

Historical Geography of Amir Timur State

Yuldosheva Bibirajab

Associate Professor of Bukhara State University

Shukurova Niginabonu

Student of Bukhara State University

ABSTRACT

This article is written in English, Uzbek and Russian, and in the early years of independence, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov paid great attention to the issues of restoring and perpetuating the name of Amir Temur. These years were the years of reconstruction of his personality and history. On the celebration of the 660th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur and on declaring 1996 as the "Year of Amir Temur" on the establishment of the state museum "History of the Timurids", "On the establishment of the Order of Amir Temur" A series of decrees and decisions, as well as their implementation, is an important historical event, and raising this topic at the state level shows its relevance. Taking into account the attention of the scientific community of the world to the personality of Amir Temur, UNESCO held the week "Flourishing of science, culture and education during the Timurid period" in Paris.

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INTRODUCTION

Amir Temur's life and work have always been the focus of world scientists. In Western historiography, attention to the personality of Amir Temur began in the 18th century, and in the following periods, interest in his life and work was constantly increasing. Many monographs and articles have been written and published about Amir Temur in world historiography. In them, the multifaceted activities of Sahibqiran in the fields of state, socio-political construction, socio-economic relations, administrative system, military campaigns, diplomacy, religion, science, culture, and art are covered. In the 20th century world oriental studies, an independent scientific direction - "Temur studies" was formed, and among them R. Grosse, L. Keren, Ye. Rose, H. Hookham, F. Mans, G. Golombek, A. Derg, K. Yenoki, Ye . It is appropriate to note the works of Manu, M. Rossati and others. To date, many medieval written sources about Amir Temur have been published in European languages. At the beginning of 1996, more than 450 works were included in the bibliography of foreign researchers' researches about Amir Temur and the Timurids published in Paris. By the 2000s, more than 50 more studies were found. Big bibliographer B.V. Lunin studied the historiography of Amir Temur and the Timurid period in the pre-independence period. The scientist also compiled a bibliographic index on the history of the Timurid period [1]. In 1968, the publication of academician I. Mominov's treatise on "The place and role of Amir Temur in the history of Central Asia" sparked the interest of the general public in this topic. Interest in the life and work of Amir Temur and the desire for impartial coverage began in Uzbekistan in the late 1980s. This wave of transparency in science created an opportunity for relatively free thinking in history, unbiased scientific conclusions, and a number of articles related to the topic were published. In the early 1990s, B.V. Scientists such as Lunin, A. Akhmedov, B. Akhmedov raised the issue of re-examining the history of Amir Temur and gave a high assessment to his personality. Undoubtedly, the issue of impartial study of

Amir Temur's personality, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. It is closely related to the name of Karimov. After all, with his initiative, it was recognized that the history of Amir Temur should be thoroughly studied and researched, and that the determination of historical justice is one of the important tasks of modern Temur studies. On August 31, 1993, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov: "Amir Temur raised the power of the country to the highest level in every field and made it famous in the world. Amir Temur's state building and military art became an example and model for Eastern and Western countries for many centuries. During his time, culture, science, architecture, visual arts, music, poetry developed incomparably, and many traditions of our people were perfected," he rightly stated. [2]

MAIN PART

Amir Temur, as a strategist, used the conflicts in the territory of the Khoji ulus and did not want the White Horde Khan Urus Khan to unite the two parts of the Khoji ulus, Amir Temur intervened in the disputes there in order to transfer his own person to the throne, and killed Tokhtamysh Khan. supported as much as possible. In the spring of 1376, Urus Khan demanded to hand over Tokhtamysh Khan to Amir Temur, demanding the food of his son Kutlugh Bogha, who was killed in battle, and as a result, Tokhtamysh took an army against Urus Khan in 1379. went and defeated him. Thus, with the practical help of Amir Temur, Tokhtamysh Khan was appointed to the throne of the Golden Horde. With the help of Amir Temur, Tokhtamysh Khan took the throne of the Golden Horde in 1380. Soon he became a dangerous opponent. In 1387, taking advantage of Amir Temur's three-year campaign, he invaded Movarounnahr and claimed it. In this invasion, the cooperation of Khorezm governor Suleiman Sofi and Mongolian emir Qamariddin made politics even more tense. According to O. Boriyev, in 1387, when Amir Temur left for the western campaign, all the Genghis forces - the Golden Horde, Mongolia and Khorezm - took advantage of the opportunity, attacked Movarounnahr and looted the villages. They set fire to Karshi and Zanjirsarai, besieged Samarkand and Bukhara. This attitude angers the owners and encourages them to conduct activities aimed at stopping the enemies.[3]

The huge and powerful state of the Timurids, which included the vast territories of Eurasia, initiated important qualitative changes in the history of not only Uzbekistan, Central Asia, but also the entire world. First of all, the state policy of Amir Temur created the ground for the merger of various scientific and cultural schools and the emergence of discoveries and methods in the Eurasian region. In Central Asia, the scientific thinking of the East was generalized and harmonized, taking the most advanced aspects of each other and rising to the peak of new development. - science integration increased, in a word, an international bridge was established. In this article, there are general thoughts and comments about the history and geographical areas of Amir Temur's statehood.[4]

It is recorded in many historical sources that Amir Temur introduced a fair tax system in his country. Four principles are followed in collecting taxes. The first is based on the principles of fairness in taxation and collection. This meant determining the amount of taxes based on the income of citizens. The second principle of taxation was the principle of certainty. According to it, the tax payment, its calculation method, and the payment period are clearly defined in advance. The third principle was to collect the tax at a convenient time for the population. The fourth principle, which was introduced in order to care for citizens, was to continuously improve tax systems and continuously reduce the costs of tax collection. Tax collectors' wages were borne by taxpayers. This was an additional burden on the shoulders of citizens. In order to give relief to the people, Amir Temur set a special salary from the treasury to the tax collectors. From the first years of his reign, Amir Temur paid attention to the situation of money circulation, which was completely derailed due to the rule of the Khans of the Chigatai dynasty. For this reason, in order to improve the economic situation of the country, the monetary reform was carried out in the 14th century. The oldest of the famous coins bearing the name of the great statesman dates back to 1372-1373. They were minted according to the model of Chigatoy coins. The basis of the Sahibqiran monetary reform is silver coins with two different values: the larger ones are called "tanga" and have a diameter of 2.5-3 cm. and weight of 6.40 g. and relatively small ones "miri" - diameter 1.5-1.6 cm, weight 1.5 gr. That is, one coin was equal to four "miri". Although the inscriptions written in Arabic and Mongolian languages on the coins have some differences, the coins were mostly minted in the same style. [5]

Amir Temur is the founder of a great state. He founded a huge centralized kingdom that covered a huge territory from India and China to the Black Sea, from the Syr Darya and the Aral Sea to the Persian Gulf. In addition, Amir Temur's state included Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and the Lower Volga and Don rivers in the north-west; The countries up to Lake Balkhash and the Ili River in the northeast and up to India in the southeast were subdued. Amir Temur ruled the country with intelligence and legal basis. His words that "I carried out nine parts of state affairs through councils, events and consultations, and the remaining part with the sword" are a clear proof of this.[6]

Characteristics of written sources on the history of the Timurid period. Rashidaddin "Jome' at-Tawarikh", Hamdallah Qazvini "Tarihi Guzida". Persian historical written sources on the history of the Timurid dynasty: Nizamiddin Shami "Zafarnama", Muiniddin Natanzi "Muntakhab al-tawarikh", Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi "Zafarnama", Abdurazzoq Samarkandi "Matla as-sa'dayn", Mirkhand "Ravzat as-safa" and historical information in other works.[7]

CONCLUSION

During the years of independence, so many sources related to the personality and era of Amir Temur were translated, historical-scientific, scientific-popular literature was created, which indicates the need to systematize them from the point of view of historiography, scientific analysis, and identify their achievements and shortcomings. This was considered relevant for modern history.

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