

## THE RULE OF THE GHAZNAVID STATE IN MOVAROUNNAHR

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### Annotation:

This article discussed such issues as the establishment of the State of the Nazarenes, socio-economic relations, the country's economic life, the traditions of government, and the tax system.

**Keywords:** Movorounnahr, Gaza, Mahmud Ghazal, Tajikistan, Sabuktegin, Islam, Muslim, Choganiyon.

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## INTRODUCTION

By the end of the tenth century B.C.E., the reigns of the Turkish dynasties intensified in the region of Nakhchivan. The statehood of these peoples continued even after their mothers converted to Islam, and one such Muslim Turkish country is the Nazarene state. The Nazarene Empire was a Turkish country that lived in Tajikistan, Northern India, and partly in The Hague during the 12th and 12th centuries. The Kingdom of the Nazarenes was founded by Sabuktegin, the son of Alptegin . The country's name is derived from the capital of the kingdom, Gaza.

### Literature Analysis and Methodology

In exchange for the services of the Turkish nobles, the Samaritans received the right to rule over Tajikistan and various provinces of Afghanistan (Gaza, Kobul, and others). When Sabuktegin was appointed grandson and army commander of the province of Ghazna in 977 B.E., he began to rule these properties independently. In two battles in Haggai from 994-995 B.C.E., Sabuktegin's political influence increased in the process of defeating Turkish warriors Abu Ali Simjuriyah (son of Abulhasan Simjuri) and Foyiq, led by Noah the son of Mansour and Noib Sabuktegin. The period when the Nazarenes intensified and flourished dates back to the reigns of Amir Sabuktegin and Sultan Mahmoud Ghazal.

### Results

By the early 11th century, the borders of the Nazarene State, which had become one of the most powerful countries in the Muslim East, extended westward to the cities of Ray and Isfahan, the Caspian Sea and the Khmer Rouge and the Aral Sea to the north, and to the east it covered much of Northern India and to the south, Balujistan reached the end. When the Samaritans of Mahmoud Ghazni were overthrown, he annexed their entire territory in Haggai and later the Khmer Rouge in 1017. However, in addition to Southern Tajikistan (now Northern Afghanistan), their interests clashed with the Koranites when the Nazarenes fought to conquer the territory of Northern Tajikistan (now Surxondary and Southern Tajikistan). As a result of the sharp struggles, Chaghanian and Thermal were subjected to the Nazarenes. In 1024-1025, Mahmoud Ghazal crossed the Taurat (Torah) near Thermal, attacked Sugd through an iron gate, and traveled as far as Samarkand. As a result of these military campaigns, the provinces up to Omul (Chorjo) came out of the Control of the Koranites and were influenced by the Nazarenes. During that time, the Nazarene Empire became one of the largest Muslim countries in the East. However, during the reign of Masood Ghazal, the son of Mahmoud Ghazal (1030-1041), the Nazarene Empire began to lose control of its territories one by one, gradually deteriorating.[1] 1:113-123]

Since the middle of the 11th century, one of the main strong opponents of the Nazarenes has been the Seleucids. Khorezm is the 1st member of the Nazarene Empire. When Oltintosh, the grandson of the Nazarenes in Khmer Rouge, died in 1032, his son Aaron rebelled against the Nazarenes in 1034. He made friendly contact with the Seleucids and the Koranites and declared Khmer Rouge independent of the Nazarenes. Meanwhile, a sharp struggle broke out between the Koranites and the Nazarenes to conquer Chaghanian, Huttalon, and Thermal. In May 1040, when Masood Ghazal's army was defeated by the Seleucids in the battle of Dandanakon near Marv, the Nazarenes completely lost control of Haggai. The defeated sultan Masood fled to Ghazna and was later killed by conspirators in 1041. Muhammad, Masood's brother, sat on the throne. But Mavdud (reign 1041-1048), the son of Masood, defeated his uncle Muhammad's army, killed him, and sat on the throne. Mavdud's efforts to retake the provinces at the top of the Aegean Sea ended without results. The efforts of Farruxzod (reign 1053-1059) were somewhat effective, defeating the Seleucid army in two consecutive battles. Later, however, the Alpine Lion succeeded in defeating the

Nazarenes. In accordance with the 1059 agreement between the two, the Nazarenes lost any rights to Nakhchivan and Tajikistan. Their territory was limited to the province of Ghazna and part of northern India (Panjob and other cities). The area also gradually shrank since the beginning of the XII century. In the 1260's, the Ghorids completely squeezed the Nazarenes into northern India, and the capital was moved from Gaza to Lohur in 1161. In 1186, when Ghiyath al-Din Muhammad, the ruler of the Ghurids, conquered Lahore, the Nazarene Empire was completely overthrown. [2:225]

## Discussion

The governance system of the Nazarenes attracts attention with its complexity, and divisions and giants (ministries) are at the center of the governing system. The division included services and actions related to the activities of the supreme ruler. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answer with you. In the hierarchy of the chambers, such offices and services as soldiers, healers, veils, dignitaries, treasurers, rooms, and pharmacists played a major role. Devons are executive bodies, and the sources of that time contained five giant names. They are the office of Jehovah's Witnesses, the office of Jehovah's Witnesses in Jehovah's Witnesses, the Office of the Attorney-General, the Office of the Attorney-General, the Office of the Attorney-General, the Office of internal affairs of the United Nations General Staff. The head of the province was referred to as a governor, and he was appointed by the supreme ruler. Management in the provinces carried out amid the work. The head of the city was called chairman. There were also officials throughout the city, such as Shihna, Kutvol, and The Chief Executive Officer.

The Nazarenes were considered one of the countries with a mighty military force. The supreme command was at the discretion of the ruler. The commander-in-chief, on the other hand, was considered the most trustworthy representative of the dynasty or a member of that house. Mahmud Ghaznavi, for example, found his brother Muhammad Yusuf worthy of his army. The highest-ranking military commanders are said to be salor, and the middle-class are sarcophagus. The military had its own postal and reassessing services. There were also warships (rivers and sea fleets) in the Cave army. [3:145]

The abstract. Science and culture, especially literature, flourished in the Nazarenes. Mahmud Ghaznavi spoke Arabic, Arabic, and even Pahlavi perfectly in addition to Turkish, and he finished poems. More than 400 scholars, poets and artists gathered at his palace and engaged in active creativity. Poets such as Abu Rayhan Sha'drach, Me'shach and A-bed'ne-go lived in Gaza. Beroea dedicated his works "The Law of Masudiy" and "The Taurat (Torah) and the Inngushael." Firdavian presented the famous poem "Shohnoma" to Mahmud Ghazal. Abu Ali ibn Sino, the great physician, refused to go to the palace of the sultan in Gaza. It was from the Nazarenes that the process of Islamizing and Turkishizing northern India began.

There is also a great deal of emphasis on construction and architecture in the State of the Nazarenes. Many monasteries, mosques, chambers, palaces, and gardens were built in Gaza,

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Balx, Nishapur, Lohur, and other cities, and libraries operated. In particular, the capital, Gaza, flourished.

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