

AMIR TEMUR AND THE PERIOD OF THE TEMURIDS**Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**

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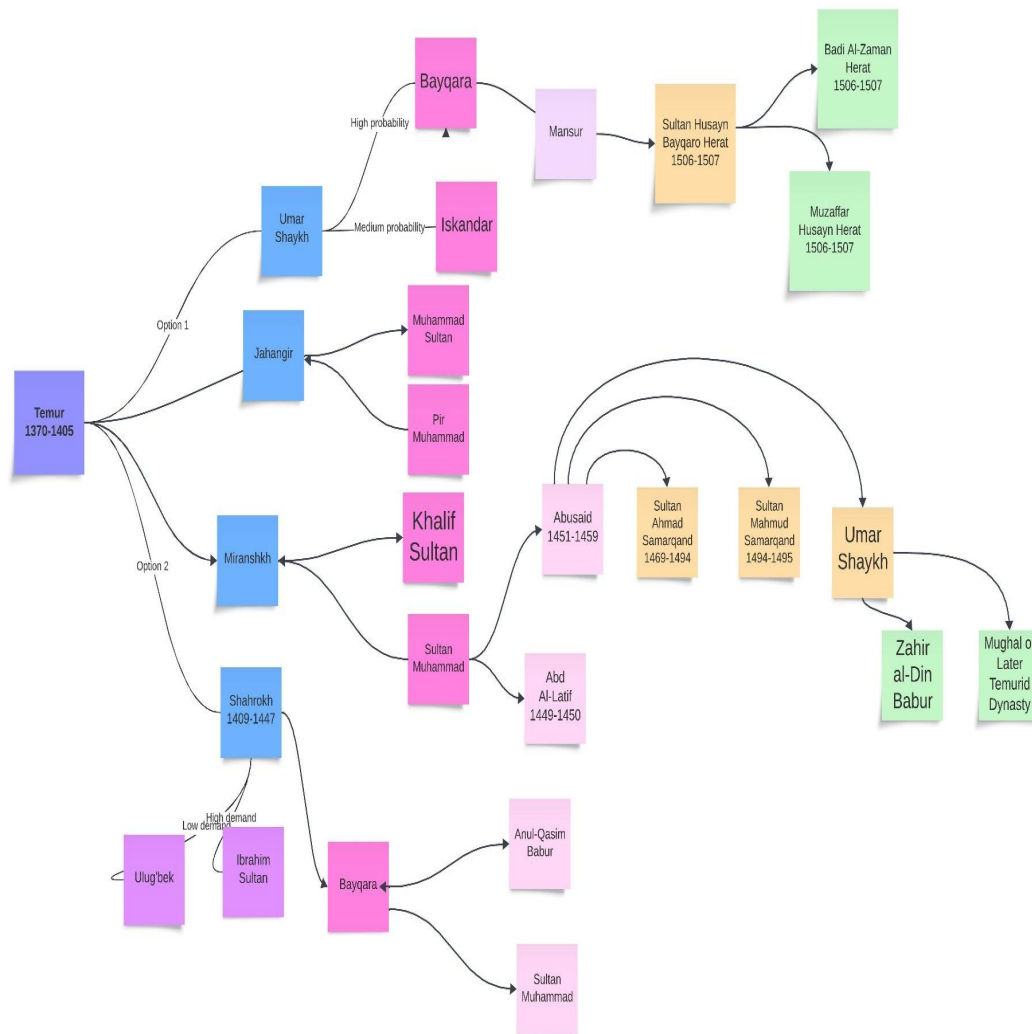
Abstract: This article provides an in-depth exploration of Amir Timur and the period of the Temurids, an influential dynasty that emerged in Central Asia during the 14th and 15th centuries. By examining the life and achievements of Amir Timur, commonly known as Tamerlane, along with the political, cultural, and economic developments under the rule of the Temurids, this article sheds light on a significant chapter in world history.

Keywords: Amir Timur, Temurids, Tamerlane, Central Asia, dynasty, history.

While knowing the scientific heritage of our ancestors, it provides an in-depth understand of the current situation, ways of development and progress in society, based on different views on cultural renewal in the development of society, that all changes in the social life of the country can only take place through renewal, which is based on the knowledge, intelligence, morals, ethics, solidarity, harmony and friendship of people, worldview and belief, faith, honesty, integrity, we see that they are related to a sense of duty and responsibility. The era of the Temurids, marked by the remarkable figure of Amir Timur, holds a prominent place in the annals of world history. Emerging from the vast steppes of Central Asia, Amir Timur rose to power, establishing a dynasty that would leave an indelible imprint on the region for centuries to come. This article aims to delve into the life and legacy of Amir Timur, while also exploring the key political, cultural, and economic aspects of the Temurid era.

Amir Timur, also known as Tamerlane, was born in 1336 in the city of Kesh, located in present-day Uzbekistan. He belonged to the Barlas tribe, which was part of the Mongol confederation. From a young age, Timur displayed exceptional military prowess and leadership skills, which would later propel him to great heights. So, Amir Timur's military campaigns were marked by their sheer scale and brutality. He embarked on a series of conquests, primarily aimed at expanding his empire and consolidating his power. His empire, known as the Timurid Empire or Timurid Dynasty, encompassed vast territories, stretching from modern-day Turkey and Iran in the west to India in the east. One of the most significant achievements of the Temurid era was the establishment of Samarkand as the capital of the empire. Samarkand, located in present-day Uzbekistan, became a center of art, culture, and learning under Timur's patronage. The city witnessed a remarkable architectural renaissance, with the construction of grand structures such as the Gur-e Amir mausoleum, which served as Timur's final resting place.

In addition, the information presented in this figure 1 is the descendants of Amir Temur. Miran Shah: Miran Shah was one of Tamerlane's sons and a key figure in the Timurid dynasty. He governed territories in modern-day Iran and Iraq, and his descendants continued to hold positions of power in those regions. Shah Rukh was Tamerlane's son and succeeded him as the ruler of the Timurid Empire. He expanded the empire's territories and established his capital in Herat, present-day Afghanistan. Shah Rukh's descendants continued to rule parts of Central Asia and Persia, including his son Ulugh Beg, who was a renowned astronomer. Babur was a descendant of Tamerlane through his father's side and also claimed descent from Genghis Khan. He founded the Mughal Empire in the Indian subcontinent in 1526, which became one of the most significant and culturally rich empires in South Asia. The Mughal Empire, established by Babur, was ruled by his descendants for several generations. The Mughal emperors played a pivotal role in shaping the history, culture, and architecture of the Indian subcontinent. Some of the notable Mughal emperors include Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan (who built the Taj Mahal), and Aurangzeb.



It's important to note that the Timurid dynasty and its descendants had a complex and intricate lineage, with intermarriages and alliances with other ruling families. Over time, their influence and power waned, and their territories were gradually absorbed by other

empires and dynasties. However, their cultural and historical legacy remains significant in the regions they once ruled.

The Timurid era also witnessed the flourishing of trade and commerce along the Silk Road. Timur actively promoted trade routes, resulting in increased cultural exchange and economic prosperity. The empire became a hub of diverse cultures, languages, and religions, with scholars, artisans, and merchants from different parts of the world converging in Samarkand and other major cities. In addition to military conquests and cultural patronage, Amir Timur's empire left a lasting impact on the political landscape of Central Asia. He implemented a centralized administrative system that allowed for efficient governance and rule over a vast and diverse territory. Timur's descendants continued to rule over parts of Central Asia even after his death, although the empire gradually disintegrated due to internal power struggles and external pressures. The legacy of Amir Timur and the Timurid dynasty is complex and multifaceted. While he is often remembered for his military conquests and brutal tactics, he also played a significant role in fostering cultural exchange, promoting the arts, and leaving behind a rich architectural heritage. The Timurid era represents a unique period of history that shaped the cultural and political landscape of Central Asia and left a lasting impact on subsequent empires in the region.

During the years of independence, the attitude towards the study of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid period changed radically.

The opening of the State Museum of Amir Temur and the Timurids was one of the next steps in this direction. The regular holding of the Republican scientific practical conference on the topic "Amir Temur and science and culture in the period of the Timurids" in the state museum of the history of the Timurids and the publication of materials were also an important contribution to the study of Amir Temur and the period of the Timurids¹ [1:1492-1495]. In the book "History of the period of Temur and Ulugbek", published in 1996, political processes, economic issues during the period of Amir Temur and his grandson Mirzo Ulugbek, created on the basis of medieval manuscript sources, as well as based on new information found in archives, the development of culture and art in the kingdom was highlighted. The book "In memory of Amir Temur and Ulugbek's contemporaries" is dedicated to the memories of the famous warlord and his grandson, and contains a lot of information. Under the initiative of UNESCO², a team of authors created the work "Amir Temur in World History" in 2001. Many local scholars participated in the writing of this work, this work was completed and republished for the second time in 2006. In the collective monograph entitled "The Universal Importance of Studying and Promoting the Development of Science and Culture in the Timurid Era", the materials of

1. ¹ THE STUDY OF AMIR TEMUR AND THE PERIOD OF THE TIMURIDS IN THE HISTORICAL STUDIES OF THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE. N Kopaysinova - ... IN SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, 2023

1. ² The Strategy of Cultural Development in Central Asia During Amir Temur and the Timurids Dynasty
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international scientific conferences, scientific studies, spiritual- promotional activities, sources and published works are analyzed.

During the years of independence, as a result of scientific research on this topic, many articles and large monographs were published.

Muhammedjanov's work "The reign of Timur and the Timurids" tried to comprehensively explain the political situation on the eve of Amir Temur's rise

to power. Turgun Fayziev in his works is significant for the fact that new information about the life path and genealogy of Sahibgiron Temur is presented.

I. Tokhtaev's³ work "Financial and monetary policy of Amir Temur and the Timurids" [9] contains a lot of information about the coins in circulation during the era of Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty, historical events related to them, and the state of the financial and monetary system during the formation and development of the Timurid state.

In H. Ziyoev's work "Great Amir Temur's Sultanate and his fate" [10:136], he managed to reveal how important the role and importance of one person is in building a great state.

In the work "Security service in the reign of Amir Temur" [11:436], published by H. Sodikov, an important factor in ensuring the security of the state - the unique and at the same time reasonable policy and combat activity carried out in the field of espionage was clearly and clearly explained. Issues such as legal, socio-economic situation, crime and punishment, culture and its development, business activities, medicine, tribal tribes and their status in the era of Amir Temur and Timurids were reflected in a number of articles by Sh. Oljaeva.

The period of the Temurids, personified by the charismatic figure of Amir Timur, left an indelible mark on Central Asian history. Under his leadership, the Temurid dynasty witnessed unprecedented military conquests, political expansion, and cultural achievements. While the decline of the empire eventually followed, the legacy of Amir Timur and the Temurids endured, shaping the course of subsequent Central Asian civilizations. By examining this captivating era, we gain valuable insights into the complexities and nuances of a pivotal epoch in world history.

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