



COURAGEOUS AND ROLE OF AMIR TEMUR IN OUR HISTORY

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Abstract: *This scholarly article attempted to cover the activities of Sahibkiran Amir Temur as follows: Great politician and skillful commander based on historical sources. The most important military campaigns of Amir Temur. And this article also gives information about the culture of the state of Amir Temur.*

Key words: *Amir Temur, Amir Husain, "Battle of the Mud", Sahibkiran, Tokhtamysh, Bayezid Yildirim, army.*

Аннотация: *В данной научной статье предпринята попытка на основе исторических источников осветить деятельность Сахибкирана Амира Темура следующим образом: великого политика и умелого полководца. Важнейшие военные кампании Амира Темура. И в этой статье также дается информация о культуре государства Амира Темура.*

Ключевые слова: *Амир Темура, Амир Хусейн, Сахибкиран, Тохтамыш, Баязид Йылдырым, армия.*

Amir Temur was a great medieval statesman, famous general and founder of a powerful military organization. He is a central government, a promoter of science and culture. As a great statesman and skillful general, he occupied a fitting place in world history. Amir Temur sang the glory of his homeland and nation. he extols the centralized state he founded to a higher level, both materially and culturally.

Amir Temur was adept at science at an early age and began attending madrasa at the age of seven, and at that time he was well aware of the alphabet. In addition, Amir Temur as early as childhood, he was a fan of riding and hunting, shooting at targets from a bow, running horses and doing some military games. Amir Temur was a great scholar of the history of the Turkic, Arab, Persian peoples, well mastered to the most complex religious, secular and philosophical knowledge.¹

The most important military campaigns of Amir Temur:

One of the first campaigns of Amir Temur is the "Mud Battle". On May 22, 1365, Amir Husain, allied with Amir Temur, fought against Ilyas hoja, one of the Mongol khans. On that day, it rained heavily and the battlefield turned into a swamp, and even the horses were covered in mud, so this battle went down in history under the name "Battle of the Mud". When Amir Temur made a victorious move by attacking the right flank of the enemy, Amir Husain, who was supposed to attack the left flank, left the battlefield and fled with his army, as a result of which Amir Temur, who was isolated, had to retreat. will be

1. ¹ O. Buo'riyev. Temuriylar davri yozma manbaalarida markaziy Osiyo, - T, 1997



No historian records that he ever suffered defeat except at the Battle of Lio, and he was never defeated again.

Another fierce battle of Amir Temur took place on April 15, 1395 in the North Caucasus on the banks of the Tarak River. In the battle, Amir Temur's army used the method of dismounting and shooting him with a bow. Tokhtamysh's army, which could not withstand the blows of arrows and swords, broke down, retreated and dispersed. Amir Temur's victory over Tokhtamysh was the reason for the unification of not only Central Asia, but also the whole of Eastern Europe, as well as the Russian principalities.

As a result of Amir Temur's massive campaigns, his state border clashed with the Ottoman Turks, which meant that a battle between the two was inevitable.

Amir Temur was in favor of better relations with Sultan Bayezid Yildirim of the Ottoman Turks, but Sultan Bayezid supported the forces against Amir Temur. As a result, on July 20, 1402, a long and fierce battle took place near Ankara. his army defeated the Turkish army. Sultan Bayazid was captured.²

He became the savior of the whole of Europe by defeating the Ottoman Turks, who were threatening the whole of Europe.

The culture of the state of Amir Temur

The unification of Central Asia into an independent state under Amir Timur will affect the country's cultural development.

Science, literature and art, crafts and architecture long ago.

He gathered scientists, artists, artisans and architects from present and foreign countries for the sake of the country and Samarkandabad.

One of the buildings built by Amir Temur is the madrasa in Samarkand, known as Bibikhanim or Saraymulkhanim, built in 1404. This structure was one of the most luxurious buildings of that time, and it still retains its importance at a high level. Nowadays, I think that we should not go without seeing and studying this building.³

Bibikhanim madrasa is made of seven different mineral alloys.

Timur paid special attention to the decoration of Samarkand, the capital of the kingdom. In the city, the "Hisori" fortress, a majestic factor, and goldsmith's palaces were built. In addition, Timur built a new huge building - Ahmed Yassavi Mausoleum in Turkestan. This mausoleum is not the best among the architectural monuments of the Muslim East.

Through these tall buildings, we can see the high level of architecture in the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids.

In Amir Temur's "Temur Tuzuklari" and other sources, the famous phrase "Do not doubt our power, look at the building we have built" is a market .

² N. Norqulov. Temuriylar davri madaniyati. Xorazm-1996.

³.Amir Temur ajdodlari tarixi (Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiyning "Zafarnoma" asaridan terma-tarjima) Fors tilidan tarjima, kirish so'z va izohlar muallifi O. Bo'riyev. T., 1992



World and national historiography about Amir Temur:

The interest of European scientists in the personality and activities of Amir Temur began in the 16th century.

The first book about the host was published in Florence (Italy) in 1553 by the Italian scholar Perondino. In the same century, Spanish historian Pero Mexico's "History of Timur the Great" was published. Later, in 1582, "Reminiscences" of the famous Spanish ambassador Clavijo were published in Seville.

Owner Amir Temur is a great figure who left a great mark in the history of the nations of the world.

The reference to the image of Amir Temur began during the lifetime of Sahibkiran. Especially the creators of the European Renaissance were very interested in his personality.

To date, more than 500 works of foreign researchers have been published about Amir Temur and the Timurids in 33 countries.

During the Soviet regime, Amir Temur's personality and activities were unfairly treated and given a one-sided assessment. Nevertheless, the publication of I.M. Mominov's work "The place and role of Amir Temur in the history of Central Asia" in 1968 increased public interest in this topic, but this work and its author were sharply criticized by the Soviet Union.⁴

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