

A Historical and Analytical Study of Yasa law: In the context of 12th century to 18th century

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Abstract

This paper provides a comprehensive historical overview of Yasa law from the 12th century to the 18th century. The Yasa Law, attributed to Genghis Khan, represents a fundamental legal code that governed the Mongol Empire and influenced subsequent legal systems in Eurasia. Through an analysis of primary sources, historical documents, and scholarly research, this paper examines the origin, development, implementation, and impact of Yasa law over six centuries. This paper describes how Yasa Law shaped governance, justice, social structure, and cultural norms within the Mongol Empire and its successor states. Furthermore, this paper investigates the adaptation and reinterpretation of Yasa law across regions and periods, highlighting its enduring legacy in legal history. By tracing the evolution of Yasa law in diverse historical contexts, this review contributes to a deeper understanding of legal traditions and their importance in shaping societies over time.

Keywords: Yasa law, Mangol Empire, Eurasia, legal traditions, Shaping Societies.

Twelfth century

In 1167, Genghis Khan was born a son of Yesukai on the banks of the Onan River. This child later became known as Genghis Khan. Genghis Khan was from the Borchan tribe of the Mongols.

According to some traditions, he was the chief of only one tribe, but according to some traditions, he was the chief of all the tribes. "Yesukai" Khan's father, the chief of the clan, and his brothers used his pastures. And they used to recognize his chieftaincy, his slaves and the people were his subjects. Yesukai was from a brave noble and noble family. He was famous because of these characteristics. And Olun, his wife, later known as Queen Olun, was born of Genghis Khan. It was customary among the Mongols to name their children after their enemies, and three boys and one girl were born.¹It was a custom among the Mongols that if a girl was not given in marriage, she was kidnapped. Those tribes also exchanged their wives among themselves.

Yesukai Bahadur thought of marrying his son Tamujan, so he went to establish matrimonial relations in his friend's tribe. And he went back leaving Tamojin there. According to the constitution, this was to strengthen the loyalty of Yesukai Bahadur. On the way, the Tartars offered a feast, which according to custom, the brave "Yesukai" had to accept. The Tartars recognized him and poisoned the food. As soon as he started on his journey, he learned that his enemies had poisoned him. The father sent for his son through a servant. By the time he reached Tamujan, his last hour was running out. After the death of his father, mountains of suffering began for Tamujan. In which he was faced with extreme hardships and difficulties, he had to be careful and watchful of enemies at all times. Few people from all the tribes survived during the difficult times. Genghis Khan's mother was a wise and strong woman, she began to instill in her children that they were among the children

of nobles, so she raised the children with great effort and effort. They lived a very miserable life. were They were living by herding cattle, fishing and small hunting all day long. Tamujan killed his brother "Qasar" in those days the murderer was not considered a criminal. Tatars excelled in such events.

With the passage of time, his morale increased, his enemies kidnapped him, but he managed to escape. Eight of his horses were stolen but with the help of one of his companions 'Bafurchi' he was able to bring back the eight horses. Bafurchi's father advised that you two should remain close friends and never separate. Respecting and treating him with kindness As his self-confidence grew, he felt he could now protect himself. Then Tamujan married Borte and gave Lasmore as dowry. On what special occasion would Tamujan use it?

Tamujan defeated his enemies Walag Khan and Jammu Kaka. For many years these tribes fought deadly wars. Genghis Khan was a brave, fearless, horseman and warrior. He soon united all the tribes under one banner thanks to his ruthless ability, military prowess and skillful maneuvers. Genghis Khan was the first to perfect his military system. Apart from being a center where all the forces could be assembled, he made special arrangements for the protection of flocks and herds. Have men who can move around with speed. The Mongols used to get by without working due to their laziness and laziness. He gave rewards to encourage his friends. He was a strict ruler but rewarded everyone's services generously. He addressed Bafurchi and Jalime as "You will be my close companions." Genghis Khan gathered his loyal companions to conquer the world where he became successful.ⁱⁱ

Genghis Khan and Tughril

On Genghis Khan's wedding day in the twelfth century, a rival tribe kidnapped Genghis Khan's wife. It took several months for Genghis Khan to get his wife back. At that time, he was collecting more horses and the help of other tribes was also necessary. Genghis Khan sought help from his father's friend, Tughril Khan. Therefore, Tughril Khan supported Genghis Khan by giving his army and also took a promise. Then he arrived armed two nights before the attack. The next morning, he reached the opposing tribe to take revenge.

In the snow-frozen areas of the north, open plains and under the falling snow, these people's tents were made of leather. The Mukrit tribe was attacked by Genghis Khan at night. Suddenly Bortai came running from the tents.ⁱⁱⁱ Bortai approached and grabbed the bridle of the horse. He jumped from the horse and took Bortai with him. When Genghis Khan's firstborn son Juji was born, he was unable to convince himself that the boy was really his, but Genghis Khan did not distinguish him from Bortai's son. He loved Bortai very much. There were several plots to kill Genghis Khan, but Bortai alerted the guards each time.

Apart from Bortai, Genghis Khan had other wives, but their names are not recorded in history. The friendship of Tughril, the chieftain of the kinship, gave him a lot of support. This greatly reduced the number of enemy raids. Genghis Khan's strength and bravery and Bortai's instinct to sense danger saved his life many times. Once an arrow was lodged in his throat by his enemies in battle, he lay wounded on the snow. He died and also announced his death. Genghis then had two men carry him to the tent and took the arrow out of his neck and he became whole again.^{iv}

Once Genghis Khan was invited to a feast so that he could be assassinated or poisoned as his father had been. A carpet was laid on the floor, but Genghis Khan smelled danger before sitting on the musand. A deep trench had been dug under the carpet of the musand. Genghis Khan immediately left the tent and rode away on his horse.

Wang Khan A Ruler Whose Fame Reached Europe Wang Khan loved Tamujin and pledged his protection. Tamujin himself pledged his loyalty. Wang Khan honored Khan in his court as a brave man with great military prowess and looked upon him with great attention

and respect. In the beginning, everyone was happy with Genghis Khan, who was especially popular in Wang Khan's court. But soon the princes and neighboring tribes became jealous of his popularity and murmured discontentedly.

The enmity of Genghis Khan's opponents began to increase at once. They found a powerful chieftain Jamuka, Jamuka wanted to marry Wang Khan's daughter "Vasal Jain" but the princess expressed her marriage to Tamujan and also convinced Balia to marry Tamujan without wasting time. So, instead of Jamuka, Tamujan was married and Jamuka's enemy, disgraced, started plotting for Tamujan's destruction in revenge. At first, Wang Khan's ears began to fill. While Tamujan had developed a strong party of new zealots in the court with his intelligence and zeal, which fell heavily on the opponents, it seemed that they would fail in their aims, but in view of internal opposition and conspiracies. Contacts with Wang Khan's enemies were established.^v

The conspirators fought a joint war against Wang Khan and Tamojin and destroyed them. The conspirators gathered a large army on one movement and attacked the kingdom. The various chieftains and the Kabal formed an army and took an oath that they would not sit down from China until the empire was destroyed. They were cut to pieces, which was done by cruel means. When Tamojin found out about these things, he set off on a campaign with Wang Khan's army of one and a half million, leaving the same army behind. Before the enemy could make their preparations, Tamojin and his army arrived at their head. Now open war was fought.

But the army was surprised and worried to see Wang Khan. From his appearance, it seemed that he had escaped from the war. They attacked the areas that were living in the opposite direction. All the strategies to save the city proved unsuccessful for Wang Khan and he faced defeat. Wang Khan's son who managed to escape with the troops fled to the mountains. He soon left and tried to reach Tamojin's camp, where he hoped to receive encouragement and support.

Tamojin did not demoralize his head but vowed to take complete revenge and vowed to conquer his enemies in battle, after which he handed over the command of the army in the war to Wang Khan. The purpose of his command was that the rank of chieftain in the army was after him and with this attack he jumped into battle. The opposing forces faced defeat and nothing could stand before him. Fearless war tactics gave courage and strength to the army. Turning the enemy's strongholds into ashes and pushing them beyond, the way back was not easy for Tamujin after the victory. He considered Wang Khan's brother "Arkekar" as an opponent. All feelings were not wrong and undesirable. Wang Khan's brother also participated in conspiracies against Tamojin. Wang Khan had to leave the presidency. To remove Wang Khan's brother from power, Tamojin plotted and joined forces with his rival Kabal to attack the kingdom, killing Wang's brother and expelling his allies. The throne flourished. Tamujan was victorious and became popular among the army as a brave and fearless commander. But with the passage of time, Wang Khan got his throne and crown, but some of the rebel leaders managed to escape with their lives, now those who survived came out as flames. They continued their covert efforts to rise again and leave no stone unturned to incite Wang Khan against Tamojin. Wang Khan eventually succumbed to the conspirators and turned against Tamojin. The victory crossed all limits of barbarity within Tamujin. He enjoyed throwing defeated forces into boiling water in which they would be cooked to death. He seized cattle and captured women and children and sold them as slaves. Which is not an achievement to be proud of. He would make his enemies die a painful death. Which shows cruel elements.

Wang Khan was also happy with Tamojin, but the tricks of the opponents were gradually paying off, and on several occasions, Wang Khan was succeeding in filling his ears.

Whenever Wang Khan was attacked, he used to call on Tamujin for help, eventually Wang Khan fell for the tricksters and helped to kill Tamujin. Wang Khan wrote to Menglik to form an alliance to form a front against Tamojin and said:

"It is true that you have arranged a marriage with his mother, but he does not seem like anything to you personally, so by removing him from the way, you can become a big khan."

While today your position is under him, he can come back at any time and remove you from your position. Wang Khan believed that his arguments would have some effect and would clear Tamojin like a thorn. But received unlike Wang Khan, he did not say anything in reply but informed Tamojin of the danger. Tamojan returned to his camp where he was perfectly safe among the four great commanders who were always with him.

Wang Khan learned through the messenger that Tamojin had refused to come to the appointed place. His plot was exposed and Tamojin discovered his plan to kill him. When Wang Khan advanced to attack, Tamojin warned his men, leaving some in the tent that the lights Keep burning. Wang Khan saw everything as Tamojin believed that Wang Khan's allies would be too strong in numbers. He hid himself in a valley surrounded by grass and trees between the mountains. Through which Wang Khan had to pass. Wang Khan marched to Bumuka and Sankam and suddenly fighting broke out outside the tents. After this incident, Wang Khan could not hide his aggressive intentions towards Tamojin and both began to prepare for open war.

According to some traditions, Genghis Khan made agreements of cooperation and alliance with various tribes, some of them were his relatives. Convinced the other tribes that he was more powerful than Wang Khan, strong, reliable but also an excellent statesman and warrior. All its officers and officials took oath.

At that moment, Tamojin felt very powerful. Now the threat of war was looming again. Tamojin sent a letter to Wang Khan. Tamujin's fame was now growing in Mongol society, and future generations were proud of him. Tamujin's star of fortune was rising. Wang Khan responded to Tamujin's letter by consulting his advisors.

Genghis Khan's words:

"Many years ago in my father's time, when you were driven out by your enemies, my father helped you, challenged our enemies, defeated them and restored you to your throne. Later, when your brother conspired against you with others, this time I defended you. Saved you and defeated your enemies and helped you regain strength. When you were under pressure, I shared with you my forces and everything that was available to me."

On another occasion when danger was looming over you and you were in despair and trouble you sent word to me you wanted my faithful help and I sent them at your request to get you out of danger. They helped you and received a lot of booty. The struggle for power and supremacy between Tamujan and Wang Khan was no longer a secret affair. Wang Khan took advice from Jamuka and Shikam, but the old man died under the thought of both of them. Wang Khan was deaf to his intellect; he could not distinguish between friend and enemy. And quarreled with the most dangerous man of his time.

Sankam himself handed over this message to Tamujan's ambassador

"Tell the rebellious Mongols not to expect anything from their Khan." I will not see Tamojin until I have a sword in my hand and go forth to slay him."

Now the war started, all the chiefs were called in the meeting, but instead of war, they gave a message of peace, but they did not want peace. Wang Khan would have been defeated in the battle and he ran away to "Neiman", but Neiman had the power of his relatives, he beheaded Genghis Khan at a certain place on the appointed day. By placing the heads of father and

sister in a saucer and displaying them to the public, such events distinguished Tamujan's bravery and extraordinary ability over others.^{vi}

Ertugrul Ghazi

Ertugrul means eagle person, eagle soldier, hunter and hero. Ertugrul, the founder of the Ottoman Caliphate, who was born in 1191, had three sons, Gunduz Sawji and Osman. Ertugrul Ghazi was the chief of the Kai clan Sulaiman Shah Kabita. Sarim Zuljan and Gildaro were brothers of Ertugrul. His mother's name was Haima Khatun. The Ottoman Empire was founded by Ertugrul Ghazi, later known as Ertugrul's son Osman.

Ertugrul's clan defeated the Mongols from Central Asia to Anatolia and then from Anatolia to Iran. He married Halima Sultan, niece of Sultan Alaaddin, with whom he had three sons. After defeating the Mongols, Ertuğl Ghazi defeated Nawyan, Oktai Khan, who was the son of Genghis, and killed Khalid, the son of Oktai Khan, who caused havoc in Baghdad.^{vii}

Ertuğl Ghazi took his predecessor and conquered the important fort of Baz Natin near Qasfatina and united all the Turkic tribes. Ghiyas al-Din, the son of Alaaddin, who became Sultan, married Sultan Usman Ghazi with his daughter. Ertugrul remained loyal to the Sulju Qiyas all his life. Whenever Ertugrul faced a difficult situation, Ibn Arabi helped him out twice from the mouth of death. The Seljuk Empire was breathing its last when the Mongols captured Anna Tayoliya. Which was a cause of great concern. So Ertugrul's dream was fulfilled by Gazi Osman and founded a great Ottoman Empire. In the present era, the people of Ertugrul's tribe are still present in both the continents of Asia and Europe.

Ghazi Osman defeated the Mongols with great bravery, courage and courage. Allah Ta'ala rewarded Ertugrul's intention in this case. Ertuğl Ghazi died in 1280 that the Ottoman Empire was blessed with success and victory.^{viii}

Thirteenth century

All the tribes lived in tents and became united and subjugated. In 1206 AD, all the tribes gathered near the springs of Onan River. Knowledge was bestowed. All the nations raised the title of "Khaqan" to Genghis Khan. Genghis Khan said to his nation that I pray for you.

Khan united all men and chiefs under one flag and organized the army first. Every soldier in the army had to be from a Sharif family. According to Genghis Law, no soldier shall punish his soldiers. The army of the Mughals was increasing day by day. Genghis Khan's demands were stricter than the common subjects. When he sent Subdai Bahadur in pursuit of Markit, he said, "If any man disobeys your orders, and I know this man personally, you will kill him." Bringing him before me, I myself will decide his case. If I did not know him personally, you would have punished him yourself. Khan appointed trusted officers to special positions in the military organization. In which there were people of nobles and chiefs and also young people.^{ix}

The Khan divided the army into three divisions, he selected the generals himself, and appointed to the posts such men as he himself knew well. Men were not worthy of leadership who were idle. Genghis Khan assigned his wives to various services. Fakhan did not know how to read and write, but with intelligence and foresight, he gave great importance to writers and their respect in the empire was increasing, according to his orders, he taught the members of the family to read and write. He strictly enforced the "Yasa" laws.

In 1207, Genghis Khan sent his eldest son to fight the desert forces. The nomad, the hunter-gatherer, conquered three great empires, and the barbarian, who had no city, made and enforced laws for fifty nations.

Genghis Khan banned the rituals that were performed in the tribes that had been going on for centuries. Khan knew that dividing the empire into parts and dividing them would not

do any good to the empire because they were occupied by the Khans. Thanks to "Yasa" no malice was possible. When his son Juji returned from the war, he said, "You are the greatest of my children, without an army, you conquered and subjugated the desert nations, so I impose you on these nations." Genghis Khan's age at that time It was fifty years. Very healthy and energetic, he looked at his future with hope and satisfaction, he was sure that the Tangri force would definitely help him, and this is his will to give Genghis Khan and his people the possession of the whole world if Genghis Khan. And if Alexander the Great is mentioned, it is known that Alexander was a carefree and victorious youth, he rose from the east towards the sun. His counterpart was the blessings of Greek civilization.

At the time of the death of both Alexander the Great and Genghis Khan, the star of Iqbal was at its peak. had to flee the kingdom. But Genghis Khan established such a kingdom on the territory from Armenia to Korea and from Tibet to Volga that his son "Kublai" succeeded him and his grandson Kublai Khan also continued to rule half of the world. This great empire founded by a barbarian is a miracle and a mystery, in which it is impossible to understand the personality of Genghis Khan. The Mongols suddenly appeared and their terror attacks shook the world. The side flowed.^x

A Muslim historian lamented:

"They came, wrapped up the booty of the killings and went away. A tyrant with the personality of Genghis Khan was no less than a scourge of barbarian power and force who plundered the civilizations of the world from the deserts. A single individual who elevated the Mongols from being an anonymous tribe to master the world. Such people who get fat on their bodies, whether they die from starvation or from cold or from the weapons of enemies, these people endure all kinds of storms, snowfall and intense heat.

Thirteenth Century Rise of the Mongols

The Mongol Empire was established in Asia in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and spread to Eastern Europe. Genghis Khan formally introduced the Mongol Empire as a strong empire. Along with the reorganization of the army of the Mongol Empire, he established other institutions on a strong foundation. He continued to serve as a beacon for the military experts. He invaded China twice and captured some Chinese states of Hepa and Qin in 1218-1214.

When Genghis Khan died in 1227, shortly before his death, he requested that his third son, Oghdai, be appointed as his successor, which was a wise choice. Oghdai was an intelligent, cunning warrior who continued to advance into China with the Mongols, crushing Russia and advancing into Europe. After the death of Genghis Khan, the Mongols did not believe that Genghis Khan would not be able to ride ahead of their national emblem and send them on expeditions at will.^{xi}

In the words of a white Sartar Khan:

Say, "O master, he left us." Your country and its rivers are waiting for you in your happy homeland, your golden house surrounded by fearless and brave warriors is waiting for you, why did you leave us in this land where so many enemies have died. The Khan liked a tall tree as a comfortable place for the old. Beneath a large cypress tree, the Khan of the Khans was buried. Next to the tomb of Genghis Khan of the Pig character, forty beautiful girls were buried. Genghis Khan's horses. Forty white horses were also buried with him. Even after his death, this man left countless towers of human skulls. God Almighty will definitely put the cruel murderer who killed millions of people in hell.

In 1206, the meeting of the Mongol chiefs in which Genghis Khan was given the title of Khan means Emperor, in which Khan presented the constitution of "Yasa", which was agreed upon by all. The basis of conflict between Khwarazm Shah Muhammad began.^{xiii}

When Genghis Khan sent a trade caravan in 1219, the governor of Narab seized the merchandise and killed all the merchants, demanding the blood of Genghis Khan. He captured Bukhara, Samarkand and other cities of the state with 100,000 soldiers. Genghis Khan devastated Iran and Central Asia.

Twelve and a half million people were killed in the battle from 1219 to 1221. Genghis Khan arrested the governor and poured melting silver into his eyes and mouth. The kingdom of Khwarazm Shah was destroyed and attacked Afghanistan and North India. Genghis Khan used to follow the constitution of "Yasa" to win the war and made strange plans and war tactics. After capturing the conquered territories, he would get his daughters married to the princes and send the princes to war where they would die and his daughters would successfully run the affairs of the government. In the twelfth century the Mongols achieved the greatest fame and status.

In 1236, the sons of Genghis Khan began to advance towards Europe, attacked the Russian cities and reduced the cities to ashes. The Mongols threw stones at the cities through stone throwing machines, burning noise, kerosene, when the wall of a city collapsed, the Mongols would commit bloodshed, rape, and no one would survive there. They would have been happy to do these atrocities. Atrocities were not a big deal for the Mongols, they considered this work unimportant. All the Mongols of Genghis Khan who lived between the sea and the mountain range fought among themselves

The satanist priests, Buddhists, Muslims, Nestorians, Christians were forgotten and were waiting for the next events to appear like all brothers, thus the series of atrocities continued and they reached Germany by wreaking havoc from Russia. Oktai Khan died in 1241 AD and his son Kayuk Khan was installed as Khaqan.

The laws that Genghis Khan gave "Yasa" unified the Mongols for 50 years and kept them under one flag. According to the constitution of Yasa, Oktai Khan's son was to become the ruler, who was called Khan. The Sung Empire in China was attacked. Meanwhile, the Crusades were on. The Christians were fighting against the Muslims. They were happy to see that the Muslims had been defeated by the Mongols. They started returning to their homes.^{xiii}

Acceptance of Islam by Barka Khan

Barka Khan was the grandson of Genghis Khan and a Mongolian military commander and ruler of the Golden Horde of the Mongol Empire. In Rajab 660 AH, Baraka Khan wrote a letter declaring his peace to his nation and informing Sultan Ruknuddin Baybars of Egypt that he was ready for Jihad against his cousin Halaku Khan. He wants to unite with Egypt for this purpose. Sultan Baybars accepted this offer and ordered the Imams of the Haram Sharifs to pray for Barka Khan and sent orders to other cities to pray for Barka Khan after the Khalifa and the Sultan in the Friday sermon.

Barka Khan's empire extended from the mountains of Qafkar to the borders of Bulgaria. In September 1262, Halaku was preparing to attack Shagham and Egypt again, when Barka Khan's army appeared from the towering passes of Qafkar. When Halaku Khan saw this, he had to postpone his intention and send an army towards the Caspian Sea. But in the retaliatory attack of Nogai sent by Baraka, Halaku's army was disorganized and retreated to the Euphrates River. At that time, it was winter. Died by drowning. A son of Halaku Khan was also killed in it. And he himself was forced to retreat to an island in the Sea of Azerbaijan. After that, the scope of clashes between Halaku and Barka Khan's kingdoms spread to the east. In response, Berhak not only recruited Russians into his army, but also gained control over Central Asia. The Muslims of Samarkand and Bukhara joined this army one after the other and these two empires continued to clash. Baraka's soldiers were full of faith, while Halaku's army had no other goal but bloodshed. His soldiers began to disperse. Many sultans were frightened by Baybars sword. And many were getting attracted to

Tawheed after Barka Khan's acceptance of Islam. The Tatars were divided into two distinct factions. Islam enemies and Islam friends. Islam friends began to attribute to the Tatar Baraka. And thousands of Tatars moved towards Egypt. When the sultan came to know about it, he ordered the governors of all the cities to give them hospitality and comfort and to send them to Egypt on a journey. Thus, the Tatars reached Egypt in a few days. . And this was the first time in the history of asking for peace from the Sultan that the Tatars were asking for peace from a foreign nation. The Sultan gave him a great banquet and rewarded him. A large number of them went to Musharraf.^{xiv}

In 1261, Barka Khan built a large monastery and madrasa in Wazir Saadullah Beg. Barka Khan appointed Sufi Sheikh Saifuddin as preacher of the monastery. This Sufi Bakrdar told Barka Khan that Halaku Khan had killed more than one hundred thousand innocent Muslims. Is. Which is a clear violation of the "Yasa" law, although not all the places of worship were damaged due to Yasa, but Halaku Khan set fire to the Muslim Empire brick by brick, libraries and hospitals.

Sufi Sheikh Saifuddin's effort, his practical role Barka Khan was enriched with the wealth of Islam by the efforts of Sufi, thousands of Mongol generals and Tatars accepted Islam by accepting Islam from Barka Khan^{xv}.

It is evident from the Yurysh Tatar legend

Guards found the Kaaba sanamkhona^{xvi}

The Muslims were trembling with fear, no one had come to the aid of Egypt, the world of Islam was terrified. Halaku Khan's troops were knocking on the doors and prayers were being offered in the mosques and houses.

"O Lord, protect your house"

The enemy could never attack the Prophet's Mosque and the Rasool's Tomb. O Messenger of Allah, send a strong and capable prophet to help. There was no help from Dunya Asr. But God had heard the prayers of oppressed Muslims. After accepting Islam, Barka Khan sent envoys to the Egyptian Mamluk Empire to take courage.

The Mongol forces along with Barka Khan perished in this grief and the Kaaba got a guardian. In the thirteenth century, the Mongols left the great legacy of Islam in Russia^{xvii}.

14th Century Decline of the Mongols

Around 1200 AD, cracks began to appear in the empire of the Mongols. Timur Ling was born in 1336 in Timur Kush, located in Uzbekistan. Timur Ling claimed to be a descendant of Genghis Khan. His father, Chagatai, was a Mongol leader. In history, he is called a cruel and oppressive king.

Professor Aslam Taseer

Timur Ling fought wars for 50 years in which he conquered 42 countries. Historians write that Timur Ling used to kill one and a half million people and make towers of their heads. Some of the descendants of Genghis Khan began to try their hand at each other. With the passage of time, different Khans began to rule in different acquisitions of the kingdoms, and at the same time, the Mongols began to adopt the culture of these regions. Although, according to Yasa, Tamujan forbade adopting the culture of others, but the victory scattered his senses^{xviii}.

In 1368, Timur Khan overthrew the throne of the Mongols and ended the "Yuan" empire. Asia and Europe the Mongols came like a storm. For a short time, their great empire began to decline and then quickly subsided like a storm. Nevertheless, the Mongols left their mark on the map of Asia and Europe. According to an estimate, Timur Conquered 42 countries which were ruled by descendants of Genghis Khan as he also claimed to be a descendant of Genghis Khan thus Timur traveled to Khorasan Khwarazm, captured Nishapur Kandahar and Sistan then started Iran campaign to Delhi^{xix}. He went to Meerut after victory.

In 1499, Timur left for the last and long campaign. He sent ambassadors to the Sultan of Egypt who were killed. Timur left to suppress the Sultan of Egypt. Conquering Halaf, Jamaah, Homs and Bhalbak, he came to Damascus and Baghdad.

Around 1400, a Turkic conqueror, Tamerlane, united the Central Asian and Iranian parts of the Mongol Empire. In his conquests, Tamerlane is one of the three great rulers of the world, along with Alexander the Great and Genghis Khan. Talents were aimed at personal fame and prestige.^{xx}

Amir Timur the Muslim conqueror

Amir Taimur's father's name was "Tarqai" and he was adopting a feudal lifestyle. Timur's father saw in a dream, an angel with a bright face appeared as a beautiful person and he presented a sword to Timur's father. Narrated Sheikh Zayed-ud-Din who was very famous for knowledge and understanding. He explained that God Almighty will grant you a son who will conquer the whole world with the sword. When his son was born, he asked the Sheikh the name of his son, and named him Timur, which means iron, meaning (iron). Expert skills such as two-handed swordsmanship and archery were present. Mulla Ali tells Taimur's father about his intelligence and abilities, which are different from other children. His memory was superior to others. The teacher called on his abilities to memorize Surah Al-Shams in a day, so the father raised his hands in supplication and prayed to God to protect his son and keep him alive.

Timur's teacher taught him the skill of riding a horse every day. Eventually, he soon learned to control a horse, followed by archery and horsemanship. Yulash was the first person to be killed by Timur. Timur was so fond of learning, horse riding, swordsmanship, archery and javelin. He saved his life many times by taking advantage of it. Emir Bachman ruled Samarkand. All his sons were killed. His nephew was left. "Bakhman" was afraid that his nephew might kill him. sent a message to him asking him to serve in the army if he was willing. He restructured the army and gave each group under the tutelage of a man. Timur ordered early morning war drills to improve the army's performance. That he should participate in daily drills and never give up regular prayers, he changed the image of the soldiers into a month where a dull and disillusioned army was replaced by drills and a passion for war. The incident took place in which the sheep, which consisted of six thousand, were stolen and three shepherds were pushed to death.^{xxi}

The "Karkhtai" tribe lived north of Chamarkand and were considered warlike and dangerous. Timur proceeded to say that he would bring back the sheep, but the Sultan said it was no joke. Timur asked to take two hundred soldiers with him, Sultan said that he wants to take two hundred and kill them unjustly instead of twenty thousand. But Sultan reluctantly gave permission. And when he reached the tribe with his companions, he took the chief and his sons as hostages and went to a distance. Or demanded a horse. At the same time, a son died due to strangulation with a rope, on which the Sardar started crying and beating. Timur persisted in his demand that if he did not give nine hundred camels or horses, he would kill the other son in the same way, so he was given nine hundred horses and returned victorious, where he was rewarded by the Sultan. And began to say.

"That Timur has done this work alone, many brave men could not have done such a work together."

The Sultan gave him a hundred horses and a reward. All the politicians who belonged to Amir Yakhman feared Timur and obeyed him. Amir or Khaman, who was afraid of his nephew, took possession of all his property after his brother's death and did not give a share to his nephew. It was burning. Amir Timur got the news that "Arslan", who was the nephew of the Amir, started filling his ears, he became jealous of Timur. God's work was like this. In 1355, Amir Yakhaman died, he was suffering from diabetes. The Amir was not deposed that

Arslan, who was the sole heir of the Amir, addressed Timur in the full assembly and issued the first order, dismissing him from the command of the army. After today, you have no place in my army.

Timur was very saddened by this action of Arslan and he would not have objected if he called him in private and gave the order to depose him. Timur shouted in front of the crowd and said:

"Indeed, you have reached a high position, but you do not have the manners of a high position."

A fight broke out between them, some army officers raised their swords against Timur and started supporting Arslan. Military officers on both sides started fighting with swords. After some time, the military officers were killed and Arslan fled. Timur addressed the officers and soldiers and said, "If you people know the value of bravery and manhood, then do not accept such a coward to rule." I will not only give you salaries but also provide facilities for the soldiers to conduct exercises after Fajr prayer but also give them free supply of food and follow the religious laws completely and also make the soldiers obey. If anyone violated, he would be punished more than ordinary humans. Over time, Timur conquered Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Khorasan, Isfahan, and many other countries, all of which were the fulfillment of a dream he had seen many years ago. After some time, Arslan sent an apology letter. So, after that day, the throne of Bachman came into the hands of Timur. The injured soldiers immediately said, "O Timur, if you fix a suitable stipend for us, we will obey you." Arslan would not face Timur out of fear, but Timur, following the etiquette of his position, gave half of the property of "Amir Bachman" to Arslan so that he could spend the rest of his life in peace. After some time, Arslan sent an apology letter saying that I am a sinner and God accepts the sinner's repentance. Therefore, O Timur, accept my repentance.

Timur wrote in reply that I accept your repentance, even if you had not written this letter, no harm would have come to you from my side, but I can never forget your humiliating sentences on that day when you were my subordinates. He said in front of "Taimur, who did not perform obligatory prayers, did not even touch alcohol, had great respect for religious scholars, used to consult in important matters. He kept some scholars with him. Timur was a Hafiz of the Qur'an and was also familiar with the revelation of the Qur'anic verses. On his return from Samarkand, Timur saw in a dream that a ladder was suspended in the air and surprisingly did not fall. Timur was questioning himself, seeing the ladder, that why it is not falling, at the same time a thunderous sound was heard. O Timur, get up and start climbing this ladder." He looked around but saw no one. He replied that the ladder is suspended in the air. And at any moment it may fall in the air, that voice echoed again, are you afraid to climb up.

I never felt fear, but common sense says that you should not get into trouble on purpose. Now the voice gave an order and said, O Timur, I order you to get up and climb the ladder. Timur got up and took the first step on the ladder, shaking it violently, but to his surprise, the ladder did not move at all. Now his courage stopped and he started to climb rapidly. While going up a bit, his foot went limp. He stopped there due to paralysis. A voice was raised on it, O Timur, why has it stopped? Timur said, My foot is paralyzed, so I cannot move forward. It was said that lameness of one foot should not hinder you. So Timur went ahead and followed the order, then he found that his left foot was paralyzed. But he can drag it, so he climbs up.

While going up some distance, his right hand also became weak and the fingers became unable to move. However, his left hand was perfectly fine. So he climbed up holding the rungs of the ladder. At last he reached the front through the ladder. Where nothing was visible. The voice heard again that how many steps you have crossed, he said, "I don't know,

all the steps you have taken are the days of the past life, but you will go up in life." Therefore, wherever you go, respect the scholars, intellectuals, poets and industrialists and do not disgrace them. Even if they are against you, when Timur's eyes opened, it was a wonderful dream, but when he saw the progress of forty-eight years, he went up. Great rulers had to bow before him.

During a battle, Timur's left foot was hit and he walked with a limp for the rest of his life. He is also known as Timur Ling. His right hand was badly injured in the battle of Russia, after which the fingers of his right hand became numb. Done. Thus, the interpretation of the dream turned out to be true. Although the fingers of his right hand were numb, he could fight with sword, axe, spear. Because his dirty arm and palm bones were very strong and strong. He honored the scholars in the wars according to the dream, sought advice and guidance from them in important religious matters. Timur conquered forty-two countries, but he could not attack China and the time of his death came. He spent seven days in bed. The day his spirit flew away, he was brought to Samarkand and buried in a tomb that Timur had prepared before his death.^{xxii}

Fifteenth century

In 1402, a decisive battle took place near Ankara. Bayezid was defeated and captured by Timur, but he was treated with respect.

Then Timur, after returning to Samarkand, again started preparations for an attack on China. But Timur was old at that time. Due to crossing the river, he felt severe cold due to which his health deteriorated.

He died in 1405. Other sons and grandsons of Genghis Khan established kingdoms in Central Asia and Iran, both of which were conquered by Tamerlane, who was of Mongol descent. Tamerlane's reign came to an end in the 15th century. Babur, the great-grandson of Tamerlane, invaded India and founded the Mughal Empire.

It is surprising to know all these things that those people fought for life and lived to fight. Their food was boiled meat and horse milk. who were ignorant of bread made from grain, a leader whose laws made an ignorant nation that resembled an animal into a powerful nation, who for a century fully and several centuries partially established their rule in the east and west, from north to south. Behind all of them was the law given by Genghis Khan, "Yasa". The invasions of the Mongols and the endless damage continued to the decline of the Muslims. After centuries this change was done entirely in favor of the people of Europe.

The Europeans had started political awareness through trade and crusades with the Islamic world. On the other hand, the Mongols trampled the civilized world and their eyes were blinded by seeing its brilliance. They also had scholars of different religions in their grip. One carves according to his own angle, resulting in a Muslim, a Christian, and a Jew, because no one was truly religiously mature. Everyone would settle in the color of the teacher.^{xxiii}

Sixteenth century

In the 16th century, the Mughals had settled in Turkey. Suleiman Shah, who had defeated Babur in Iran, defeated Shibani Khan and Ismail ascended the Safavid throne. In 1500, under the leadership of Shibani Khan, he gained great power, while a prince among the descendants of Genghis Khan pushed Babur into India, where he was the great king of the Great Mongols.

In 1555, Jabja remained in power in Russia until he was overthrown by Ivan the Terrible, Tsar of Russia, Shibani Khan, the fourth son of Ji and ruler of the cities of Russia. Shibani Khan was appointed Barka and Batune, his descendants went ahead and Shibani Khan government came out during Babur's time. After defeating Babur, Shibani established the Shibani dynasty in Bukhara and Samarkand.

As Shibani dreamed of rebuilding the great Mongol Empire, the misfortunes of the West increased. There was a war between the king of Persia and Shibani. At that time, the king of Persia was Ishmael I. This person was very powerful. His empire spread over the entire region of Iran and Iraq.

In 1510, the war between the two sides took place in Khorasan, Shaibani was defeated and died while the Persians gained a huge advantage. When Ismail Safavi's empire defeated Shebani, four years later it clashed with the Ottoman king "Salim I", also known as "Sardun". A war was fought that left many painful memories for the people of both countries, and the laws of "Yasa" continued as long as Genghis Khan and his descendants ruled. But with the passage of time, Genghis Khan's descendants forgot these laws. The quarrels of the kingdoms among themselves became a part of their lives, greed, bloodshed, dishonesty, fighting among themselves, which were prohibited in the laws of "Yasa", all of them were adopted by the new generations, thanks to which destruction and destruction became the fate of the Mongols. The golden age lasted only a century. In the rest of the centuries, he sometimes rose and sometimes fell, until in the next century his name and mark disappeared from the page.^{xxiv}

Seventeenth century

Asia was one of the most productive continents on the planet during the 17th and 18th centuries. Most of its products were sold in Europe, especially in France and England, whose great empires could compete with the Europeans in every respect. The great powers of Europe joined the effort to establish their political hegemony on the continent. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the great empires that existed in Asia were at their political and cultural zeniths, mostly created by force of arms.

Kublai Khan's expansionism brought a large part of Inner Asia into China and opened a new way. An example of such a situation arose when the Ming dynasty was defeated by the Qing dynasty in the mid-17th century, in which a non-ethnic Chinese nomadic family from the north engaged in agriculture. and controlled the culturally strong Chinese empire.^{xxv}

Eighteenth century

The end of the Mongols

In the 18th century the rule of Genghis Khan and his successors had ended everywhere and was replaced by the British. The Crimean Tatars of that time became subjects of Catherine the Great of Russia.

If you look at the historical map of Asia in the middle of the 18th century, the name of Genghis Khan's last refuge of the nomadic tribes of the army, the name of the vast area between Lake Baikal and the bitter sea of Aril will be seen as "Tatar" in the central region. The Mongols used to roam around during winter and summer days and lived in Samut regions. They did not know that Genghis Khan had left here with a nine-tailed flag. This is how the Mongols ended. In the 18th century, the Mongol empire declined. From here nomadic tribes came out and started conquering the world. Peace-loving herdsmen have remained where they used to stand out after causing horror and destruction.

The city of Karakoram is buried in the desert. Genghis Khan's grave is also hidden in the forest near the rivers in his homeland. The wealth that Genghis Khan collected was distributed among his family and soldiers. Not even the name or sign of Burtai's grave remained. who was his favorite wife, always cared for him and loved him. During the time of Khan, no poet wrote any ghazal or poem in praise of him, the remnants of which were such that the attacks during the conquests were terrible. After the death of Genghis Khan, all the states became part of the Mongol Empire until there was nothing left. When this barbaric and tyrannical Mongol attacks any country, all the battles will automatically end there.

After the conquest and reign of the Mongols, the remaining people did not have the opportunity to fight again or to fight any kind of conflict, nor did they dare to rise again. This

story of destruction and destruction will be remembered for centuries. I don't find it anywhere more than that. Even today, experts are amazed at the changing of the rivers, a bloody war that was meant to eliminate humans. Do not pity the unfortunates by killing them with great ruthlessness and cruelty, just as they do not pity them when they hunt animals. All these forms of the old world appear to us like shadows of the ancestors who were killed while running away. After the Mongols, what was left was transferred from one liver to another. The knowledge, arts, skills and books of Muslims reached other countries. Rare and valuable manuscripts are still in many countries today. There are. Scholars and architects had to see a new era in the deserted gardens of the Islamic world under the patronage of the Mongol dynasty for some time.

After the destruction of the Mongols, political order began. The Mongols united the warring Russian princes for the first time, giving them a single empire. After the appearance of the Mongols and their enemies the Mamluks, even the Crusades ended. Now the Christians could easily go to the First Qibla and the Holy Land without fear. For the first time, the priests of Europe traveled to Asia and tried in vain.

Genghis Khan, the name of cruelty and barbarism, who brought down the walls of the empire from Europe, built roads and established highways. Europe became familiar with the sciences and arts of China. His sons used to sit among Iranian nobles and leaders in the court.^{xxvi} Allah stretches out the rope of the oppressor, but when He takes account of the oppressor, even the relations are cut by God's fear. May Allah protect us all from the oppression of the oppressors (Amen).

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