

ACADEMICIAN B.AHMEDOV'S RESEARCH EXPLAINED THE PROBLEM OF CITY MANAGEMENT IN THE PERIOD OF AMIR TEMUR

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Annotation: The article examines the research of academician B.Akhmedov on the topic of urban planning and construction works carried out by Amir Timur, as well as analyzes the main conclusions of the scientist on this issue. As a mentor to many timurologists in the study of the history of Amir Timur and the Timurid era, it is noted that B.Akhmedov conducted significant research and outlined specific directions for further research.

Keywords: Amir Temur, urban planning, construction, creativity, Samarkand, Bukhara, Transoxiana, historiography, analysis.

B. Ahmedov, who is considered one of the famous scholars in Central Asia on the history of Amir Temur and the Timurids, has a number of works and articles dedicated to the issues of urban planning and creativity of the same period [1-5]. As a Timur scholar, the scientist pays special attention to the same issue in his pamphlet "Sahibqiron Temur (life and social and political activities)" published in 1996 in three languages (Uzbek, English and Russian) by the publishing house named after Abdulla Qadiri [1].

This pamphlet, written mainly on the basis of historical works and a number of documents written in the 13th - 15th centuries, describes the life of Amir Temur, a great statesman, a skilled general, patron of science, culture, and entrepreneur, his sufferings, life full of dangers and social and political there is a story about the activity.

It is worth noting that in the pamphlet some critical opinions about the personality and activity of Amir Temur were expressed by the scientist. For example, in the introduction of the pamphlet, it is emphasized that Temur is also a human child, and no matter how wise and enterprising a politician he is, he is not free from mistakes and shortcomings, while doing many good things, he also made mistakes. In this regard, it is noted that Temur is a representative of the ruling class, he was put on the throne by the ruling class, and after that, he served his class and protected their interests. Of course, the fact that such opinions were expressed by a major Temur scholar in the early years of independence, when the personality of Amir Temur was defined as the main historical hero, shows that the scientist relied on the most important principle of the science of history - objectivity. However, the treatise is intended for a wide readership, in addition to specialist historians, because it is more journalistic than scientific. Nevertheless, this treatise tries to reveal the place of Amir Temur as a patron of science and culture on the basis of historical sources [1: 3-4].

In the following places, as a result of the campaigns carried out by Amir Temur, the scientist noted that as a result of the campaigns led by Amir Temur, blood was shed in vain, large victims were given, and many cities and villages were destroyed.) it is noted that as a result of the military campaigns organized on Iran, Azerbaijan and Iraq, the ongoing disunity and dynastic wars were ended.

In this regard, the following opinions of the scientist deserve special attention: "As a result of the destruction of Tukhtamysh Khan in 1391-1395, the military and political power of the Golden Horde kingdom, which was constantly holding Asia and Europe under threat and danger, was broken. In particular, the liberation of Russia from the tyranny of the Mughals was brought closer to at least 300 years. In 1402, with the overthrow of the powerful Turkish Sultan Bayazid Yildirim, the peoples and countries of the Balkan Peninsula were freed from the rule of the Ottoman Turks. Western European countries escaped the danger. Most importantly, as a result of these wars, the economic and cultural ties between the Far East and the countries located in the Mediterranean basin, which existed in ancient times but were severed in the following centuries, were restored. The academic evaluates these aspects as Amir Temur's great service to world history [1: 4].

In the pamphlet, the existing disunity in Movarounnahr and Turkestan, the liberation of the country from the tyranny of the Mongols, the foundation of a powerful centralized state, the restoration of ruined cities, the creation of conditions for the development of handicrafts, trade and agriculture, are all part of the history of Central Asian statehood. is highlighted as one of the most important services.

In order to prove the above points, the famous Spanish tourist scientist and ambassador Claviho is quoted by the Temurologist as follows: "Every year in the city of Samarkand, goods brought from China, India, Dashti Kipchak and other countries, as well as from the extremely rich Samarkand kingdom are sold. Until now, there was no place where the goods brought to the city could be placed and sold in an orderly manner. The king ordered to build a street in the city with a shopping mall on both sides. It can be seen that Amir Temur carried out important works in the field of urban planning during his time.

Continuing his thoughts on Amir Temur's urban planning reforms, the scientist notes that a number of public buildings, including mosques, madrasahs, houses, caravanserais, and baths, were built in Samarkand with the efforts of Hazrat Sahibqiran [1:39]. The Bibikhanim madrasa (1399-1404), built at the end of the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th century, is considered the most famous of them.

In addition, Amir Temur built new towns around Samarkand, and created wonderful ponds. He named the towns Misr, Dimishq, Baghdad, Shiraz and Sultania. The scientist emphasizes that there is a great purpose and politics behind this, and with this, Temur considers Samarkand and his kingdom to be the center of the world, and other capitals are satellites revolving around it.

B. Ahmedov also paid attention to the work done in the field of horticulture in Samarkand and its surroundings between the years 1378-1404. 's are created. Magnificent palaces were built on their high ground, and fountains were built in front of the palace. The palaces built by Timur and Timurids were large and magnificent. The palaces in the garden are often two-story, with columns made of stone, walls covered with tiles of different colors, and decorated with wonderful paintings. In order to confirm his opinion in this regard, the scholar turned to the sources and said that Ibn Arabshah "... each of these palaces had its own meetings, its own image in various forms... images of the battles it fought, pictures from official ceremonies, kings, He mentions the meetings he had with emirs, sayyids, ulama and nobles, the sultans standing hand in hand in his presence, the lavish gatherings.

In general, Samarkand became a strong and beautiful city during the time of Timur. In the words of Hafizi Abru, "[Temur] rebuilt Samarkand, which was made of clay, with stone." Amir Temur also improved his hometown Shahrizabz. Shaharping repaired the dilapidated walls and defense structures, the graves of saints, built majestic palaces, mosques and madrasahs, mausoleums, markets and bazaars, and baths [1:38]. It is well known that the Oksaroy, built in 1380-1404, and the Dor us-saodat building, built in 1380, have been preserved to this day.

During the period under consideration by the scientist, special attention was paid to the construction works of Amir Temur in the cities of Yassi and Bukhara. In particular, it is said that in 1398, he built a high building with a shower dome on the tomb of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi and assigned endowments to it. In 1388, after Genghis Khan's invasion, the city of Banokat, which was razed to the ground, was completely rebuilt, and this city became famous under the name of Shahruhiya. With the encouragement of Timur, visual and folk art developed widely in the provinces of Movarunnahr, especially in Samarkand, Bukhara and Yassi. Scenic paintings on the walls of Shirinbeka aga (1385) and Tuman aga (1405) mausoleums in Shahizinda, miniatures for "Shahnoma" and "Anthology of Iranian poets" (end of 10th - 4th century) by Abdolsim Firdavsi show the high taste and desire of Movarounnahr artists. is a product of taste. In this regard, the scientist notes that master Abdulhai, Pir Admad Baghishamali and Khoji Bangir Tabrizi have a special place among the masters and calligraphers of Samarkand. It is noted that the masters of Central Asia are especially famous for carving wood and stone, and for producing household items and jewelry made of gold, silver, bronze, and precious stones. Indeed, the dosh cauldrons and candlesticks belonging to the mausoleums of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi and

Shahizinda in Turkestan, the candlestick placed in Gori Amir and with the name of Temur written on it, and the doors of Shahizinda testify to this.

In his treatise, B.Ahmedov sums up Amir Temur's work in the field of urban development and their results, saying that Amir Temur, unlike the kings and conquerors who passed before him, is a person with a positive attitude towards science, culture and art. I believe that he always cared and patronized the devotees of this field.

In conclusion, academician B. Ahmedov, as a teacher of many Temur scholars, conducted significant researches on the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid era and defined specific directions for further research. In particular, Uzbek Temur scholars from Venice, Spain, France, England, stressing that even though there is a lot of information about the person of Amir Temur and the state founded by him, they are still not enough to fully explain the issue. , showed that they are familiar with a small part of the correspondence preserved in archives and libraries of Turkey and other countries. Also, the Italian historian M. Sanudo's "Life of the Doges of Venice" published in 1733, J. Delovilla's work on the foreign policy of Byzantium and Western countries in the late 14th - early 15th centuries, published in Paris in 1886, 24 chapters by the Vatican priest, Archbishop John He notes the need to find and carefully study a number of books, such as his valuable work "Temurbek and his court life" published in 1894 [1:41]. In fact, it is difficult to think about Timur's foreign policy without doing these things. Researching and solving this important and difficult topic remains one of the main tasks of the thermology, which is facing historical scientists and maintains its relevance even now.

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