

Socio-Economic Life During the Reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids

(In the Example of the City of Bukhara)

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Abstract: In this article, Amir Temur and the socio-economic life of Bukhara during the rule of the Timurids. Discussions were held on the construction, education, science and culture of the Bukhara oasis.

Keywords: Bukhara, Sufi, artisans, fine arts, decoration, palaces, mosques, houses, caravanserai, Rabat, Samarkand, Bukhara, Herat.

During the period when the huge kingdom founded by Amir Temur reached the peak of its development, the big cities of the region, including Samarkand, Herat, Shahrisabz, and the city of Bukhara were one of the major centers of trade and handicrafts. In the city of Bukhara during this period, the status of merchants and craftsmen was high, and the field of visual arts was relatively developed. Copying scientific and artistic works in husnikhat, providing them with miniatures, as well as decorating magnificent buildings with pictorial plates and poetic verses and verses with decorative inscriptions, the process of development of visual arts and calligraphy are integral to each other. In the 14th-15th centuries, Bukhara, Samarkand and Herat schools were established in Movarounnahr and Khorasan.

According to A. Sakisyan, a Western European art historian, the miniature art brought to Movarounnahr was an unfavorable ground, where it did not develop gradually, and its flourishing was temporary. By the end of the 19th century, miniature art had disappeared in Bukhara, and fine art became alien to Mavarounnahr.

During the reign of Amir Temur, his motherland Bukhara rose to the level of one of the most prestigious cities in the world and made a name for itself as a center of religious and secular sciences. According to historical sources, Bukhara was one of the largest and most influential cities of Movarounnahr at the end of the 14th century and at the beginning of the 15th century. Academician V.V. Barthold said that at that time Bukhara was equal to Samarkand in terms of size and was surrounded by 12 gates. Temur was born in such a difficult situation. Muhammad Taragai, one of the Barlos beys, was the governor of Shahrisabz. He married Tagina Begim Moh, the daughter of a high priest in Bukhara who was known as "Sadr ash-Shariat" ("Greater of Religion"). Amir Temur's mother Tegina Begum (Tegina Begum Moh, Takina Khotun, Tegina Khotun, Tegina Moh Begum is also found in some sources) was born in Bukhara Sharif in the family of scientist Ubaidullah ibn Ahmad al-Mahbubi al-Bukhari.

In the 70s of the 14th century, there was no city in Movarounnahr that could reach the religious level of Bukharai Sharif. From the time of Abu Hafs Kabir (9th century), the holy city named "Qubbat ul Islam" was historically ready to be the center of Timur's kingdom. However, in the consultation held in Samarkand, our grandfather Sahibqiron, who listened to the advice of some elders about the location of Bukhara on the edge of Movarounnahr, declared Samarkand as the capital of his kingdom. This ancient city of the East excelled with its political, historical, economic, geographical and cultural features. Bukhara served as the second capital of the kingdom.

During the reign of Amir Temur, palaces, mosques, houses, shops and other buildings were erected in Bukhara. Located on the Great Silk Road, Bukhara has become a major trade center. During this period, many canals were built in Bukhara. In particular, the restoration of the Shahrud stream, which surrounds the city, served to provide the needs of the city's residents. It is known that the famous moat in the city was demolished during the Mongol invasion. During the reign of Amir Temur, not only the city of Bukhara, but the entire oasis was beautified. Stepped architecture also has a unique structure. Timur built the monument of Chashmayi Ayub (1380) in Bukhara.

At the end of the 19th century, the Russian scientist F. Sitnyakovskiy, who was in Bukhara and studied the system of ditches and canals, was released in the east-south direction, and in the memory of the people, he gave information about the Temur ditch, that this canal was built by the order of Amir Temur. After Amir Temur came to the throne, he often visited his native Bukhara. According to historical sources, every time Amir Temur returned from military campaigns with victory, he would certainly come to Bukhara Sharif to visit the saints, and then he would go to the capital Samarkand. Chashmai Ayub mausoleum is one of the shrines visited by Sahibqiran. It was built in the 12th century, and in 1379, by order of Temur, a large dome was built over the tomb. On the instructions of Amir Temur, repair works were also carried out in the mausoleums of Boharzi and Bayonkulikhon. During Timur's reign, the altar wall was repaired in one of the biggest mosques in Bukhara.

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In short, old Bukhara, which saw many battles in its history, lived a peaceful and peaceful life in his single, centralized kingdom until the time of Amir Temur. During the reign of Amir Temur, the ancient city of Bukhara, the motherland, entered its second period of growth after the Somanids. There is no doubt that postal communication was established in the territory of Central Asia ten centuries ago.

A. Vamberi mentioned the postal communication, as well as the places in the desert. "We left Karmana at sunset, the coolness of the night gave some relief to our tired horse. We stopped at midnight for two hours

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