



THE ROLE OF AMIR TEMUR IN WORLD HISTORIOGRAPHY AND SOURCE STUDIES

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Annatation:

This article provides information about the role of Amir Temur in World historiography and source studies and the preparation of Amir Temur for military campaigns.

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Amir Temur Turko, also known as Tamerlan, was a Mongol conqueror and the founder of the Temurid State of Central Asia. He is venerated as one of the most important figures in world history, born in 1336 in the city of Shahrisabz, now Uzbekistan. This article explores the role of Amir Temur in world history and the resources available for further study.

Role in world history

The military occupation of Amir Temur had a significant impact on world history, in particular in regions near and around Central Asia. He conquered vast territories across Asia, Europe, and the Middle East, including Iran, Iraq, China, India, and parts of Russia. His military ability and leadership in combat earned him the nickname "The Sword of Islam". Amir Temur's legacy stretched beyond his military conquest. He also played an important role in the cultural and social development of Central Asia. He encouraged the construction of madrasas, Islamic schools in his empire, which promoted the spread of Islam and would facilitate intellectual and cultural exchange among learners. He also supported art and commissioned the creation of many beautiful and magnificent architectures that remain to this day, including mosques, goddesses and public buildings.

The life and legacy of Amir Temur has been extensively studied and documented in various genres of media, including books, documentaries, online resources. One of the most detailed resources available is the "memoirs of Babur", which recorded the life of the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. Babur is an immediate descendant of Amir Timur and provides an excellent insight into his legacy. There are also numerous biographies of Amir Temur, both of regional importance. One



such book is Justin Marozzi's "Tamerlane: the sword of Islam, the conquest of the world". Online resources provide a lot of information about Amir Temur. Websites such as the UNESCO World Heritage website detail the remarkable architectural masters of his empire, many of which still stand today. Academic sources, for example, scientific articles published in prestigious journals and research works, detailed and objective analyzes of the life and heritage of Amir Temur are presented in the research work.

At the new stage of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in each area of the state and society, in addition to radical updates, development, comprehensive measures are being implemented to strengthen national statehood, to steadily trace and develop the socio-economic and political life of our country. In particular, in the history science of the renewed Uzbekistan, the study of the history of our ancestors, giving them a correct and impartial assessment, on the basis of which the restoration of our national values has reached a new stage. After all, as our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "we have a great history that is worth admiring. We have great ancestors who are worthy of envy" [1]. The Great Commander, patron of science, who built a great kingdom in his time, occupied a worthy place in Uzbek statehood and world history, is Amir Temur. The history of the era of Amir Temur and the timurians attracts the attention of many researchers not only as a universally recognized ERA in the development of our country, but also world civilization. In the second half of the 14th century, political disunity in Movarounnahr intensified further. In such a difficult situation, the emirzoda of barlos was masterfully used by Amir Temur, who seized supreme power in 1370. He subdued Movarounnahr and Khwarazm, ending the dissolution in the country during the period 1370-1379. In 1381-1402, Amir Temur invaded Iran, Caucasus, Iraq, Asia Minor, and India, over neighboring countries. The Khan of the Golden Horde took a crushing blow to stop and took it over his capital, Sarai Berka. Sahibqiran is a great figure who left a huge mark not only in the history of Uzbekistan, but also in the history of the world peoples. The historiography and source studies of Amir Temur and the Timurids are not only a current issue of historical science at the present time, but also an important process that began to be studied as early as the Middle Ages. The puzzling, interesting and valuable information on this topic has been considered one of the current topics that has not lost its significance in the historiography of Uzbekistan and the world. ¹

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Also known as Tamerlane, Amir Temur is known for his military conquests and leadership skills. He conquered vast territories across Asia, Europe, and the Middle East, including Iran, Iraq, China, India, and parts of Russia. One aspect of his military success was his extensive preparations prior to the start of the campaign. In this article, we will learn about the preparation of Amir Temur for military campaigns.

Strategic planning

Amir Temur believed in the power of strategic planning. The occupation took considerable time to research and analyze the terraces, logistics, and geography of the lands it was planning. Through this, he could generate a clear understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of his enemies, the difficulties he could face. Regular planning sessions with his military commanders ensured that everyone was on the same page, all vague measures were put in place.

Combat training

His own military training was of serious importance for the military campaigns of Emir Temür. His army was composed of soldiers of various nationalities who were taught the importance of discipline, obedience, and trained in many types of war tactics. Soldiers were trained to fight in a variety of terrorist attacks and situations, from camouflage in the desert to fighting in heavy snow, to building improvised bridges, to crossing raging rivers. Training often lasted several months, ensuring that the soldiers were prepared to face the challenges ahead.

Logistics and supply chain management

Amir Temur understood the importance of logistics and supply chain management and developed effective measures to ensure that his soldiers were adequately supplied. He recruited large numbers of natives in the occupied territories to provide soldiers with food and other necessities. He also established secure trade routes and supply depots that his army could access during long marches and battles.

Political-diplomatic relations

Amir Temur was an intelligent diplomat who maintained good political relations with neighboring powers. It gained strategic allies through alliances, treaties and negotiations, which allowed it to assume more important military roles in the region. He also used diplomacy to spread Islam to neighboring lands. Through the spread of Islam, he managed to establish close ties with other Islamic empires, strengthen the power base.



Conclusion

In conclusion, Amir Temur's success in military campaigns was not accidental. This was the result of careful planning and preparation. His emphasis on strategic planning, combat readiness, logistics and supply chain management, and maintaining strong political and diplomatic relations were critical aspects of his success. These preparations not only increased the ability of the troops to win battles, but also ensured that it was able to support its position as an important political and military power. The careful planning of Amir Temur serves as an excellent lesson for leaders today, emphasizing the importance of being active and preparing appropriately for difficulties. The role of Amir Temur in world history cannot be overestimated. Its military occupation and cultural influence on Central Asia left an indelible mark on the world stage. The resources available provide a means of studying and researching its life and heritage. Through the study of history, we can learn about the successes and failures of past leaders, concepts that can benefit future generations.

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