

AMIR TIMUR AND HIS ROLE IN GLOBAL HISTORY

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Abstract: This research paper will present facts from the biography and life of the legendary conqueror and statesman. His reforms, conquest, military strategy, influence on science and culture, his global recognition, and his role as a diplomat and founder of the most famous state in history.

Keywords: Army, diplomacy, strategy, culture, politics, history, science, public administration, sources, family.

Amir Timur (Temirlane) was a figure who played a significant role in world history. A diplomat, military strategist, statesman, and politician, his emergence changed the course of world history. Amir Timur (Tamerlane) occupies a key place in world history thanks to his outstanding political, military, and cultural activities. His state became one of the most influential political centers of the 14th and 15th centuries, and the system of governance he established had a significant impact on the development of statehood in Central Asia and adjacent regions.

Amir Timur's military campaigns spanned vast territories from India to Asia Minor, enabling him to establish a powerful state based on the principles of strict discipline, strategic planning, and effective governance. His victories acquired global significance, as they altered the geopolitical balance of power and led to the emergence of new political alliances and states.

Amir Timur was not only a military leader but also a patron of science, art, and architecture. He actively supported the development of culture, creating conditions for the work of scientists, architects, and artisans. Thanks to his policies, Samarkand became one of the most beautiful and culturally richest cities in the world, becoming a center of science, trade, and diplomacy.

Amir Timur's reforms in governance and military organization marked an important stage in the formation of the region's political culture. He developed a clear administrative system based on justice, accountability, and strict enforcement of laws. These principles were reflected in the famous "Timur Code" (Tuzukat), which became a significant historical and political document.

Amir Timur's role in world history is determined not only by the scale of his conquests but also by his profound influence on the cultural, scientific, and political development of both East and West. He left behind a rich historical legacy, which is still studied by researchers today, remaining an important part of the global historical process.

He was born on April 9, 1336, in the city of Shakhrisabz and is of Turkic-Mongol descent. From childhood, his father, Amir Taragay, introduced his son to military games, archery, and horseback riding. Amir Timur himself was a keen warrior and developed future military tactics.

However, his journey began during a difficult time, both politically and historically. The 1350s and 1360s were a period of fragmentation and social instability, but over time, he managed to

change the situation for the better. On July 11, 1370, Amir Timur's reign began, with its center in Samarkand.

Key facts on the topic:

1. The historical significance of Amir Temur. Amir Temur occupies a special place in world history as an outstanding statesman, military leader, and reformer, who succeeded in creating one of the most powerful states of the 14th and 15th centuries. His strategic thinking, political foresight, and ability to unite diverse peoples around a single state idea ensured the formation of a strong centralized state, which played a significant role in the development of the Eurasian region.
2. Strategic reforms and public administration. One of Amir Temur's key achievements was the creation of an effective system of public administration based on strict discipline, a clear hierarchy, and a fair distribution of responsibilities. His administrative reforms included strengthening central authority, streamlining the tax system, creating a professional army, and developing infrastructure. Thanks to these measures, Temur's empire was able to maintain stability across a vast territory and foster economic growth.
3. Military art and military leadership legacy. Amir Temur was renowned as a brilliant strategist and an unrivaled military leader of his time. He developed original tactical approaches based on maneuverability, surprise, and a profound analysis of the enemy. His victories over the era's greatest political powers—the Golden Horde, the Ottoman Sultanate, and the Delhi Sultanate—significantly altered the political map of the Old World. Temur's military legacy is studied to this day as a model of strategic thinking and army organization.
4. The Cultural and Scientific Influence of the Temurid Era. The Temurid era was a period of intense flourishing in science, culture, and art. Under Amir Temur and his successors, architecture, literature, medicine, mathematics, and astronomy developed. Grandiose structures such as Samarkand and Shakhrisabz, enriched by magnificent ensembles, became centers of cultural and scientific progress. It was during this era that a rich intellectual environment emerged, paving the way for the works of Mirzo Ulugh Beg and other great scholars.
5. Amir Temur's Influence on World Civilization. Amir Temur's role in world history lies not only in his military successes but also in his ability to stimulate intercultural dialogue and economic ties. His policies contributed to the development of the Silk Road, the integration of regions, and the exchange of knowledge between East and West. Thus, Temur's legacy has influenced global historiography, cultural studies, and political science, shaping modern understandings of public administration and civilizational development. It is worth noting that Amir Timur's reign was marked by 35 years of warfare. His reign changed everything within his vast empire, which encompassed Iran, the Caucasus, Afghanistan, Mesopotamia, Syria, and part of Central Asia. Many historians of the period, including Ibn Khaldun, Ibn Arabshah, and Sharaf al-Din Ali Yazdi, wrote about his military achievements. For example, according to Ibn Arabshah, women served in Amir Timur's army. Amir Timur was a commander who divided his army into seven parts, each with its own mission and role.

Timur launched three major campaigns in 1389, 1391, and 1394-1395. During the last campaign, the Emir of Samarkand marched against the Golden Horde along the western coast of the Caspian Sea through Azerbaijan and the fortress of Derbent.

In July 1391, the largest battle between the armies of Emir Timur and Khan Tokhtamysh took place at Lake Kergel. The forces of both sides were roughly equal, with 300,000 mounted warriors each, but these figures are clearly exaggerated in the sources. His main adversary was Bayezid I, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, whom Amir Timur defeated on July 20, 1402, in the Battle of Chubuk near Ankara. This victory saved Europe from the Ottoman invasion. Countries such as England, France, Spain, and others established diplomatic relations with Amir Timur, including trade, culture, diplomacy, military affairs, science, religion, and government—all areas that developed in the empire. Under Timur, Samarkand was transformed into a cultural center, where the most famous buildings of the period, the Gur Emir Shahi-Zinda Kuk Saroi and the Registan, were erected.

Great importance was also attached to trade. Samarkand was located at the very heart of the Great Silk Road, with spices, fabrics, and dried fruits coming from India and China.

The main source of Timur's Code, which describes the governance of the empire, is the [formerly] Timur's [formerly] Imperial Code. Amir Timur's Code states that primary attention was paid to the viziers and divans, the ministries that oversaw state affairs. In his "Code," Timur divides his subjects into 12 classes and, when describing a class, states the following: "I extended a helping hand to travelers from all regions and all states, so that they could obtain news of foreign kingdoms. I sent merchants and caravan leaders to all countries of the world, ordering them to bring me the rarest things that can be found in Khotan, China, Hindustan, the cities of Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Rum, and even the Isle of the Franks. I wanted them to inform me about the situation, customs, and traditions of the natives and colonists of these countries, especially about the relations of foreign sovereigns with their subjects." (Timur's Code). Tashkent: Chulnon, 1992. - p. 19.

Amir Timur succeeded in creating optimal conditions for the establishment of a centralized state. During the period when ambassadors from Western European countries visited him, the Spanish ambassador, Ruy González de Colavijo, described the beauty of Samarkand, the capital of the empire, the street decoration, the construction of the madrasah, and the decoration of the central Registan Square.

Before construction began, Sahibkiran thoroughly and comprehensively studied the land's nature, landscape, and water resources. He invited the best architects and builders and commissioned them to develop a master plan for the new capital.

The great commander ordered the construction of a high defensive wall around the city. He personally designated the locations for mahallas, bazaars, squares, streets, and palaces within the future capital. At Sahibkiran's direction, six large gates were erected to provide entry to the capital. In addition, under his leadership, such remarkable madrassas and complexes as Kuksaroy, Bustonsaroy, Oksaroy, Guri-Amir, Rukhabad, Kutbi Chohar-dakhum, Shokhizinda, Muhammad

Sulton, and Bibi-khanum were erected in Samarkand.

However, the most relevant period in the study of Amir's legacy was the period of Uzbekistan's independence. Beginning in 1996, Amir Timur's anniversary was widely celebrated in Uzbekistan under the auspices of the UN.

Monuments were erected in Samarkand, Shahisarabz, and Tashkent. The Amir Timur Mausoleum was also established, and the Amir Timur Order was established.

During the development of New Uzbekistan under the reign of Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the legacy and name of Amir Timur remain relevant in the history of Uzbekistan.

At the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, particular importance is being placed on enhancing the educational value of youth, rediscovering the great historical figure of Sahibkiran, and the Timurid period not only in our country but throughout the world. Sahibkiran's name today ranks among the great figures of world history. The wise ruler of a vast empire possessed a keen and insightful mind, was a brilliant strategist and skilled military leader, and his work on state governance, "Temur Tuzuklari" (The Code of Timur), retains its scholarly and philosophical significance to this day. French President Emmanuel Macron presented Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev with a rare photograph taken in the late 19th century by French photographer Paul Nadar. This event took place during the Uzbek leader's official visit to France, which was part of the strengthening of bilateral relations between the countries. The photograph is a valuable historical artifact, capturing an important place in the history of Central Asia. The image depicts the Tamerlane Gate, a section of the Sanzar River gorge located between the Malguzar and Nuratau mountain ranges. This pass is considered the narrowest point in the region. Since ancient times, it has played a key role as a strategic route used by traders, soldiers, and conquerors passing through these lands. The gate's significance stems from its geographical location, making it a vital link in the trade and military routes of the past. The photograph was taken by Paul Nadar, son of the renowned French photographer Félix Nadar. In 1890, Paul set out on an extensive journey to document the regions, including Turkestan.

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