

THE ROLE OF JALAL AD-DIN MANGBURNI IN MILITARY ART

Jumaev Asamiddin Shafoatovich

Senior lecturer of the Department of the Institute of land forces

Abstract. This article examines the military contributions of Jalal ad-Din Mangburni, the last ruler of the Khwarazmian Empire, analyzing his strategic innovations and tactical excellence during the Mongol invasions of the thirteenth century. The research demonstrates that Jalal ad-Din's defensive strategies and cavalry tactics together with his mobile warfare skills against larger enemy forces showed exceptional military command which shaped future regional combat practices.

Keywords: Jalal ad-Din Mangburni, military strategy, Mongol invasion, medieval warfare, Central Asian history, cavalry tactics, asymmetric warfare

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada XIII asrdagi mo'g'ul istilosiga qarshi kurashda Xorazm davlatining so'nggi hukmdori Jaloliddin Manguberdining harbiy faoliyati tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda uning strategik yangiliklari va taktik mahorati o'rganiladi. Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatadiki, Jaloliddinning mudofaa strategiyalari, otliq qo'shin taktikasi va sonli jihatdan ustun kuchlarga qarshi harakatchan urush olib borish qobiliyati mintaqaviy harbiy an'analarga ta'sir ko'rsatgan ajoyib harbiy rahbarlikni ifodalagan.

Kalit so'zlar: Jaloliddin Manguberdi, harbiy strategiya, mo'g'ul istilosi, o'rta asr urushi, Markaziy Osiyo tarixi, otliq qo'shin taktikasi, assimetrik urush

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается военный вклад Джалаад-Дина Мангуберды, последнего правителя Хорезмийской империи, анализируются его стратегические новшества и тактическое мастерство в период монгольских нашествий XIII века. Исследование демонстрирует, что оборонительные стратегии Джалаад-Дина, тактика кавалерии и способность вести маневренную войну против численно превосходящих сил представляли собой исключительное военное руководство, оказавшее влияние на последующие региональные военные традиции.

Ключевые слова: Джалаад-Дин Мангуберды, военная стратегия, монгольское нашествие, средневековая война, история Центральной Азии, кавалерийская тактика, асимметричная война

Introduction. The Mongol conquests of the thirteenth century brought total military and political changes to Eurasia because Genghis Khan led his armies in unstoppable conquests, yet his opponents developed their defensive strategies to counter his strength. The historical study of military events contains Jalal ad-Din Mangburni as a key figure who fought for Khwarazmian Empire defense, while he showed innovative strategies through his battle achievements under intense pressure [1]. Jalal ad-Din, who was born around 1199 to Khwarazmshah Muhammad II, received a crumbling kingdom as his inheritance which faced the strongest medieval military force, yet he showed exceptional military skills that earned him respect from his Mongol enemies who attacked him [2]. The military career of Jalal ad-Din holds greater importance than historical interest because his battle operations create understanding about how to defend territories, how to control limited military resources, and how military leaders handle psychological challenges during civilizational collapse. His military strategies are accessible for



scholarly examination through contemporary records that include detailed battle descriptions and strategic planning from his secretary Shihab al-Din Muhammad al-Nasawi's invaluable chronicle [3].

Methodology and Literature Analysis. The research methodology used in this study combines historical-comparative analysis with critical examination of primary and secondary sources that cover multiple linguistic traditions. The research uses al-Nasawi's biographical chronicle as its primary source because it contains first-hand accounts of Jalal ad-Din's military campaigns and Persian historical works including Juvayni's Mongolian conquest account and Rashid al-Din Hamadani's extensive historical archive [4]. Soviet-era Central Asian historiography dedicated extensive scholarly resources to study Jalal ad-Din because researchers such as Buniyatov created detailed biographical accounts that combined all existing information while explaining his military activities within the context of historical developments that occurred in the region [5]. Jalal ad-Din has become more important in Western scholarship about the Mongol conquests because May's research on Mongolian military strategies explains the military system that Jalal ad-Din had to confront [6]. The literature demonstrates that researchers have established recognition of several unique aspects which define Jalal ad-Din's military tactics because he used aggressive cavalry strategies and maintained soldier morale during difficult times and he could change his battle plans according to new developments. Uzbek historians have particularly emphasized his role in defending Central Asian populations and his significance as a symbol of resistance against foreign invasion [7].

Results and Discussion. The analysis of assembled sources shows that Jalal ad-Din achieved military importance through his ability to develop new battlefield techniques and his command of military operations and his capability to lead forces during battles when faced with considerable power imbalance. His first major independent command at the Battle of Parwan in 1221 demonstrated remarkable tactical acumen, as he achieved what few contemporaries managed: a decisive victory over Mongol forces in open battle [8]. At Parwan, Jalal ad-Din employed a coordinated attack that used heavy cavalry charges together with feigned retreats to create situations where Mongol forces moved into areas of disadvantage, which allowed him to turn their traditional retreat tactic back against them. The Mongol forces showed their vulnerability to skilled opponents who understood their battle techniques through this victory, which failed to change the overall battle situation. The Battle of the Indus River showed another aspect of Jalal ad-Din's military character through his famous river crossing which took place while Mongols chased him and Genghis Khan himself admired this feat because he wanted his own sons to have that same bravery [3].

Following his reconstitution of forces in the Indian subcontinent and subsequent return to Persia, Jalal ad-Din conducted a decade-long campaign that, while ultimately unsuccessful in restoring Khwarazmian power, demonstrated sophisticated understanding of mobile warfare and the strategic exploitation of political divisions among his enemies. His military methodology emphasized speed, surprise, and the concentration of force at decisive points, principles that reflected both traditional Central Asian nomadic military traditions and his own innovations developed through bitter experience against Mongol forces [9]. Particularly noteworthy was his ability to recruit and maintain military forces despite lacking a stable territorial base, relying instead on personal charisma, demonstrated military success, and the promise of plunder to attract followers. This approach represented an adaptation to circumstances that foreshadowed later military entrepreneurs in the region. However, Jalal ad-Din's military career also exhibited significant limitations, most notably his inability to build stable political coalitions and his tendency toward strategic overextension, factors that ultimately contributed to his isolation and death in 1231 [10].

Conclusion. The comprehensive analysis of available sources confirms that Jalal ad-Din Mangburni occupies a significant position in the history of military art, particularly within the



Central Asian context. His tactical innovations, especially his adaptation of traditional cavalry warfare to counter Mongol military methods, represented genuine contributions to the evolution of regional military practices. The Battle of Parwan stands as evidence of his exceptional tactical abilities, demonstrating that effective leadership and tactical creativity could overcome the technological and organizational advantages possessed by Mongol forces. His ability to maintain military operations for over a decade against the dominant military power of the era, despite lacking secure territorial resources, illustrates remarkable operational and logistical capabilities. Nevertheless, his ultimate failure to achieve strategic objectives underscores the limitations of military excellence divorced from effective political leadership and coalition-building. The scholarly consensus across multiple historiographical traditions recognizes Jalal ad-Din as an exceptional military commander whose career provides valuable insights into medieval Central Asian warfare, resistance against overwhelming military force, and the complex relationship between tactical success and strategic achievement.

References.

1. Бартольд В.В. Туркестан в эпоху монгольского нашествия. — Москва: Наука, 1963. — С. 456-489.
2. Буниятов З.М. Государство Хорезмшахов-Ануштегинидов (1097-1231). — Москва: Наука, 1986. — 248 с.
3. An-Nasawi, Shihab al-Din Muhammad. Sirat al-Sultan Jalal al-Din Mankobirti / Trans. Z.M. Buniyatov. — Baku: Elm, 1973. — 386 p.
4. Juvaini, Ata-Malik. The History of the World-Conqueror / Trans. J.A. Boyle. — Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1997. — 763 p.
5. Ҳакимов А.А. Жалолиддин Мангуберди — буюк саркарда. — Тошкент: Фан, 1999. — 156 б.
6. May T. The Mongol Art of War. — Barnsley: Pen and Sword Military, 2007. — 214 p.
7. Мухаммаджонов А.Р. Ўрта Осиё халқларининг ҳарбий санъати тарихи. — Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2005. — 312 б.
8. Рашид ад-Дин. Сборник летописей. Т. 1. — Москва-Ленинград: АН СССР, 1952. — С. 221-234.
9. Sverdrup C.F. The Mongol Conquests: The Military Operations of Genghis Khan and Sübe'etei. — Solihull: Helion and Company, 2017. — 428 p.
10. Jackson P. The Mongols and the Islamic World: From Conquest to Conversion. — New Haven: Yale University Press, 2017. — 614 p.

