**International Khwarazmshahs State and Jalaliddin Manguberdi Symposium**

**28-29 NOVEMBER 2023-DİYARBAKIR**

Khwarazm is a region located to the south of the Aral Sea, encompassing the eastern and western banks of the Oxus (Amu Derya) River. Due to its placement along east-west trade and migration routes the region has paved the way for the emergence and development of numerous civilizations throughout history. In this context, dynasties like Afrighids, the Ma’munids and the Altuntashids ruled over the Khwarazm region. The region that remained under the control of the Altuntashids until the year 1041 came under the authority of Seljuks with their rise to power in the Turkish and Islamic worlds after the victory of Dandanaqan in 1040. The Seljuks connected the Khwarazm provinces to their center of governance and administered these territories through appointed governors. With the appointment of Anushtegin’s son Kutbeddin Muhammad as the governor of Khwarazm in 1097, the foundation of the Khwarazmshah State was laid.

The Khwarazmshah governors under the authority of the Great Seljuks always sought opportunities to gain independence. Consequently, the Khawarazmshah governor found themselves in conflict with the Seljuks, and following the death of the Great Seljuk Sultan Sancar, attempted to claim the Seljuk legacy. During the period, despite the difficulties that Khawarazmshahs faced due to the challenges of Kara-Khitans and the Seljuks of Iraq, they managed to eliminate the Seljuks of Iraq and expand their influence. Taking over the territories previously held by the Great Seljuks, the Khwarazmshahs, under Alaaddin Tekish, adopted the title of Sultan. Aladdin Muhammad, who ascended the throne, further expanded the dominion and captured important cities in the region at the beginning of the 13th century. However, in 1218, after the confrontation with Genghis Khan ensuing the killing of Mongol traders in Otrar, the Khwarazmshahs faced a struggle against the Mongols but were defeated and underwent a rapid decline. After Genghis Khan’s devastating campaign that ravaged the Khwarazmian territory, Aladdin Muhammad died on an island in the Caspian Sea in 1220. His death triggered power struggles among his sons, in which Jalaliddin Manguberdi emerged as the dominant figure. However, Jalaliddin Manguberdi’s remarkable resistance and efforts against the Mongols were not sufficient to prevent the ultimate defeat.

Failing to win the war against Genghis Khan, Jalaliddin Manguberdi retreated to India and later gained control over the Iranian region. Expanding the borders of the state to reach Georgia, Jalaliddin Manguberdi eventually confronted the Anatolian Seljuks and the Ayyubids. In 1230, he was defeated at the Battle of Yassıçemen against them. Following the battle, the weakened Jalaliddin Manguberdi became a target for the Mongols seeking to eliminate him. Pursued intensely by the Mongols, he was eventually killed by bandits in Ayn Dara, a village near Meyyâfârikîn (Silvan). As a result, the Khwarazmians dispersed to various locations in Anatolia and the Middle East, assuming various roles in the administrations of the states that ruled the mentioned regions. As a remarkable part of the Islamic world, the Khwarazm region, with its land, history, culture, and remaining artifacts, has made significant contributions to the world's cultural heritage. Despite numerous academic studies in various countries, especially Turkey and Uzbekistan, there still exist many aspects of the Khwarazmshahs and the geographical area they were established that await further explanations. To address this need, ***The International Khwarazmshah State and Jalaliddin Menguberdi Symposium*** will be held in Diyarbakır on November 29-30, 2023, organized by Dicle University in collaboration with the Silvan District Governorship, Municipality of Silvan, Diyarbakır Governorship, and Metropolitan Municipality of Diyarbakır. This symposium aims to feature original research across disciplines regarding the place of the Khwarazmshah State in our civilization.

**POSSIBLE TOPICS**

Afrighids, Ma’munids, Altuntashids

Khwarazmshahs – Great Seljuks Relations

Khwarazmshahs – Anatolian Seljuks Relations

Khwarazmshahs – Ayyubid Relations

Khwarazmshahs – Abbasid Relations

Khwarazmshahs – Mongol Relations

Khwarazmshahs – Georgian Relations

Khwarazmshahs – Ismaili Relations

Khwarazmshahs – India Relations

Khwarazmshahs – Kara-Khitan Relations

Khwarazmshahs – Ghurid Relations

Ottoman Empire’s Relations with Khwarazm Geography

State Organization

Socio-economic Structure

Historical Geography of Khwarazm

Religious Life

Urban Planning and Infrastructure

Culture and Civilization

Political, Scholarly, and Religious figures

Educational Activities

Khwarazm Legacies in Anatolia and the Middle East

**SYMPOSIUM INFORMATION**

The Language of the Symposium: Turkish, Uzbek, English, Arabic and Persian

Location**:** The symposium will take place at Dicle University’s 15 July Culture and Congress Center in Diyarbakır.

Transportation, accommodation, and subsistence expenses for the symposium will be covered by the organizing stakeholders.

**Contact Information:**

**Adress:** Dicle Üniversitesi, Diyarbakır/Türkiye

**E-mail:** harezmsempozyumu@dicle.edu.tr

**Tel:** +900535 486 4675

**SYMPOSIUM SCHEDULE**

**Announcement Date of the Symposium: August 26, 2023**

**Deadline for Abstract Submission: October 10, 2023**

**Announcement of Abstract Review Results: October 15, 2023**

**Full Paper Submission Deadline: November 20, 2023**

**Symposium Dates: November 28-29, 2023**

**Publication of Symposium Proceedings: December 2023**

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

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Prof. Dr. Oktay BOZAN

Dr. Arafat YAZ

Dr. Abdusselam ERTEKİN

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