

THE PLACE OF AMIR TEMUR'S HISTORICAL HERITAGE IN THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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Annotation

This article highlights the role of Amir Temur in the history of Uzbekistan and the world, as well as his efforts to improve the life of the people and the way of life of people in society. The political and social activities carried out by Amir Temur are discussed.

Keywords

Amir Temur, Asia, Caucasus, Middle East, Ulugbek, Ali Kushchi, Alisher Navoi, Bayazid Yildirim.

The more we study the history of our grandfather Amir Temur, the greatest symbol of justice and power in our history, the less we know. The legacy left by our grandfather, that is, his teachings, has not lost its significance even in the current era of globalization and will not lose it in the future. In addition, it can be said that understanding the personality of Amir Temur means understanding history.

Historical processes associated with the name of Amir Temur, his statehood, military campaigns and cultural development are among the topics that are being studied separately in world studies today. Through the territories he conquered and his idea of statehood, he significantly influenced the geopolitical structure of that time. Thanks to his campaigns, new political forces emerged or changes occurred in some regions of Asia, the Caucasus, the Middle East and even Europe. At the same time, Amir Temur's activities were not limited to the military sphere. He also played an important role in establishing a just state administration, developing science, culture and architecture, and creating a historical and cultural heritage. Under his orders, cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, and Shakhrisabz became centers of Central Asian civilization. The scientific and cultural environment that emerged during the Timurid era, in particular, laid the foundation for the later emergence of world-class scientists such as Ulugbek, Ali Kushchi, and Alisher Navoi. Today, the historical figure of Amir Temur is valued at the state level in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Through scientific research, monuments, museums, and historical events associated with his name, the younger generation is educated in the spirit of national pride, patriotism, and strengthening historical memory.

In the middle of the 14th century, Amir Temur began to build a centralized state in the politically chaotic Transoxiana. Seeing the disintegration of the Chigatai ulus, he first of all tried to restore internal order in his country, put an end to instability and internecine wars. Along the way, he restored political unity through his strength, intelligence, military strategy and diplomatic skills. Timur's state administration was based on strict laws, discipline and justice. He said: "He who establishes justice will be strong." Thorough and effective systems were introduced in areas such as state agencies, the financial system, military service, and tax collection. This approach helped him ensure long-term political stability. Military campaigns and strategic successes. Amir Temur's military campaigns occupy an important place in history. In his campaign to India, he defeated the Delhi Sultanate and subjugated northern India. He took control of these territories through campaigns against the Jalayirid and Muzafarid dynasties in Iran and Iraq. The victory



over the Ottoman Sultan Bayezid I Yildirim in the famous battle of Ankara in 1402 demonstrated the power not only of the Timurid state, but also of the entire Muslim East. Timurid's campaigns embodied strong strategy, agility, intelligence, and military discipline. Before each campaign, he set a clear goal and implemented it step by step. His army was one of the most advanced military forces in terms of mobilization, combat training, and management. "Temur's regulations" and the philosophy of state governance. The work left by Amir Temur as a political and philosophical legacy - "Temur's Regulations" (Tuzuki Temurii) served as an important guide to state administration not only in his time, but also in subsequent centuries. It clearly describes many issues, from military issues to tax procedures, religious tolerance, and the activities of officials. Through this work, one can see that Temur ruled the state not only by force, but also on the basis of science, justice, and moral principles. His views, especially his emphasis on the personal responsibility of state leaders, their duty to the people, and their loyalty, have not lost their relevance even today. Contribution to science, culture, and architecture. During the reign of Amir Temur, great importance was attached to science and culture. He gathered scientists, poets, artists, and architects around him and created comprehensive conditions for them. Timur gave new life to many cities by beautifying them and constructing new buildings. In particular, the great architectural monuments erected in Samarkand, Shakhrisabz and Bukhara - the Bibi-Khanym Mosque, the Guri-Amir Mausoleum, the Ak-Saray Palace - have become masterpieces of world cultural heritage with their elegance, engineering approach and artistic decoration. Timur considered culture and art to be a symbol of the state's prestige.

The influence of Amir Temur in world history. Amir Temur is a person who was in the attention of historians not only in his time, but also in subsequent centuries. In the East, he was called the star-studded commander of Sahibkiran. In the West, he is known as Tamerlane, and many historians and writers have studied and recognized his personality. For example, the French writer Maurice Simons wrote that "after the time of Temur, world politics took on a new look." The British Justin Marozzi called him "the sword of the Islamic world" and noted that his military art and political strategy are still being analyzed today. The activities of Amir Temur are also being studied in modern international historiography from the perspective of relations between the West and the East, the balance of power, and cultural interaction. His historical legacy is of particular scientific importance in the context of global history. Amir Temur was not only a powerful commander and statesman of his time, but also one of the great figures who left a unique mark on world history. His life, activities and principles of governance are still being studied in depth by political scientists, historians and cultural historians today. The state founded by Amir Temur, the empire expanded through his campaigns, and the principles of governance established through the "Temurian Regulations" had a strong influence on many political systems in the East and the West. Temur's military potential, political wisdom and high appreciation for cultural and educational development made him one of the outstanding leaders of his time. In particular, his vast heritage in the fields of science, architecture and culture serves as an important factor in understanding the historical identity of the peoples living in the territory of today's Uzbekistan. Through his personality and activities, we see an exemplary form of state policy based on fair governance, strong will, respect for spiritual values and progressive thinking. Today, the historical figure of Amir Temur has become a symbol of loyalty to the Motherland, hard work and the pursuit of knowledge for the younger generation. In conclusion, it is necessary to emphasize that the management and military policy of Amir Temur is of great importance not only in the history of Uzbekistan, but also in the lives of the peoples of the world. The fact that Sahibkiran paid attention to the direction of culture and education, while anticipating the level of state policy, is also one of the factors of the development of the empire he founded.



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