



POLITICAL PROCESSES IN THE KHOREZMSHAH PALACE ON THE EVE OF THE MONGOLS' INVASION

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ANNOTATION

The article is based on historical sources on the inner politics of the Khorezmshahs' state on the eve of the Mongols' invasion and on the factors that weakened the country's power.

KEYWORDS: *Bayot, diarchy, uranians, karluks, ugraks, khalajs*

DISCUSSION

On the eve of the Mongol invasion, the Khorezmian state had its own political atmosphere. This, in turn, served as a factor in the weakening of Khorezm on the eve of the Mongol invasion. Before the Mongol invasion the Khorezmian state had its own distinctive diarchy - two governments. The fact was that the supreme ruler of the state was officially Alouddin Muhammad, but in reality the real ruler of the state was the Sultan's mother, Turkon khotun. Turkon khotun belongs to the Kipchak tribes, and at one time Sultan Takash married Turkon, the daughter of the Kipchak khan, Jankishy, in an attempt to unite with the Kipchak tribes. Turkon khotun was from the bayat dynasty, she brought Turkish tribes (uranians, karluks, ugraks, khalajs) and became their powerful patron.

Later (August 3, 1200), with the participation of Gurganj residents, government officials and emirates, Qutbiddin Muhammad, who is the son of Takash and Turkon Khotun, took over the

throne of Khorezmshah and accepted his father's nickname Alouddin. Later, he took the title Sanjar the Second. Power of Turkon and Kipchaks, who had a great reputation during the reign of Takash, continued to grow during the reign of her son Alouddin Muhammad and become a powerful political force in the country.

In his work, An-Nasaviy expresses his thoughts about Turkon khotun in his work: "Turkon khotun, mentioned above, is from the Bayavuts, a branch of the yemak dynasty. When her status was strengthened, she received the title of "Khudovandi Jahan" - "Lord of the Worlds". She is the daughter of the Turkish ruler Jankishy and married Takash, the son of El Arslan. His son, Alouddin Muhammad, who came to power after the death of Takash, Turkon Khotun's reputation grew and she also governed the affairs of the state." Turkon khotun's reputation grew day by day, leaving Alouddin Muhammad back and she began try to reign totally.



By this time Turkon's reputation had reached such a degree that she would have pursued an arbitrary policy without consultation with the Sultan. In particular, Khorezmshah Muhammad being drunk, under the influence of the treachery of Turkon khotun, executed Sheikh Majid al-Baghdadi, the apprentice of Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro. The execution of Baghdadi caused religious leaders to disagree with the Sultan. Because of Turkon khotun's such stupid policy, the Khorezmshahs' state weakened and the reputation of the sultan dropped.

Sources say that Turkon khotun had had such an impact on his son that Khorezmshah lost her

role as Khorezm's only ruler not only in the inner of the country but also internationally. In addition, the majority of powerful military commanders were of Kipchaks, and the ruler had to yield to his mother. An-Nasavi wrote: "If two instructions came from the Queen and the Sultan about one case, they would have looked at their dates and followed the latter date in all countries ..."

Turkon Khotun also had the nickname "World Ruler," about her personal stamp in her decrees: "Ismat ud-dunyo vad-din Ulug' Turkon malika niso al-olamiyn" was written (The Honorable World Turks the Great Turkon Princess Niso al-



Universe). She used the slogan "I'tasamtu billahi" ("I only expect protection from Allah"). She would place her motto next to his son's motto. On the eve of the Mongol invasion in the Khorezm state, there were two capitals in one country - Gurganj and Samarkand, two rulers - Turkon khotun and Khorezmshah Alouddin Muhammad. This was an indication of the political fragmentation prevailing in the country. The fierce competition between the mother and son was devastating the country. The country was divided into two parts: one was subordinate to Sultan Muhammad and the other belonged to the Turkic mother of Turkon khotun. This tendency is especially evident in recent years. When the Sultan went to war with the Khaleefah, the decree of the Khaleefah about extracting sultan's name from the khutba on the territory of the country was enforced only in Merv, Balkh, Bukhara and Sarakhs, and on the contrary, in Samarkand, Herat and Khorezm. Because Turkon khotun had control over these areas. Mutual rivalry between the two great people of the country had led to the beginning of the sad pages of the history of the Great Khorezmshahs' State. As you can see, the country was heading for a dead end.

The commanders of the palace tried to strengthen their position as much as possible, and turned to the strongest side. In addition, most of the palace officials belonged to the Turkic Kipchak tribe. Turkan, who contributed greatly to the country's disintegration, also contributed to the war against the Mongols, the nation's most powerful enemy. It was a strategic mistake when Sultan Alouddin Muhammad

decided to use defensive tactics of dividing the army into parts because of the conspiracies in the palace, which began with the loyalty of powerful military leaders when the Mongols invaded Khorezm. In the end, this error was very dangerous for the country. No matter how powerful the state of Khorezmshah Anushtegins was, it was a victim of internal conflict. Divisions in the palace and the conspiracies make the country go bankrupt. Chingizkhan, a well-respected ruler within the country, was about to invade the Khorezm state soon. From the above, it is clear that the bi-government in Khorezmshah state will eventually lead to the occupation of the country by the enemy. In this case, both Sultan Muhammad and Turkon khotun were guilty of the same, as they would be able to save the country, they didn't unite in inner politics and were occupied by the enemy.

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