

AMIR TEMUR AND THE ECONOMY DURING THE TIMURID ERA

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Abstract

In this article, the work carried out for the development of the country's economy during the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, that is, commerce and trade, the construction of caravanserais, is discussed.

Key words: Bukhara, Samarkand, trade, rasta, caravanserai, ambassadors, beautification, market, tourists, craftsmen.

The relevance of the topic: the role of commerce, trade, caravanserais is important in the implementation of processes in the socio-economic sphere of the population. During the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, special attention was paid to commercial and trade centers. The study of trade, commerce, construction of caravanserais, diplomatic relations with foreign countries and their history is the demand of the times.

Analysis of the topic. Temur was very active in expanding domestic and foreign trade. During his rule, activities were carried out to improve trade stalls, markets and roads in Samarkand and Bukhara. New caravanserais were built on the caravan routes, efforts were made to strengthen commercial and economic relations with countries in the east and west.

Historians and tourists report that at the end of the 14th and 15th centuries there were bazaars, charsu, tim, toki and other trade and craft centers in Samarkand and Bukhara. In each of them, they mainly traded with a certain commodity. At the beginning of the 16th century, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur noted the order created during the time of Amir Temur and wrote: According to the decree of Amir Temur, who attached great importance to the construction of commercial buildings, Samarkand was renovated a lot, first of all, due to the expansion of the city's trade opportunities. Wide streets were built throughout the city and shops were placed on both sides.

Such specialized markets were also in Bukhara. Antony Jenkinson, a representative of English merchants who was in Bukhara at the end of 1558, wrote in his diary that every profession has its own place and market here. The name of the stall is usually given by the name of the goods sold there. That is, many different names of

trading places reflected their function. They are primarily designed to meet the needs of the local population. Residents of surrounding villages, as well as nomads living in the nearby steppes, also came here. It shows that cities such as Samarkand and Bukhara had close trade relations with rural areas in terms of trade in handicrafts, raw materials and semi-raw materials¹. Buildings such as mosques, madrasas, and baths are usually located next to the market. The bathhouse was not only a place to bathe and wash, but learned people gathered here, shared their knowledge, and discussed issues that interested them. The market was not only a center of trade and handicrafts, they did not come here only for trade. It was a place of meeting and communication, a unique cultural center. Various household needs are met here².

The road network connected the cities of Central Asia with the centers of India, Iran, Afghanistan, China, the Caucasus, Turkey, and the Volga region. Amir Temur well understood the great importance of trade in the economy. In many campaigns, he tried to capture shopping centers and main roads. Some marches are aimed at defeating Samarkand's rivals in the trade area. Also, when Temur occupied a city, he evaluated it in terms of the possibility of using it for trade purposes, its place in international trade, and the amount of trade duty that could be collected from this place³.

During his stay in Asia Minor, Amir Temur expressed his desire to establish regular trade relations between his country and Western countries in his diplomatic correspondence with the Farang King Charles VI and the English King Henry IV. Due to the strengthening of trade relations with other countries, the construction of caravanserais has expanded. According to the order of Amir Temur, new caravanserais were built in the same field, along the roads leading from the southwestern regions to Samarkand, and large houses and stables were built for tourists and merchants to rest.

Temur was very active in expanding domestic and foreign trade. During his rule, trade stalls, markets and roads were improved in Samarkand, new caravansary was built on the caravan routes, efforts were made to strengthen commercial and economic relations with countries in the east and west. Historians and tourists report that at the end of the 14th century, in the 15th century, there were bazaars, charsu, tim, toki, and other trade and craft centers in Samarkand and Bukhara. Each of them had a custom of trading with a specific commodity. This unique aspect of the bazaars of both cities was emphasized by the authors of the written sources of those places. At the beginning of the 16th century, in the memoirs of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, he noted the order created during the time of Amir Temur and wrote: He attached great importance to the construction of commercial buildings. According to

¹ Amir Temur jahon tarixida. Ma'sul muharrir: H. Karomatov. Mualliflar jamoasi: S. Saidqosimov, A. Ahmedov, B. Ahmedov va boshqalar. To'ldirilgan va qayta ishlangan ikkinchi nashri. -T.: "Sharq", 2001.

² Mirzo Ulug'bek. To'rt ulus tarixi. Fors tilidan B. Axmedov, N. Norqulov va M. Hasaniylar tarjimasi. Toshkent, 1994. -B-19

³ Murtazaeva R.H. va boshqalar. O'zbekiston tarixi. O'quv qo'llanma. -T.: Akademiya, 2010.

the decree of Amir Temur, Samarkand was greatly renovated, primarily due to the expansion of the city's trade opportunities.

Butun shahar bo'ylab keng ko'cha o'tkazilgan va ikki tomoniga do'konlar joylashtirilgan. Ko'cha boshdan-oyoq har yer-har yerda yorug'lik tushishi uchun darchalari va gumbazlari bo'lgan tom bilan yopilgan.

The fact that such specialized bazaars existed in Bukhara can be considered as an indirect testimony of one of the unique aspects of Central Asian cities during the Timurid period.

Some of the caravanserais went to the city, near the gate, some were located inside the city. They are usually made of raw bricks, some of them are made of baked bricks. In some cases, it was multi-roomed and especially two-story in the city. Usually, the middle courtyard of the caravanserai consisted of warehouses on one floor and living rooms on the second floor⁴.

In Samarkand, Bukhara and other large cities of Central Asia, there were some caravansary where local merchants from every country or city stopped. As a result, separate caravanserais were built for merchants from other countries - India, Khorezm, Volgabuyi, etc. In Bukhara, there were the Urganjii caravanserai, where the Urganch people lived, as well as separate caravanserais for Iranian and Marv traders.

The cities of Central Asia conducted extensive trade with India, Western Asia, Eastern Europe and the Far East. Ambassadors from far and near countries came to Samarkand with various gifts. Ibn Arabshakh shows some of them in his book. For example, it appears in the list of gifts brought by Chinese ambassadors in 820 (1417). Antony Jenkinson wrote that in the middle of the 15th century, among other things, kimhob was brought to Bukhara. It is possible that a type of kimhob was produced in Samarkand.

The clothes made of Kimhob have become a gift given by rulers, like a thread of cloth. The Timurid rulers rewarded emirs who had rendered special service with kimhob. According to the order of Amir Temur, the ambassadors who came to him were presented with fancy clothes not only when they arrived, but also on the way. In all cities under Amir Temur's control, until reaching Samarkand, local emirs had to give gifts to the ambassadors of other countries and remind them of the need to get to Amir Temur's palace as soon as possible. The ambassadors of the King of Castile were presented with fine clothes both on the way and at Amir Temur's reception.

In the list of goods brought to Moscow from Bukhara, among a group of various fabrics, there were fabrics called "Zandani". Foreign trade of Bukhara's Zanda fabric was of great importance even during the reign of Amir Temur. In conclusion, at the end of the 14th and 15th centuries, caravan routes of socio-economic, in some cases,

⁴ Ziyoyev H. Tarixning ochilmagan sahifalari. – T.: "Mehnat", 2003.

political and military importance connected Movarounnahr with certain countries. These historical roads made it possible to develop the interaction of countries that differ from each other in terms of economy, people's way of life, religion, spiritual and material culture. In this situation, the caravan routes performed the practical function of trade, diplomatic and other communications, and at the same time served to strengthen the mutual economic and cultural influence of countries and peoples.

The exchange of achievements in the field of craft production, trade and culture is developed. Achievements in the field of trade and production connected the country with foreign countries. The development of the Great Silk Road has increased. Movarounnahr had a certain influence on the further development of science.

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