

## MOVARAUNNAKHR'S HISTORY AS A COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC CENTER OF THE TIMURID KINGDOM

*Odilova Ziyoda*

*Turdaliyeva Odina*

*Farg'ona viloyati Beshariq tumani*

*1-son kasb-hunar maktabi*

*Ingliz tili fani o'qituvchilari*

**Abstract:** The article examines the economic policy of Amir Temur's powerful and huge state and its role in the life of the peoples of Central Asia. We know that the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids in the 14th-15th centuries is a "golden age" as a period of renaissance in the history of Central Asia. Currently, the formation of a national economic idea for the economic stability of the country has always been considered an urgent issue. In this article, Amir Temur and The conditions created for the development of external and internal trade relations within the framework of the economic reforms during the Timurid period are analyzed, and at the same time, the importance of fundamental changes in the socio-economic life of our country is shown. It is a fundamental basis for the further development of our thinking, and its practical use will undoubtedly make a significant contribution to the economic growth of our country.

**Key words:** Amir Temur, trade-monetary relations, crafts, trade, economic and cultural relations during the Timurid period.

It is known that our national statehood has a thousand-year history and is certainly rich has culture. Therefore, foreign economic and trade-monetary relations are closely connected with the deepest layers of our history. In particular, it is no exaggeration to say that he paved the way for the development of trade and commodity-money relations, which play an important role in the economic life of the country. Especially during the period of Amir Temur, the commercial and cultural development of Mowarunnam, the center of his great government, developed steadily. That is why the period of the Timurids, that is, the period of renaissance in the 14th-15th centuries, is also called the "golden age" in the history of Central Asia. The economic environment of Movarunnahr in the 14th-15th centuries. The topographic appearance of Shahrisabz, Karshi, Tashkent and many other cities has changed radically, and the professional, internal and external relations of their inhabitants have also developed rapidly. As a result of intensive trade, economic and cultural relations with different countries, new types of handicrafts have appeared. , individual goods began to be sold on the counters of specialized markets in the city of Samarkand. The unique features

of this market surprised everyone. In his memoirs, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur emphasized that there were special trade facilities in Samarkand during the time of Amir Temur. He writes: "...this shaham has a quality that cannot be found anywhere else. Each craftsman has a specialized market and relies on each other's mood and attitude. Except for the "buzurg" (prime minister) in the state administration of the Amir each province had departments called "divan". They were in charge of public affairs, such as collecting taxes, maintaining order, controlling buildings, markets, baths, roads, and water points. Devoted officials were responsible for the peaceful life of the people. Therefore, they studied the accuracy of the scales in the markets, the fairness of the price. Prices of goods are calculated at the currency exchange office located in the central market. Strict action was taken against the suppliers who increased the price, and the interests of consumers were protected<sup>2</sup>. At that time, swindlers and merchants who committed fraud were stopped and punished in the market, in front of the society. Trade-money during the time of Amir Temur It would not be wrong to say that since the time of Amir Temur, the principles of transparency and the foundations of civilized democracy began to appear. Importers are allowed to increase the price of goods by up to ten percent in order to protect the population from monopoly in the market.

Consequently, the domestic consumer markets were filled with the best quality, brightest and most importantly, the cheapest products. 3. Our great grandfather Sahinqiron Amir Temur and his successors paid great attention to the expansion of trade activities in our country. Caravanserais were built on all the caravan routes that passed through the provinces and regions of the state. Amir Temur for a one-day caravan to develop trade relations ordered that all the necessary conditions should be provided, namely horses, fodder, food, caravanserais and sardeb (thirst-satisfying place), that robbers should be severely punished and that sellers should be taken care of. The following line can be read in Temuning's work "The Laws of Timur": "I appointed merchants and soldiers in every country, Khotan, Chin Mochin (China), India, Arab countries, Egypt, Sham, Rum, Algeria, Farangistan (France), wherever they go, let them bring their fine cloths and beautiful gifts. Let them tell of the condition of the people who live in these countries, and how the rulers of each country treat their people and their race. "Also, I will tell the observers and the representatives of the law. I ordered them to monitor the roads, follow passengers, merchants, foreigners, and help in transporting my family's property and other things to their destination. If there is a murder or other incident, they take responsibility for what happened on the road they should receive."<sup>4</sup> "If there are 1/6 cases of loss, I ordered the sellers to take their funds with a sufficient amount of gold at the expense of the state" 5. As a result of the implementation of these measures, the number of caravan routes increased stable domestic and foreign trade has developed. Movarunnahr important role in commodity

exchange and trade. Amir Temur believed that the world will be prosperous thanks to sellers. Accordingly, roads and trade networks invested a lot of money in its creation. At the same time, political and economic relations with the Middle East and the Far East, as well as European countries such as Spain, France and England, were expanding. In particular, regular trade was conducted with China, India, Iran, Russia, Volga and Siberia. Amir Temur's involvement in economic reforms. From Samarkand to foreign countries, in particular, to Russia, Tatarstan, Siberia, cheap yarn, silk, cotton and finished yarn, paper, dried fruits, and rice were sent. Spanish Ambassador Ruy González de Clavijo says in his diary that Samarkand took a high place in foreign trade: "Leather and painted gloves from Russia (Russia) and Tatarstan, the most beautiful luxury fabrics from China, satin fabrics, as well as musk, rubies, diamonds, in particular, several things that could only be procured in China, pearls, rhubarb, and many different aromatic and medicinal herbs were brought in. From India the finest aromatic spices, nutmeg, peppermint, cinnamon dyes and even goods not given to the Kingdom of Alexandria were brought to Samarkand". Claviho describes Samarkand as one of the richest cities in the world: "This land is rich in everything, grain, wine, rich in fruit, poultry and animal meat, livestock was very large. Their fat tails were heavy enough to carry in their hands, each sheep's fat tail weighed eight to ten kilograms. There were a lot of them and they were very cheap, when the Tsar's army gathered in Samarkand, the price of a pair of these sheep was "ducat" (gold coins minted in Spain). Other goods were also very cheap, barley for one and a half "dara" (the weight of grain used in crops in Spain) costing almost half a "real" (Spanish currency). Water for bread was free, and rice was found in every market. The melons of this land were juicy and sweet. Many camels loaded with melons came every day, and it was impossible not to think about where and how to buy and eat so many melons. Samarkand and its surrounding lands were surprisingly rich. The city was called "Semizkent" because of its wealth. Its real name means "rich village". Samarkand comes from this name. The wealth of the city is not only rich and cheap food, but royal fabrics such as Atlas, silk, sandal, taffeta and fur, as well as many other things such as perfumes and other cosmetics, spices, resins, coke dyes, etc. there were".<sup>7</sup> In the memoirs of Claviho's travels, many facts are given about large gardens and shopping areas: "Every year in the city of Samarkand (referring to the capital of Movaraunnahr) goods imported from India, China, the Golden Horde were sold. Until that time, there was not much place to sell all the goods delivered to the city. The king ordered to build a street with markets on both sides. This street had to start at one end and cross the middle to exit at the other end of the city. The ruler assigned this work to two generals. They knew very well that for this they had to work tirelessly day and night and answer with their own heads. The houses standing on the road were destroyed, evicted... Streets on either side were bazaars with marble benches

in front of each shop. The shops consisted of two rooms. The top of the street was covered with domes (tim) and it consisted of small openings through which daylight entered. By the time the construction was completed, the market was filled with traders. In June of the same year (1404), "a trade caravan of eight hundred camels arrived in Samarkand from the city of Kambalek (Hanoi, Beijing)" 8. As the Spanish ambassador noted, "the ruler on the occasion of a big wedding. "The trade of the city of Samarkand people dealing with foreign exchange (sarraf), sellers of cotton fabrics (chitfurush), jewelry and various goods, cooks, butchers, bakers and craftsmen from other cities were allowed to go to the central square of the ruler and build tents for trade and organize a fair. After that, all the merchants and sellers who left the city had to come to the central square, and every craftsman had to organize entertaining performances for the people\*. It is worth mentioning that Jan (loann, also called loann de Galonifontibus in some sources) was the ambassador of Amir Timur of the Sultanate of Iran. His memoirs entitled "Memoires sur sur tamerlan et sa cour" (Memoires sur sur tamerlan et sa cour) have taken an important place as a reliable and impartial source among more than a thousand works created during the last six hundred years. It is considered one of the rarest works and is valuable because it is alongside the works of historical authors such as Ibn Arabshah, Ibn Khaldun and the European ambassador Claviho, who were personally and closely related to Amir Timur.

#### References:

1. Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo. Diary of a trip to Amir Temur's palace in Samarkand (1403-1406 years). O. Togaev translation, responsible editor. Muhammad Ali.-T.: Uzbekistan, 2010.-B. 264.
2. Barthold V.V. It's Ulugbek's ego time. Petrograd, 1918. P. 19-36. 3. Brother Ismail. The greatstate of Timur. Q. Cairo translation. T.: Cholpon, 1996-5. 160.
3. G.A. Pugachenkova. Architectural heritage of Timur. Main editorial office encyclopedia, 1996 B. 127.
4. Fayziev T. Family tree of Timurids. T. Writer, Khazina, 1995.-350 6; Fayziev T. Family tree of Timurids. Reprint. T.: Info Capital Group, 20203646.
5. Yusupova D. Jizn i trudy Khondamira. T: Science, 2006. P. 34-44 7.
6. Buriev O. Central Asia in the written sources of the Timurid era (historical geographical maps) T: Uzbekistan, 1997.-B. 166.
7. Abdunosirova O. Shahrukh Mirza's scientific and creative views // Aktualnye problemy istorii Uzbekistana. 2022. T. 1. - No. 1. - S.172-179.
8. Abdunosirova O.B. ON THE SPONSORSHIP ACTIVITIES OF THE TEMURIAN PRINCE. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research 1(11), 2022..