
THE PLACE AND ORIGIN OF MONGOLS IN ASIA

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Annotation

This article talks about the place of the Mongols in Asia, how they conquered the countries, and the army of Genghis Khan. Genghis Khan created a large, well-armed, well-disciplined and organized army from the Mongols. According to the author of the 13th century, Juvaini, all the Mongolian inhabitants who were engaged in cattle breeding in peacetime were quickly transformed into a regular army consisting of ten, one hundred, one thousand, ten thousand warriors - district units. Each warrior had to prepare in advance the necessary weapons, equipment and horses during the military campaign. The army was led by the head of the army, the head of the thousand, and the head of the district. District units were usually commanded by princes. In addition to the main army, at the discretion of Genghis Khan, a special guard ("guard") made up of military nobles was also established. For this reason, the Mongol troops were defeated in many battles.

Keywords: Mongols, Asia, Temujin, Juvaini, Yuzboshi, Mingboshi, Tumanboshi,

Аннотация

В данной статье рассказывается о месте монголов в Азии, о том, как они завоевывали страны, и о войске Чингисхана. Чингисхан создал из монголов большую, хорошо вооруженную, дисциплинированную и организованную армию. По свидетельству автора XIII века Джувейни, все монгольские жители, занимавшиеся скотоводством в мирное время, были быстро преобразованы в регулярное войско, состоявшее из десяти, ста, тысячи, десяти тысяч воинов — окружные отряды. Каждый воин должен был заранее подготовить необходимое вооружение, снаряжение и лошадей во время военного похода. Армией руководили военачальник, тысячник и окружной начальник. Окружными отрядами обычно командовали князья. Кроме основного войска, по усмотрению Чингисхана, была учреждена и особая стража («гвардия»), составленная из военной знати, по этой причине монгольские войска потерпели поражение во многих сражениях.

Ключевые слова: Монголы, Азия, Тэмуджин, Джувейни, Юзбоши, Минбоши, Туманбоши,

Temujin (Genghis Khan), who won over the Tatars and the Keraites, became the head of his people - the troops. In the winter of 1203-1204, as a result of a series of reforms, the Mongol state was founded. In the spring of 1206, at the congress of chieftains of

various tribes in Mongolia, Temuchin was appointed Khan and was named "Chingiz Khan" ("The Great Khan"), and the established state was called "Single Mongolian Nation". Genghis Khan made several reforms to strengthen his power. Including:

1. The most important reform was related to the reorganization of the army, which was divided into thousands, hundreds and tens. Thus, control and discipline were improved, and most importantly, the general principles of troop organization were eliminated. Promotion was no longer determined by affinity with clan aristocracy, but by personal ability and loyalty to the khan;
2. A special corps - a guard was formed, the special personal guard of the khan was divided into two parts: turgaud - day guards and kebteul - night guards (consisting of 70 and 80 people, respectively);
3. In addition, an elite unit consisting of thousands of Bahadirs was formed - the best fighters who received this honorary title for their military service.

Also, a new administrative system based on the division of a thousand families into one administrative unit and given a military tone was introduced. According to him, Genghis Khan's subordinates were divided into a total of 95 units of "thousand families" and each of them was appointed as the head of those who served Genghis Khan loyally during the war. But in practice, some thousands consisted of several thousand families. In the organization of the thousands, care was taken not to separate relatives and tribes of the same category as much as possible. These "thousand families", in turn, are divided into 4 parts, such as the western "right wing" and the eastern "left wing", central and highlanders. Each thousand families are divided into hundreds and tens. Population census has been carried out. Men between the ages of 15 and 70 are eligible for military service. A strict order was established in the army, severe punishment was imposed on lawbreakers, and those who defended the rule of law were respected and rewarded. Emphasis is placed on the security of trade routes, especially the Great Silk Road, and its full use. These measures had a positive effect on strengthening the power of Genghis Khan. Genghis Khan created a large number of well-armed, well-disciplined and organized troops from the Mongols. According to the author of the 13th century, Juvaini, all the Mongolian inhabitants who were engaged in cattle breeding during the peaceful period were quickly transformed into a regular army consisting of ten, hundred, thousand, ten thousand warriors - district units, as soon as muqoraba (military campaign) was announced. Each warrior had to prepare in advance the necessary weapons, equipment and horses during the military campaign. The army was led by the head of the army, the head of the thousand, and the head of the district. District units were usually commanded by princes. In addition to the main army, Genghis Khan also created a special guard ("guard") made up of military nobles. This guard was thrown only against emergency danger. In order to centralize the state administration, Genghis Khan turned the Karakorum fortress into the capital of his empire. The Mongols, who were completely illiterate and had a very primitive culture, used Uyghurs and Muslim merchants in state administration. Genghis Khan and his successors' advisers, mirzals and some estate administrators

were mostly Uighurs. For example, the Khan of the Eastern Uighurs Idikut (Saodatbek) was a close friend and adviser of the Khan. A Uyghur named Tashatun served as the state seal and as a teacher of khatsavod to princes. After uniting the scattered warrior Mongol clans, Genghis Khan pursued a policy of aggression (Mongol conquest). In 1224, Genghis Khan distributed the conquered lands and regions to his sons and grandsons. Southern Siberia, Dashti Kipchak, Volga, Khorezm and Darband were handed over to Genghis Khan's eldest son Joji Khan (after his death, his grandson Botu inherited it), Eastern Turkestan, Yettisuv and Movarunnahr were given to his 2nd son Chigatai. Genghis Khan gave his homeland Mongolia, as well as China, to his 3rd son and successor, Oktoi Khan. Khurasan, Iran and India touched his youngest son Tulikhan. Thus, the Mongols began to manage the conquered regions by dividing them into uluses.

During the reign of Genghis Khan's grandson Munke (1251-59), the Mongol state included Mongolia, North China, Korea, the Tangut Si-Xia kingdom, Central and Central Asia, Transcaucasia, Iran, Afghanistan, and most of Russia. However, there was no internal unity in the Mongol state, it forcibly united many peoples speaking different languages, these peoples were at different stages of socio-economic and cultural development, and many of them were far superior to the Mongols in terms of their level of development. After Munke's death, the Mongol state began to disintegrate. At first, Botukhon (ruled 1236-1255) and Huloku (ruled 1256-1265) clans separated from it and formed independent states under the rule of the Mongol dynasty (Golden Horde, Hulokuy state). These states did not interfere in the affairs of the Mongol state and, in turn, did not allow others to interfere in their affairs. During the time of Munke's successor, Kublai Khan (ruled 1260-1294), the Mongols conquered the entire territory of China. The kingdom of Kublai and his successors became known as Yuan. As a result of the people's uprising in China in 1368, the Mongols were expelled from there. After the Battle of Kulikovo, the rule of the Mongols in Russia was broken. In the second half of the 14th century, the Mongol rule ended in Iran, Transcaucasia and Central Asia. In the last quarter of the 14th century, the Mongol state collapsed. In the 15th century, rulers such as Esenkhan (ruled 1440-55) and Dayankhan (ruled 1479-1543) unitedly tried to restore the Mongol state. But these efforts did not work. After Dayan Khan's death, the country was divided into Southern Mongolia and Northern Mongolia. Northern Mongolia, in turn, was divided into Western and Eastern parts. In the 16th century, there were a total of 200 principalities (principalities) in 3 parts of Mongolia.

In 1206, a noble named Temujin came to the throne of Mongolia under the name of Genghis Khan. In 1215, Genghis Khan consolidated his victories in northern China and turned his attention to the west. In 1219, he ordered Jebenoyon to occupy Eastern Turkestan and Yettisuv. Genghis Khan's army invades Movarounnahr, crushing the state of power. A large tribute is collected to strengthen Samarkand, but these funds are wasted, and the city walls are not strengthened.

Mongol conquest of Central Asia under the leadership of Genghis Khan was carried out in two stages. The main blow was directed against the state of the Khorezmshahs. In 1218, the Mongols won a victory over their old enemy, Kuchluk, which had recently become the stronghold of the Karakhitai state, and as a result, the territory of Karakhitai was divided between the Mongol Empire and Khorezm. By the fall of 1219, the war with Khorezm began, which lasted until the spring of 1223. During this period, the main part of the state of Khorezm Shahs was conquered from the Indus River to the Caspian Sea. The last Khorezmshah Jalaluddin Manguberdi, who resisted the Mongols for several more years, was finally defeated and died in 1231. In 1219, Chingizong marched to Otror, a large and strong fortress. Dividing his forces into two, he leaves one of them for the siege of O'tror, and mobilizes the rest with his son Juchi as the leader to conquer Signak, Uzgen, Jenda and then Urganch. 5,000 soldiers were sent to the cities of Binkat and Khojand in Sirdarya. Genghis Khan himself, with the main forces, will go to Bukhara by a short route through the waterless steppes. Bukhara was occupied in February 1220. Genghis Khan hands over the city to his soldiers to plunder. The ominous news about the sad fate of Bukhara will soon spread throughout Movarounnahr. The population is in fear and danger. Khorezmshah Muhammad cowardly prepares to flee. Turk Togaykhan, who led the defenders of Samarkand, surrenders the city, hoping to transfer to the service of Genghis Khan. The Mongols invaded the city and destroyed it. Only a quarter of the population of Samarkand will survive. In April 1220, the Mongols occupied Khojand. Near Syrdarya they conquer Benakent. The ruler of Khojand, Temur Malik, fought valiantly against the Mongols. He reaches Urganch, fighting along the way with his few soldiers. By the summer of 1220, the eastern and central part of Movarounnahr was conquered by the Mongols. Khorezmshah flees. He dies on an island on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. In Urganch, Temur Malik heads the People's Army for a short time. He successfully fights against the tip. In the fall of 1220, Chingizong attacked Termez. In the winter of 1221, the siege of Urgench began. The inhabitants of the city heroically resist the enemy. The cities of Balkh and Marv will be conquered before Urgench surrenders. By the summer of 1221, the entire territory of Central Asia was under the control of the Mongols.

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