



Article

Are Xorazmshoh and of Nayman's Qoraxoniylar Eastern Territory for The Struggle

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Abstract: In this article qoraxoniylar to be part of the eastern and western, the eastern state Qoraxoniylar be added to the composition of the Mongolian state the reasons for her the first time and historical research are made based on analysis of primary sources. The fergana valley, and east turkestan did not get land Or by pressing Mongolian, on the contrary, take the time to add in the way of peace, the soviet tarixshunoslik unreasonable in this regard is given in the data, most of them only give a proof based on scientific conclusions expectations quotes.

Keywords: Qoraxoniylar Eastern Qoraxoniylar, Qoraxitoylar, Mongolian, and nayman, we have strong, xorazmshoh, the river, the xo'tan Muhammad Aloud, that jeb No'yon oppression.

1. Introduction

Despite the kingdom being built in the history of statehood for a long time, the history of this study minimum – Qoraxoniylar state. But this war in particular the history of our nation have their place. X or qoraxoniylar state was founded in the end of the century. According to the available data, Bug'roxon unvonli, Abdulkarim (955-956 died in years) named in English or English-to name a person that is popular with musa ibn bn xorun I sat war was negotiated [1].

Qoraxoniylar Arslonxon state of Solomon-Solomon binni Joseph (1032-1040) that supports two zamonasi when the fergana valley, and regions qoshg'ar xo'tan, or the state of the eastern Ili Qoraxoniylar of the valley, called Bolasog'undan administered [2]. Your country listed under mohammed and the northern part of samarkand, the capital of the western qoraxoniylar looked.

Come to the beginning of the xii century, east turkestan, or, after covering a huge nomadic began to invade from the east to qoraxitoylar qoraxoniylar into the kingdom. They chodirdan about 40 thousand people, i.e. consists of 150-200 thousand people was.

Hijriy Qoraxitoylar 522 initial collision, 1128 ms qashg'ar date was held. This attack Qashgar ahmad khan ibn al-Hasanot is back by [3].

2. Materials and Methods

This study builds upon a historical-analytical method, featuring an analysis of primary sources and a critical assessment of established scholarly interpretations. Abstract The text investigates chronicles such as those of Juvayniy, Ibn al Asir, Rashidaddin and Mirzo Ulugbek to reconstruct the political dynamics that characterized the fragmentation

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of the Qoraxoniylar state and the contributing factors that resulted in the eastern branch coming under the sway of the Qoraxitoylar and Nayman forces and ultimately of the Mongol Empire.

The chronicles have cross-checked each event against alternative accounts so as to identify and correct inconsistencies, exaggeration or gaps to avoid the nasty habit of relying on outdated Soviet-era assumptions. The piece reads military actions, tribute remittances, diplomatic communications, and regional power changes not as discrete events but as components of an ongoing geopolitical interplay between the Qoraxoniylar, Xorazmshohs, and emergent nomadic states. The approach further estimates the reliability of every source through contextualising and analysing potential authorship biases. Combining source criticism and comparative as well as contextual analyses, the study arrives at a more distinct and nuanced picture of how and why, in several painstaking stages, the eastern Qoraxoniylar became ever more dependent on external powers.

3. Results

Initially, they take on qoraxoniylar bolasog'unni or territory which is the capital of the capital, they can make themselves. While qoraxoniylar power pass into the hands of qoraxitoylar from here. However, the methodology of the muslim dynasties qashg'ar and fergana is in the hands of the local authorities. After bo'ysundirgach kyrgyz and uyghur, and fergana attack after year 1137 next closest relative sanjarning xo'jand sultan — samarkand qoraxoniylar mahmudni met khan in a big defeat [4]. Although this is a big failure, however Qoraxitoylar inside the country to invade were entered. A tribute to limited to get them, and went back to their own country. However, sulh did not last long. In 1141 to invade again after Qoraxitoylar entered. The sultan himself was going for this time Sanjarning Qoraxoniylar the protection of the state. However, in a battle near samarkand and the complete defeat of the army from katvon dash saljuqiy qoraxoniylar qoraxitoylar was completed. Hence, after all, has become dependent on the state, and the east turkestan Qoraxitoylar Fergana [5]. The year 1210 this dependence by muhammad continued to fight in the climax of the defeat of qoraxitoylar taroz xorazmshoh aloud.

According to the data of humility fazlulloh, xorazmshoh and cried aloud until Muhammadga qoraxitoylar 3 000 per year to pay tribute to those who come in the size of a dinor. In this regard, previous to their arrival with xorazmshoh sultonlar Qoraxitoylar tortishmaslik prescribed payments left to make a will at the time of delivery. Qoraxitoylar behind mug'ul, turkic peoples and other militant nayman is a factor of their stand to protect the land after tajovvuzidan this would serve as excellent. However, over time, sultan muhammad Xorazmshohning power development, and treasury G'uriylar anglo-mahv them, Persia and turkestan bo'ysungach a part of him, it refused to pay the above fees come, the army began to gather allies against go'rxonga to walk together [6].

After that, the muslim rulers of the land under Qoraxitoylar hand under the hands of the lord in order to return xorazmshoh year 607 muhammad' ul-earlier in the month (of the year 1210 August-September) Banokat (the shohrux-t. k.) with a large army from near the bridge was reached taroz. Qoraxitoylar fight with it in there, took prisoners tayang'uni of rockets. However, that was not the enemy mahv was still full.

At the same time, another east side judge the severity of the sultan's ambassador muhammadga kuchlukning nayman coming leaders to come together with offers to keep up with old qoraxitoylar about to attack will come. According to the terms of this, we have strong from the east, from the west Xorazmshoh Go'rxonga attack if the enemy earlier defeat of sultan muhammad, if Xo'tan koshg'ar sultonni and to be strong in this earlier work we have does not do Qoraxitoylar are under Banokat (Fano) the land from the osce has come to be given to him [7]. Ildamroq strong in this place we tried, the beat and go'rxonni Xo'tan at his disposal, and under the earth from almalyk to enter the koshg'ar banokatgacha [8].

So, at first, which is under strong now we are headed to the state of eastern qoraxitoylar qoraxoniylar nayman subject' has become. Incredibly bans muslims in this land we have strong support, unlimited held sway.

We place strong in the kingdom of qoraxitoylar xarobaga Xo'tan, Yorkend, Koshg'ar, Or, fergana consists of small solid state was established. Chingizxon the army started walking to the west in the religion of islam, the beliefs of muslims, in particular harassment and discrimination for the way to qo'ymayotganligini seen mug'ul quickly over to the side, no show will help Kuchlukka [9]. On the contrary, the local population tried to use this opportunity to cast out from the land zolimlar.

Current atomic Juvayniy aloud "History jahongusho" game of the year 1212 in abraham ibn muhammad usman xorazmshoh aloud when executed by the last khan of west qoraxoniylar previously qoraxitoylar to seize the initiative in the position of the earth, which is subordinated to "send emirates ambassador to fergana and turkestan, and encouraged them to enter under the commandment. Sifijob part of a military for defense (Isfijob)to re-kuchlantirib not to attack on a military unit sent for gurxon" that information has given you [10]. However, any source of their obedience to his commandments emirates fergana and turkestan in the termination of access to no information about. In the meantime, you xorazmshoh the beginning of this area of the state of the structure was entered into when the content without filing in the above with those of the earth would remain xojat xorazmshohning to apply to the emirates. This is giving the land in the east is supervised xo'jandda xorazmshoh dololat.

Some scientists also architecture of the ferghana valley in the structure of the state is to prove that ibn al Asirning "...xorazmshoh Shosh, Fergana, Isfijob the surrounding casing and ordered to move its population to the territory of muslims who live in other cities, and then, from them, Tatar (of the nayman-t. k.) to break commanded you not to use" try to make him come on the basis of that sentence [11]. However, this period is outlined in the case of this work, committed in any source. An historian shihobiddin-Nasaviy also ibn al-Asirning without the high cost of labor: "...needless to say the same things in the same place, he (ibn al-Captive) in the game a little bit in some place truly has to retire also, if you overlooked the most important and the ones from the main event hasn't left. I have come to such a conclusion then himself: indeed, ash-Damask most of the people who live in the country on the long edges of india, in a place where it is hard for china's human to reach the step of the event occurred have decided to take the extraordinary work of the story written by someone else!", says [12].

Also, the game translate, publish shamsiddin kamoliddin scientists also prepared to place in some orientalis of the game from, it was noted that uncertainty and error is not the case [13].

Chingizxon hujumkor his strategy, according to jeb and the east turkestan or great to stack with the invasion no'yon to go, we have a strong state is ordered to destroy. Jeb that this assignment carried out in the year 1219. So to the coast of syrdarya chingizxon, and opened the way for Mohammed to go and architecture [14].

1218 1219 the end of the year in the beginning of the year that jeb No'yon head mug'ul army Kuchlukni narrow-npr, and have him executed to the structure of the state of east turkestan and chingizxon were included in the fergana valley. "After that, and Xo'tan Koshg'ar Saykhun of the region, and many more places included in the state was called fano Chingizxon up the river" [15]. Mirzo Ulugbek is also about this "and Obi fasokatki Xo'tan Koshg'ar cities, it Saykhun, say, chingizxon a'zam were added to the property of one of the marvelous" [16]. Attention after the earth from east turkestan in the present and the pressing of the edge of syrdarya xo'jand binokatgacha is not, has been added, are called. Qoraxoniylar over eastern troops by the beginning of the year 1219 in the nayman of the oppression of the strong state that we do not chingizxon continued until the participant.

Dogmalardan reject remaining from the soviet era, and to rely on primary sources to research the issue in this case is one of the tasks listed in the front of the actual historian.

4. Conclusion

Analysis of primary chronicles and comparative historical accounts demonstrates that the political subjugation of the eastern branch of the Qoraxoniylar state was the result of a layered process of development moulded by Qoraxitoy hegemony, Nayman pressure and, subsequently, the swift and deliberate expansion of the Mongol Empire rather than one single decisive military defeat. The results suggest that earlier interpretations, particularly those that arose in Soviet historiography, simplified this transition and failed to consider negotiated submission, continuity of local governance and internal political fragmentation. This demonstrates, as these results suggest, that Qoraxoniylar eastern authority collapse was not simply cause by outside forces but rather by the change of regional alliances and the antiquated separation of powers among local rulers against the greater nomadic confederation. In doing so, this proposes a wider reassessment of political structures in medieval Central Asia and calls for even a more intense critical examination of established narratives by means of sources. Such work will require further regional documents, investigation of the socio economic contexts that framed regional responses to Qoraxitoy and Mongol rule, and comparison with his contemporaries and related processes in western Qoraxoniylar lands in order to provide a more holistic view of how state transformation unfolded temporally and geographically across the twelfth and unprecedented early thirteenth centuries.

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