



The Role of Sahibkiran Amir Temur in the History of Uzbek Statehood

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Abstract: In this article, the entry of the sahibkiran Amir Temur into the field of political struggle, the foundation of his state, his military campaigns, his work related to state administration, his place and role in the history of our country are described in detail.

Key words: Khoja Ilghor, Chigatai ulus, Battle of Loy, Ilyas Khoja, Amir Husayn and Amir Temur, Tokhtamish Khan, Sultan of Delhi, Seven Years War, Battle of Ankara, Temur's rule.

INTRODUCTION

In the history of our country, many encyclopedists, scholars, poets and scholars, and great generals have worked, among them the role of statesman and entrepreneur Amir Temur is of special importance.

President Shavkat Mirziyoev paid special attention to the formation of the military-patriotic spirit in the youth at the extended meeting of the Security Council. It should be noted that soldiers and military personnel have a deep knowledge of the glorious history of our country, the lives and courage of great heroes, generals and commanders who lived on our motherland, including the "Tuzuklar" of Amir Temur, the victories, strategies and tactics of our ancestors are still being studied in many military schools and academies around the world, passed [www. aniq. uz. website].

Let's talk about the history of Amir Temur and his work here. His full name is Temur ibn Taragai ibn Abagai, and his birthplace is a village called Khoja Ilghor.

Khoja Ilghor is one of the places belonging to Kesh. Kesh is (one) of the Movarounnahr cities, about thirteen farsakhs (distance) from Samarkand. They say that on the night (Temur) was born, something like a flying iron cap appeared in the air. Then it spread over a wide space and spread over the earth. [Ibn Arabshah. p.76].

From a young age, Amir Temur was engaged in horse riding, hunting, archery, various other exercises and military games under the supervision of special trainers. At the same time, he grew up to be a skilled rider and a brave horse who could sort out vultures. Amir Temur was by nature heavy, compact, deep-thinking and perceptive and extremely intelligent, who quickly understood people's abilities, virtues, especially sincerity. Because of this, he was able to attract loyal friends among his peers even in his teenage years.

MAIN PART

Although the lands conquered by Genghis Khan in the middle of the 14th century were under the hands of his heirs, these lands were divided into small pieces, and conflicts between them for the crown and power intensified. The stability of the Chigatai clan ended after the death of Kazan Khan (1336-1347). The political and economic crisis intensified during the reign of Amir Kazaghan (1347-

1357). After Amir Kazoghan was killed as a result of a conspiracy, in the 50s and 60s of the 14th century, about 10 independent beks were formed in the Movarounnahr region belonging to the Chigatai clan. As a result of the division into independent bekliks, there were constant disputes and quarrels between the bekliks, and the integrity of the country was in serious danger.

In addition, Tughluk Temur, who took the throne in 1348, invaded Movarounnahr once or twice in 1360-1361. His attack also made the situation more difficult. A new political force was emerging in the country at a time when civil wars were heating up and the efforts of the hardworking people against the Mongol tyranny began. In such a precarious situation, young Amir Temur entered the field of political struggle [A. Muhammadjanov. p. 6-13].

At such a difficult time for the country, our great grandfather Tughluk Temur, who entered the political arena, was appointed as the governor of his province. Undoubtedly, this was a political and strategic step taken out of desperation, with which Amir Temur avoided the Mongols next robbery and saved the country and the people from disaster. However, Ilyas khoja, who was appointed as the ruler of Movarounnahr, and his commander-in-chief Amir Bekkichik and Amir Temur disagreed. For this reason, at the end of 1361, he was forced to leave the country.

Amir Temur meets another opponent of Tughluk Temur - his brother-in-law Amir Husayn (Husain ibn Musallab) in the Urganji steppe, south of Khiva. 1361-1365 are the periods when Amir Husayn and owner Temur were very close and had a good relationship with each other. At first, they fought with Tokal (Tawakkal), the governor of Khiva, who, according to the order of Tughluk Temur, began to pursue Amir Temur, and brought him tor-mor. However, as a result of this battle, Sahibkiran falls into a very difficult situation. In 1362, the Turkmen governor of Makhon (now Mari) Alibek Joniqurban, who learned about this situation, arrested Temur and put him in prison in order to please Ilyas khoja. Temur spent 62 days in prison. In such a difficult situation, Mubarakshah, the head of the Turkmen Sanjar tribe, helps him [www.uz.wikipedia.org. website].

In the fall of 1362, Amir Temur was wounded in the right palm and right leg in a clash with the Mekronites while standing on the side of the regional ruler Malik Kutbiddin in Seistan. As a result, he will walk with a limp for the rest of his life. Therefore, his enemies, who were terrified of him, jealously called him Temurlang.

In 1363, Tughluk Temur died, and Ilyas khoja took the throne in Mongolia. In the same year, Amir Husayn and Amir Temur won a victory over a common enemy on the left bank of the Amudarya, near the city of Kunduz. Over the next two years, the allies fought several times with the Jeta armies of Ilyas khoja. Finally, at the end of 1364, they expelled the Mongols from Movarounnahr [B. Ahmedov. 1996. p. 49-52].

However, Ilyas khoja, who did not want to let Movarounnahr out of his hands, drew an army against Movarounnahr again in the spring of 1365. According to Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnama", the battle between the two took place on May 22, 1365, on the Chirchik River between Tashkent and Chinoz. In history, it is known as "Jangi Loy" - "Battle of Mud" [ali Yazdi. 16-17 b]. They were defeated in the battle due to the treachery of Amir Husayn and retreated with their troops to the Amudarya River and settled in Balkh region. Ilyas khoja marched on Samarkand, capturing Khojand, Jizzakh and several other towns and villages without encountering any resistance. At that time, Samarkand could not resist a large army. The city had no walls, no strong fortifications, no armed soldiers. The bek and the emirs had left the city, but the people rose up against the Mongols, and the generals took over the defense of the city.

The military plan developed by the people of Samarkand was thorough and effective. After several unsuccessful attacks, the Mongols came up with a plan to encircle the outskirts of the city and lay siege to it for a long time. But an infectious disease, horse plague (pestilence), spread among the army. As a result of the plague, most of the horses belonging to Ilyas khoja troops were killed. Ilyas khoja was forced to leave Samarkand and then Movarounnahr with great losses.

Between 1366 and 1370, Amir Temur and Amir Husayn clashed several times. Amir Husayn's troops were defeated in the battle of Balkh, and after a two-day siege, on April 10, 1370, the city surrendered to Amir Temur. Amir Husayn will be executed.

On April 11, 1370, a congress was held with the participation of the begs and amirs of the Chigatoy clan, the Darugas of the regions and districts, Amir Temur's comrades-in-arms, as well as Sayyid Baraka, Amir Temur's elder brother. At the congress, Amir Temur's rule was officially recognized, and he was declared the emir of Movarounnahr. However, taking into account the situation at that time and the fact that he was one of the emirs, in order not to increase the resistance of the Mongols, Suyurgotmish (1370-1388), a descendant of "false khan" Genghis Khan, was installed on the throne [R. Shamsutdinov, H. Mominov. p. 125-129]. In practice, the central government was managed by Amir Temur himself. Samarkand was declared the capital of the state. Strong walls, castles and palaces were built in Samarkand.

After Amir Temur became the legal ruler of Movarounnahr, he began to unify the country's territories. For this purpose, he called a congress in Samarkand in June 1370. All the emirs and tribal chiefs of Movarounnahr gathered at the congress, and the issues of formation of the central state system and formation of the army were discussed. The heads of the Turko-Mongol tribes living between the two rivers, all the emirs recognized the authority of Amir Temur. Amir Temur introduces law and order in the country. He created a special army and gave him great benefits.

In the early years of Amir Temur's rule, he attached great importance to ensuring the security of the country's borders. He fought fiercely against the rebel emirs. At the end of 1370 and at the beginning of 1371, a campaign was made towards East Turkestan in order to liberate the eastern regions from the influence of the Mongols. The Mongol khan Kepak took possession of the territories of the Ferghana Valley, Otrar, Yassi (Turkestan) and Sayram after a severe blow to Temur. In 1370-1371, regional amirs such as Hisar, Badakhshan, and Kunduz also recognized the authority of Amir Temur and submitted to him. In the fall of 1370 and the spring of 1371, Shibirgan region, Balkh and Tashkent regions in the north of Afghanistan also recognized the authority of Amir Temur [B. Ahmedov. 1995. p. 43-45].

It is known that Khorezm relied on the rulers of the White Horde and still refused to submit. Amir Temur considered Khorezm to be an integral part of the Chighatai ulus and pursued a policy of annexing it to his state. But when this issue was not resolved peacefully through ambassadors, Amir Temur marched to Khorezm territory five times during the years 1371-1388, and the capital of Khorezm was destroyed, and its territories were subordinated to Amir Temur's state.

In the meantime, Amir Temur clashed with the governor of Mongolia, Kamariddin, because during this period, his raids on Movarounnahr intensified. Amir Temur starts a serious attack on Kamarid to eliminate the constant threat to the north-eastern regions of the country. During twenty years (1371-1390), Sahibkiran marched to Mongolia seven times and won over the Mongol rulers Ankatora and Kamariddin. At the same time, Amir Temur put an end to internal disunity, mutual disputes, as well as pressure from Mongolia in Movarounnahr and Khorezm, and united the elites and peoples living in this area into a single state. This undoubtedly had a positive effect on the fate of the people of Movarounnahr.

However, Amir Temur was not satisfied with this. Soon he set himself the goal of marching on the neighboring countries and peoples, subduing them and establishing a great centralized kingdom. During this period, the social and political situation in the Golden Horde, Khorasan and Iran was very favorable for him. Amir Temur started his military campaign from Khurasan. In 1381, he captured Herat. The cities of Sarakhs, Jam and Kawsiya surrendered without a fight. Khurasan, especially its capital Herat, was strategically important and served as a bridge to Iran, Irak, Syria and other countries. During the years 1381-1384, Amir Temur occupied a large part of Iran. In 1383, all Khorasan and Mazandaran (a historical province in Iran) were subdued.

Amir Temur invaded Iran, Azerbaijan, Irak and Sham (Syria) three times. These campaigns are known in history as the "three-year (1386-88)", "five-year (1392-1396)" and "seven-year (1399-1404)" wars. During these military campaigns, Iran, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, South

Azerbaijan, the northern part of Iraq, Georgia and the lands around Lake Van were occupied [R. Shamsutdinov, H. Mominov. p. 131-133].

During the "three-year" wars of Amir Temur, he had to fight three times against Tokhtamish in order to stop the pressure from the north-west, i.e. from the Golden Horde. He was born in 1389 in the Achchik area of Jizzakh (now Zomin Achchi village), on June 18, 1391 (in the Kunduzcha (Kondurcha) river valley between the cities of Samara and Chistopol) on June 18, 1395, and finally on February 28, 1395 in the Terek River in the North Caucasus. Amir Temur gave a heavy blow to the army of Tokhtamish. As a result of the military campaigns of Amir Temur, the Lower Itil (Volga) regions, cities such as Saray Berka, Saraychik and Hajitarkhan (Astrakhan) were captured. Amir Temur chased Tokhtamish and went to Ryazan region and occupied the city of Yelest [H. Dadaboyev. p. 52-53].

Amir Temur's war against India lasted from May 1398 to March 1399. In this war, the governor of Delhi, Sultan Mahmud, was the main opponent against Amir Temur. On December 17, 1398, a fierce battle takes place on the plains of Panipat near Delhi. Sahibkiran army will be victorious in this battle as well. Amir Timur hardly faces much opposition after Delhi. After nearly eleven months of fighting, India was conquered. Sahibkiran acquires many slaves and wealth, including 120 war elephants, and brings them to his capital Samarkand in May 1399. Among them, a very large, red jewel that dazzled the eyes and burned like fire, "Light of the Universe", was of special value. The name of the great Amir is engraved on the face of the ruby, and it is among twenty-five thousand unique jewels in Samarkand [www.uz.wikipedia.org website].

As a result of large-scale military campaigns, the border of Sahibkiran Amir Temur's kingdom reached the border of the Ottoman Turks. Amir Temur was not in a hurry to fight with Sultan Bayazid I Yildirim, who was occupied by the Ottoman Turks since 1389, but on the contrary, he was in favor of improving relations with the Sultan. He was the initiator of the exchange of letters between the two sides 4 times in order to resolve conflicts diplomatically. However, every time Sultan Bayazid was stubborn and arrogant, he even wrote inappropriate words in the name of Amir Temur. As a result, Amir Temur caused a war.

The decisive battle between Amir Temur and the forces of Sultan Bayazid took place on July 20, 1402, near Ankara, in the area of Chubuk. This battle was called "Ankara battle" in history and lasted for three days [Khondamir. p. 239-242]. The central part of the army placed in a convenient part of the battlefield is commanded by Amir Temur himself. In a long fierce battle, Sahibkiran forces defeated the Turkish army and managed to capture Sultan Mahmud Bayazid I Yildirim.

Later, Amir Temur occupied the Anatolian peninsula, conquered the city of Izmir on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, and ended the last Crusader stronghold in the Middle East.

After the captive Bayazid was brought to the camp, Amir Temur showed him respect and honor. After his death (March 9, 1403), he took care of his heirs and gave them his lands. Amir Timur did not intend to completely conquer the Ottoman Turks, because he was well aware of the aggressive intentions of the European countries towards the countries of the Middle East. That is why Amir Temur saved the state of the Ottoman Turks and extended a hand of kindness to Bayezid's successors.

After Amir Temur returned to Samarkand from Asia Minor, on November 27, 1404, he went on a trip to China from Samarkand with 200,000 troops. The winter of that year was the worst winter in the history of Central Asia, and the water of the Syrdarya was frozen by 1 meter. In the middle of January 1405, they decided to stop in O'trar, and here on February 18, the great world-lover Sahibkiran Amir Temur died [Khondamir. p. 275-283]. Although the news of Amir Temur's death was kept secret at first, soon this unpleasant news spread throughout the country. Amir Temur's body was brought to Samarkand and buried.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Amir Temur's system of state administration was built on the basis of a single centralized political order in the entire region. He conquered 27 countries and regions of the world and founded a huge

centralized empire that covered a huge area from India and China to the Black Sea, from the Syr Darya and Aral Seas to the Persian Gulf.

During the time of Amir Temur, the state was based on military-political orders according to its structural structure. The entrepreneur follows the eight principles of statehood that existed before him. these are:

- The state should be politically independent;
- Non-violation of the political integrity of the state and society;
- The state and society are managed on the basis of certain laws, procedures, and ideology;
- Rules coordinating the management system should be formed;
- State attention to the state of social and economic relations in the society;
- Constant concern about the development of science and culture;
- According to the conditions, conditions and procedures of each state, the internal development of the state should be carried out by using the existing factors in the external world;
- The powers at the top of the state understand the past, present and future with deep thinking, strong faith, extremely high spirituality and nationalism.

Amir Temur added the ninth to these principles of statehood, i.e., the development of society and the provision of interests of all social classes [Temur's Constitutions. pp. 91-94]

CONCLUSION

To conclude, Amir Temur's service to history is enormous. First of all, he was able to put an end to the growing leadership in the country, unite the nation under his own family, and create a large, centralized "Turan" state. With this, he created a solid foundation for the development of crafts, trade and culture. Today, the works of not only Uzbeks, but also peoples of the world, such as "Temur and Timurid Culture", "Timurian State", "Timurian Culture", "Ulugbek and Samarkand School of Astronomy", "Navoi" and "Babur" As we can see in the pages, the great services of Amir Temur are definitely at the bottom of these words.

Secondly, Amir Temur helped a number of nations and countries to be freed from the oppression of colonialists. For example, he crushed Bayazid Yildirim, who was considered one of the most powerful rulers of that time, and gave freedom to the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula and Europe; Khan of the Golden Horde defeated Tokhtamish and accelerated the liberation of Russia from Mongol rule by nearly 300 years.

Today, it is natural that the role and importance of the concept of patriotism is increasing in the conditions of the conflict in the global information space, the struggle for the mind and heart of a person, especially the young generation. Teaching our great ancestors and their spiritual and cultural heritage is one of the urgent issues in educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism.

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