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The Invasion of the Mongols into Central Asia

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Annotation: It refers to the wars and campaigns of the troops of Genghis Khan and his descendants in Asia and Eastern Europe. The conquests of the Mongol Empire led to the destruction of vast territories, the conquest of many peoples, the destruction of cities and cultural monuments.

Keywords: Genghis Khan, Chigatai ulus, Golden Horde, Karakhitai, Movarunnahr, Seven Waters, Muhammad Khorezmshah.

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The Mongol invasion refers to the wars and campaigns of the armies of Genghis Khan and his descendants in Asia and Eastern Europe in the 13th century. The invasions of the Mongol Empire led to the destruction of vast territories, the conquest of many peoples, the destruction of cities and cultural monuments. On the conquered lands, the Great Chigatoy, the Golden Horde, the Hulokuian state and other states arose.The Mongol noyans formed a military organization and drew many peoples into a war of invasion. The main force of their army was a large number of highly mobile cavalry consisting of settlers. They also took advantage of the military strength and technical achievements of the countries they conquered in the wars of invasion. The army had a unified command, with a rigid institutionalization and good armament,and with its combat qualities in the troops of the neighboring country, the N column stood. Internal conflicts in too many countries of Asia and Eastern Europe and the treachery of the ruling class allowed the Mongols to easily achieve victory.The Mongol invasion began with the establishment of the Mongol state under Genghis Khan and lasted until the end of the 13th century. In 1207-1211, the peoples of Siberia and Eastern Turkestan (Buryats, rubies, oyrots, Kyrgyz and Uyghurs) were subjugated. A number of marches were made against the Tangut state (Si-Xia) (completely destroyed in 1227). In 1211, an attack on the state of Zhurchzhen (northern China)began, destroying about 90 cities and capturing Beijing in 1215. In 1217, all of the land north of the Xuanxe River fell to the Mongols.The O'tror incident and the subsequent assassination of Genghis Khan's envoy Ibn Kafroj Bugurr provided an excuse for Genghis Khan's invasion of Movarounnahr. On this March, Genghis Khan initially conquered Eastern Turkestan and Yettisuv. Genghis Khan's invasion of Movarounnahr was originally planned with careful preparation. Before Genghis Khan began his military march to the west, having carefully studied the information he had collected through merchants about the strength and readiness of his enemy for war, the Khwarazmshahs were full of the internal state of the state. The khwarazmshahs had a large Turkish army and a well-armed volunteer army as well as sufficient food supplies. Unfortunately, the existing disagreements between Muhammad Khwarazmshah and the warlords did not allow us to use

such an advantage first from the head. The council was divided. The famous Faqih of Khwarezm, Mufti Shahobiddin Khivaqi, who gathered all the troops (400,000 soldiers)at the height of Syrdarya to meet the Mongols, who were exhausted on a long road trip, makes an suddenly correct statement about a sudden blow to the enemy in a great battle with all his might, while still not being able to overcome himself. However, Muhammad Khwarazmshah would not be favored. Because it was a decision with complete distrust of the Kipchak warlords, who were his high warlords. Therefore, he feared that a large army would be put together and that they would take the opportunity to overthrow him from the throne. By dividing his force into forts and fortifications, Ascari wanted to strike at the enemy by putting some cities against the Mongols. Khorezmshah ordered the strengthening of the cities of Samarkand and Bukhara with the idea that the main blow of the Mongols should be aimed at the Zarafshan Valley of Movarounnahr. In order to rebuild the outer wall of Samarkand, the city's population is harvested even for the 3rd time in a year. Despite all the seen choratadbirlar khorezmshokh. was not ready to attack. In the autumn of 1219, Genghis Khan began a march against the khwarezmshah dynasty. The Mongols, whose total soldiers numbered about 200,000, were joined by the Uyghur Khan Idiqut and the Ruler of Olmalıq, Qatunaq Tegin, with their military forces. Genghis Khan, near the city of O'tror, divides his army into 4 parts to conquer Movarounnahr and Khwarazm at short notice. He left part of it under the command of his sons, Chigatoy and O'troy, to besiege and occupy O'tror. The second part is headed by Zhuji and sent towards the foot of Syrdarya, ordering him to invade the cities of Japnok, Özgan, Barchinligkent, Jand, Yangikent and others. A third army of 5,000 men was sent to the cities of Banokat and Khojand under the command of Fire Noyan and Suketu-cherbi. Genghis Khan himself draws a army with his main forces towards Bukhara through Kyzylkum. Under the leadership of Inolchiq, the oatrorites would defend the city and hold it in their hands for 5 months. Finally the Mongols manage to take the city. The inhabitants are driven out of the city and executed, and the city is plundered. In this ASNO, Genghis Khan's main forces, heading for Bukhara, occupy the Fortress of Zarnuq and Nur on the way. Genghis Khan reached Bukhara in February 1220 (see defense of Bukhara). After the Mongols destroyed Bukhara, he headed to Samarkand. In addition to the captives whom Genghis Khan expelled from Bukhara, his sons also mobilize the Chigatoy and the Oatror Bandi to the siege of Samarkand (see Samarkand defense), Muhammad khwarazmshah evades the persecution of the Mongol army under Subutoy Bahadir and Jebe Noyon, finds refuge on one of the islands south of the Caspian Sea and, shortly after, in a During this period, the Mongol Zhuji chief soldier parts were raiding in the foothills of the Syrdarya. Having demanded that Joji surrender the city without a fight, a merchant named Hasankhoja, who sent him as an envoy to the city, is killed by the Gypsies. Annoyed by this, Josie begins an attack on the city. The invaders demand the city, destroying the population without leaving a single one. Horrified by this, the people of Özgan surrender to the Mongols without a fight, but, again, use force to take Barchinlığkent. 1220 begins an attack on Jand. Jand noibi Qutlugh Khan leaves the city and flees to Khwarazm. The invaders occupied Jand without resistance and looted it. An armed part of the population is executed and the city is destroyed. At this time, Mongol sarhangs such as Oloq Noyan, Suketu cherbi and Tughai March over the cities of Banokat and Khojand with 5,000 troops. The Defenders of Banokat are crossed by the sword, and the rest are condemned to slavery. When the city is conquered, it is his turn to Khojand. With the personal heroism of Temur Malik, whose noble lineage is turkish, the khojandites offer unexpected resistance to the Mongols. The works of juvayni and Rashiduddin state that 20,000 Mongols and 50,000 captives took part in the siege of Khojand. However, because the defenders ' strength is unequal, Temur Malik is forced to abandon the city. In the summer of 1220, Genghis Khan personally enters the conquest of cities south of Movarounnahr that had not been conquered by that time. First he invades Nasaf. Horrified, the townspeople open the city gates. He draws a soldier to Termiz. The Viceroy of termiz, Fakhriddin Habash, is fiercely opposed. The city of Termez and its inhabitants also experienced the tragedy of other cities that resisted the Mongols. With the conquest of the Syrdarya Basin, Zaraf-shon and Kashkadarya oases, the right bank provinces of the amudarya middle stream, Genghis Khan would throw the main force into Gurganj, the center of the khwarezmshoch state. This military force is commanded by Genghis Khan's sons Zhojikhan, Zhigatoykhan and Arrowhans (see Urganch defense). With the conquest of the khwarezmshah, Mongol militants would shift their power

towards cities such as Balkh, Herat, Marv, and Ghazna, major trade and cultural centers. But here they meet the fierce resistance of Jaloliddin Manguberdinnnt. The atakli warriors of the Mongol army cannot resist Jalaliddin. After the defeat of the Mongols in the Parwan steppe (see Battle of Parwan), Genghis Khan personally leads military actions. Genghis Khan draws a army to Ghazna. Jalaliddin, however, retreated to the banks of the Sindh (Hind) river without war. On the banks of the river in November 1221 there is a fierce battle between the two. The 10,000-strong sorted lashkari, which the Mongols ambush, resolves the outcome of the Battle (see battle on the Sind River). Genghis Khan, who admired his opponent's courage, returns from the thought of pursuing him. By 1225, the bulk of the Mongol forces had retreated to Mongolia.The Mongol Invasion of Europe by the Mongol army under the command of Jebe Noyon and Subutoy Bahadir would continue the war in the West and invaded Zakawkazye via northern Iran. Destroyed parts of Georgia and Azerbaijan. Moving along the coast of the Caspian Sea, he invaded the land of the Alans and brought them tormor (1222). On May 31, 1223, at the Battle of Kalka, the Mongols defeated a united Russian army and drove it all the way to the foot of the Dnieper river, then retreated to the Middle Volga. However, he was defeated in the Bulgar of Volgakama and retired to Mongolia (1224). This was the intelligence of the Mongolian cavalry soldiers ahead of their future march to the West. Upon Genghis Khan's death (1227), the Mongol invasion was carried in 2 directions after the Congress (1229), which elevated Okhtoy as Ulugh Khan (qoon). In the East, northern China was completely conquered (1231-34) and war with Korea began (1231-32). After a number of major campaigns (1236, 1254, 1255, 1259), the Mongols managed to capture the larger part of Korea in 1273. In 1229, Subutoy Bahadir marched up the Yoyiq river with an army of 30,000 men. The ruler of Zhuji Ulus, together with the army of Botukhon, managed to squeeze Saxons and Kipchaks from the Caspian steppe. Attempts by the Mongol forces to break into the Bulgar of Volgakama in 1232 aborted.

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