

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT TURKON KHOTUN IN THE WORK “HISTORY OF JOHONGUSHO” BY ALOUDDIN ATOMALIK JUVAINI

Mashrabalieva Durdona Maruffjon kizi
Student of Namangan state university

Abstract

This article provides some information about the life and work of the famous medieval historian and statesman Alauddin Atomalik Juvaini, his scientific work and the life of Turkon Khatun, the queen of the Khorezmshahs state in his work “History of Johongusho”.

Keywords: Alouddin Juvaini, “Tarihi Johongusho”, Khorezmshakh’s, Anushtegin, Kutbiddin Aibak, Alouddin Mukhammad, Jalaliddin Mukhammad, Turkon Khotun, Aychechak Khotun, Chingizkhan, Chigataikhan, Khulokhon.

If we look at the history of Eastern countries in the Middle Ages, there were a number of states that were advanced for their time. It would not be wrong to say that the development of these countries was based on the scientific and cultural civilization achieved during the Arab caliphate. The development achieved by these peoples laid the foundation stone for the scientific culture of Europe. After the Arab caliphate, the largest and most developed state was the state of Khorezmshakhs (first half of XI-XIII centuries). This state was founded in 1077 by Anushtegin, a member of the Turkic dynasty. According to the information, Anushtegin belongs to the Turkic “Bekdili” clan of the Oghuz and was sold as a slave from a young age. It was bought by Izziddin Onar from the Seljuk military amirs. During the Seljuk sultan Jalaluddin Malikshah I (1027 – 1092), Anushtegin was a trusted person in the palace. He was appointed to the post of governor of Khorezm and was given the title of head of the Khorezm fortress. Taking into account the services of Dodbek Habashiy ibn Oltuntosh Anushtegin, the governor of Khorasan, he appointed his son Qutbiddin Aibak to the governorship of Khorezm and gave him the title of “Khorazmshakh” [1. – P. 247.] and this state ended until 1231, that is, with the death of the last representative of the dynasty, Jalaluddin Mukhammad Khorazmshakh (1231).

There are a number of reasons for the departure of the Khorezmshah state from the stage of history, one of them being the struggle for power. Also, one of the reasons for the crisis was the interference of the queens in the state administration of the country. We rely on written sources to further substantiate this, because it is impossible without it. The most reliable of such sources was the work “Tarihi Johongusho” (History of the World Conqueror) by Alouddin Atomalik Juwai.

Alauddin Atomalik ibn Burkhaniddin Mukhammad Juvaini was born in 1236 in the village of Azadvor, Juvain region of Western Khorasan. The genealogy of the writer family goes back to Fazl al-Rabi, a well-known mobaynist of the Abbasid caliphs [1. - P. 18.]. The first representatives of the dynasty were appointed to high positions in the Abbasid court. Juvaini’s grandfather Shamsiddin Mukhammad Ali was the head of the financial department in the palace of Sultan Mukhammad Khorezmshah (1200-1220), then he managed financial affairs during the reign of the Sultan’s son Jalaluddin Mukhammad (1220-1231) [2. - P. 23.]. Juvaini’s father, Burkhoniddin, was appointed as a representative of Azarbaijan, Georgia and Onadoli regions by Amir Arghun in 1245 [2. - P. 25].

Juvaini served in the divan from a young age and was the closest person to the Mongol emir Arghun. At the age of 17-18, he traveled with Amir Arghun, which allowed him to acquire a lot of knowledge [2. -

P. 27.]. In 1247-1253 in the city of Karakorum (Mongolia), in 1264-1281 during the reign of Aboka after Khulokhon, in 1281-1282 during the first reign of Takudor Sultanate known as Sultan Ahmed, he ruled Baghdad for 24 years [2. – P. 35.]. At that time, Juvaini improved Baghdad and its surroundings. According to the historian Wasifi (XIII-XIV), he spent a lot of money, 10,000 gold dinars, and brought water from the Euphrates River to Kufa and Nasaf [3. - P. 175.]. Alloma died of a heart attack in Arronda in 1283.

Atomalik Juvaini gained fame in his time with his historical and rare work “History of Johongusho”. He did not finish writing this work within a certain period of time, the work was filled with what he saw and knew during the life of the scientist at different times. The author notes that before the work was written, the Mongolian Khan Mangu Khagan (Munke Khagan, the Khagan of Mongolia after Oktoy) was alive (1247-1260) and in the preface he noted that he started writing the work at the age of 28. reached, according to the author’s information, the work began to be written in 1252-1253 and was completed in 1260 [2. - P. 72.].

This work consists of volume III, volume II of the work is dedicated to the state of Khorezmshahs and the end of this state, which, instead of agreeing to a unanimous decision for the defense of the state on the eve of the Mongol invasion, acted on their own, The state, which was stronger than the Ghuls, was militarily superior, and was in the midst of internal conflicts. Turkon Khatun, the mother of Sultan Alauddin Mukhammad Khorezmshah, had her own power within the political power. Governors and ministers were subordinate to Sultan Khorezmshah Allauddin Mukhammad (1200-1220), but they were independent in their administration. A number of governors of the region obeyed the Turkon Khotun unconditionally and did their work as best they could. Also, Turkon Khotun had a strong connection with the high commanders of the army, the Kipchak commanders. Generals, army chiefs, ministers, governors were appointed in many cases with his permission and instructions, and they, in turn, were primarily subordinate to the Turkon Khatun. The Turkon wife was considered a first-class person in the country. First of all, his seal was put on all decrees. Turkon Khotun did not like his daughter-in-law Aychechak Khotun, who was from another Turkic tribe, and his son and grandson, Jalaluddin Mukhammad, who was the heir to the throne. Under the influence of the Turkon Khotun, the heir to the throne was appointed Nevarsi Ozlokshah from his tribe [4. - P. 82.], which increased the enmity between the princes. The Mongols used these situations wisely. Thus, Turkon Khatun had a great contribution to the decline of the Khorezmshah state, which was powerful for its time. The work “History of Johongusho” provides the following detailed information about Turkon Khatun: “Turkan Khatun originally belonged to the Turkic tribe named “Kangli”. The members of this tribe were always controlled by Turkon Khatun and had a say in the management. These people, called Ajami', were rude and merciless. Minkhojiddin Juzkhoniy in his work “Tabaqoti Nasiri” said that Turkon Khatun was the daughter of Akrankhan, the head of the Kipchak tribe [5. - P. 96.]. After the marriage of Sultan Khorezmshah Takash with a Turkon woman, the representatives of the Kangli Kipchaks entered the service of Khorezmshah and became relatives. The suffering and oppression they inflicted on the people was one of the important factors that violently shook the foundations of the Sultanate [2. - P. 415.].

According to Atomalik Juvaini, Turkon’s wife had a separate palace, a separate state archon, her own property and lands. In addition, his words were listened to by the Sultan and his relatives, and he could spend the Sultan's treasure as he wished. He often organized secret temporary parties. At the same time, they destroyed persons belonging to other houses owned by the state. After the conquest of the new country, when the governors of that land were brought to Khorezm as hostages, the Turkon wife would kill all of them and throw them into the river so that her son would not suffer. All decrees and decisions were first stamped with his seal.

The subsequent fate of the Turkon khatun was connected with the Mongol invasion, including in the work “History of Johongusho”: On the eve of the Mongol invasion, the Sultan took his mother and harem to Mozandaran and sent his men to Khorezm to close the fortress there, Turkon the wife acts at the behest of her son. The Sultan leaves the soldiers in Khorezm while he takes his family and mother. After the rulers of various countries who were captured during the movement were drowned in the Jayhun river by order, they moved with their children, grandchildren, relatives and treasure over

Dehistan towards Mazandaran under the supervision of the minister Nasiriddin. Not considering this place as reliable, the Sultan sent Turkon Khatun and other harem members to Lorijon and Ilol fortresses. The Mongol general Subutai, who had been pursued by the sultan, came to Mazandaran and called for soldiers to besiege the fortresses. After a fifteen-day siege, when the water ran out, Turkon Khatun, who was left in a difficult situation, surrendered with the other members of the harem and the vizier Nasiriddin [2. – P. 416.].

Mongolian soldiers took the Turkon wife's sons and daughters to Genghis Khan, who was standing in Tolikon. In 1221-1220, according to the order of Genghis Khan, the minister Nasiruddin was tortured to death. None of the Sultan's sons were left alive. The Turkon wife, who was taken to Karakorum, lived there for several years in difficult conditions and died around 1232-1233. Genghis Khan presented two of his daughters to Chigatay. Chigatoy made one of them his personal maid, and gave the other to his minister, Kutbiddin Habash Amid. Turkon, a two-year-old girl belonging to Jalaluddin's harem, was sent to Genghis Khan, and according to Khak's emir, she was brought up in the palace. Later they give it to Khulokhon. Khulokhon married her to Malik Salih, the son of Badriddin Lu'lu, the responsible manager, in accordance with Sharia law, with her very valuable bridal sarpo in 1257-1258 due to her services to the Mongolian state [2. – P.417.].

It can be concluded that Turkon Khotun had a big contribution to the crisis of the Khorezmshah kingdom and the conquest of the country by the Mongols. He used to work as he knew how, and interfered in the internal affairs of the kingdom. Also, most of the generals, ministers and governors were subordinate to him, which led to struggles for power. As a result, the state of the Khorezmshahs, which was in the grip of internal struggles, became the prey of the warlike Mongolian state.

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