

AMIR TEMUR AND THE EMPIRE OF THE TEMURIDS

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Abstract: This article discusses the political activities of Amir Temur and the Temurids and their role in the Central Asian statehood. Also, information about the contribution of Amir Temur and Temurids to the development of science is given.

Key words: Amir Temur, science, Mirzo Ulug`bek, military activity, sanad, Shohrukh Mirzo, E. Rtveladze

There were many empires in the world. Although all of them faced crisis along with rise, they have their special place in history. In particular, the Temurid Empire has a unique place in world history.

Amir Temur, the founder of the Temurid Empire, was born in 1336. Since 1363, he has been working to unify Movarounnahr, which was disintegrated during the reign of the Mongols. In 1370, Amir Temur united Movarounnahr under his rule. He ruled the country for 35 years and died of an illness in 1405 before marching to China. After the death of Amir Temur, his descendants ruled the country until 1507, when Muhammad Shaybani Khan occupied Movarounnahr and Khurasan. The historical merit of Amir Temur is that he was able to unite the disintegrated Movarounnahr, Khurasan, Khorezm and form a centralized state. Today, a lot of works have been created about Amir Temur, including E. Rtveladze and A. Saidov, according to the information given in the work Amir Temur in the mirror of world science, more than 700 in European languages and more than 900 in Eastern languages about Amir Temur. Works have been created about him. Including Rui González de Clavijo's travel diary to Samarkand - Amir Temur's palace, Johan Schiltberger's "Travel across Europe, Asia and Africa", Sultan Archbishop John's "Book about knowing the world", monk Thomas Metseop's "Amir Temur and Shohrukh Mirzo's campaigns in Central Asia" " is one of the first European works written about Amir Temur.

In addition, Arab historians have written many works about Amir Temur. In particular, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's work "Zafarnama" can serve as an example. At the time of the establishment of the state, Amir Temur focused on destroying internal enemies and marched 5 times to Khorezm in order to subjugate the territories within the state to the central authority. The marches to Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Azerbaijan were called 3-year, 5-year, and 7-year marches. He also successfully completed his march to India. In 1391, 1393 and 1395, Tokhtamysh won a war with the ruling Golden Horde state and diverted the trade route through the Golden Horde to Movarounnahr. As a result, trade on the former Great Silk Road, whose activity had been limited for a long

time, further developed. This once again opened the way for the culture of Asian countries to spread among themselves. Thanks to the victory over Tokhtamysh, the process of unification of the scattered Russian principalities was accelerated.

In the summer of 1402, between 2 empires: Amir Temur and Bayezid, Amir Temur won the battle near Ankara. After this incident, some European countries sent letters of thanks to Amir Temur. A golden statue was even made in France dedicated to Amir Temur. On the statue there are inscriptions "to the European hero".

Amir Temur's campaign to China, which began in 1404, was his last campaign. During the march, on February 18, 1405, Amir Temur died of an illness in the city of O'tror. Amir Temur relied primarily on the military, religious representatives, artisans and merchants in the administration of the state. Every big thing he does is decided by the council. Amir Temur also paid great attention to Islamic scholars. We can see this in the situation where Amir Temur, the ruler of Balkh, Amir Husayn, wanted to execute Madrasa Mudarris Mavlonzada Samarkandi in 1366, but Mavlonzada Samarkandi saved his life. Amir Temur relied primarily on his army to eliminate internal enemies. He was the first in the East to use cannons in his army. Amir Temur paid special attention to the psychological condition of his army before each battle. He strictly controlled their monthly salary. He severely punished his soldiers who did not obey the law. He did not even spare his loved ones. Among the soldiers of Amir Temur, mature commanders who were able to make independent decisions grew up. We can see this in the battle with Tokhtamysh on the banks of the Terek River in 1395, when his commanders were able to make independent decisions in a non-standard situation. Amir Temur's army had a separate division of women, and this army gave moral strength to other soldiers, because other soldiers who saw the fierce actions of women in battles tried to fight without being left behind by women. Amir Temur led the army into seven parts: the center, two wings, i.e. burungor and juvongor, two manglais and two qanbuls. There was also a special army of Amir Temur, they carried out intelligence service. Amir Temur founded a huge empire with the help of these troops. Before his death, Amir Temur appoints his eldest son Jahongir Mirzo as the heir to the throne. However, Jahongir Mirzo died before Amir Temur. After Jahongir Mirzo, his son Pirmuhammad Jahongir was appointed crown prince. During his 35-year reign, Amir Temur did not only fight. From the beginning of his reign, he paid special attention to creative work and the development of science. In particular, at the congress held in Samarkand in July 1370, the city of Samarkand was designated as the capital, and creative works were carried out in the city. Palaces, gardens, educational institutions will be built here. Amir Temur's wife Saraymulkhanim led the creative work during his military tour. Amir Temur carried out creative work not only in Samarkand, but also in other territories he occupied.

After the death of Amir Temur in 1405, the state he created began to disintegrate. The reason is that before his death he distributed his state to his descendants. According to the information given by the historian Akbar Zamonov, Amir Temur had 18 wives and had 53 descendants before his death. After the death of Amir Temur, this situation caused a struggle for the throne among the Temurid princes. Amir Temur's son Shohrukh Mirzo won the long struggle for the throne, and in 1409 he appointed his son Mirzo Ulugbek as the ruler of Movarounnahr. He ruled Khurasan, whose capital was Herat, until his death in 1447. Mirzo Ulugbek ruled until 1449. Science flourished in Movarounnahr and Khorasan during the reign of these two rulers. Several libraries were established in Samarkand and Herat. He established madrasas in Movarounnahr in 1417, in Bukhara, in Samarkand in 1420, and in Gijduvan in 1433. On the wooden gate of the madrasa in Bukhara, he carved and wrote the sentences that acquiring knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim man and woman. With this, he showed that he is a supporter of women's education, and that it is necessary for the educators of the members of the society to be educated women.

The Samarkand madrasa, established in 1420, was one of the largest universities of its time. The most famous scientists of their time worked here. Mirzo Ulugbek himself worked as a scientist in this madrasa. In madrasa education, students took an exam at the end of every month, and students who passed the exam continued to the next stage. A scholarship was given to a student with excellent grades. Sanad (certificate) was given to the students who graduated. Mirzo Ulugbek is the author of Ziji Jaddayi Koragoni's work on astronomy, in which the astronomical table of 1018 stars is mentioned. Mirzo Ulugbek wrote Tarikhi arba ulus on history. During his 40-year reign, he made an incomparable contribution to the development of science in the country.

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