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Conquest Campaigns of the Khorezmshah Rulers

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Annotation: This article provides information on the way in which the military campaigns of Khwarezmshah rulers, who had a special place in the history of Middle Asia in the XI-XIII centuries, took place, the situation in the occupied territories.

Keywords: Khwarezm, horseless, Anushtegin, invasion, Baghdad, Elarslon, Qorahani, Qorahitoi, Takash, Marv, Nishopur, Takash, Alouddin Muhammad, territories, rule.

While Alouddin had revolted several times against Sultan Sanjar (1138, 1141-1142, 1147-1148) with the aim of independent rule of horseless Khwarezm, he was not destined to be completely independent. Nevertheless, as most people admit, he was able to lay the groundwork for Khwarezm to be an independent state.ile Alouddin had revolted several times against Sultan Sanjar (1138, 1141-1142, 1147-1148) with the aim of independent rule of horseless Khwarezm, he was not destined to be completely independent. Nevertheless, as most people admit, he was able to lay the groundwork for Khwarezm to be an independent state. That is, the horseless Anushtegin Khwarezmshah dynasty was able to practically show that not only one province, but also a huge region could run politics and compete with dongdor political forces. Because the main goal and the basis of the policy of the Horseman was to strengthen his authority in Khwarezm. During his long reign (in which he ruled the state for 29 years), the horseless sought to strengthen his ties with the Caliphs of Baghdad and also tried to make the caliph of Baghdad an ally in his struggle against Sultan Sanjar. In 1156, a horseless tetanus was diagnosed and died. On 23 August 1156 (3 rajab, 551), Elarslon (1156-1172) officially sits on the throne of Khwarezm. Elarslon ruled the throne in a more comfortable situation than his father. In 1156, a horseless tetanus was diagnosed and died. On 23 August 1156 (3 rajab, 551), Elarslon (1156-1172) officially sits on the throne of Khwarezm. Elarslon ruled the throne in a more comfortable situation than his father. Because after the death of Sultan Sanjar in 1157, the Seljuk state split into tiny provinces, and a wide path was opened for Khwarezm to pursue an independent policy. Elarslon used the Crusades of the Seljuqs in Khurosan to invade Dehistan in the Caspian Straits. He also frequently intervenes in the internal affairs of Movounnahr with the help of nomadic Turkmen and Kipchak tribes who were subjugated to Khwarazm during his father's reign. In 1158 he invaded Movounnahr with a large army. At this time, the Karakhanids, who were vassals of the Karakhitoi, were fighting with nomadic qarluq tribes.equently intervenes in the internal affairs of Movounnahr with the help of nomadic Turkmen and Kipchak tribes who were subjugated to Khwarazm during his father's reign. In 1158 he invaded Movounnahr with a large army. At this time, the Karakhanids, who were vassals of the Karakhitoi, were fighting with nomadic qarluq tribes. Elarslon helps the Qarluqs in their battles for Bukhara and Samarkand. But when the Kara-Khitai army arrived to help, Elarslon was forced to return to Khorezm. He did not succeed, although he walked to Khorezm several times. In 1171-1172, a large army of Karakhitoi march on Khwarazm under the pretext that Khwarazmshah was not paying tribute in time. By order of elarslon, large dams in Syrdarya were opened, and roads near the capital of Khorezm were flooded.did not

succeed, although he walked to Khorezm several times. In 1171-1172, a large army of Karakhitoi march on Khwarazm under the pretext that Khwarazmshah was not paying tribute in time. By order of elarslon, large dams in Syrdarya were opened, and roads near the capital of Khorezm were flooded. This made it difficult for the Karakhanid army to March, and the capital of Khwarezm, Gurganj (Urganch), was spared from plundering. However, during this March of the Karakhitoi, Elarslon died of illness (1172).1 after that, a long years of struggle for the crown-u - throne went between his sons Alouddin Takash and Sultanshah Mahmud.wever, during this March of the Karakhitoi, Elarslon died of illness (1172).1 after that, a long years of struggle for the crown-u - throne went between his sons Alouddin Takash and Sultanshah Mahmud. While Alouddin Takash officially ascended the throne in December 1172 with the help of Chen Tion of the Qorahitoi, the struggle between the brothers continued with chunonchi, Sultan Mahmud's mother Turkon khotun in 1174, sent valuable gifts to the Nishopur ruler Oy-Abo, offering an alliance against Takash. In the same year, 20 farsakhs from Gurganj (distance measurement, an ancient distance measurement of 9-12 thousand steps in several countries of the East, including Central Asia) collided with the troops of Alouddin Takash, A Moon-Abo force on the threshold of the distant city of Subwur.n the same year, 20 farsakhs from Gurganj (distance measurement, an ancient distance measurement of 9-12 thousand steps in several countries of the East, including Central Asia) collided with the troops of Alouddin Takash, A Moon-Abo force on the threshold of the distant city of Subwur. In this battle, with his arm high, Oy-Abo was captured and executed. Turkon khotun and Sultanshah Caspian fled to Dehestan on the east coast of the Sea. Alouddin Takash then becomes firmly established in Khwarezm and refuses to pay the tribute he promised to the Karakhitoi. In response, the Karakhitoi marched to Khwarezm again, but failed and turned back on their own, leaving a small army at the Sultan's disposal. While a significant part of Khurosan was annexed to the Khwarezm state by this time, Sultan Mahmud ruled Marv and its environs, Sabzavor. In 1187, another clash between the brothers on the threshold of Nishopur was won by Takash. The Sultan was forced to retreat to Marv. In 1188, a truce was concluded between the Sultanshah and Takash, mediated by the ulama and prominent emirs of Khorasan. By this time Takash's military power and prestige had grown, and the Sultan was obliged to accept all his terms.n 1188, a truce was concluded between the Sultanshah and Takash, mediated by the ulama and prominent emirs of Khorasan. By this time Takash's military power and prestige had grown, and the Sultan was obliged to accept all his terms. However, this did not last long, as Sultan Shah Ghor took the rulers of the region as allies in his fight against his brother. In the spring of 1193, Takash again began a march against the Sultan.1 when Khwarezmshah's troops reached Obiward, Ulama and clerics, representatives of both sides, began negotiations to reconcile the brothers again.the spring of 1193, Takash again began a march against the Sultan.1 when Khwarezmshah's troops reached Obiward, Ulama and clerics, representatives of both sides, began negotiations to reconcile the brothers again. In the meantime, the head of the Sarakhs fortress, Badriddin Chaqir khwarazmshah, passed towards Takash and handed over to him the key to the fortress and all the treasures of the Sultan. Unable to bear these events, the Sultan died in the autumn of 1193. Thus, the two sons of Khorezmshah Elarslon ended the struggle, which lasted more than 20 years. Khorezmshah Takash conquered the city of Marv in December 1193, appointing his eldest son Nasiriddin Malikshah as governor to the city and its environs.Khorezmshah Takash conquered the city of Marv in December 1193, appointing his eldest son Nasiriddin Malikshah as governor to the city and its environs. Taking advantage of the conflict between the Baghdad caliph Nasr (1180-1225) and the Western Saljukid Sultan Tojul II, Takash's forces opened a war against Tojul II in MKhorezmshah Takash conquered the city of Marv in December 1193, appointing his eldest son Nasiriddin Malikshah as governor to the city and its environs. Taking advantage of the conflict between the Baghdad caliph Nasr (1180-1225) and the Western Saljukid Sultan Tojul II, Takash's forces opened a war against Tojul II in March 1194, defeating him and capturing the city of Hamadon. Khalifa Nasr's troops, threatened by the ever-increasing khwarezmshah, turned against Takash. In June 1196, Takash's forces defeated the Caliph's forces. Thus, a large part of Afghanistan and Iran fell to the Khwarezmshahs, and the territories of the Khwarezmid state were expanded at once twice. The khwarezmian state now bordered the lands belonging to the caliphate of Baghdad and the Ghurids. But before much had passed due to the deterioration of Takash relations with

Caliph Nasr again, Khwarezmshah decided to invade Iraq's Arab and caliphate capital Baghdad. But during this March, Takash fell ill and died in Shahristan, between Khwarazm and Nishapur, in July 1200. Z, who conducted research based on the data of medieval authors. Buniyatov concluded that Khwarazmshah Takash was fair to his citizenship. He was a capable, large-scale diplomat and resourceful warlord compared to other sultans. Z, who conducted research based on the data of medieval authors. Buniyatov concluded that Khwarazmshah Takash was fair to his citizenship. He was a capable, large-scale diplomat and resourceful warlord compared to other sultans. Therefore, it should be noted that the relatively strengthening of the Khwarezmshah-Anushtegin state, the administration of the Administrative Office of the activities of Alouddin Takash is distinguished by its perseverance and discipline. But Takash's great mistake was that he gave great liberties to the tribe of Kipchaks, to which his wife Turkon khotun belonged, whom he constantly supported.ut Takash's great mistake was that he gave great liberties to the tribe of Kipchaks, to which his wife Turkon khotun belonged, whom he constantly supported. Turkon khotun (whose personal seal reads “Ismat ud - Dunya vad-Din the Great Turkon Princess niso alolami”, “Dunya and her chastity, the Great Turkon, Queen of the women of the universe”) gained great power by relying on them, ensuring that people under his patronage occupied high positions. As a result, this led to the emergence of a separate Turkish military-feudal class and, in practice, caused a crisis of the Khwarezmshah state. In August 1200, Takash's son Qutbiddin Muhammad ascended the throne of the Khwarezmshahs (1200-1221) and adopted his father's nickname Alouddin.s a result, this led to the emergence of a separate Turkish military-feudal class and, in practice, caused a crisis of the Khwarezmshah state. In August 1200, Takash's son Qutbiddin Muhammad ascended the throne of the Khwarezmshahs (1200-1221) and adopted his father's nickname Alouddin. Although he had some problems as soon as he ascended the throne, he promptly eliminated them and invaded Khorasan in 1203 with the help of the Karakhitoi. He followed Herot and his March on the Karakhitoi. This march ended in a Khwarezmshah victory, and he captured the rich treasure of the Karakhitoi in Özgan. In general, Alouddin Muhammad completely routed the Qakhitoi by inflicting two crushing blows on them in 1210 and 1212. As a result of this, his reputation was exceeded. As a result, his reputation grew.

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