

AMIR TEMUR AND THE PERIOD OF THE TIMURIDS

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Abstract: *This article discusses Amir Temur, the founder of the Timurid Empire, his life, his family, and the huge state he founded, comprising various nationalities and Turkic people from Northern India to the Mediterranean Sea.*

Key words: *Amir Temur, Khoja Ilgor, the Timurid Kingdom, Samarkand, the structure of the Timurid army, military campaigns, "Tezkereh-i Timur", Amir Temur's place in world history.*

Introduction: Amir Temur (full name Amir Temur ibn Amir Taragai ibn Amir Barqul) was born on April 9, 1336 in the village of Xoja Ilgor near the present-day city of Shakhrisabz, Kesh, from the elders of the Barlos clan of the Chagatai . He was born in the family of Amir Taragai, who is considered one of the notable beys. His mother's name was Takina Khotun, from Bukhara.

Since childhood, Amir Temur, who is by nature heavy-handed, sharp-witted, and quick-thinking, first took lessons at school and became literate. learned its secrets perfectly. According to Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, "Temurbek was playing with his peers when he was 12 years old. Temurbek will be the Pasha, the rest will be given a position, while they will punish the sinful man made of reeds and rule the country. Since he was twelve years old, he harbored a strong desire to lead the country from a young age."

He fathered many children, six of them - four boys and two girls - grew up to be productive members of society.

The eldest son, Jahangir Mirza, was born in 1356 from a wife named Turmush Agha. The second son is Umarshaikh Mirza, who was born in 1356 from a concubine named Tulun Agha. The third son is Mironshok Mirzo, who was born in 1366 from a concubine named Mengli Beka Agha. The fourth son is Shaxrukh Mirza, who was born in 1377 from a concubine named Takoi Turkon Agha. The first daughter was born to Mrs. Agha Begi, a concubine named Turmush Agha. The second daughter, Sultan Bakht Beg, was born to his second wife, Oljoy Turkon Agha.

Upon assuming power, Amir Timur convened a great congress in Samarkand in July 1370 in order to strengthen the state politically and economically, to put an end to the internal disunity that has been going on for a long time, and to establish peace and tranquility. The issues of formation of the central state system and formation of the army were discussed at the congress. Samarkand was declared the capital of the state. After Amir Temur ascended the throne, he announced himself as the heir to the throne to all the lands of the Chigatai ulus. He brought the lands of the lower basin of the Syrdarya, the Tashkent region, the Fergana valley and Khorezm under his rule. Thus,

Amir Timur united Mawarounnahr, Xurasan and Xorezm and formed a large centralized state. This centralized state was called the Timur kingdom. The unification of the peoples living in this huge area had a positive significance in their destiny.

Based on the demands of his people, Amir Temur, as a leader, significantly enhanced state administration, which gave him a unique style and meaning. While the structural structure of the state is based on military and political procedures and can be managed through it, the main purpose of this was to ensure the interests of all social classes. In the reign of Amir Temur, the state administration consisted of two offices, the dargah and the ministry. The dargah was managed by the supreme ruler himself, that is, Amir Temur. Executive power, the cabinet was headed by the prime minister. Sahibqiran strictly followed the rules of Islam in public administration. He had a sincere and family-like attitude towards the Holy Qur'an and Hadith. In order to strengthen the state, he relied on the descendants of the prophets, the sheikhs, and mashoyikhs.

Amir Timur relied heavily on the army in both domestic and foreign policies to ensure the independence and protection of the state. That is why he attached great importance to the issues of appointment and training of army commanders, military units and their location, arming of soldiers and internal regulations. Throughout his lifetime, unlike other rulers, he successfully created a disciplined army, managed army units wisely during battles and military campaigns, swiftly dispatched military forces to crucial locations, overcame existing obstacles, addressed entrepreneurial challenges, and maintained high morale in the army.

Each military campaign of Amir Temur had a specific purpose. These reasons are strengthening the borders of their country, protection from external enemies and traitors, clearing caravan routes from various bandits and robbers, severely punishing traitors, deceivers, obeying those who do not obey, and gaining political influence. was to expand.

One of the fierce battles of Amir Temur took place on April 15, 1395 in the North Caucasus on the banks of the Tarak River with Tokhtamish, a branch of the throne of the Golden Horde. Amir Temur's army utilized dismounting and shooting in battle, leading to the defeat of Tokhtamish's forces as their ranks were broken, causing them to retreat and disperse. Russian historians B. D. Grekov and A. Y. Yakubovsky expressed their opinion, stating, 'Amir Temur's victory over Tokhtamysh is of great importance not only for Central Asia, but also for the entirety of Eastern Europe, as well as for the unification of Russian principalities.

In order to strengthen and expand the southern borders of his kingdom, Amir Temur sent troops to Iran, Azerbaijan, Iraq, and Syria three times. Having achieved victory, he will further expand the territory of the state. In addition, in 1398-1399, he marches to India and captures Delhi.

Amir Temur, who returned to Samarkand from Asia Minor, marched against China from Samarkand with 200,000 troops on November 27, 1404. However, due to the sudden death of Amir Timur (February 18, 1405), the march on China was not possible.

The work 'Timur Tuzuklari', like others, does not provide information about the life of the writer. However, it offers insights into the political and military activities of Sahibqiran Amir Temur. The work is also called "Tuzuki Timur" and "Tuzukoti Timur".

The work is divided into two parts. In the first part, Amir Temur's biography, social and political activities, his acquisition of central power in Movarunnahr, the end of political disunity, the establishment of a centralized state, the conquest of 27 countries, including Iran, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Georgia and India under his control, military campaigns against Tokhtamish, ruler of the Golden Horde, Turkish sultan Bayazid I, how he treated different social classes in order to strengthen his vast kingdom, is concisely described in the language of the great master.

The second part consists of the famous king's special will, advice and teachings to his children. The work talks about who to trust in the management of the state, the position and duties of the holders of the throne, the selection of ministers and army chiefs, the formation of the army and the rules for conducting battles, the salary of soldiers, the procedure for governing the country, the duties and responsibilities of statesmen and army chiefs.

Amir Temur ruled the country for 35 years. India has turned a huge territory from China to the Black Sea, from the Aral Sea to the Persian Gulf into a centralized state. With this, not only Movarounnahr, but also the economic and cultural development of the countries of the Far and Middle East made a great contribution to bringing peoples and countries closer to each other.

The end of political disunity and the establishment of a centralized state brought great positive consequences. Favorable were created for the recovery of the country's productive forces and economy, which had declined due to Mongol rule for a century and a half. Simultaneously, certain changes occurred in irrigated agriculture, the basis of the economy. New canals were dug, and irrigated farming areas expanded. Crafts, domestic and foreign trade developed; science and culture flourished; cities prospered and became crowded with people.

Amir Temur, as a great general and wise king, played an important role in the rise of statehood in our country. In 1996, the 660th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur was celebrated on a large scale in Tashkent, Samarkand, the capital of our country, and in several foreign countries. That year was declared "Amir Temur Year" in Uzbekistan.

"The main historical service of Amir Temur is that it was during his reign that the European and Asian continents first felt that they were living in the geopolitical space.

This is especially important today. Humanity has realized that we are all closely related to each other and live in mutual relations; therefore, there is now an opportunity to establish a new and safe world order .

Islam Karimov,

The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Since the 16th century, scientists in Western countries have shown great interest in the personality of Amir Timur and his activities. In 1553, the work of the Italian scholar Perondino "The glory of Tamerlane of Scythia" was published in Florence, Italy. Since then, the series of works named after the great Sahibkiran has not been interrupted. To date, more than 500 works by foreign researchers have been published about Amir Temur and the Timurids in 33 countries.

Sahibqiran died on February 18, 1405, in the city of O'tror, during the march to China, amidst harsh winter conditions. After the death of Amir Temur, his children and grandchildren will inherit the large kingdom established as a result of his efforts for several decades.

After the death of the owner Amir Temur, he did not lose his place not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the whole world.

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