

# The Role of Amir Temur in the History of Europe

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## ABSTRACT

Amir Temur, also known as Tamerlane, was one of the most influential figures in history and had a lasting influence on Europe. Through his military invasions and diplomatic tactics, he changed the political landscape of the region. This article examines various aspects of Amir Temur's role in European history.

**KEYWORDS:** Kingdom, rulers, marches, colonies, diplomatic relations, European countries.

**Introduction:** According to Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi and Fasih Khawafi, Amir Temur was born in Sha'ban 25 Ah (8 April 1336). Ibn Arabshah stated that his birthplace was the village of Khoja Ilgor near Kesh (now Shahrisabz). Amir Temur's father, Amir Taragai, was a Bek of the military chiefs of the Barlos. His ancestors were from Chigatoy and near the Genghis Khan Palace. The French historian René Grusse, in his 1941 publication "the Steppe Kingdom", wrote of Amir Temur's descent from the barlos: "historians of the Temurians would try to take his genealogy to one of Genghis Khan's ranks and even to one of the Genghisians. In fact, he was not a Mughul, he was a Turk.

Another French historian, Louis Bazan, interprets these statements: in the written Secret History of the Mughals, the information was not imagined by Amir Temur himself. Those who tried to make the Genghis legally relevant. He became related to her only towards the end of his life by marrying the daughter of Genghis descendant Khizr Khojahan, and was nicknamed the groom.

So, along with being a groom, Timur has nothing to do with the Mughals and Genghis Khan. Another evidence that Amir Temur's father, Amir Taragai, was one of the dignitaries of the Chigatoy Ulus is that he was invited once a year to a Congress called by Khan on the banks of the Ili River.

Taraybek had close major acquaintances not only in Movarounnakh'r but also from the emirs in Mughulistan, which Amir Temur would later use. So, Taragai Baybek was one of the prominent princes of the Chigatoy Ulus. However, despite their descent from the Beks, Amir Temur was not eligible for military employment either of his father or his grandfather Amir Barqul.

Taraybek was a Muslim and spent most of his time with the Darwesh. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi writes about this: Taraybek was mushfik and kind to Ulama and thinkers.

Amir Temur's piri Taraybek also had an accident in 1360. Amir Temur's mother Takina khotun was a mushtiparous woman. During these processes, Bayazet successfully carried out the holy war in the West.

In Mavorannakh'r, Amir Temur's political power repeatedly increased, so Temur posed a serious threat to Bayazet. The emir took certain measures to stop the holy war for a while in an attempt to reduce Temur's influence. Amir Temur should not be a supporter of Bayazet's policies.

He could have prevented Bayazet from carrying out his plans. The image of Amir Temur bothered not only Bayazet, but also the leaders of many states of the time. Therefore, the enemies of Amir Temur gathered around Bayazet and formed military masses against him.

Among these allies, the Ottomans, Egypt, the Golden Horde, Qazi Burkhoniddin and some minor governors were interested in Bayazet against Amir Temur. They came together to harm Emir Temür's authority. While Bayazet was considered the most powerful governor of the time, his enemies appealed to him for help.

It was the only force that could take Amir Timur away from the political arena. Therefore, the danger to the Ottomans was much higher. The European kings were looking for ways to prevent the advance of Bajazet. They hoped to eliminate the threat of Bayazet with the help of Amir Temur. European sovereigns were looking for ways to protect their people.

In addition, at the beginning of the holy war, many kings sent their representatives to Bayazet and Amir Temur. In August 1400, representatives of Genoese Persia from Constantinople arrived near Mingkul (Northeastern Anatolia) to negotiate with Amir Temur.

They turned to Amir Timur for help against Bayazet. Amir Timur also conducted diplomatic negotiations with Byzantium. On the one hand, the European partners wanted help from Amir Temur, while Amir Temur also wanted help from the Navy.

Dozens of important diplomatic negotiations were organized between Amir Temur and European governors. If Amir Temur wins or Bayazet wins, the international situation becomes a victorious party. Therefore, European parties carefully and secretly conducted diplomatic negotiations.

The diplomatic reports of Genoa and Venice had calculated the accounting costs that would serve to finance diplomatic missions. In 1394 and 1399, ambassador Franciatois was twice sent to Amir Temur with Sandro, a diplomat from Byzantium.

Although the Amir Temur dynasty is practically no different from the states that ruled in the medieval Muslim East from the state structure of the state, but its systems of government are the centuries-old traditions of the Turkestan and Movarounnakh States.

In this large - scale military state of the Middle Ages, the absolute-Amir Temur country and its successors directly assumed power. The central administration of the kingdom was headed by the prime minister – the state of devonbegi, an arconi of seven ministers.

The minister for their affairs was engaged in crop production collected from provinces and districts, as well as landscaping in the country. The second is Minister sipoh, i.e. Minister for military affairs soldier salary. was engaged in the supply of food and munitions.

The third was the minister of Commerce, who carried out such works as zakat and duty on the property of merchants, income collected from livestock, disposal of property left without owners, resolution of inheritance and issues of ties with heirs.

The fourth was the minister of dynastic Affairs, i.e. the minister of financial affairs, who was in charge of spending from the Treasury, and the royalty in general.

## Conclusion

Amir Temur's role in European history cannot be overlooked. His military invasions, diplomatic efforts and promotion of cultural exchange left an indelible mark in Europe. His achievements reflect and shape the history, architecture, art and cultural landscape of the region. The eternal legacy of Amir Temur testifies to its important role in European history.

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