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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**WRITTEN SOURCES ON THE HISTORY OF AMIR TIMUR AND  
THE TIMURI PERIOD****T. F. Khasanboev***Lecturer**Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**Jizzakh, Uzbekistan**E-mail: [thasanboyev@bk.ru](mailto:thasanboyev@bk.ru)***L. F. Khatambekov***Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**Jizzakh, Uzbekistan**E-mail: [khasanboev@jdpu.uz](mailto:khasanboev@jdpu.uz)***M. L. Turdikulova***Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**Jizzakh, Uzbekistan**E-mail: [khasanboev@jdpu.uz](mailto:khasanboev@jdpu.uz)*

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**ABOUT ARTICLE**

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**Abstract:** In this article, the author Amir Timur, who occupied an important place in the history of Uzbek statehood, and the issues of historiography of the history of the Timurid state are covered based on the analysis of available sources. It is known that during this period, along with several fields of science, the science of history experienced its development process, and these rare sources created in the XIV-XVI centuries continue to attract world and local researchers to this day.

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**INTRODUCTION**

In the second half of the 14th century, political disunity intensified in Movarounnakh, which formed the southwestern part of Chigatoi ulus. Amir Timur skillfully used the feudal disunity and seized the supreme power in 1370. In 1370-1379, he ended the disunity in the country and subjugated Movarounnakh and Khorezm, as a result of which the state called Turan was born.

When Amir Timur became the ruler of Movarounnakh, he showed special attention and kindness to the people of science and spirituality and tried to use them in the cultural life of the

society. As the historian ibn Arabshah wrote, “Timur was kind to scholars and kept the Sayyid-u Sharifs close to him”. He showed full respect to Ulama and Fuzalo and treated them before anyone else. He placed each of them in his rank and expressed his honor and respect.

The most important of Amir Timur’s great merits is that he became famous as a patron of culture and science, he gathered scholars and distinguished figures in his court. During the reign of Timur, domestic and foreign trade increased.

During the Timurid era, Sufism spread widely. The entrepreneur used the rules of Sufism to eliminate negative evils in the country, to eliminate various quarrels and disputes, to establish truth and justice, and to spread humanitarian ideas. Among the Timurids, Shahrukh, Ulughbek, Khusayn Boykara, and Babur Mirza’s consistently continued its traditions in managing the state, following the rules of religion and mysticism, and developing science and culture.

The unification of the country and the termination of the leadership directly created the ground for the gradual restoration of cultural life in this country, as well as the emergence and formation of historical knowledge. In this regard, historians such as Nizamiddin Shami, Hafizi Abru, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Abdurazzog Samarkandi, Muhammad Mirkhand and Giaziddin Khondamir, poets, writers and scientists such as Alisher Navoi, Abdurrahman Jami, Samarkandi and Khoja Ismatilla Bukhari, Sheikh Ahmad Sukhaili activities can be highlighted.

#### **METHODS AND MATERIALS**

In former historiography, only one side of Amir Timur’s activity was covered, that is, his worldly activity. In recent years, the historians and scientists of our republic, inspired by independence, have published several scientific articles, published books and brochures about Amir Timur. A who can write in Uzbek B. Akhmedov, A. Askarov, A. Berdimurodov, A. Muhammadjonov, Sh. Karimov, R. Shamsutdinov, T. Fayziev and other well-known historical scientists about the golden age of our past - the era of the Timurids were particularly effective.

“Educational Society of Amir Timur”, founded in 1992 by a group of scientists, writers, artists and journalists, took an important place in this direction of Uzbekistan's historiography. Due to this, in the first years of independence, 1996 was declared as the year of Amir Timur, the Cabinet of Ministers issued “On support of the International Amir Timur Foundation” and “Measures for the establishment of the State Museum of the History of the Timurids”. Decisions were made and statues of the owners were installed in the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz.

The contribution of the Turkic peoples to the world civilization in the fields of science, culture and art is directly related to the Timurid state founded by Amir Timur. In 1996, the bibliographic index of the literature related to the history of Amir Timur of the State Library of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi listed one thousand four hundred books and articles. 240 of them were published abroad. In this regard, especially, “Timur science” can be said to be an

independent direction of the French school of historiography. Now a new era has arrived in Uzbek historiography, when it is necessary to truthfully interpret Timur's personality and the history of his statehood with all its complexities, without allowing any partiality and superficial pride.

Indeed, the personality of the entrepreneur is great and at the same time contradictory. Amir Timur left many puzzles behind him, which are still the subject of research for historians. So, Amir Timur's personality is multifaceted, and each side of it is separate as a special topic.

At this point, if we consider Sahibkiran Timur as a great figure who left a great mark in the history of world nations, his image is depicted in almost all genres of fiction. The works of Amir Timur can be divided into two groups. The first are scientific-historical and memoir works, and the second are literary-artistic works.

The image of Amir Timur was first created in historical-memoir works. These include Ibn Arabshah's History of Amir Timur, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo's Diary of a Trip to Samarkand to Timur's Palace, and others. The reference to the image of Amir Timur began during the lifetime of Sahibqiran. Especially the creators of the European Renaissance looked at his personality with great interest. Humanists of the Renaissance sought the ideal of a physically and spiritually perfect person.

Famous foreign historians E. Gibbon, F. Schlosser, G. Weber, Jean-Paul Roux and others gave information about the activities of Amir Timur in their works. In foreign historiography, the part of the works written on the history of Amir Timur, distinguished by its weight and scientific value, refers to Russian historiography. The opinions of Russian historians about the personality of Amir Timur and his place in history were the main program for Soviet historians. The works of V.V.Bartold, A. Y. Yakubovsky and others were translated into several languages and had a certain influence on the development of world thermology. B.V.Lunin, T.N.Granovsky, S.M.Soloviev, V.V.Bartold and A.Yakubovsky have expressed a number of opinions about the history of Amir Timur in the following works.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Nizamiddin Shami is the author of the work, who wants to make a preliminary statement about the work of Sahibkiran. In 1402, Timur ordered him to write his history in clear and simple language. Nizamuddin Shami wrote this work between 1402-1404. The work covers the events from the rise of the great world leader to 1404. "Zafarnoma" is written in a fluent style in a really simple language and is rich in factual material. The work is considered one of the important and reliable sources for the study of the socio-political history of the countries of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, the Near and Middle East in the second half of the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th century.

About the history of Amir Timur and the Timurid period, we can get enough information not only from the memories of local but also foreign tourists and historians. In particular, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo's "Diaries" is one of the most important works evaluating the history of Timur and the

Timurid period. The book consists of the travel memories of Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, the ambassador of King Henry III of Castile (Spain), who was born in 1404 in Samarkand in Timur's palace, in 1390-1406, that is, in 1403-1404, he visited Turkey, Iran and Movarunnahr, in particular Amir It is a work containing what he saw and knew in Timur's palace.

The rulers of countries such as England, France, Spain, Genoa and Byzantium regularly sent their ambassadors to the great world leader, seeking to establish political and economic (trade) relations with Amir Timur. So, it is possible to learn from a lot of official documents what the trade and political relations between Timur and European countries were like in those years.

In the "Diaries" of Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, the general condition of the countries and cities under Amir Timur at that time, the livelihood of the people, the buildings, palaces, madrasas, houses, stalls, workshops, Timurids built by the initiative of Timur and his relatives. about the political and trade relations of the state with China, India, the Golden Horde, Mongolia and other countries, the procedures in force in the Timur palace and their role in the socio-political life of the country Important information is provided.

For example, about the Koksaroy castle and the weapon-making workshop belonging to the king, "It is a castle on the outskirts of the city... It is surrounded by a moat with flowing water, and the castle is an impenetrable fortification. remained. According to the order of the king, about one thousand artisan captives were housed in the castle. They make armor, helmets, bows, and spears for the kingdom all year round".

Cannot be imagined without Zafarname by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi. This work is also known by the names "Timur Zafarnomasi" and "Jakhongir Timur history". The author also names his "Zafarname" as "Sokhibkiran fathnomasi" or "World History". "Zafarname" was completed in 858 (1424-1425) by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi at the request of Sultan Ibrahim, one of the Moorish princes.

Main text of "Zafarname" contains an introduction written in 1414 ("Zafarname" introduction), and in some cases a part called the beginning (Iftitah). In this section, the genealogy of Timur, the history of the Mongols from Genghis Khan to Timur in Central Asia, and the first and last chapters on Timur history. The readings are detailed. There are several editions of the manuscript, including an abridged version.

Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi "Zafarname" is that it contains the Golden Horde, the Elkhonis, the Chigat clans, and also. The socio - political history of Movarounakhr from the time of Genghis Khan to the emergence of the Timur state is briefly explained. This part of the work is called "Tarihi Jakhongir" or "Mukaddimai Zafarname" and was completed in 1419.

The author's initial plans, the main part of "Zafarname" consists of 3 parts, the first part is the history of Timur, the second part is Shohrukh and the end. the third part was intended to describe the events that took place during the reign of Ibrahim Sultan. However, we currently have only the first

part of the work. Its second and third parts have not been preserved. The main part of “Zafarname” was written in 1425.

Timur rules are a work written during the lifetime of the entrepreneur, his life and activities, the foundations of state administration, a rare source. This work can be found in the libraries of many countries of the world, such as Russia, England, France, USA, Finland, Denmark, Iran, Turkey, Egypt, India, and Yemen.

Is copied more than it is practically necessary. The original of the manuscript that has come down to us was found in the library of the Jafar king of the Yemen Valley during the time of Abu Talib al-Husayn from Khorasan during his travels through Arabia, Turkish translated from the language into Persian. He presented this manuscript, translated by himself, to Shah Jah of Great Bury (1628-1659). According to Shakhjahan’s order, the manuscript text was edited by Muhammad Afzal Bukhari, and the details in it were published until Timur’s death in 1405. “Wise words of a person who spoke” was published in the title.

“Timur rules” - a description of the way of life and morals of the tsars. The work consists of 2 parts.

In the first part, the acquisition of central power in Movarounnakh by Amir Timur, who was famous in world history as a conqueror, general and skilled statesman, in 1342-1405, The history of the end of regionalism and the establishment of a centralized state, the inclusion of neighboring countries and countries under its control is described.

The second part is a testament and admonitions addressed to the king’s heirs and heirs. In it, who is to be relied upon in the management of the state, the position and duties of the holders of the throne, the election of ministers and army positions, the salary of the clansmen, the procedure for the administration of countries, statesmen and the army It talks about the duties and tasks of the departments, the procedure for awarding special services of emirs, ministers and other officials before the crown and other things.

At the same time, if we dwell on the issues of historiography of the Timurid era, we will recall the work of the accomplished specialist, historian Khandamir. At the age of 15-16, the great historian Khandamir, who lived at the end of the 15th century and the first half of the 16th century, attracted the attention of Alisher Navoi and was accepted into his service (library). will be done. Khondamir will be in Navoi’s service until his death. For example, about Navoi Khondamir: “Mavlon Khondamir is Mirkhond’s son and a good - hearted young man. He has a master’s degree in history...”.

Khandamir wrote about 10 works on the history and culture of the peoples of Central Asia, the Middle East and the Middle East. The work “Khabib us-siyar” has a special place in Khondamir’s scientific heritage and the social life of Middle Asia and Khurasan at the end of the 15th century and

the first quarter of the 16th century. important and valuable sources in the study of political history. The work was written in 1521-1524.

“Khabib us-siyar” is a work of general history type, consisting of volume III and an introduction. Parts 3-4 of Volume III are original and describe in depth and detail the social and political situation of Khurasan and Movarunah from the 90s of the 15th century to 1524 is enough.

In the work “Khabib us-siyar” one can find some interesting facts about the thefts that fell on the shoulders of the people due to feudal exploitation and incessant wars. For example, the sad situation of the people of the city during the siege of Samarkand in 1498, the extermination of the people of Karshi by the Red Army and the Bukh army in 1512, 1514-1514, reflected in the work. The news about the famine in Khurasan is one of them. In addition, “Khabib us-siyar” deals with important socio - economic issues, for example, land ownership, the owners of tarkhans and suyurgols and their place in society, the Timurian state valuable information about the administrative structure.

Mirkhond-Mir Muhammad ibn Khavandsh is one of the most prominent scholars of the history of the Middle Ages. Mirkhond ‘s work “Ravzat us-safo”, this source consists of introduction, conclusion and seven volumes. They are as follows:

1) social and political events that took place from the creation of the world to the time of King Yazdijard III (623-651);

2) the events that took place during the time of the Prophet Muhammad and Caliph Roshiddin;

3) History of the Twelve Imams: Ummaviya and Abbasid caliphate;

4) contemporary sultans with the Abbasids;

5) Genghis Khan and his family;

6) Amir Timur and the events that took place from his time to the death of Sultan Abu Said (1469);

7) About the history of Sultan Hussein and his family.

Of the historians who worked in this period - Abdurazzak Samarkandi (1413-1482) belonged to one of the wealthy and influential families of Hirt, and was a qazi, soldier and standing on the throne. Abdurazzak Samarkandi University was busy with correspondence with foreign countries, as well as with diplomatic affairs. In 1441, he was sent as an ambassador to South India. It plays a major role in strengthening and developing the relations of the Murian state with India.

Abdurazzak Samarkandi is famous as a great historian. “Matlai us-sadayn”, which discusses the socio-political and cultural life of Iran and Central Asia in the 14th-15th centuries, as well as the history of the economic, political and cultural relations of the Timur state with neighboring countries. “Matlai us-sa’dayn and majmai ul-bahrayn” (The Place of the Rising of the Two Hourly Stars and the Confluence of the Two Suns) d e b became famous.

“Matlai us-sadayn” consists of two parts, the first part covers the period of Elkhon Abu Said (1317-1335) until the death of Amir Timur and the accession of Khalil Sultan to the throne of Samarkand. the history of the period (1304-1405);

The second part was from the declaration of Shahrukh as the supreme ruler of the Moorish empire (1405) to the assassination of the Moorish Abu Said (1469). the history of the period is written. In the work, the events are presented in chronological order. This creates great convenience in using the work.

Davlatshokh Samarkandi is one of the prominent literary scholars of the 15th century. He started writing “Tazkirat ush-shuaro” by Davlatshokh when he was 50 years old. When writing this work, Davlatshokh Samarkandi used many sources: tazkiras written before him, in particular “Manakob ush-shuaro” by Abu Tahir Hotuni, “Lubob ul – albob” by books, historical and geographical works, in particular Istakhri’s “Kitob al molik ul –mamolik”, Gardizi’s “Zain ul-akhbor” and others, were widely used.

“Tazkirat ush-shuaro” consists of introduction, conclusion and seven parts. The reasons for writing the preface, 10 Arabic poets of the first half of the 7th-10th centuries were reported.

Brief biographies of 40 great poets who lived in Iran and Central Asia in the 10th-11th centuries, Khorazmshoh-Anushtegins (1077-1231-yy.), it is known about 54 poets who lived in the time of the Elkhonis (1256-1353) and the Muzaffaris (1314-1396).

In the last two layers, 41 poets who lived in the time of Timur and Timuri were interpreted. Briefly, “Tazkirat ush-shuaro” plays the role of an important source in studying the cultural life of Central Asia and Iran in the 10th-15th centuries, its mutual history.

Ulughbek, who remained both a ruler and a scientist, remained in history as a great scientist and patron of science and culture. During his time, Samarkand became one of the major scientific and cultural centers of the East. Mirzo Ulughbek wrote 2 major works. One of them is “Zihji Djadidi Koragoniy”, which covers the theoretical and practical issues of classical astronomy; It is considered a perfect work describing the many years of scientific observations of Samarkand astronomers.

The second is a historical work, in which the social and political history of the countries that were part of the Mongol Empire in the XIII-XIV centuries is briefly described. The work is known as “Ulus-i arba’yi Chingizkhan” (History of the Four Nations of Genghis) or “Tarihi arba' ulus” (History of the Four Nations). It was written and completed in 1425. “Tarixi Arba’ ulus” consists of an introduction and four parts.

Preface According to the tradition prevailing among the historians of the Middle Ages, the prophets who passed before the Islamic era were recognized as the legendary spiritual ancestors of the Turks. The definition of Yofas ibn Nuh and his son Turkhon, as well as Turko-Mushul tribes and Genghis Khan is described.

In the first part, the history of Mongolia and North China, in the second part, the history of the Jush nation, that is, the history of the Golden Horde, from the time of Jozhikh to the time of Shohrukh. until the time of Muhammad Khan; The history of the XIII-XIV centuries is interpreted. It should also be said that the author briefly and separately dwells on each ruler (khan) who ruled this nation, and the events that happened during their time. He described the most important of them. In addition, in the work we can find valuable information about the political relations between the four nations, the time of the emergence of the “Uzbek” ethnic group. In short, Tarikhi arba’ ulus is one of the important sources for studying the history of Middle Asia and Kazakhstan in the 13th-15th centuries.

History of this period was the eldest son of the great scientist and talented statesman who lived in the 15th and 16th centuries, Ferghana Hakim Timuri Umar Sheikh Mirza. With it is impossible to imagine without the scientific legacy of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Bobur. Babur was defeated in the fight with the group headed by Sultan Ahmed Tanbal, and as a result of the intensification of mutual struggles in the country, he was forced to leave Fergana. His struggle for the Samarkand throne in 1497-1500 also ended in defeat.

Bobur fought for Farghana until 1504, but he did not win. 1504 (in June) he leaves Central Asia and goes to Afghanistan. At that time, Babur skillfully took advantage of the political disunity in Afghanistan and captured Kabul.

“Baburname” is a work written in me’moir type, also known by such names as “Baburiya”, “Voqeoti Babur”. Baburname describes the events that happened in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India in 1494-1529. In addition, the work focuses on geographical and ethnographic facts (Turkic-Mongol tribes of Ferghana, structure of nomadic Uzbek troops, Movarounnakh, Afghanistan and India the traditions of his peoples, etc.) are also very rich.

Manuscript copies of the work that have reached us, as well as other editions, are not complete. The events of 1509-1518 were omitted from the work. In 1960-1982, the work was translated into Uzbek. “Baburname” is divided into 3 parts according to the course of events described in it: Babur's reign in Mowarunnahr (1494-1504), Afghanistan (1504-1524) and India (1524-1530).

In the first part, the events of Babur's accession to the throne of Fergana, but his loss of his share due to the struggle for the throne that escalated in the Timurid state, the loss of momentum of his battle against Shaibani Khan for Samarkand, and his departure to Afghanistan with 250 soldiers are mentioned in detail.

In the second part, the events related to Babur’s conquest of Kabul, then the establishment of an independent state there, his re-occupation of Samarkand with the military support of the Iranian king Ismail Safavi, but his defeat and return to Kabul, and then his preparations for the conquest of India are described.



The third part contains information about Babur's defeat of Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodi (Battle of Panipat), conquest of North India and establishment of Babur state. If we talk about world historiography about Amir Timur and the Timurid state, the reference to the image of Amir Timur in world literature began during the lifetime of Sahikir. Especially the creators of the European Renaissance were very interested in his personality. Humanists of the Renaissance sought the ideal of a physically and spiritually perfect person. They believed that only people with great power can end injustice, ignorance and tyranny, wipe out tyranny and violence from the face of the earth. The personality of Amir Timur corresponded to these ideals. In the 17th-19th centuries, world historiography repeatedly referred to the study of Amir Timur's personality and activities. H. Vambery, L. Lenge, Perrodino, De Sencio, P. Dela Croix, De Marga, F. Neve, J. Camus, E. Gallios and other European historians Amir Timur's military art, state system and laws, and economic reforms who covered in historiography.

The establishment of the International Amir Timur Foundation and the opening of the Museum of the History of Amir Timur and the Timurid Era. Sahibkiran's "Ours, property is Turan, Amir is Turkestan". "We are the oldest and greatest of the nations - the main link of the Turks" serves to make our people deeply aware of their national identity and the inheritance of great and universal traditions. "If I read Amir Timur's books, - said the first President I. Karimov, I will feel as if I have found the answer to the big problems of today".

It is worth noting that the 660th anniversary of Amir Timur's birth was celebrated in more than 50 countries of the world, and scientists from 30 countries participated in the international scientific conference dedicated to the study of the legacy of our great grandfather. The 660th anniversary of the founder Amir Timur was celebrated on April 21-24, 1996 in Paris, the capital of France, under the initiative and leadership of UNESCO. On October 18, 1996, a grand opening ceremony of the State Museum of the History of the Timurids was held in memory of our great grandfather, great statesman and invincible commander Amir Timur.

## CONCLUSION

To sum up, publications on the study of Amir Timur's era in world historiography, the formation of the scientific direction "Timur studies", and the creation of the image of Amir Timur in fiction began much earlier. G.A.Pugachenkova, I. Mominov, R. Mukminova, B.V.Lunin, E.V.Rtveladze, P. Zokhidov, L.I.Rempel, A.Urinboyev, B. Akhmedov, D. Yusupova, U. Alimov, who laid the foundation stone for the development of thermoscience at this place. The researches of a number of dedicated scientists such as T. Fayziev, O. Boriyev served to illuminate the history of Amir Timur's reign. After all, it is necessary to acknowledge their services in covering the history of Amir Timur's life and activities in the major publications published during the years of independence.

Uzbekistan Republic President Shavkat Mirziyoyev According to 2017 decree “On improving the effectiveness of the state youth policy and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan”, all military lyceums in the Republic were named “Timurbek School” after Amir Timur. Later, in accordance with the President’s decision signed in 2019 “On additional measures to educate teenagers in the spirit of military patriotism and improve the system of training the reserve of personnel for the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and public service”, defense, internal affairs and emergency situation ministries and the State safety service and National one such new academic lyceum began to be formed in the Guards.

Today, when we study the stages of historical knowledge, if we pay attention to the cultural fields that reached their highest peaks during the Timurid period, in the countries ruled by the Timurid rulers, urban planning, architecture, visual arts, painting, goldsmithing. We will witness the development of art, metalworking, calligraphy, science, literature, crafts. The above-mentioned industries developed rapidly not only in the capitals, but also in the remotest regions of the country and spread to neighboring countries. Some scholars have expressed the opinion that with the crisis of the Timurid dynasty, the renaissance created by them also ended. But the historical analysis shows that even after the Timurids left the stage of history, the renaissance created by them continued to spread in Turan, Khorasan and India for many centuries.

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