

THE PLACE OF AMIR TEMUR IN WORLD HISTORY

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Annotation: *This article briefly describes the place of Amir Temur in world history from the point of view of historical science.*

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In the second half of the 14th century and the 15th century, a great turning point occurred in the history of Transoxiana, when the Mongol rule was eliminated. The dispersion of peoples was ended, and a centralized, strong and independent state was founded by Amir Temur. He learned from past history and established new rules and regulations in the country based on ancient traditions. In particular, he created innovations in the field of military art. As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov emphasized, Amir Temur's military art served as a model for the countries of the East and the West for many centuries.

Amir Temur's place in history is incomparable. Because Amir Temur served his people for the peace and tranquility of his people until the end of his life. Many scholars have said weighty and appropriate words about his honor and positive qualities. For example, "This great man was even superior to Macedonians and Caesar. Because Amir Temur, having accepted all their advantages (in military skill), avoided their mistakes. As a result, Temur surpassed them in world conquest and victory," wrote the 17th-century French scholar of Temur du Sanxion.

The assessment of the French scholar of Temur to Amir Temur is true. We see this clearly in the lines of Amir Temur's teachings. In it, about the lessons Amir Temur learned from past history, he says: "...I asked the wise about the laws and lifestyles of the sultans who have passed to the present time. I kept in my memory the instructions, lifestyles, deeds, and words of each of them, and I followed their good morals and desirable qualities as an example. I inquired about the reasons for the decline of their states and avoided actions that would lead to the decline of the state and empire. "I have found it necessary to protect myself from the famine that destroys the generation and the oppression and corruption that brings the plague," - we are sure that his words have become a lesson for the leaders who came after him. Because according to the lessons of history, the role of individuals with divine power, intelligence, enterprise, and dozens of other virtues in the fate of large and small states is incomparable. And such individuals are few in history. Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Amir Temur, Babur, Napoleon Bonaparte are among them. Among them, Amir Temur stands out for his unparalleled place in world history. Despite the fact that many written sources have come down to us about his time, providing us with information on various fields of science, and despite their being analyzed as much as possible, there is a lot of confusing and contradictory information about Amir Temur's place in world history and his work. Even such significant works as "Diary of Amir Temur's Campaign against India" written in Persian by Ghiyasuddin Ali Yazdi, a contemporary of Amir Temur, "Zafarnoma" written in



Persian by Nizomiddin Shami, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, "Diary of a Journey to Samarkand, the Palace of Amir Temur in 1403-1406" written in Spanish by Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, and "Miracles of Fate in the History of Temur" written in Arabic by Ibn Arabshah are not without such shortcomings. For example, even in the sources of that period, due to the demands of the time, attempts were made to show only the positive aspects of events. It is also known that works that Amir Temur did not like were written differently. These works mainly provide information about the path taken by Amir Temur, including descriptions of the battles he fought, the military tactics he used in battles, strategically important defensive structures, and the weapons he used. The reader, who becomes familiar with them, will realize that he was a connoisseur of the military field, that is, military art. In the works of the 14th-15th centuries, the multifaceted and instructive, legendary activities of Amir Temur are truthfully described in a manner close to reality. Perhaps that is why in subsequent centuries the number of people interested in his history (historians, artists, writers, playwrights, etc.) has increased.

The painstaking work of the Russian commander Major General Mikhail Ignatievich Ivanin (1801-1874) on this topic is noteworthy. He created a number of works in the field of military art. Among these works, the work "On the military arts and conquests of the Mongol-Tatars and Central Asian peoples during the reign of Genghis Khan and Amir Temur" holds a special place. The author later supplemented this work and submitted it to the Military-Scientific Committee in 1874. The work was published after his death. The work covers the history of the era of Genghis Khan and his descendants, as well as the period of the reign of Amir Temur, a part of our history that was deliberately slandered until the independence of Uzbekistan, a more objective view of the period of the reign of Amir Temur, that is, the military art of these commanders, the history of their conquests, and the policies they pursued to create and manage a vast empire are deeply analyzed from the perspective of a military specialist and politician. Later, this work was published under the title "Two Great Commanders: Genghis Khan and Amir Temur." This work was studied separately not only by officers of Tsarist Russia, but also in the "Red Commissars' Courses" organized during the Bolshevik era.

Since the days of Uzbekistan's independence, great attention has been paid to studying the invaluable spiritual and cultural, including military, heritage left by our ancestors, such as Amir Temur. The legacy that Sahibkiran left to us amazes not only his contemporaries and his descendants, but also the young and old of today.

Today, Timur scholars work in more than fifty countries, and the number of large and small articles and treatises they have written in European and Eastern languages is approaching 2,000.

If we look at history, we see that such great personalities as Amir Timur are born not once in centuries, but once in thousands of years. It is known that three people who are revered in history as Sahibkiran have passed away to this day.

Amir Timur is the person who founded the largest kingdom (empire) in the history of mankind in terms of territory. Because in addition to the countries of present-day Central Asia, India, and Asia Minor conquered by Genghis Khan, Amir Timur conquered large territories of the North Caucasus, Western Siberia, and Russia. Amir Timur's territories were approximately one and a half times larger than those of Genghis Khan. If we compare these territories with the empire of Alexander the Great (Alexander the Great) on a map, we see that the territory of Amir Temur's state was approximately twice as large as that of Alexander. The area of Julius Caesar's state was approximately eight times smaller than the territories ruled by Sahibkiran.



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