Calling the younger sons to obedience, he hung his sword on the eldest son's belt. A few days later, Muhammad died and Jaloliddin became Khorezmshah.

In the summer of 1221 Jaloliddin raided Tokharistan and defeated the Mongol army at the walls of the Valiyan fortress. Alarmed by such events, Genghis Khan sent his adoptive brother Shiki-Khutukhu Noyon with a large army. A battle took place near the town of Narvan, which lasted several days. The defeat of the Mongols was complete. Of several tens of thousands, only a handful, led by Shiki-Khutukhu Noyon himself, made it to the main Mongol camp.

As the researchers note, the defeat of the Mongol troops at Narvan was the single largest defeat of the Mongols during the entire period of their hostilities in Central Asia, Iran and Afghanistan in 1219-1222.

Genghis Khan calmly accepted the news of the defeat of his troops. He only said the following: "Shiki-Khutukhu knew only victories, therefore it is useful for him to experience the bitterness of defeat in order to strive more ardently for victory in the future." The great "conqueror of peoples" himself set out on a campaign and Jaloliddin began to prepare for a general battle. At this time, among the commanders of the Khorezmshah, discord began and the Afghans, and after them the Karluks and Kipchaks, left Jaloliddin.

Khorezmshah remained only with loyal Turkmens, who numbered only a few thousand. Realizing that with such a detachment he could not resist the entire armada of the Mongols, Jaloliddin, having defeated the enemy's vanguard, went to the Indus River. There, Genghis Khan overtook the indomitable Khorezmshah. The battle took place on November 24, 1221. The Turkmens desperately rushed at the enemy, but the forces were unequal and were melting away with every moment. Not wanting to leave his loved ones to be mocked by the Mongols, Jaloliddin ordered his mother, wife and other women to be drowned in the river. But his seven-year-old son still fell to the invaders and was killed at the feet of Genghis Khan.

Jaloliddin managed to escape from the tight ring, and he rushed off the cliff into the river right on horseback. Having swum across the Indus, the Khorezmshah from the other side threatened with his sword and disappeared. According to legend, the amazed Genghis Khan then exclaimed: "This is how a father should have a son!"

It is known that the Khorezmshah sent a letter to the Kipchak khans, proposing to jointly oppose the Mongols, but he received an answer only from his sister Khan-Sultan, captured back in 1220 by the son of Genghis Khan, Jochi, and having a child from him. His sister offered Jaloliddin cooperation with the Mongols and possessions near the Amu Darya, but he left her message unanswered.

Surrounded by enemies on all sides, the Khorezmshah desperately resisted. In 1230 he captured the Khilat fortress in Iraq, but was soon defeated by a coalition of the rulers of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. The defeat of the Khorezm army was completed by a 30-thousandth Mongol detachment sent by Ogedei. It was headed by the famous Mongolian commander Charmagan. Jaloliddin, badly wounded in the battle, hid in the mountains of Kurdistan, where he was killed.

The legend says that upon learning of the death of the last Khorezmshah, his soldiers tore their hair and scratched their faces. Uncontrolled by anyone, they swept away everything in their path and captured Jerusalem, and subsequently reached Egypt. The sorrowful news quickly spread among the population of the countries conquered by the Mongols. As an-Nesevi wrote, "the whole Universe was orphaned without him," and these words express a sincere love for a man who, with amazing persistence, for more than 10 years, waged a selfless struggle against the Mongol conquerors.

Thus, although Jaloliddin Manguberdy and his associates fought a heroic struggle against the enemy for many years, they could not preserve the freedom of their native land. The Mongol conquest dealt a heavy blow to the economic life of Maverannahr and Khorezm. The flourishing agricultural oases and cities were devastated, especially Bukhara, Samarkand, Urgench, Merv and Khojent turned into ruins.

The forcible deportation of many thousands of skilled craftsmen to Mongolia weakened handicraft production, such types of crafts as weapons production, silk weaving, and colored glass production, which were famous throughout the East, almost disappeared.

Our people managed to withstand all the hardships and hardships of the Mongol yoke. Faith in victory was strengthened by the dedication and heroism of the great patriots of our Motherland.

Jaloliddin's courage and fearlessness earned him respect even among his enemies. He is mentioned in the Mongolian historical poem "The Secret Legend". Genghis Khan's own statements are known: "Happy is the father who has such a son!"

History will never erase from its pages the names of people who gave their strength and life to the Fatherland, they will always arouse admiration, will forever remain in the centuries, surrounded by honor and respect of all peoples striving for independence, free and happy life.

The State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan displays an oriental miniature "Battle with the Mongols" and a watercolor drawing "Defense of Khojent", dedicated to another historical episode when the defense of Khojent was led by Jaloliddin's friend and associate, the famous military leader Temur Malik. Another miniature - "The Siege of the City" - can be judged by what tools were used to break through the walls of the besieged cities. Authentic Mongolian arrowheads, discovered during archaeological excavations

on the territory of Uzbekistan, as well as the image of Genghis Khan himself, are also displayed here. In addition, the museum contains household items and household items of the 12th - early 13th centuries.

"The image of Sultan Jaloliddin is the pride of not only Khorezm, but the whole of Uzbekistan. It is a confirmation and a symbol that we are ready to resist and decisively strike any evil force that encroaches on our freedom and independence. "

In 1999, the 800th anniversary of the great commander, who sacrificed his life for the freedom of the Motherland, was widely celebrated. A monument was erected in Khorezm, a square and a street were named after him, a play and dastans were written. On August 30, 2000, the Jaloliddin Manguberdy Order was established - the highest military award of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the displayed courage and heroism in the name of defending the Motherland.

"The people who raised and raised such a courageous and courageous son are worthy of boundless respect, reverence and admiration."

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