

THE STUDY OF AMIR TEMUR AND THE PERIOD OF THE TIMURIDS IN THE
HISTORICAL STUDIES OF THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE.

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Annotation: *In this article, with the honor of independence, the work on the study of Amir Temur and the period of the Timurids and historiography, and the emergence of "Temur science" in Uzbekistan, the historiography of scientific research conducted in the years of independence were considered.*

Key words: *Amir Temur and the Timurids, Sahibkiran, UNESCO, Timur and the Timurid Empire, financial and monetary policy, security service, Central Asia, historiography.*

During the years of independence, the attitude towards the study of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid period changed radically.

The opening of the State Museum of Amir Temur and the Timurids was one of the next steps in this direction. The regular holding of the Republican scientific practical conference on the topic "Amir Temur and science and culture in the period of the Timurids" in the state museum of the history of the Timurids and the publication of materials were also an important contribution to the study of Amir Temur and the period of the Timurids [1:1492-1495].

In the book "History of the period of Temur and Ulugbek"[2:264], published in 1996, political processes, economic issues during the period of Amir Temur and his grandson Mirzo Ulugbek, created on the basis of medieval manuscript sources, as well as based on new information found in archives, the development of culture and art in the kingdom was highlighted.

The book "In memory of Amir Temur and Ulugbek's contemporaries" is dedicated to the memories of the famous warlord and his grandson, and contains a lot of information [3].

Under the initiative of UNESCO, a team of authors created the work "Amir Temur in World History" in 2001[4:304]. Many local scholars participated in the writing of this work, this work was completed and republished for the second time in 2006[5:336]. In the collective monograph entitled "The Universal Importance of Studying and Promoting the Development of Science and Culture in the Timurid Era" [6:128], the materials of international scientific conferences, scientific studies, spiritual- promotional activities, sources and published works are analyzed.

During the years of independence, as a result of scientific research on this topic, many articles and large monographs were published.

1. Muhammedjanov's work "The reign of Timur and the Timurids"[7:156] tried to comprehensively explain the political situation on the eve of Amir Temur's rise

to power. Turgun Fayziev in his works[8] is significant for the fact that new information about the life path and genealogy of Sahibgiron Temur is presented.

I. Tokhtaev's work "Financial and monetary policy of Amir Temur and the Timurids" [9] contains a lot of information about the coins in circulation during the era of Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty, historical events related to them, and the state of the financial and monetary system during the formation and development of the Timurid state.

In H. Ziyoev's work "Great Amir Temur's Sultanate and his fate" [10:136], he managed to reveal how important the role and importance of one person is in building a great state.

In the work "Security service in the reign of Amir Temur" [11:436], published by H. Sodikov, an important factor in ensuring the security of the state - the unique and at the same time reasonable policy and combat activity carried out in the field of espionage was clearly and clearly explained. Issues such as legal, socio-economic situation, crime and punishment, culture and its development, business activities, medicine, tribal tribes and their status in the era of Amir Temur and Timurids were reflected in a number of articles by Sh. Oljaeva.

O. Boriev's work "Central Asia in the written sources of the Timurid era: historical-geographical records" talks about the administrative-territorial division, nature and economy of Central Asia in the XIV-XV centuries based on the information of the written sources of the Timurid era [12:168].

In U. Uvatov's work "Sahibqiran in the eyes of Arab historians", many sources in the Arabic language were analyzed [13:150].

The book entitled "Research and Description of Written Sources on the History of Amir Temur's Kingdom" provides a review and description of written sources on this topic spread around the world. The book covers the collections of museums and funds of various libraries of the world[14:256]. The information presented in this work is of practical importance in the organization of scientific research.

During the years of independence, researches were carried out on the historiography of Amir Temur and the Timurid era, and several books were published. In particular, in 1996 L. Keren and A. Saidov published the work "Amir Temur and France"[15:88]. This book is dedicated to the study of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty by the French school of oriental studies.

In A. Rakhmatullaeva's book "History of Amir Temur's reign" [16:96], a brief analysis of written sources and scientific researches related to the life and work of Sahibqiran was carried out.

Amir Temur's life, ethnocultural values, shrines, and creative works are discussed in a number of works of Achil Boriev[17:410].

Norkulov's pamphlet entitled "Tablets from the history of the culture of the Timurid era" contains information about Timur and the Timurid state, the works of the

masters in the field of culture, Amir Temur's attention to science, the art school of Kamoliddin Behzod and his image, and various sources related to this period.

The pamphlet provides a variety of interesting information using many sources[19:95].

B. Ahmedov's work "Stories about Amir Temur" mainly consists of various stories about the great general. The work contains various stories about generals, dervishes, Tokhtamish, Ibn Khaldun, saints and other events. Despite the fact that some of these stories are based on historical evidence, artistic textures are also used in many places[20:98].

In 2014, H. Ibrohimov's work "Understanding the Owner" covers the most important events of Amir Temur's life and social and political activities, from his service in the palace of the Amir of Kazakhstan to the establishment of the great kingdom[21:128]. The author created this work on the basis of mutual comparison of reliable historical sources, works and memories about Sogibqiron.

In the years of independence, researches related to Amir Temur and his activities were studied not only by historians, but also by representatives of various other fields of science, including literary scholars. Their scientific research focuses on "cultural processes", and as we study this research, we will have the opportunity to learn more about the cultural reforms of that time.

In 1996, a collection of articles titled "Culture and Art in the Age of Amir Temur and the Timurids" was published. The collection includes "A look at the art of the period of Timur and the Timurids" by M. Rakhmon, "About the Art of Painting" by A. Umarov, "Music" by T. Gafurbekov and M. Kadirov's articles such as "Babur's elegance" covered issues of cultural life [22:88].

In the treatise "Spirituality of Amir Temur's time" by N. Goyibov, the development of spirituality of Amir Temur's time and its factors are presented based on various sources. The researcher's comments about the importance of the heritage of Timurids in the education of today's youth are very important[23:48].

In the years of independence, dissertation studies were carried out that studied various aspects of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid era. The administration and legal issues of Amir Temur's time became the subject of research by jurists. H. Boboev studied the political and economic activities of Amir Temur [24:48].

Amir Temur's methods of solving political problems and his legal teachings are given great attention in the thesis of A.A. Tolaganov[25:24].

The problems raised in H.Mamatov's scientific research are also of urgent importance, in which there is a lot of information about the legal management system of the state of Amir Temur, the duties of the head of state and the influence of Sufism on the management system[26:156].

Sh.M. Oljaeva's candidacy dissertation analyzed coverage of Amir Temur and the Timurid period in Soviet historiography [27:27].

In her research, D. Abidjonova studied the coverage of the period of Amir Temur's rule in English-language scientific literature and the related problems [28:26]. A. Rakhmatullaeva's research is devoted to the study of Amir Temur's life and work in Uzbekistan in 1991-2001[29:31] In this work, sources and historical monuments related to the life and work of Amir Temur are analyzed. B.Usmonov's candidate's thesis [30:24] analyzed the stages of studying the life and statehood of Amir Temur in Russia, the socio-political factors that influenced them, and the doctoral thesis "Political, economic and cultural history of Ferghana Valley during the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids" was studied

In Kh.T. Fayziev's dissertation entitled "The role of Shahrukh Mirza in the Timurid Empire and his foreign policy" [31:24], the political history of Central Asia, Afghanistan and Iran in the first half of the 15th century, and the activities of some individuals, in particular, Shahrukh Mirza, are highlighted. M.S. Hamidova's doctoral dissertation entitled "History of architectural monuments of Amir Temur and Timurid era in Uzbekistan" discussed the architectural traditions of Amir Temur and Timurid era, achievements in this regard and their impact on the development of architecture in later periods[32:60].

The research work of J. Q. Kucharov is devoted to the topic "Political, economic and cultural life in the Bukhara oasis during the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids (70s of the 14th century - 15th century)". , the history of the political-administrative state of the oasis is covered [33:56].

In general, thanks to the independence, conditions were created for an objective study of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid era. Considerable work has been done in thermoscience and continues today. We believe that it is necessary to further strengthen the study and promotion of the figure of Amir Temur.

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