



## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL LIFE UNDER AMIR TEMUR AND TIMURIDS**

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### **Abstract**

Amir Temur's economic views played an important role in the economic development of the East. Amir Temur created opportunities for all people to work.

**Keywords:** economy, politics, spirituality, enlightenment, "Tuzuklari Timur", philosopher.

The Mongol invasion pushed the progress of the material and spiritual culture of our country back several hundred years. For centuries, rare and unique copies of guzar, cities and villages, skyscrapers, buildings of historical construction, buildings and architectural art, built with the intelligence of our people, were razed to the ground. Their ashes were cooled to the Ashes. It is especially difficult to express with language the damage suffered by our spiritual heritage. Written sources, rare books were burned, trampled under the feet. Mughals and figures of Science and culture, scientists and fuzalos, poets and writers have scraped thousands or thousands of ulughfarzands of our people into their pockets. Cultural life was so hit that it could not be restored until the half of the 14th century. With the revival of economic life in cities and villages from the second half of Xiiiasr and the beginning of Khivasr, it was also noticeable that some networks began to stand on their feet in the cultural sphere. In addition to material culture in the 13th and first half of the 14th centuries, the people expressed their aspirations and interests.

Liberation, hurlik and erkka tashna ulugavlod-our ancestors fought against the oppression of the Mughals, sought enlightenment, damage and light, finally threw the invading galas out of the territory of our homeland. This golden age of our native history is associated with the activities of our great-grandfather, Sahibqiron Amir Timur.

In the middle of the 14th century, the Chikhatoyulu disintegrated, and the eastern part of Ulus-the fiefdom of Mughulistan, which included the Turkic and Mughul tribes, was formed in Eastern Turkestan and Ettisuv. In 1348, Tughluq Temur, a descendant of Chigatoy, was raised as the Khan of Mughulistan. The mughulistan



emirs also attempt to invade the western part of Ulus-Movarounnahr. Several times they walk on Movarounnahr and demand him back. The struggle against the destructive campaigns of the Mughals began. The Mughal invasion and anti-oppression movement began. Here are such internal mutual wars heated, in a time when popular movements against the oppression of the Mughals began, Sahibqiron Temür, who gave rise to the world empire in a short time, was taking his first steps into the field of politics. Amur Temur was born in 1336 in the village of Khojagaur, located near the town of Kesh (Prince). His father was Amir Taragai and his uncle Haji was a bilar and major owner Emir of the barlos tribe. From an early age, Timur was extremely interested in military work. He is known to the entire Kashkadarya Oasis as a quick-witted cavalier and fearless warrior. Around him, fighting young people from the Barlos tribe begin to gather. Temür serve some Emirs with navkars under the arm. In battles. From 1360 to 1361, Tughluq Temur, Khan of Mughulistan from the Chigatoy Khan, took advantage of the harsh political situation in Movarounnahr, tries to subdue him. He invades the Oasis of Kashkadarya without any opposition. Haji Barlos, then Governor of Kashkadarya province, fled to Khurosan instead of fighting the enemy and was killed at O'shaer. In an attempt to avoid his uncle's province, Timur gains the trust of Tughluq Temur and passes into his service, managing to be appointed governor of Kesh province. The Khan of mughulistan sends Tughluq Temurogli Elijah Khoja as governor of Movarounnahr. Temür, however, does not want to serve him and forms an alliance with Emir Husayn ibn Mussalon ibn Qazaqan, the governor of Balkh. Temür Husayn their alliance is further strengthened by kinship ties when their sister O'ljaoy marries Turkon Agha. Temür first leads an external struggle against the wayward emirs and then against the Mughals. He was wounded in the arms and legs during the campaigns in seystan and would remain lame for a lifetime. Timur knew the Quran by heart from his teenage years, he was avenged by the scribes and recited tassannos in memory of kuvai. Temür skillfully Masters the art of fencing, spearfishing, and shikor at the age of 16-18. By the age of 20, abjir is a rider. Now he begins to spend his time with his peers.

Sahibqiran Amir Temur in a historically extremely complex situation, In the 60s of the XIV century, politics comes out on the field. The period of Amir Temur's struggle for the Samarkand throne spans the years 1361-1370. Taking the step towards this goal, he approaches his wife's brother, Emir Husayn, the governor of Balkh province, and begins to fight against Elijah Khoja. Temür had arranged for Movarounnahr to be freed from the oppression of the Mughals and to form a



centralized powerful state. Therefore, he did not want to be under the hands of Elijah. Regarding Temür's conduct on this road, Elijah's father Tughluq wrote to Temür saying, "Temür raised the crest of rebellion against us". Khan in turn sends a tag to kill Temür, but the tag falls into Temür's hands. Informed of this document, Temür decides to gather brave and determined warriors to take decisive action against the Mughals. Together with his young men, Temur retreated towards Badakhshan, looking for maslakhads, and then marched from Badakhshan towards Khwarazm. Heading towards khwarazm, Temur pulls Amir Husayn into his path with a force of little force, stopping at Balkh on the road.

The Emir reports that Temür appeared in Khwarezm, and Tokhal Bahadir, the governor of Khiva, who received a special mission from Ilyaskhoja to kill him, attacks Temür with a thousand cavalry warriors. In this battle, Timur, with a small number of young men, narrowly defeats the Thousand-man army of Takhal Bahadir. In the aftermath of the battle, 50 of the Khwarezmian soldiers remained from the Emir Temür force, consisting of 10 men, seven horsemen and 3 Thapiyas from Khurasan. All three Khurosans flee by stealing three horses in the middle of the night during one of the days. Temür is devastated. Informed of this, Turkhan Alibek Jonibek, the governor of Mahon, captures Timur and throws him into a dungeon in an attempt to activate Kurban Ilyaskhoja. Timur lies in the dungeon for 62 days and is released in exchange for great courage. Sahibqiron continues to wander the desert again with his 12 Warriors. At this point, they are attacked by Turkmens. During the battle, one of the Turkmens, who recognizes Amir Temur, joins Temur with his young men. Now the Temür boys reach 60 men and with them Temür heads towards Khurosan-along the way several Warriors come and join Temür. The number of Temür soldiers reaches 200. By the time they reached Bukhara, Temür's supporters had grown to over 2,000 men. When Temür comes from Bukhara to Kandahar, he is joined by another 1,000 people. But Timur was still well aware that with these forces it would not be possible to fight against the forces of Elijah. Because his opponents intended to raise 100,000 troops. Therefore, Timur decides to increase his power and power by occupying certain territories with the help of his subordinate forces. For this purpose, he occupies the province of Garicer. Here, too, 1,000 mounted Turks and Tajik Gypsies fill the number of Timur armies. Now feeling empowered, Timur commits his bidding to the Sieston lands and takes it over. In a fierce battle here, Temür is severely wounded in the right arm and right leg.



Expelled from movarounnahr, Elijah sets out in 1365, with a large army, towards Syrdarya. With Husayn, Temur prepares for an immediate battle. The battle between them will take place on May 22 of the same year between Chinoz and Tashkent. In history, he became known as "Battle mud" because of the heavy rains and mudslides during the battle. In the battle, their combined army is defeated as a result of Temür's failure to agree with Hussein. For at a time when the army of Temür in battle was triumphing by forcing the right flank of the enemy to retreat, Husayn with his soldiers overpowered the left flank and left the battlefield. Isolated, Timur is forced to retreat. In the Battle of mud, the gimmick opens the way for the enemy to Movarounnahr in particular to its center. The Mughals continue the usual looting again in the central provinces of Movarounnahr. Here are the people of mamalakat who were left without power in such a difficult political situation, even though abandoned, the motherland sets out to take the defense into their own hands and repel the Mughal attack. The Ilyaskhoja chief Mughals, who were sarmast from their conquests, suffered a crushing blow from the people in jabrd. Ageing in movarounnahr for a century and a half, the Mughal rule and this movement, raised against local feudal lords, will find fame in history in the name of the "Sarbadores" movement.

The movement of the sarbadars first begins in Khorasan in the early spring of 1337. The sarbadars fight against the oppression of Mughal invaders and local proprietors under the slogan that they are also willing to hang on the Dor on the path of liberation in order to achieve the goal. In the western part of khurosan, Mughul rule is narrowed to form an independent state of Sarbadars. The seat of this state was the city of Sabzavor, which lasted 45 years from 1337 to 1381. The sarbadors consisted mainly of farmers, artisans, sheikhs, slaves, within them, two streams set themselves the goal of building a great kingdom. Whichever country the sahibqiron took, he defended Justice, entered into battle for righteousness and faith. Although Timur built up the great empire of his time, he could not declare himself the "legitimate Khan" of that state for the rest of his life. Because in terms of genealogy, he did not belong to the Genghisid dynasty. Therefore, according to the tradition established by Emir Kazan, Temür first raised in his presence the 30th Khan Suyurghotmish, a descendant of Genghis Khan of Movarounnahr, and after his death the son of Suyurghotmish, Sultan Mahmudjan, as the official Khan, even for the rest of his life, he issues labels on their behalf, minting money. \But both Khans, being Khan by name, did not interfere with the political life of the state and the decrees issued by Timur. Nevertheless, Timur marries my Palace Estate, the



widow of his predecessor Amir Husayn, in an attempt to legitimize and strengthen his direct rule in the country. The Last Khan of my Palace estate, Movarounnahr, who came out of the House of Chigatoy, was the daughter of the Genghis generation Kazan. In 1370, due to a marriage with my Court Estate, Temür attaches the title "Crown Prince" i.e. "son-in-law of the Khan" to his rank, and in official documents becomes a musharraf to keep under the name "Amir Temür Koragani". Temür relied primarily on a military army in his domestic and foreign policies. The Temür army consisted of troops formed on the basis of 10-talik soldier compounds. Temür pays special attention to soldiers and Emirates. Every officer to fight

It is considered obligatory to know their style well. As a great warlord and military organizer, Timur was able to form an extremely disciplined army, artistically control the army units during the muhoraba, masterfully direct military forces in time to the places where the fate of the battle will be decided, and to cover any obstacles and caves with entrepreneurship, to keep the fighting spirit in the army at the desired level. Sohbiran studied the structure of the Turkic-Mughal peoples, in particular Genghis Khan's Army, the factors of their conduct of hostilities in detail, analyzes and makes the necessary changes. The composition of the army of Temur was made up of soldiers gathered from such lands as Movarounnahr, Dashti Kipchak, Khuroson, Iran, Badakhshan, Mughulistan, Khwarazm, Mozandaron, etc. Destroying enemy defenses using various methods, hitting cities with large and strong defensive structures of the Hanim side from the front, arresting heads of armies in particular from conquered countries, long-term resistance to forts and fortifications, encircling foreign forces as widely as possible, conquering its villages, districts, cities, provinces one by one, pursuing the enemy until it is completely destroyed, doing business with strategic goals, such as appointing his trustees to govern the conquered lands, brought many victories to Temür. In contrast to the references in historical sources, Cavalry soldiers were considered part of the armour of the Timur, divided into cavalry groups armed with heavy and light weapons. Before leaving for the March, Timur arkoni summoned the state, ministers, commanders, Beks, emirs to the Military Council-exercise. In the various provinces and districts of Ulus in the same district, there is also a special order to collect troops from the tobe lands-the firstborn is declared.

Despite the frequent internecine wars in the country, the 15th century also saw some landscaping in the towns and villages of Movarounnahr and Khuroson. To some extent, the provision and expansion of existing irrigation networks and the



excavation and improvement of new ditches give some importance to the work. The water supply of farming oases is regulated. Water is pumped into the steppes and new areas of land are developed. In this regard, the opening of new lands to the steppe areas of private entrepreneurs canals to establish mining parks, any activity undertaken to irrigate and prosper the neglected abandoned lands is supported by the temurians. Even such entrepreneurs are exempt from all taxes and fees for a couple of years. The other large part of the farmland consisted of private land. In Movaronnahr and Khurosan, the expansion of prosperity and agriculture, carried out in large cities and stations, to a certain extent, of Central Power, undoubtedly plays an important role in the economic life of the country, opening up a wide path for the development of Trade, Trade and commodity monetary relations. In particular his last in the 15th century

in the quarter and the beginning of the 16th century, various branches of crafts developed, and the production of consumer goods increased immensely. Expanding internal chakanasavdo and monetary relations, it also covers the population of the city and its suburbs, especially the factor classes, into its vortex.

In the 15th century, the Timurid state conducted trade relations with China, India, Tibet and other neighboring countries. There is also the fact that in the 15th century, in particular, in the first half of its existence, the economic prosperity of the country, especially the development of crafts and domestic trade, to some extent was associated with the monetary reform carried out during this period. Although the mutual struggles and military campaigns that began between Emir Temür and the Temüri Princes after his death adversely affected the domestic life of the country, but Shahruh, Ulughbek, Abdusaid, In the Times of Sultan Husayn's reign, science and culture are further based on the traditions that have been going on since the beginning due to the tranquility that has been decided to a certain extent in the country

comes alive.

In the 15th century, architecture, embroidery, fine arts, literature are highly progressive in Samarkand and Herat. Especially among Timurid rulers, Ulughbek attaches great importance to construction work in a country like his grandfather Timur. During his reign, a number of mosques madrasas, baths, cisterns and caravanserais are built. Tombs and shrines are landscaped. First of all, he will complete only those buildings that were not completed during the Timur period. Ulughbek especially pays great attention to the improvement of Samarkand. During his time, the Registan Square of the city of Samarkand is formed. The 210-



domed Skyscraper Jome mosque raises the roof. Only the Ulughbek madrasa survives of such structures. Also noteworthy in the cultural life of khvasr is the art of organizing parks. Samarkand, Bukhara, Marv, Beautiful retreats are built around major cities like Hirotkabi.

These works, called "Tuzuki Temuriy" (Temurtuzuks), "Malfizoti Temuriy" (what Temuriy said) and "Khatuti Temuriy" (what Temur experienced), are among the notable historical sources. Copies, manuscripts, and Masons of these works are widely circulated, and the "Iron traps" are a treatise defining the norms of the Kings' standing-living and moral-etiquette. The work consists of two parts: in the first part, the life and socio-political activities of Amir Temur, who left a name in world history as a famous Fatih commander and a talented statesman, from 7th to his death (February 18, 1405), to be more precise, his capture of central power in Movarounnahr, ending feudal fragmentation and forming a centralized state, the military campaigns of the Great Jahangir against the Turkish Sultan Boyazid Yıldırım (1389-1402), who caused fear and terror to all of Europe, and finally to Azerbaijan-John, Georgia, India, are compactly stated.

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