

**THE LAST KHOREZMSHAH - THE HISTORY OF SAIFIDDIN QUTUZ'S STRUGGLE
AGAINST THE MONGOL INVADERS****Bobojonov Islombek Usmonaliyevich***Doctor Of Philosophy In History (Phd) Department Of History,
Oriental University, Uzbekistan***Abstract**

In this article is about Saifiddin Qutuz, the nephew of the last Khorezmshah, Jalaluddin Manguberdi, and tells about Sayfiddin Qutuz's capture as a result of the Mongol attack. It tells about his life as a slave in Syria, his work at the Mamluk military school in Egypt, and finally his accession to the throne of the Mamluk Sultanate in Egypt. It also tells about his historic victory over the Mongols in the Battle of Aini Jolut.

Key words: Anushteginians, the last Khorezmshah, the Mongols, Jalaliddin Manguberdi, Sayfiddin Qutuz, Egypt, the Mamluk school, Ayni Jalut, diplomatic relations, embassy.

Introduction

The history of relations between Uzbeks and Egyptians goes back to the distant past. In particular, it can be observed that even in the Middle Ages, although they are far from each other in terms of territory, but due to the commonality of religion, these two peoples actively maintained contacts. The country of Egypt is located in the north-eastern part of Africa and is considered to be a little far from Central Asia. however, this difference did not allow relations between Egypt and Uzbekistan [1]. The last Khorezmshah - Saifiddin Qutuz is of special importance in these relations. Sayfiddin Qutuz is the son of Khan Sultani, the sister of the great Khorezmshah Jalaluddin Manguberdi. Sayfiddin Qutuz was born in Khorezm, was captured, and spent his life as a slave. In the end, he took the throne in the Mamluk Sultanate in Egypt and won the battle against the Mongols.

Egypt was ruled by the Mamluk sultans Aibek Turkmani (1250-1257), al-Muzaffar Sayfiddin Kutuz (1259-1260), al-Zahir Baybars (1260-1277), al-Mansur Sayfiddin alKalun (1280-1290). The well-known medieval historians al-Makrizi and Ibn al-Iyas showed that they belong not to the Arab people, but to the Turkic peoples, especially the Kipchaks, Oguzes and other Turkic tribes who moved to the Kypchak steppe, or to the Khorezmians who fled from the Mongol invasion [2].

Methodology

The study was conducted using objectivity, analysis, synthesis, comparative analysis,

generalization, historical analysis, chronological methods.

Results

In September 1219, when the Mongol Empire created by Genghis Khan made the first attack on Otror, the attack on the Kingdom of Khorezmshahs began, and military operations were carried out until 1221 [3 - B. 238]. After conquering Urganch, the capital of the Sultanate in 1221, Genghis Khan captured all the men and women, young and old, belonging to the Sultan's household in the palace. Khan Sultan, the eldest daughter of Alavuddin Muhammad, was among those captured. Dushi Khan (the eldest son of Genghis Khan) proposed Khan Sultan as his wife [4 - B. 78]. Khan Sultan himself actually married the ruler of Samarkand, Sultan Usman, in the spring of 547 AH (April 1201). After his death, Juwaini said, Khan Sultan was given land to a painter who lived in Emil, a medieval town near the Ili River basin. It is said that the painter lived with her until the end of his life. Ibn Khaldun also gives similar information. However, this information is incorrect. Because Khan touches Sultan Joji [4 – B. 371]. Berka Sultan, the first Muslim khan of the Golden Horde, was born from them. Berka Sultan, who was brought up by a Muslim mother, later tried to defend the Muslims against his relative Khulokhon, who marched on the capital of the Arab caliphate.

When Khan Sultan and his son Mahmud bin Mamdud were taken prisoner, the Mongols kept him in their hands for a while and organized shows by fighting with slaves [5 - B. 413]. and then he takes them to the slave market in the Levant and sells them. Although his name was Mahmud bin Mamdud, he became known as Sayfiddin Qutuz. Scholars have different ideas about the name Kutuz. The origin of the word "Qutuz" is Turkish, it is derived from the word "qut", which is the root of the word "Qutuz", and it is derived from the word "blessing". as. Some historians say that "Kutuz" means "rabid dog" [6 - B. 96].

After Saifiddin Qutuz served as a slave for some time in the Levant, he was brought to the slave market in Egypt and sold. At that time, Salih Najmuddin Ayub, one of the last rulers of the Ayyubid state in Egypt, started the work of forming a new army consisting of Mamluks. "Mamluk" means a slave bought for money [7 - B. 241]. Najmuddin Ayyub established a Mamluk military school in Egypt, and in this military school he bought young, strong men from Turkestan, the Caucasus, Asia Minor, and formed a military army from them. Ayyubids used Mamluks only for military purposes, so they were called "white slaves".

Sayfiddin Qutuz was bought by one of the Ayyubids and brought up in a Mamluk school in Egypt. Later, he came to the attention of king Muiz Izzuddin Aybek, and Qutuz became the commander-in-chief of his army. However, soon after the death of Izzuddin Aybek, Saifiddin

Qutuz had an opportunity to take the throne. The late king's 15-year-old son, Nuriddin ibn Izzuddin Aybek, removed him from the throne and took all the power in his hands. Sayfiddin Qutuz had a good opportunity to take the food of the Khorezmshah family from the Mongols. The reason is that at that time the Mongol invaders were demanding Baghdad, the capital of the Arab caliphate, and were organizing a massacre there, and Qutuz knew well that their next target would be Egypt.

Rashididdin, the minister of the Elkhans, mentions Qutuz's relations with the Mongols in his work "Jome' al-Tawarikh". According to him, in the month of Jumadul Sani 658 AH (June 1260 AD), Khulokhon sent a Mongol shepherd from Syria with 40 servants to Egypt, asking him to submit to Genghis Khan, to send tribute, and to come to Khulokhon himself. , insists on asking for peace and, if not, orders to prepare for war. In this chronicle, it is said that some amirs of Khorezmshah Jalaluddin went to Egypt after many adventures. Mamluk sultan al-Malik al-Muzaffar Sayfiddin Qutuz (1259-1260) received them, showed them kindness, informed them of their condition and gave them a lot of goods. When Khulagu Khan's chapars arrived, he gathered the Qutuz emirs for advice and asked them what to do. The emir of the Khorezms, Nasiruddin Muhammad Kaymuri, said: "If we go to the protection of Khulagu, there will be no shame, but it is far from reasonable to think that there is poison in the cup, drink from it and go straight to death. Khulagu's commitments and promises were not fulfilled, because after the agreements and promises, he killed the Ismaili leader Hurshah, Caliph al-Mustasim and others. If we go to him, he will do the same with us. "Qutuz said: "If we do not act before the Mongols, then Egypt will be destroyed as quickly as other countries. One of three measures should be applied to these people who are attacking our country: either to make peace, or to fight, or to leave the country." Then Nasiruddin Kaymuri said: "There is no use of reconciliation, because their promise cannot be trusted!" Sultan Qutuz decided to fight with the Mongols [3 - B. 248]. Sayfiddin Qutuz knew well that he could not be trusted because he had witnessed the brutality and wickedness of the Mongols during the invasion of Khorezm as a child. Besides, it was a good opportunity to get his grandfather's food.

On the 25th day of Ramadan, 658 A.H. (April 4, 1260 AD), the famous Aini Jolut battle took place between the Mamluks and the Mongols. Aini Jalut is the name of a place near Nablus in Palestine. It is known that this battle ended with the terrible defeat and flight of the Mongols [3 - B. 249]. After the victory at Aini Jolut, the Mamluks pursued the Mongols to the north and defeated them. They achieved another huge victory in a place called Caesarea in Asia Minor and took those lands from the Mongols.

Sayfiddin Qutuz grew up as a strong warrior in the Mamluk military school. He was a Muslim who loved, appreciated and protected Islam. The fact that he was from the sultan's family, and that he lived a royal life in his youth, served to increase his self-confidence, later he occupied the throne and easily performed management tasks. Although Sayfiddin Qutuz's rule in the Mamluk Sultanate lasted for a short time, he did a great job for the Islamic world.

Conclusion

So, the Last Khorezmshah - Sayfiddin Qutuz was born in the Anushtegin family in Khorezm, and lived as a slave in the Levant. Later, he took the throne of the Mamluk Sultanate in Egypt and ruled and died in Egypt. The last Khorezmshah - Saifiddin Qutuz, remained in history as an important figure in the medieval stage of relations between the Uzbeks and the Egyptians.

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