



AN IMPORTANT SOURCE ON THE HISTORY OF AMIR TEMUR

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses important sources on the history of Amir Temur. The chronological boundary of the source covers the period from the birth of Amir Temur to 850 years. The author comments on this: "Thus, all the lands of Ajam up to the borders of Movarounnahr, Khorasan, Khorezm, Jurjan, Ajami Iraq, Mozandaran, Kandahar, India, Kerman and Azerbaijan to this day, that is, until 850 (1436-1437) Shahrukh.

KEYWORDS: *Movarounnahr, Khorasan, Khorezm, Jurjan, Ajami Iraq, Mozandaran, Kandahar, India, Kerman, Azerbaijan, Mawlana Ahmad al-Tirmidhi, Mawlana Mansur al-Qaghani, Ibn Bandgir, Abdul Qadir, Tojuddin al-Salmani.*

INTRODUCTION

The role of primary written sources in the study of the history of Central Asia in the XIV-XV centuries is invaluable. Among such primary sources is the source of "Shahaybuddin Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Ibrahim" "Wonderful history of Taymur"[1.141]. The author has turned into a book the impressions he saw and heard throughout his life, based on the stories of his contemporaries. Ibn Arabshah wrote about it: "I remembered what I saw in this story, I remembered what I narrated from others about it, and I wanted to narrate what I narrated from others about it, because it was one of the great events, the mother of exemplary events, and so on. destiny does not agree with what characterizes him so much" [2.67]. Although the source is devoted to the life of Amir Temur and partly to the history of the Timurid period, the pages of the work mention the names of many historical figures who lived before that period and during this period. Ibn Arabshah said in the preface of the source: "I ask God to give me the truth and to inspire me to fight in the way of truth. Of course, it is God Himself who delivers the wish and who unintentionally directs the arrow at the target. (On this path) God is "a faithful and excellent guide to me"[2.68] - However, Amir Temur was reluctant to cover some historical events related to the life of Amir Temur[1.142]. Nevertheless, a certain part of the information given in this source is of great historical importance.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

U. Uvatov, who translated the source into Uzbek, suggested that the work be divided into four sections according to its content and explained it as follows: Ajoyib al-Maqdur, which covers the events of almost half a century, consists of a large number of dhikrs, and the author has tried to bring them up gradually according to the course of events. Based on the location of these "dhikrs" and the composition of the work, in our opinion, it is expedient to divide it into four sections. The first section provides information about Timur's genealogy, early childhood and adolescence. The second section deals with the military campaigns of Temur in Movarounnahr from the time of his independent seizure of power (1370) to the end of his life. The events after Timur's death (1405) until about 1436 are described in the third chapter. The last fourth section contains information about the natural qualities of Timur's qualities and forms"[2.37]. In our opinion, the historical information given in the fourth section of the source is distinguished by its originality and attractiveness. The chronological boundary of the source covers the period from the birth of Amir Temur to 850 years. The author comments on this: "Thus, all the lands of Ajam up to the borders of Movarounnahr, Khorasan, Khorezm, Jurjan, Ajami Iraq, Mozandaran, Kandahar, India, Kerman and Azerbaijan to this day, that is, until 850 (1436-1437) Shahrukh. was"[2.64]. Ibn Arabshah in



the last chapters of the source “On the virtuous qualities of Timur and the innate qualities and nature given to him”[2.65-69], “Temur’s attitude to scientists and religious scholars” [2.69-70], “Timur’s sphere of thinking and the establishment of espionage in the state”[2.71-72], “Examples from the stories of Timur’s perception”[2.72-79], “Temur’s relations with his subordinate rulers and his hunting process”[2.79-81], “On the mineral resources brought to the state of Timur”, “On the gardens and orchards built in the state of Timur and the settlements built around Samarkand”[2.82-83], “About Temurid princesses” [2.83] wrote down valuable information. Ibn Arabshah also gave some important information about the children and grandchildren of Amir Temur in the source. In particular, the author provides the following information about the grandchildren of the owner: “Most of Timur’s grandchildren, except for Shahrukh’s children, are in crisis. The most prominent of his grandchildren were Ulugbek, the governor of Samarkand, Ibrahim Sultan, the governor of Sheroz, and Boysunqur, the governor of Kerman. They both died in 838 (1434-1435), and Juqi, who had marched against Alexander, the son of Joseph the Black, and after the death of the Black, crushed him (Alexander). These events took place in the months of 839 (July 1435-June 1436), and he himself died at the end of that year.” [2.84] Ibn Arabshah, in his source “Ajoyib al-Maqdur”, said the following about the scholars who lived and worked in Samarkand: If the precious creations of the alphas were adorned with the jewels of the attributes of those nobles, the world would (already) be filled with the most unique stones and pure gold bars. These are the people I know and whose names I remember. But there are innumerable people whom I do not know, or whose names I do not remember, and who are beyond my reckoning. In short, Timur gathered every (useful) soul and brought everything to Samarkand. As a result, in Samarkand there was a gathering of scholars from all walks of life, who excelled their peers and became a symbol of virtue in the face of every outstanding scientist and unique style of art” [2.87]. The author of the source is Mawlana Abdumalik, Nu'monuddin Khorezmi, Khoja Abdulavval, Isomuddin ibn Abdulmalik, Mawlana Sa'duddin at-Taftazani, Sayyid Sharif Muhammad Jurjani, Sheikh Shamsuddin Muhammad ibn al-Jazari, Mawlana Fakhruddin, Abdullatif ad-Domgani, Mawlana Asaduddin, Sharif Hafiz Hussein, Mahmud Muhriq al-Khwarizmi and Jamaluddin Ahmad al-Khwarizmi, teachers of music, Abdulkadir al-Maraghi, Ahmad ibn Shams ul-Aimma, Mawlana Ahmad al-Tirmidhi, Mawlana Mansur al-Qaghani, Ibn Bandgir, Abdul Qadir, Tojuddin al-Salmani, Mawlana Ahmad from the astrologers, al-Haj Ali Ali Shirazi from the jewelers, al-Haj Muhammad Muhammad Hafiz Shirazi, Altan from the

stonemasons, Muhammad ibn Aqil from the chess players al-Khaymi, Zayn al-Yazdi, Alouddin at-Tabrizi, singers Abdulkadir al-Maraghi and his son Safiuddin, son-in-law Nasriin, Qutb al-Mousili, Ardasher al-Changi, painters Abdulhay al-Baghdadi, gardeners Shihabuddin Ahmad az-Zardakshi reached.

CONCLUSION

In short, Ibn Arabshah’s source “Ajoyib al-maqdur fi tarixi Taymur” is important in studying the history of the political, socio-economic and cultural spheres of Central Asia, Iran, the Caucasus and other countries of the East in the second half of the fourteenth century and the first half of the fifteenth century. The study and comparison of other primary sources created at that time in the scientific analysis and circulation of the information given in the source further expands the scope of research.

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