



Jaloliddin Manguberdi - A Warrior Who Fought For The Freedom Of The Motherland

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Abstract: In this article, the author provides information about the historical sources that provide information about the life and activities of the great patriot commander Jalaluddin Manguberdi.

Key words: Shahabeddin Muhammad an-Nasawi, Khorezm, Genghis Khan, middle and near east, al-Asir, Juvaini, great commander.

We know that today in our country great attention is paid to studying the development of our history. It is known that the study of the socio-economic, cultural and political history of the state of Anushtagin - Khorezmshahs, which played an important role in the development of statehood in our history, is considered one of the most important studies.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev led the meeting held on July 20, 2018 at the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The work of the great warlord Jalaluddin Manguberdi, as well as his battles against Genghis Khan and the Mongols, is one of the most important historical pages of the peoples of Central Asia, the Middle and Near East, and the Caucasus in the 13th century.

We know that in the history, as a symbol of patriotism, Jalaluddin Manguberdi's life and activities are covered in many historical sources. It is necessary to isolate historical sources that provide reliable information through the study and comparative analysis of these sources. In particular, the work "Siirat al-Sultan Jalaluddin Mankburni" (Details of the life of Sultan Jalaluddin Manguberdi) by Shihobuddin Muhammad an-Nasawi, which provides information on the life, activities, military campaigns and many other things, is considered one of the most reliable and perfect works. An-Nasawi lived in Khorasan during the Mongol invasion and entered the service of Khorezmshah Jalaluddin as a munshi in 1223. As An-Nasawi was always by his side, he wrote down the events he saw with his own eyes and was a direct witness in his work. The important thing is that he



covered the events before he joined the palace service in his work. In covering these periods, he was closely acquainted with some officials of Khorezm who worked in the palace, and through them (until 1223) collected very interesting information about the history of the Khorezm state.

Knowing Turkish and Arabic, Nasavi started writing his work in 1241, 10 years after Jalaluddin's death, and finished it before his death in 1249 [1]. Also, Ibn Al-Asir, Juwaini and Rashididdin gave information about the activities of the great general and his battles against Genghis Khan. Information about Jalaluddin Manguberdi on the topic "Works in the history of Sultan's life" as an introduction to the work "Details of the life of Sultan Jalaluddin Manguberdi" is reflected.

Al-Nasafi said about Jalaluddin Manguberdi's appearance: He was a man of wheatish complexion, medium height, Turkish appearance and spoke Turkish, while he could also speak Persian. He was the best among lions, a fearless rider, the bravest among armies. He was a meek and polite person, he was not angry, he did not say insulting words, he was extremely serious, he did not laugh, he only smiled and spoke little. He glorified righteousness and justice, but the upheavals and scandals of his time changed his behavior. He wanted to ease the hard life of the people under his command, but the laws of the time he lived in forced him to oppress [3].

Our national hero Khorezmshah Jalaluddin's incomparable contribution to the freedom of our motherland, that is, his courage and fortitude, remains a great example for our people even after many centuries. In particular, the events on the banks of the Sindh River speak of the bravery of the great general Jalaluddin. Jalaluddin Manguberdi, not wanting to surrender and let his family fall into the hands of the Mongols, threw his wife, mother and children from a steep bank into the river, and he himself swam to the other side of the Sind River on a horse and disappeared. Together with him, his 4,000 soldiers will be saved. Admiring the courage of the enemy, Genghis Khan refused to pursue him [4].

According to another source, Genghis Khan was impressed by Jaloluddin's bravery, he forbade the pursuit of the sultan and, pointing with his hand in the direction he was going, said to his sons: "This is how a father and a son should be. As long as he survives such a battle and escapes such a eddy to the shore, many things and endless riots will come from him!" [5].

All sources reflecting Jalaluddin Manguberdi's activities can be conditionally divided into two groups:

- the first group - written sources written in the XIII-XVIII centuries;



- the second group is the works written in the 18th-20th centuries, which mainly consists of works and studies aimed at the scientific research of the sources of the first group [2].

Based on the above-mentioned historical sources, it can be noted that Jalaluddin Manguberdi is a symbol of courage and bravery. After crossing the Sindh River, he chased and fought the Mongols until the end of his life, that is, for 12 years. In conclusion, we can say that although Jalaluddin Manguberdi lived only 33 years, his life and work were full of struggles. Jalollidin Manguberdi became a hero in history as an invincible patriot who fought against Genghis Khan, a skilled and famous general. Jalaluddin Manguberdi's activity plays an important role in the education of the young generation in the feelings of love for the motherland and patriotism in today's era of strong globalization processes. After all, even today, issues such as the freedom of the country, the development of the country, and peace are considered to be one of the most urgent issues.

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