

A New Approach to the History of the Ghaznevids

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Abstract:

This article provides historical information about the life and activities of Mahmud Ghaznavi, one of the rulers of the centralized Turkic state of the Ghaznavids, who lived in Khorasan, Northern India and partly in Movarunnahr, which took place in the history of Uzbekistan in the 10th-20th centuries. XII centuries.

Keywords: Movaraunnahr, history, X-XII centuries, Khorasan, North India, Ghaznavids, Mahmud Ghaznavi.

Introduction:

As we study the history of Uzbekistan, we see that there are many urgent problems that need to be solved and that need to be clarified. Scholars, virtuous citizens, scholars, politicians and generals have grown from this ancient and blessed soil. The foundations of religious and worldly sciences, the constructions built on this land, and the works of our beliefs, which have not lost their interest and popularity to this day, testify to the fact that the art of agriculture and urban planning has been high in our country since ancient times.

One of the most developed states of its time - the state of the Ghaznavids is a centralized Turkic state that lived in Khurasan, North India, and partially in Movarunnahr in the X-XII centuries.

The Ghaznavid state was founded by Alptegin's slave and son-in-law, Sabuktegin. The name of the state is derived from the capital city of Ghazna. In return for the services of the Turkish slaves, they received the right to rule Khurasan and various provinces of Afghanistan (Ghazna, Kabul, etc.) from the Samanis. After Sabuktegin was appointed viceroy of Ghazna region and amir of the army (977), he began to manage these properties independently. In 994-995, in 994-995, in Khorasan, the united army led by the Samanid emir Nuh ibn Mansur and Naib Sabuktegin defeated the rebelling Turkish generals Abu Ali Simjuri (son of Abulhasan Simjuri) and Fayiq, and Sabuktegin's political influence increased even more.

The most powerful period of the Ghaznavid state corresponds to the years of the reign of Emir Sabuktegin, especially Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavid. By the beginning of the 11th century, the borders of the Ghaznavid state, which became one of the most powerful states of the Muslim East, extended to the cities of Rai and Isfahan in the west, the Caspian Sea and the Khorezm and Aral Seas in the northwest, and included a large part of Northern India in the east and reached Baluchistan in the south. After the demise of the Samanid dynasty, Mahmud Ghaznavi annexed their entire territory in Khurasan, and later Khorezm state (1017) to his kingdom. However, when the Ghaznavids began to fight to occupy the territory of North Tokharistan (now Surkhandarya region and South Tajikistan) in addition to South Tokharistan (now Northern Afghanistan), their interests clashed with the Karakhanids. As a result of fierce battles, Chaganiyan and Termiz were subdued by the Ghaznavids. The border between the Ghaznavids and the Karakhanid state was recognized as the Amudarya. In 1024-1025, Mahmud Ghaznavi crossed the Amudarya river near Termiz, attacked Sughd through the Iron Gate and went as far as Samarkand. As a result of these military campaigns, the regions up to Omul (Chorjoi) left the rule of the Karakhanids and came under the influence of the Ghaznavids. During this period, the Ghaznavid state became the largest Muslim state in the East. However, during the reign of Mahmud Ghaznavid's son and crown prince Mas'ud Ghaznavid (1030-1041), the Ghaznavid state began to gradually decline, losing the territories under its control one after another.

From the middle of the 11th century, the main opponents of the Ghaznavids were the Seljuks. The place and role of Mahmud Ghaznavi in the Ghaznavid state is of particular importance.

Methods:

It is important to know the theoretical and methodological foundations of the history of the homeland. Scientific, objectivity, historical methods are the main key to illuminating history. Based on the history of the created Uzbek nation and its statehood, it is necessary to divide the history into periods and create it objectively by deep analysis. The opinion of our head of state is very important. Today, the world recognizes that the territory that is now called Uzbekistan, that is, our homeland, was one of the cradles of civilization not only of the East, but also of the whole world.

Based on these thoughts, one of our main tasks is to organize an objective study of the history of great people who lived in our country based on new researches created during the period of independence. For this, objectivity is necessary as well as scientificity. That is why we think it is appropriate to take a positive approach to Mahmud Ghaznavi, who has been treated negatively until now.

Research results:

Mahmud Ghaznavi was born in Ghazna in 978. His father, Sobuqtegin, who was originally a bought slave, reached the rank of commander in the army of the Somonians due to his bravery, bravery and heroism. Sobuqtegin was elected as the Deputy of the Treasury in March 977. During his viceroyalty, the provinces of Bust, Zamindovar, Kusdar, Bamiyan, all of Takharistan and Ghor were added to Ghazna province.

In addition to that, Jayapal, the Indian king, defeated the troops of Bugrokhani, the ruler of Kashgar, and not only restored the independence of his country, but also put an end to internal conflicts in Khorasan. Muorrikh Abulfazil Bayhaqi describes Sobuqtegin as a wise, just and virtuous ruler. Sobuqtegin, with his bravery and valor, reigned for 20 years and died near Balkh in the summer of 996 at the age of 56.

In fact, Mahmud Ghaznavi's eldest son was supposed to be the heir to the throne. During his previous illness, he appointed his son Ismail as the crown prince. Ismail, who is impetuous by

nature, short-sighted, unable to unite people and accomplish a task, could not withstand the rebellion of the governors of the region, and ruled for only 7 months.

Mahmud of Ghaznavi came to Ghazna with a large army to suppress the rebellion against him. He suppresses the rebellion and takes the throne. The caliphate recognizes him as the head of the central authority, sends gifts and delivers a sermon in his name. This increases Mahmoud Ghaznavi's reputation, adds enthusiasm to his zeal, and his supporters are increasing day by day. As a result, the Saistan region and its surrounding lands will be included in its state.

According to the agreement during Sobuqtegin's time, the border line between the Ghaznavids and the Karakhanid state is defined as the border of the Qotvan desert near Samarkand. But the Karakhanids violated the agreement several times. While Sultan Mahmud was on the Indian campaign, Karakhani Ilich Khan sent a large army under the leadership of Suboshitegin in order to annex Khurasan to his lands. Suboshitegin passes through Jayhun and conquers Balkh and Termiz and other regions. When the news of this reached Sultan Mahmud, he was capturing the city of Molton and a large booty. Sultan Mahmud arrived in Marv without stopping anywhere and sent an army against Suboshi under the leadership of his emirs Oltunbash and Arslan Jozib. This army crossed the desert of Marv in a very short period of time and rushed to the troops of Suboshi. Most of them are introduced. The rest will barely survive with a thousand hardships. Hearing this terrible news, Iligkhan could not find a place to stay. They start gathering troops from different parts of Movarounnahr. In 988, another battle took place between the two. This time, Iligkhan's troops will be completely defeated. As a result of this, all of Khorasan, Choganiyan and Kuttaliyan regions were added to the territory of Sultan Mahmud's state. Mahmoud Ghaznavi will soon have an army that moves at lightning speed. During his rule, from the ordinary gatekeeper to the regional governor, from the servant of Saikhana to the commander-in-chief, the obligation to unconditionally obey and fulfill the orders of the Supreme became a belief. That's why Mahmud Ghaznavi defeated his only opponent Karakhanis in Movarounnahr in a short period of time. He conquered the lands from Samarkand to Ifakhonu Raigo and established a huge empire. His campaigns are supported by the caliphate. He made 13 marches to India during his reign. He conducts these marches under the slogan of increasing the fame of Islam and spreading the religion of Islam to these regions. In his army there are special, "gazavotchi" troops, all of them are provided with a sufficient salary from the state. Apart from that, serious control was established behind strict discipline in the office of Sultan Mahmud state, in the cabinet of regional governors, and among army commanders. At the same time, he organized a special discussion that provided information on the internal and external situation of local governors.

His army consisted of 700 to 1300 war-trained elephants with military drums, stones surrounding the forts, and slingshots that threw oil containers and there were floating bridges to cross the rivers. In Chistan and Marv, they produced special palm bark and silk ropes for floating bridges and suspension bridges. Most of Sultan Mahmud's neighbors were made up of slaves trained in military skills.

In addition, the troops included special carpenters, blacksmiths and gunsmiths, spies. Also, Sultan Mahmud's troops were equipped with the most modern weapons. In his army, there were hundreds of thousands of cavalry and foot soldiers with a high fighting spirit who perfectly mastered 32 types of military skills. He prepares the soldier before every battle he would pass the examination himself.

It should also be noted that Sultan Mahmud sometimes preferred peace to war. There are many examples of this in Gardizi's works. For example, when Sultan Mahmud besieged the fortress of Nanda during his Indian campaign, the governor of Nanda, seeing his huge army, sent ambassadors to make peace. As a result of negotiations, 300 sara elephants will be sent to pay juziya. He immediately ordered three hundred elephants to be driven out of Nanda's fortress. According to the

decree of Sultan Mahmud, the Turks and other soldiers in the army admired their courage when they took the elephants to the center.

According to Gardizi, Sultan Mahmud was one of the emirs who was sometimes very cheerful, kind to people, and reached the value of people. In his free time from the war, he focused on the development of the capital, building caravanserais, mosques and madrasahs. For example, Jame' mosque of Ghazna and the famous madrasa of the sultan built under his direct supervision were built by the finest architects of Hindu Khurasan with the labor of thousands of slaves.

In addition, a huge material center, libraries with thousands of rare books were built in Ghazna, and many mosques and madrasahs were built in cities such as Nishapur, Balkh and Roy. In particular, several madrasahs such as "Khoja Abdali Hassan" and "Sayidih" rose in Nishapur. At the same time, Muhammad, the son of Sultan Mahmud, built Jame' mosque and madrasahs and dug ditches in the Gurgan region under his control. During the reign of Sultan Muhammad, some buildings were built over several years. In particular, "Koshki Ghaznin" restored based on the drawing of Sultan Muhammad was completed in four years.

In those years, the literary and cultural life in the old central cities of Khorasan, Movarunnahr, Iran was relatively weak, and Ghazna became the center of the main literary circle. It has become one of the most beautiful cities of the East.

Sultan Mahmud was one of the learned people of his time. He was fluent in three languages, including Arabic.

Due to Sultan Mahmud's unsuccessful war in India for 13 years, Islamic enlightenment came to the old Indian land. We must also emphasize that Aburayhan Beruni accompanied the Indian campaigns for 13 years and dozens of scientists worked around him.

At that time, a great creative environment was born in Berunii. For 13 years, he studied the language, culture, science, literature, customs, animal world, flora, history, geography, mountains and rivers of the ancient Khans. it is known that

According to some literature, if Sultan Mahmud had been extremely ignorant, bloodthirsty, a vain striver, glutton, and wine drinker, he would not have gained this level of fame and would not have become an epic in languages. He protected more than 400 poets and scientists under the patronage of the state in Ghazna, the first capital. Originally from the Turks, the Persian and Arabic languages paid great attention to the development of literature in their cultures.

He correctly understood the role of spirituality in the development of society and the power of the kingdom, and he felt that culture, science, and fiction added glory to the state.

Even Sultan Mahmud sent people to different cities and countries, gave money and gifts to poets and scholars and invited them to his capital.

That is why during the time of him and his son Mas'ud, the cultural and literary life developed much better here than in other places. Especially during this dynasty, qasidas and spiritual literary support became the leading processes, most qasidas were created in the Persian language, and this genre was fully formed.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Ghaznavid period occupied an important place in the history of Afghanistan. Important documents and works related to this period were written in Arabic, Persian, and Indian languages. During the Babur period, information about the Ghaznavid period can be found in most of the works of general history written in Persian in India. Until today, the written sources,

architectural structures, numismatic materials of that period have not lost their relevance and are gaining importance in the development of research work.

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