



Assassins

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Abstract

In the article we will study the first Hashshoshis and their secret organization. We will learn about the actions and influence of Hashshoshis in Europe and Asia. We will find out why Hashshoshis are called murderers, how their organization came about.

Key words: Hashshoshis, Assassins, Hasan ibn Sabbah, Altair ibn La-Ahad, Europe, Asia, Popes.

Introduction

When most people think of Assassins, the first thing that comes to mind is the mobile game. But they are not a myth. Assassins existed in real life. In the 11th-13th centuries, a secret group of assassins appeared in the territories of present-day Iraq, Syria and Iran. They were called Hashshoshis in Muslim countries, and Assassins in Europe. Even the European kings and barons bowed their heads, and the Pope trembled when he heard their name. Hashshoshis were very stealthy and quick assassins. In today's article, we will talk about Hashshoshis or Assassins, the world's first group of mercenary assassins.

Hashshoshis are members of a secret military organization. There was an organization of Hashshoshis or assassins in the XI-XIII centuries, but in some sources we can see that it was active in the XVII-XVIII centuries as well. Assassins are military personnel with years of training and experience. The founder of the organization is Hasan ibn Sabbah. The head of the organization is called Hashshoshi elder. The first Hashshoshi elder was Hasan ibn Sabbah. Each Hashshoshi served as a merchant, craftsman, priest, and state soldier. The elder of the Hashshoshis performed the main tasks when the order came.

Hashshoshis had 3 rules:

1. Not killing an innocent person
2. Quickly blend into the crowd
3. Not putting a brother assassin in danger

The Hashshoshis considered treason and treachery to be the greatest crime.

The Hashshoshis were armed with the following military equipment:

1. Sword
2. Knife
3. Lightweight military cover
4. Pistol (XVII-XIX centuries)

In 1090, Hasan ibn Sabbah captured the fortress of Alamut in Iran. He founded the Nizari state. Hasan ibn Sabbah establishes strict military discipline and creates a new unit - devotees. He abolished customs and salt taxes introduced during the Seljuk period. Trade and crafts developed. These soldiers were called hashshoshis in Asia and assassins in Europe. The biggest enemy of Hasan ibn Sabbah was the Seljuk state. 1092 Nizamulmulk, the prime minister of the Seljuks, was killed by assassins in Baghdad. 1124 Hasan ibn Sabbah died in Baghdad at the age of 75. But the Hashshoshis did not disappear with this. After Ibn Sabbagh's death, Rashid al-Din Sinon became the leader of the Assassins. After the collapse of the Seljuk state, a new enemy appeared for the Assassins. This man was Salahiddin al-Ayyubi. After Salahuddin conquered Egypt, he banned the Ismaili sect and executed those who believed in it. Angered by his actions, Sinon wrote several letters to Salahiddin and asked him to stop these actions. However, the ruler of Egypt rejected Sinon's words and attacked the fortress of the Hashshoshis in the territory of present-day Syria. Realizing that the time has come to answer for what Salahiddin al-Ayyubi has done, Rashiddin Sinon makes a plan. Some historians say that Salahiddin al-Ayyubi woke up one morning and saw a dagger stuck in the bed next to him. Underneath the dagger was a small piece of paper on which was written:

"We could have driven that dagger into your heart. But we don't want you to die. Know that death is in our hands.

The Hashshoshis did not leave Salahiddin al-Ayyubi alive for nothing. Because at that time, Salahuddin was announced as the protector of Islam. Assassins agreed with the ruler of Egypt and fought against the only enemy Christians. In the 13th century, the situation in the Nizari state became complicated. Hasan II came to the throne in 1210. He tried to save the state. In 1221, Hasan II was poisoned and died. He was succeeded by his 9-year-old son, Imam Alhaddin Muhammad, who was the last Ismaili ruler of Alamut

before the Mongol invasion. He ruled the state under the name of Muhammad III until 1255. In 1257, the city of Lambsar (Iran), and in 1267, Maysaf (Syria) were captured by the Mongols. As a result, the Nizari state fell and the influence of the Assassins in the Middle East disappeared. Assassins spread across Europe, Asia Minor, India and Central Asia.

Although the Hashshoshis were always bad, their main goal was to put an end to the crusades and fight against the usurers, rulers and nobles who were oppressing the people. The Hashshoshis destroyed six ministers, three caliphs, dozens of city rulers and priests, and several European rulers, such as King Raymond II and Conrad of Montferrat. Assassins - left a name in history as killers. Assassins did not operate in Syria and Iran, but in Italy, Spain and Byzantium. Even Roman popes and European kings were afraid of assassins. Assassins defended the territory of Al-Andalus. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Assassins fought against the Europeans in Granada and Cordova. They tried to save the state of Al-Andalus. The situation in Spain in the 15th century was more complicated. There were constant wars between Christians and Muslims. Cholera and pestilence were widespread among the population. Arab and Muslim population began to move to North Africa. Mohammed XII, the last emir of Granada, tried to save his state. Mohammed XII made his son and heir to the throne, Prince Ahmed, do a lot for his life. Prince Ahmed was being protected by assassins. But thanks to the tricks of the Christians, Prince Ahmed is captured.

On January 2, 1492, an agreement was signed between Emir Muhammad XII and Queen Isabella I of Castile. According to the agreement, Prince Ahmed will be released and Emir Mohammed XII will be allowed to leave for North Africa with his family. The lands of the Emirate of Granada will be given to Castile. The Hashshoshis who remained in Spain and Europe fought against the Pope and the knights. The kings, emperors and popes of Europe were terrified when they heard the words of Hashshoshis. Hashshoshis were so good at disguising themselves that people couldn't tell who was hashshoshi and who wasn't. Even one assassin could kill dozens of knights. Hashshoshi military tactics and procedures were also used by the Ottoman state. For example, we can see that the Turkish infantrymen were as skilled in battle as the Hashshoshis. In the second half of the 15th century, an agreement was signed between the Ottoman state and the Hashshoshis. According to him, it was to fight against European rulers. Ishaq Pasha, leader of the Hashshashi and Ottoman military minister, defeated the Crusaders in a battle near Wallachia in 1444. There are opinions that the famous Turkish geographer and cartographer Piri Rais was one of the Hashshoshis. Hashshoshi organization and its branches were active in Central Asia, North Africa and India.

In short, the Assassins or Hashshashis founded their state in the 11th century and ruled until the 13th century. During this period, the Assassins resisted the Crusades. Although assassins were called killers, their main purpose was to fight against oppression. Hashshoshis killed many rulers, ministers and governors. But Al-Andalus tried to save. Currently, there are very negative opinions about hashish. It is necessary to study their history in depth and collect new information. Who are the Assassins really? Drug addicts or people's defenders - devotees?

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