

## THE UNIQUENESS OF THE STATEHOOD OF KHOREZMSHAHS

Lutfiyev Orif

E-mail: [academicaget6767@gmail.com](mailto:academicaget6767@gmail.com)

2styear master's student of

Samarkand state university named after Sharof Rashidov

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11276187>

**Abstract.** For thousands of years, the Uzbek people witnessed the rule of many dynasties, among them, the uniqueness of the politics of the most highly developed state of Khorezmshahs and the well-established state management system are covered in this thesis

**Key words:** Khorezm, Ghaznavids, Qutbiddin Muhammad, Anushtegin, Karachitans, Gerirud, ashab ad-davanin, al-majlis ul aliy al-fakhri at-taji".

### Introduction

Khorezm was subject to them during the Somonites period. At the end of the 10th century and the beginning of the 11th century, the ruler of Khorezm Ma'mun I and his son Ali ibn Ma'mun tried to create an independent state after the end of the Samanid state. however, the Khorezm state was very weak in front of the Ghaznavids in Khorasan and the Karakhanid state in Movaraunnahr, and in many cases it was subordinate to Mahmud Ghaznavid and his son Mas'ud. After the crisis of the Ghaznavid state and the establishment of the Seljuq rule in Khurasan, Khorezm tried to conduct an independent policy in the early years, but soon became a dependent state of the Seljuks.

Qutbiddin Muhammad Otsiz was the ruler who served the most in the formation of Khorezm as an independent state. Atsiz, the grandson of Anushtegin, who was the ruler of Khorezm during the reign of Seljuk Sultan Malikshah, skillfully used every mistake of his subordinate Seljuk sultans. Otsiz, a cunning diplomat and a skilled general, conducted an independent foreign policy. He expanded the Khorezm lands and occupied Mangishloq, the lower reaches of the Syrdarya. After that, he rebelled several times (1138, 1141, 1142, 1147-1148) against Sultan Sanjar and was defeated and completely subordinated to the Seljuks

After the unsuccessful campaign of Karachitans, Takash further strengthened his state. He organized several military campaigns to Movarounnahr and Khurason. Although he was not able to take possession of Movarounnahr, he conquered several districts of Khurasan. however, Khorazshah Takash had a powerful and dangerous rival in Khurasan. It was a growing Ghuryan state. Ghur region is a region on the banks of the Gerirud River in present-day Afghanistan, stretching from Herat to Balkh, from Kabul to Ghazna, where mainly Persian tribes lived. In the period of the last Seljuks, Gur region strengthened its independence. Caliph Nasr's troops turned against Takash, fearing the increasing power of Khorezmshah. In July 1196, the Khorezm people defeated the Caliph's troops. as a result, a large part of Iran passed into the hands of the Khorezmshahs, and the territory of their state suddenly doubled. Also, the state of Khorezm now belongs to the Caliph of Baghdad and borders with the Ghurians. In 1200, Takash died, and after that a popular uprising broke out in Iraq. most of the Khorezm soldiers here were destroyed, the rest had to come to Khurasan. Among the Khorezmshahs, the most talented commander and ruler was Takash. in a very difficult situation, he managed to unite a large part of Old Asia and Central Asia to form a powerful state. State administration, political system and military administration in the state of Khorezmshahs, the central administrative office was called "al-majlis ul aliy al-fakhri at-taji" and it was headed by a minister. The minister was the

highest official in the country after the sultan. the minister was the sultan's chief adviser and directly subordinated to him. The minister took part in official ceremonies, interstate relations, negotiations conducted through the colonies on behalf of Khorezmshah, and mediated between the sultan and the raiyat. all state officials, including emirs, beks, and military chiefs, were subordinate to the minister. The duties of the minister were as follows:

- ashab ad-davanin or the head of the officials of the offices. He also appointed and dismissed high-ranking officials;
- managed the implementation of allowances and material support for state officials;
- determined the provision of food and materials necessary for life to state officials;
- supervised the activities of the customs and treasury;
- constantly accompanied the sultan, sometimes sent troops and led them.

.In the state of the Khorezm Shahs, the position of the minister was highly respected, and one of the medieval sources describes the minister as "the highest court-ministry, which oversees all public affairs and people's lives." is related to it, therefore, as a result, the beauty and rank of the country will increase, and the legislation will be established in the state in an orderly manner. A minister is a person who knows the laws of administration, knows the future of the state, is rich in life experience, encourages good deeds, leads to fame and achievements, keeps people informed about the state of affairs, and whose instructions can be fully trusted. should bethat means..."

The state of the Khorezmshahs had a standing army from the time of its emergence until its crisis. According to the sources, the Khorezmshahs introduced a compulsory national military education system in their kingdom. the number of troops in the state varied depending on the scale of the military campaigns of the rulers. It is known from the sources that Muhammad Khorezmshah held a general army review in 1218, "about 150,000 horsemen and 100,000 foot soldiers took part in it."

The highest military administration office of the Khorezmshahs was called Dewan-al Arz (or Dewan-al Jaysh), and its head was Sahib Dewan-al Arz (or Sahib Dewan-al Jaysh, or Ariz-al Jaysh). devan-al-arz dealt with the water belonging to the military, their salaries and various payments, as well as the registration of soldiers, checking them and their weapons. this devan always gave all soldiers their fixed salaries (must, arzak) at a certain time, and also controlled the correct and precise distribution of the salaries of military commanders to their subordinates.

the title belonging to the commander of the Khorezmshahs' soldiers or Muqaddam was recommended. The Khorezmshahs distributed newly conquered lands or provincial lands to the emirs as gifts, appointed the most capable local emirs as their leader and gave him the name amir al-umaro (emir of emirs). those who commanded a 10,000-strong cavalry group in the army would have the title of malik. Maliks who showed special bravery in battles were given the title of khan. The chapars in the army were called chavush, and their chiefs were called chavushiya. special intelligence and spy units were called espionage. Before the start of the war or when the war was declared, the Khorezmshahs called a military council and discussed issues related to the upcoming war. this council was headed by Khorezmshah, and major military figures, scholars, astrologers and jurists were invited to him. All proposals were considered in the council, and the king himself made the final decision. in short, in the first quarter of the 13th century, due to the military and political incompetence of Khorezmshah Muhammad, the

state of Khorezmshahs declined. Despite this, the state of the Khorezmshahs occupies an important place in the history of the statehood of the Uzbek people in the medieval period. In its time, the Khorezm state included Movarunnahr, Khorasan, Mazandaran, Kerman, Persian Iraq, Azerbaijan, Sijistan, Ghazna and other regions. The Khorezm kingdom was the largest and most powerful state in the Muslim East at the end of the 12th century and the beginning of the 13th century.

### **Conclusion**

The Khorezmshah dynasty, ruling over the vast expanse of Central Asia from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, established a distinct and remarkable statehood that exhibited exceptional characteristics.

1. **Centralized Authority:** Unlike many nomadic empires of the region, the Khorezmshahs established a highly centralized government. The monarch wielded immense power, presiding over a complex bureaucratic system that ensured administrative efficiency and stability.
2. **Multi-Cultural Society:** The Khorezmshah state was characterized by its cultural and religious diversity. Persian, Turkic, and Arabic influences blended seamlessly, creating a vibrant and cosmopolitan society. The rulers patronized scholars, artists, and architects, fostering a flourishing cultural milieu.
3. **Military Strength:** The Khorezmshahs were renowned for their military prowess. They maintained a formidable army, consisting of both nomadic cavalry and infantry. Their strategic location at the crossroads of Central Asia allowed them to control important trade routes and expand their territory.
4. **Irrigation and Agriculture:** The Khorezmshahs placed great emphasis on irrigation and agriculture. They constructed a vast network of canals and dams, transforming the arid landscape into fertile farmland. This development led to an economic boom and increased prosperity for the population.
5. **Trade and Commerce:** The state's central location made it a major hub for trade. The Khorezmshahs promoted the development of trade routes and established commercial alliances with neighboring regions. This trade brought wealth and prosperity to the state.
6. **Legacy and Influence:** The Khorezmshah statehood left a lasting legacy. Its centralized administration, cultural diversity, military strength, and economic prosperity served as a model for other Central Asian empires. The dynasty's influence extended beyond its own borders, shaping the political and cultural landscape of the region for centuries to come.

In conclusion, the Khorezmshah dynasty established a unique and remarkable statehood in Central Asia. Its centralized authority, multi-cultural society, military strength, irrigation and agricultural advancements, trade and commerce, and enduring legacy all contributed to its distinctiveness and impact on the region.

### **References:**

1. O'zbekiston davlatchiligi tarixi ocherklari -T.: Sharq, 2001.
2. Qudratov S.S. O'rta Osiyoda ilk davlatlarning paydo bo'lish va rivojlanishi. Guliston. 1999.
3. Yo'ldoshev M. Xiva xonligida yer egaligi va davlat tuzilishi. T., 1959.
4. G'afforov SH.S. O'zbekiston davlatchiligi tarixi. O'quv qo'llanma.-Samarqand,2021
5. Bayoniy. Shajarai Xorazmshohiy. T., 1991.