



THE ROLE OF AMIR TEMUR'S LEGACY AND MODERNITY

Otaboev Iqboljon Mirodilovich

Teacher,
Ferghana State University

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the role and legacy of the great statesman and active ruler Amir Temur, who attached special importance to the socio-political and economic orientation of reforming outdated and "building" new foundations of statehood. The article notes that Sahibkiran Amir Temur left a huge mark in the world history not only as a great statesman and commander, but also as a patron of art, culture, literature and architecture.

KEY WORDS: *historical heritage, ruler Amir Temur, creator, patron of science and culture, the work "Laws of Temur".*

DISCUSSION

One of the most outstanding periods in the history of Uzbekistan's statehood is associated with the name and outstanding transformations of the great ancestor of the Uzbek people, Amir Temur (1336-1405), a world - famous statesman and commander. The period of Amir Temur and the Temurids occupies a special place in world history. Researchers have long known the presence of many historical works that are primary sources in the coverage of the history of Central Asia and the Middle East of the times of Temur and Temurids, Dating back to the XIV-XV centuries.

The main merit of Amir Temur to the peoples of Central Asia was that he put an end to feudal fragmentation and internecine wars in the country, freed Movarounnahr from the oppression of the Mongols and, uniting its population, laid the Foundation of a centralized strong feudal state, established peace and made every effort for the further development of the country. The state created by Amir Temur was based on all social strata that existed at that time and was governed on the basis of legality. Temur ensured the rule of law in the country. In his time, everyone - the vizier, the Amir, the merchant, and the common man-were equal before the law.

The peace and order established in the country created the basis for the development of agriculture, Handicrafts, trade, science and culture. In a short time, Movarounnahr and Turkestan became a country with a developed science and culture. [1] The historical legacy left as an edification to descendants

by Amir Temur, its study and the possibility of practical application, serve as a guiding star and moral support, helping to withstand the difficulties of reforming the economy and socio-political life that have occurred in Uzbekistan in recent years.

Amir Temur remained in history as a great Creator, patron of science and culture. He showed great initiative and dedication in restoring the economy destroyed as a result of years of feudal fragmentation and turmoil, in rebuilding cities and improving the country. History, not only in written sources, but also in architectural monuments, has preserved numerous evidences of the great creative activity of this outstanding personality, which, in the words of academician I.Muminov, was a need of the time [2]. Famous historian A. Yu. Yakubovsky wrote that Temur, who knew the Turkic language and Farsi from childhood, gave the impression of an educated person. He especially liked to listen to the reading of history works performed by the "story readers" and valued all knowledge, especially if it could be of practical use - mathematics, astronomy, medicine, but most of all he was interested in architecture.

Contemporaries describe Amir Temur as a wise statesman who loved history, literature, science and art, did everything for their development and prosperity, coordinated all his actions with scientists and sages. He left behind a magnificent spiritual legacy. The work "Regulations of Temur" ("Temur tuzuklari"), authored by Amir Temur himself, a set of rules, which is a valuable historical document, is a political will that he leaves to his children. Appreciating the significance of this historical



monument, the historian Liangle says: "Temur passed on to his successor along with the Empire a gift even more precious - the art of preserving it."

The translation of the "code of Conduct " into Russian was carried out in 1892 by teachers of the Tashkent women's gymnasium A. G. Zayonchakovskaya and S.A.Pronevsky (the first part) and students of the men's gymnasium D. Roitman and V. Stepanov under the guidance of A. F. Pronevsky. In Russian, it was first published in the magazine "Orthodox interlocutor" by the publisher N. Ostroumov. This translation into Russian was made from French (the original was written in Turkic, then translated into Farsi) [3].

The "laws of Temur" consist of two parts:

I. "laws of Temur";

II. "The Charter Of Temur. Plans and enterprises".

In the "Regulations", Temur sets out 12 rules that guided him both in behavior and in the management of the state. Temur wrote about these rules: "Nothing better proves their importance than what I have learned from them: they have helped me to achieve power, to conquer States, to consolidate my conquests, and to make me worthy of the throne." In the "Laws of Temur" there are a number of "Regulations"(or rules) that should guide the ruler in the management of the state." The second part of the "Code" - "Temur's Charter" begins with Temur's reasoning about what should be guided in order to properly manage the state, the army and the people. In the last years of Amir Temur's rule, the vast Empire he formed included Movarounnahr, Khorezm, Afghanistan, part of India, the Caspian regions, Iran, Iraq, Transcaucasia, and a number of countries in Western Asia. His state, created as a result of numerous campaigns and conquests, formed a single whole not only because of the strong military power, but because of his wise activities aimed at centralizing the state and economic policy.

Historians write that Temur was the ruler of a great Empire, he was called the ruler of the world, but he himself was deeply aware of the truth that "power is not in force, but in justice." According to foreign researchers, " Amir Temur went down in history as a great statesman, diplomat and philanthropist. The personality of this outstanding son of the Uzbek people continues to arouse great interest among historians to this day. Undoubtedly, this is a great historical figure." In a number of publications, in particular, it is noted that " a great impression was left by his legacy as a patron of the arts and architecture. His quote "If you doubt our power, look at our buildings" after several hundred years continues to be reflected on the walls of remarkable architectural structures built in the era of Amir Temur and his descendants."

The activity of Temur and the Temurids in the XIV-XV centuries in Central Asia was the second

stage of the era of national and cultural revival. The merits of the great Amir Temur in the world history of Turkestan are truly huge. Amir Temur, as a great statesman, managed to put an end to the growing strife, unite the people under his banner, and created the conditions for building a centralized state.

The fact that UNESCO has repeatedly recognized the great culture created in the era of Temur and Temurids as the epoch of the Temurid Renaissance testifies to the world recognition. It is not surprising that the Director-General of UNESCO, Federico Mayor, received impressions from the work of the Spanish Ambassador Clavijo about the created in those about architecture, architecture, literature, technical and scientific discoveries, he spoke very highly about the influence of the legendary Amir Temur on world culture. At the same time, cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, and Shakhrisabz flourished. Much attention was paid to science, trade development, and craft. The widely known Code of Amir Temur testifies to the wisdom of the ruler, the principles of state management, and its development.

A. Temur was careful when choosing officials. He combined severity and gentleness, but maintained that the very soft-hearted would be swallowed up by grafters, and the very strict would be shunned.

Every researcher of A. Temur's activity recognized him as an extraordinary person, the owner of divine power and mind. His talent was combined with the patronage of progress, justice, concern for the people, and absolute discipline. Considering it an honor to be the support of his people, A. Temur raised the banner of justice high and took a worthy place in the history of universal values. During his reign, Amir Temur paid special attention to the development of science. In the capital city of Samarkand, he gathered the most famous doctors, thinkers, poets, scientists at that time, helping them in their activities both materially and spiritually, thereby contributing to the development of religious and secular Sciences.

Temur's Palace was once a center of science and enlightenment. As writes X.Vamberi in his book "History of Bukhara or Movaraunnahr", Amir Temur obliged to transport the books of city libraries of other cities to the city of Samarkand on camels and other animals. Amir Temur paid special attention to the development of such branches as literature, history, music, astronomy, architecture and mathematics. Created by A.Temur and his contemporaries, such works as "the Code of Temur", "The book of victories", "Autobiography", "Testament", and others, show him as a great ruler, an expert in Sufism, a jurist, and the founder of a new military strategy.

The great commander, statesman, and legislator Amir Temur paid attention to the construction of madrassas, mosques, tombs, and



many other structures throughout the entire period of government. The Gur Emir tomb, the Bibihonim mosque, the tomb of Ahmad Yassaviy in Turkestan, the Oksaroy in Karshi and a number of other Architectural monuments built at that time in Samarkand are now shrines. The characteristic feature of these buildings was the result of the fusion of Eastern and Western architectural art of masters who came from different parts of the world.

Amir Temur devoted all his life and strength to creating a single strong state, a well-ordered and fair life on the Turan land. In his last wills to his children and grandchildren, he stressed that the common people should be loved and helped.

Thus, Amir Temur not only created a centralized state, but also promoted the development of culture, science, economy, literature and art. The celebration of the jubilee celebrations devoted to Amir Temur in the years of independence, the Nations of Central Asia with the world community recognizes great merit in the development of world culture and science, as well as invaluable contribution to human values.

REFERENCES

1. [Electronic resource]. Access mode: <https://xreferatcom/35/7437-1-amir-temu-istoricheskaya-lichnost.html/> (accessed: 01.11.2018).
2. Muminov I. *the Role and place of Amir Temur in the history of Central Asia*. Tashkent. Fan, 1968.
3. Farhodjonovna F. N. *Spiritual education of young in the context of globalization* // *Мир науки и образования*. – 2017. – №. 1 (9).
4. Farhodjonova N. F., Akramova D. S. *Globalization: meaning and essence* // *Теория и практика современной науки*. – 2017. – №. 4. – С. 8-11.
5. *Темур тузуклари (Уложения Тимура)*. - Ташкент : Узбекистан, 2011. - С. 99.
6. Ergashev I., Farhodjonova N. *Integration of national culture in the process of globalization* // *Journal of Critical Reviews*. – 2020. – T. 7. – №. 2. – С. 477-479.