

FAMOUS MEDIEVAL HISTORIAN ALOUDDIN ATOMALIK JUVAINI AND HIS WORK "THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD"

Durdona Mashrbaliyeva,
NamSU, Student of History

Abstract:	Keyword
This article provides information about the life and work of the famous medieval historian and statesman Alouddin Atomalik Juvaini, his scientific activity and his work "History of Jahangusho" and its role in the study of the history of Uzbek statehood.	Mongols, the state of Khorezmshahs, a rare source, Juvaini, "History of Jahangusho", Juvain, Azadvor, Olmut, Karakurum, Bagdad, Genghis Khan, Oktoy, Khulogu, Arghun Mongol Khans.

The Great Mongol Empire, with its violence, brutality, destruction, war, and the founder of this empire, Genghis Khan (Temuchin), for a long time caused fear in many peoples of the world and became many legends. Mongols are nomadic tribes and entered the political arena in the 10th - 12th centuries. They are good at fighting horsemen, fighting from a military state, political strife in neighboring regions, and the ability to cause panic in neighboring nations. Many nations were panicked and militarily superior, but confused and in disarray. We can see this in the example of the Great Khorezm Shahs (1097-1231), one of the strongest states for its time. Although this state is politically, militarily, and culturally superior to the Mongols, the ruler of the state did not conduct a reasonable policy, the arbitrariness of the governors, the existence of several states within the state, the disobedience of the orders from the center by the high officials, as well as the Sultan Alauddin Muhammad's mother, Turkon Khotun, acted as she knew, and this country became a prey to the so-called Mongols. We rely on material and written sources to gain a broader knowledge of this period. There are many sources related to this period, and one of the most reliable of them is the work "History of Jahangusho" by Alauddin Atomalik Juvaini. This work, which tells about the social and political history of Central Asia, Iran, Mongolia and China in the 13th century, brought fame to Atomalik Juvaini already at that time [1. – B.101.].

Alauddin Atomalik ibn Burkhaniddin Muhammad Juvaini was born in 1236 in the village of Azadvor, Juvain region of Western Khorasan. The genealogy of the Alloma family goes back to Fazl al-Rabi, a well-known mobaynist of the Abbasid caliphs [2. - B. 18.]. The first representatives of the dynasty were appointed to high positions in the Abbasid court. Juvaini's grandfather Shamsiddin Muhammad Ali was the head of the financial department in the palace of Sultan Muhammad Khorezmshah (1200-1220), then he managed financial affairs during the reign of the Sultan's son Jalaluddin Muhammad (1220-1231) [2. - B. 23.]. Juvaini's father, Burhoniddin, was appointed as a representative of Azarbaijan, Georgia and Onadoli regions by Amir Arghun in 1245 [2. - B. 25].

Juvaini served in the divan from a young age and was the closest person to the Mongol emir Arghun. At the age of 17-18, he traveled with Amir Arghun, which allowed him to acquire a lot of knowledge [2. - B. 27.]. In 1247-1253 in the city of Karakorum (Mongolia), in 1264-1281 during the reign of Aboka after Khulokhon, in 1281-1282 during the first reign of Takudor Sultanate known as Sultan Ahmed, he ruled Baghdad for 24 years [2. - B. 35.]. At that time, Juvaini improved Baghdad and its surroundings. According to the historian Wasifi (XIII-XIV), he spent a lot of money, 10,000 gold dinars, and brought water from the Euphrates River to Kufa and Nasaf [3. - B. 175.]. Alloma died of a heart attack in Arronda in 1283.

Atomalik Juvaini gained fame in his time with his historical and rare work "History of Johongusho". He did not finish writing this work within a certain period of time, the work was filled with what he saw and knew during the life of the scientist at different times. The author notes that before the work was written, the Mongolian Khan Mangu Khagan (Munke Khagan, the Khagan of Mongolia after Oktoy) was alive (1247-1260) and in the preface he noted that he started writing the work at the age of 28. reached, according to the author's information, the work began to be written in 1252-1253 and was completed in 1260 [2. - B.72.].

The work consists of three volumes. In the first volume, after a long preface, the author covers Mongol customs, Genghis Khan's laws, Genghis Khan's appearance on the field and his conquest of Uyghur lands. Important information about the history of the Uyghur people, their customs and beliefs is given here. Information about Genghis Khan's conquests is written at the end of the volume.

The second volume also begins with the preface, and then the period of the kings, including the history of the Khorezmshahs, is detailed. Describing the roughly 95-year period of the Khorezmshahs between 1118 and 1221, it follows the conquest and dissolution of this state, as well as the non-Muslim Turkic kings known as Karakhitas and Gurkhanli rulers who ruled Eastern Turkestan after the Samanids and before the Mongols. that they ruled in Movaunnahr and Turkestan for almost 200 years, Mongols conquered these regions and divided the conquered lands among their sons, information is given at the end of the volume from the time of Oktoy Khan to the history of Khulokhon's entry into Iran.

The third volume, beginning with the ceremony of Genghis Khan's accession to the throne, describes the first years of the reign, Khulokhon's arrival in Iran (1255) and the extermination of the Ismailis, the life stories of the Ismaili rulers of Olamut, the beliefs of this community, and the execution by Khulokhon, the last representative of this dynasty [2. - B. 74.].

When the author writes about his work, he says about its subject and material, naming and historical object: "All the places conquered by Genghis Khan and his sons, such as Movarounnahr, Turkestan, Mochin (South China), are the subject of my book. it has been. I saw some of the events I narrated with my own eyes, and I heard some of them from reliable people. I took some of them from historical sources, which I firmly believe to be correct. It was impossible not to write this book, rejecting the request of my loyal and far-sighted friends. I named this work, which was written based on real, original news, "Tarihi

Johongushoi Juvaini". It can be seen that the work illuminates a specific historical period based on authentic information.

For the history of Central Asia and Uzbekistan, volumes I, II of "Tarihi Johongusho" have special value [4. - B. 158.]. The work was translated into a number of European languages (in fragments) from the beginning of the 19th century, and in 1958 it was translated into English in two volumes by the translator John Andrew Boyle in Cambridge.

It can be concluded that Alauddin Atomalik Juvaini was a famous source scholar and historical scholar for his time, in addition, he was a statesman and served the Mongol khans until the end of his life, and his ancestors were also considered important persons. , worked in high positions. Atomalik Juvaini's work "History of Johongusho" is one of the most important sources of Turko-Mongol history of the 12th - 13th centuries. The author worked in an important state position in the Mongol state for many years, participated in the battles against the Ismailis, and his work gained great fame in history because of the events he saw with his own eyes or based on reliable written and oral sources. Atomalik Juvaini's work "History of Johongusho" is an important source that illuminates the history of Khorezmshahs, Mongols and Ismailis.

References:

1. Ergashev B. Source studies and historiography. - Samarkand: SamDu, 2021.
2. Alauddin Atomalik Juvaini. History Jakhongusho. - T.: Mumtoz Soz, 2015.
3. Madraimov A., Fuzailova G. Manbashunoslik. - T.: National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan, 2008.
4. Akhmedov B. Sources of the history of Uzbekistan. - T.: Teacher, 2001.
5. Internet sites: WWW.Zionet.uz. SHosh.UZ, WWW- now.org.