

**AMIR TEMUR'S PLACE IN WORLD HISTORY**

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**Annotation:** *This article discusses the place and role of Amir Temur, a great leader and patron of science, who established a great empire in his time, took a worthy place in Uzbek statehood and world history, in Uzbekistan and world historiography. will go. Opinions are held about the fact that he left an indelible mark in history as a state ruler and a patron of science, as well as the importance of Temur's personality in the science of history in all periods. In the world history, some information about the Sahibqiran and the scientific researches that studied its history are given.*

**Key words:** *Amir Temur, history, historiography, source, bibliography, historiography, justice.*

**INTRODUCTION**

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained state independence, there was an opportunity to study the history of our country even more deeply. Freedom from the colonialism of the Soviet Empire, which lasted for a little over a century and a half, first established by the Russian Tsar and then by the Bolsheviks, was a great historical event. Its echo is clearly visible in the country's political, economic and national values, self-awareness, especially in the attitude towards our history. Every people and nation that is determined to realize its identity, first of all, places honoring the place and services of its great ancestors, political, military figures and great scientists in the history of the country and the world, and recognizes it to others. This path we have taken has been proven by celebrating the birth dates of our great masters Amir Temur, Ahmed Yassavi, Isa al-Tirmizi, Imam al-Bukhari, Najmuddin Qubra, Ahmad Farghani, Mirza Ulugbek, Babur and other scholars. .

The need for followers who are capable and able to ensure that the Republic of Uzbekistan is among the advanced and leading countries of the world in the 21st century is increasing day by day. They should have the potential to protect the interests of the Motherland-Uzbekistan in all aspects, such as political, economic, military, moral and spiritual. For this, it is the main requirement of this day that they should know not only the worldly sciences of the present time, but also the life and activities of the great grandfathers of the past. A person cannot reach the level of perfection without acquiring these. Our great people in history, especially. Amir Temur's life and work can be the main criterion for this. His intelligence, bravery, courage, patriotism, ingenuity, iron will to get out of any

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difficult political, military, and diplomatic situations should remain an example, a school of life, and an example of serving the country. Amir Temur and the Timurid state in historical works. illumination.

Now it remains to deeply and intelligently study the life of such incomparable and unique, great political and military figure, patron of science and culture, entrepreneur Amir Temur, who received worldwide recognition. The more our young people study it, the more lessons they will learn from it. Uzbekistan's steadfast, brave, intelligent motherland will grow up to be selfless children capable of showing the power of the motherland to the world. Amir Temur, a great entrepreneur, occupies a special place in the history of our country and statehood. The complexity of the personality of our great grandfather is not a controversial issue. Therefore, when evaluating Amir Temur, he cannot be evaluated by the same standard and measure. Many books, articles, memoirs, plays have been written about him. But they are not similar to each other, they negate each other. In some of the written sources, Temur's socio-political and state activities were covered from an objective and scientific point of view, while in others, subjective opinions and conclusions were put forward in the process of malice, open hostility, invisibility. The authors of such source works slander our great grandfather Amir Temur as a "bloodthirsty", "invader", "thug", "thief" and swindler. The saddest and most terrible part of the matter is that scientists and statesmen in the advanced countries of Western Europe, England, France, Germany, etc., gave a positive assessment of Timur, wrote scientific, artistic and theatrical works, and included them in the programs of educational institutions in honor of him. and those who established museums. For example, the German scientist Dagenhard published a bibliography of the works of European orientalists dedicated to Amir Temur and the Timurid period as early as 1913. Well-known French scientists L. Keren "Temerlan or the reign of the owner" and J. Rue "Temerlan" each listed more than 100 works about Amir Temur, "Ulugbek Sultan of Astronomy" (Paris-1994) 40 centuries in the collection "Samarkand 1400-1500: the capital of Tamerlane: the heart of the kingdom and revival" (Paris-1995) contains information about 27 books. Abdulhay Habibi's 1018-page work titled "Arts of the Timur Period" published in Tehran in 1974 is dedicated to introducing the list of books and pamphlets on the history, economy and art of Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty, as well as in which libraries of the world they are kept. 23 works and books are listed in the book "Arrangement of the works of Ahmad Zaki Validi" (Yosh Leninchi newspaper, June 1, 1991) or more than 44 sources and works about the Timurid dynasty in N. Muhiddinov's article "History of the Timurids - the history of our people" a list is given (Science and Life 1992 Nos. 11-12). Academician B. Akhmedov's works "Lessons from History" and "Amir Temur" analyze many historical and contemporary books about the Sahibqiran and

Timurid dynasty. Russian orientalists also began to study the personality of Amir Temur from the second half of the 19th century. First of all, the centuries published in several foreign countries were translated into Russian. For example, "Temur's Laws" translated from French at the initiative of and under the guidance of the famous oriental scientist N. Ostroumov, and e. M. Langley's works entitled "The Life of Timur" can be shown. Apart from these, the "Diaries of the trip to the palace of Amir Temur" of Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, the ambassador of the King of Castile, was republished in Moscow in 1990 by "Nauka" publishing house. N. Likoshin published Amir Temur's "Biographical Case" from Uzbek in 1894 in Russian. T. N. Granovsky, M. I. Ivanin, D. N. Logofet, L. Zimin, I.I. Umnyakov and a number of other Russian orientalists published articles focusing on Amir Temur's leadership skills. The famous academician V.V. arthol'd's in-depth research in the books "Turkistan during the Mongol invasion", "Ulugbek and his era", as well as the famous orientalist A. Yu. The section of Yakubovsky's "History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan" devoted to Amir Temur and the Timurids, "The Golden Horde and its Fall", which he co-authored with B. D. Grekov, and several other articles occupy an important place. This and a number of prominent temurologists' articles were included in a large collection published in 1922. Amir Temur has a special place in the history of our country and statehood. The complexity of the personality of our great grandfather is not a controversial issue. Therefore, when evaluating Amir Temur, he cannot be evaluated by the same standard and measure. It should be noted with deep regret that in the 60s and 80s of the 20th century, some Soviet historians, under the influence of Marxian-Leninist ideology, interpreted the personality of Amir Temur "only through dark glasses". They called our grandfather Amir Temur "bloodthirsty", "invader", "slayer", "thief", etc. k. they call it.

During the time of the former Soviets, it was forbidden to even mention the name of our great compatriot, let alone writing a work or article expressing a positive opinion about Amir Temur, due to the dominance of Marxian-Leninist ideology. Amir Temur's name was included in educational manuals and textbooks only in black paint.

Why is it necessary to know in depth the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty?

First of all, a nation that does not know its history, genealogy and heritage will not have a future. Because every nation has its own history. People who do not know their history, study its positive and negative experiences and draw appropriate conclusions cannot understand the value and problems of today's life, cannot have a clear vision of their future, and a well-designed program. As we begin to build a great future Uzbekistan, the great life and work of our great-grandfathers gives us great confidence, aspiration, determination and strength.

Secondly, comprehensive study of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurids is not only of scientific and educational importance, but also educational and practical. It is necessary to use the lessons of history formed and developed during this period in the path of independence.

History is one of the important means of educating every person in the spirit of love and loyalty to his homeland, to have a clear vision of the past of his people, and to be proud of his present and future. Therefore, the study and analysis of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid period has not lost its importance even today.

#### **About Amir Temur and his family.**

Allah blessed Sahibqiran with many children. Six of them grew up to be able to work - four boys, two girls. The eldest son - Jahangir Mirza, born in 1356 from his wife Turmish, was the crown prince. In 1376, when he was twenty years old, he died of illness. He left two sons - Muhammad Sultan and Pir Muhammad Jahangir. His grave is in Shahrisabz. The second son is Umarshaikh Mirza, who was born in 1356 to his mistress (concubine) named Tolun Agha. He died in 1394. He lived for thirty-eight years. Golden son left: Pir Mohammad Mirza, Rustam Mirza, Iskandar Mirza, Ahmad Mirza, Syed Ahmad Mirza, Boykara Mirza.

His grave is in Shahrisabz. The third son is Mironshah Mirza, who was born in 1366 from his mistress named Mengli Bika. He died in 1408. He lived forty-two years. Golden son left: Abu Bakr Mirza, Umar Mirza, Khalil Sultan Mirza, Sultan Mohammad Mirza, Iyjal Mirza, Suyurgatmish Mirza. His grave is in Shahrisabz. In the mausoleum of Amir Temur. The fourth son is Shahrukh Mirza, who was born in 1377 from his mistress Taghai Turkon. He died in 1447. Seven sons remained: Ulugbek Mirzo, Ibrahim Sultan Mirzo, Boysunqur Mirzo, Suyurgatmish Mizo, Muhammad Joki Mirzo, John Oghlan, Muhammad Yori Mirzo, all sons except Ulugbek Mirzo. sons passed away before their father. His grave is in Samarkand, in the mausoleum of Amir Temur. The first daughter, Mrs. Aqa Begi, was born in 1359 to a wife named Turmish. Those who passed it on to Muhammed ibn Musa, Sultan Husayn Mirza was born from this marriage. He died in 1382 at the age of twenty-three. His grave is in Shahrisabz. The second daughter, Sultan Bakht Beg, was born in 1362 to his wife Uljoy Turkon. Amir Mohammad is handed over to Mirak, but the groom raises a blade against Sahibqiran and dies in battle. For the second time, Sahibqiran will marry his nephew Amir Suleimanshah. He died in 1430

#### **Military campaigns of Amir Temur**

Sahibqiran thoroughly studies and analyzes the structure of the Turko-Mongol peoples, especially Genghis Khan's army, their fighting practices, and makes necessary changes. Although the structure of the army established by

Timur was somewhat close to the system and structure of the army created by Genghis Khan, it differed in the following important aspects:

1. As the army of Genghis consisted of a people's army that was sent to military service on the basis of total commitment, Timur's army did not have a national character.

2. During the time of Genghis Khan, the base of the army was formed by the nomadic masses. According to the specific request of the commander-in-chief of Timur's army, a significant number of soldiers were recruited from the settled population engaged in farming, handicrafts, and farming.

3. In Timur's army, in addition to the cavalry, which formed the basis of the military forces, there were also many infantry units. It is known that Genghis Khan's army did not have foot soldiers, except for the conscription of the population of the conquered countries.

4. Amir Timur was one of the first in the East to introduce firearms, i.e. cannons, to his army.

5. In the army of Amir Timur, there were units made up of women, they stood in the same line with men during the battle, and showed examples of heroism and fortitude.[3]

6. Sahibgiron organized special military units made up of infantry, which conduct combat operations in mountainous areas.

7. Timur was the first in the history of world military art to introduce the order of deploying the army in seven arms on the battlefield.

According to historical sources, cavalymen were considered the most effective part of Temurbek's army, they were divided into cavalry groups armed with heavy and light weapons. Cavalymen, lightly armed with bows, bows and swords, were mainly engaged in scouting and guarding, and had the right to fight with enemy forces only when absolutely necessary. Cavalry with heavy weapons, equipped with helmets, armor, swords, bows, bows, shields and spears, was composed of sara warriors, resisted the main blow of the ghanim, and played a major role in deciding the outcome of the battle.

Before leaving for the march, Archon Temurbek invited the state, ministers, generals, beks, and emirs to a military council. At the same time, a special order was announced to collect troops from various regions of the nation, as well as from subordinate countries. The decree was quickly delivered to the necessary places by the adjutant-tavachi of the commander-in-chief, who holds a high position. In addition to the gathering of soldiers, the tavachi is responsible for the control of the location of the army units in the camp or on the road, the battle formations, and the movement from one place to another. Sahibqiran expressed great confidence in the experienced soldiers during the march. Soldiers who had hardened their bones in numerous trainings and considered the war as their main

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occupation were collected before the start of the journey, they were included in the income and expenditure book, as well as in the list of recipients of salaries, food and fodder from the state. . According to its structure, Temurbek's army was divided into ten, hundred, thousand and districts, which are traditional for Turko-Mongol peoples. They were headed by onbegi, yuzbegi, thousandbegi and tumanbegi. It is recorded in "Temurbek Laws" that Temurbek paid great attention to the issue of attracting noble, intelligent, courageous, entrepreneurial, sensitive, courageous, persistent, talented individuals who devoted their lives to military work to the ranks of army commanders. paid attention to. Amir Temur's army consisted of soldiers gathered from Movarounnahr, Dashti Kipchak, Khorasan, Iran, Badakhshan, Mongolia, Khorezm, Mazandaran, and Jeta.

The work consists of 2 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 acquisition of 27 countries, including Iran, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and India, Golden O' The military campaigns against Tokhtamysh, the ruler of Rd, against the Turkish Sultan Bayazid I Yildirim, how he treated different social classes in order to strengthen his huge kingdom, is concisely described in the language of the master. The second part consists of the unique testament, advice and teachings of the famous world leader to his children. In it, who is to be relied upon to govern the state, the position and duties of the crown princes, the selection of ministers and army chiefs, the structure of the army and the rules for conducting battles, the salary of soldiers, the procedure for managing the country, the duties and responsibilities of statesmen and army chiefs, emirs, ministers and other officials. the way of awarding special services rendered before the throne and other matters.

The work serves as the main source for studying the history of Uzbek statehood during the time of Amir Temur. It is known that the first copy of "Temur Tuzuklari" ("Tuzuki Temuri") was written in the old Uzbek language. It is related to a work written in Turkish in the library of Ja'far Pasha, governor of Yemen (reigned years 1607-12), one of the Ottoman Turkish governors. According to the beginning of "Tuzuki Temuri", the Central Asian Mir Abu Talib Husayni al-Arizi atTurbati was able to read the work during his pilgrimage to Makkah Mukarrama and Madinai Munawwara, and in 1610, he translated it into Persian at the request of Ja'far Pasha. This Persian copy has reached us in the form of lithographs, modern publications and manuscripts. Hosseini Turbati presented the Persian translation to the Babur ruler Shah Jahan (1628-57) in 1637. After getting acquainted with the translation, Shah Jahan found some inaccuracies and shortcomings in it, and summoned a great scholar, the Qazikal of the Deccan region, Muhammad Ashraf Bukhari (died 1652), to present this translation to the

authoritative works, in particular, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnama" and similar important works. commissioned to compare the sources and eliminate errors and shortcomings in the translation in this way. According to Muhammad Ashraf Bukhari's instructions, Mir Abu Talib al-Husayni at Turbati's copy was carefully edited. Later, a new, expanded version of the work was created and it was known as "Malfuzoti Temuri" ("What Temur said") and "Voqeoti Temuri" ("What Temur experienced"). It is known that many copies were copied later. It is known that two independent works were created on the basis of "Tuzuki Temuri" during the reign of the Baburis, and there are specific details related to their distribution in the following centuries.

### **SUMMARY**

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the person of Amir Temur again became a symbol of the Motherland and the nation. The name of Amir Temur and his image give us new strength and courage in uniting our people, uniting them, being faithful and building our powerful future. After all, one of the deepest arrows of our spirituality is the figure of the great Amir Temur. The figure of the owner is a big universal reality that has existed before us and will continue to exist after us in the history of mankind

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