



Military–Political Views of Amir Temur and Strategic Actions

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Abstract

Amir Temur was a talented strategist and statesman who was able to build a powerful empire, influence the policy pursued not only in the region but also in the international arena, and contributed to the formation of new relations in it. Interest in its image and history is high both in the Middle Ages and today. Many scientific, historical and artistic works have been written about him, and dozens of scientists around the world have devoted their lives to the study of the history and activities of Amir Temur. The article also deals with the issues of strategic actions and strategies in the political and military views of Amir Temur.

Keywords: *Amir Temur, Strategy; Stratagems; Strategic Actions; Military Tricks; Military Tactical Methods; Security Belt; Historical Situation; Art of Conquest; Strategy Analysis; Tactical Analysis*

Introduction

Strategy represents the triumph of logic, where the right or wrong choice of strategy can be known only by the final result. Because it is possible to lose a battle, but in the end it is impossible to win a war. Strategy is a structure, a link between a point of reality and a point beyond the point of reality, because the realization of the goal does not exist in the present. This is a clear virtual situation, which is activated by the software of today's point.

In order to achieve political and military goals, it has always been important to know how to correctly develop and apply a strategy. In the development of strategy in modern processes, not only practical experience, but also past knowledge is studied, analyzed and applied to the current situation.

Amir Temur is a talented strategist and statesman who created a powerful kingdom, influenced the policy conducted not only in the region, but also in the international arena, and gave impetus to the formation of new relations. Interest in his figure and history is high both in the Middle Ages and today.

Many scientific, historical and artistic works have been created about him, dozens of scientists of the world have devoted their scientific activities to studying the activity and history of Amir Temur.

Today, at a time when the processes of globalization are active, information attacks are increasing, and the danger of color revolutions remains, in the course of this scientific and historical research, it is considered urgent to study the role of Amir Temur in the international arena, his participation in the modernization of regional and international politics, and the mechanisms of influence on international politics.

Issues Related to Strategic Actions and Stratagems in Amir Temur's Political and Military Views

This land, known as Turon, Movarounnahr, Turkestan, is also rich in such knowledge, and one of the important sources for the application of strategy is the work of Amir Temur, authored by Amir Temur, who united 27 countries and created a large kingdom.

In this work, how Amir Temur organized his kingdom, what policies he used in relation to his opponents and enemies, methods of gaining supporters and allies, from the selection and replacement of officials to the order of tax collection, gave instructions and advice. Also, on the study of methods of strategy application in the political and military activities of Amir Temur, Rashididdi's "Jome' at-Tawarikh", Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnama", Ibn Arabshah's "Ajayib al-makdur fi tarikh-i Taimur", Mikhail Ivanin's "Two Great Commanders". Genghis Khan and Amir Temur: "military art, strategy and tactics" can be recommended.

Most of the instructions on political-military strategy remain relevant today. "Tuzuklari Temur" was analyzed by many scientists and researchers, translated into different languages and introduced to the public. For example, D.I. Logofet, who studied the Bukhara Emirate under the protectorate at the beginning of the 20th century, calls it a constitutional document and, based on this idea, believes that the Constitutional Code appeared in Turkestan 600-500 years ago¹.

In the 19th century, the work was translated into Russian under the editorship of N. Ostroumov². Amir Temur's military art was studied separately in the "Red Commissar Courses" established in 1918³.

According to "Pravda Vostoka" newspaper, in the 1930s, a special group of jurists was formed in order to study "Temur Laws" and collect all its revisions, but the result of this group's activity remains unknown⁴.

In 1968, I. Mominov's pamphlet entitled "The place and role of Amir Temur in the history of Central Asia" was published. The treatise discusses Temur's struggle to create an independent centralized state, the nobles who were interested in the unification of Movarunnahr, and the struggles against the anti-unification movements and those calling for mutual wars.

In 1969, in connection with the organization of an international conference on the study of the art and culture of Central Asia during the period of Timur and the Timurids in Samarkand by UNESCO, the attention to "Tuzuk of Timur" increased.

However, at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan held in 1973, Amir Temur's personality was negatively assessed, his activities and political views were criticized,

¹ Логофет Д.И. Страна бесправия. Бухарское ханство и его современное состояние. – Петербург. 1909. – с. 206.

² Уложения Тимура. Под редакцией Н.Остроумова. – Казань. 1894.

³ М.Иванин "Икки буюк саркарда. Чингизхон ва Амир Темур: ҳарбий санъати, стратегия ва тактикаси". Т. Янги асар авлоди. 2017 й., Сўзбоши. 7–б.

⁴ З.Муқимов. Амир Темур тузуқлари (Тарихий–ҳуқуқий тадқиқот). Самарқанд, 2008. 7–8–б.

and the official decision of the plenum was announced. Based on this document, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan made a decision, based on which the world-famous work “Zafarnoma” by Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi will be returned and burned in the yard of the “Fan” publishing house. The work of I. Mominov mentioned above is also criticized. It is not recommended to publish positive articles and books about Amir Temur.

During the years of independence, B.A. Ahmedov, N.A. Ahmedov, H. Karomatov, H.B. Boboev, A.Kh. Saidov, J.T. Tashkulov wrote the work “Temur Tuzuklari” and historical works related to the personality of Amir Temur in general. H. Bobobekov, H. Boboev and A. Kuronbekov studied deeply and tried to convey its essence to the general public. Today, thermologists are conducting scientific research in more than fifty countries of the world.

Many books devoted to Timur and Timurid period are being published. Over the past six hundred years, the number of significant works dedicated to Amir Temur in European languages has reached 500, and in Eastern languages, more than 900⁵.

“Tuzuklari Temur” is one of the important sources for revealing the political and social views of Amir Temur.

Today, the following translations of the work are used:

1. According to the order of Khan of Koqan Muhammad Alikhan (1822–1841), a copy of the translation from the Persian copy into Uzbek in 1836 by Khojand judge Nabijan Makhdum Khatif Khojandi;
2. 1856–1857 Translation made by Muhammad Yusuf ar-Raji in Khorezm (Khiva);
3. Translation made in Khiva by Pahlavon Niyaz Devon in 1858;
4. 1967 translation into Uzbek from the Persian copy kept in the library of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Muslims by the famous scientist Alikhan Tora Soguni (1885–1976).

The work is known in different nations under the following names: “Tuzuklari Temur”, “Tuzukot Temuri”, “What Temur said”, “Voqeoti Temuri” – “What happened to Temur”, “Kissai Temur”, “Malfuzoti Temuri”, “Temur Qissasi”, “Victory Road”, “Zafarnama”, “Biography”, “Reminiscences”, “Tanziymat”.

The study of the work continues today. In particular, its importance in the study of the military, political and social thought of that time is recommended as a primary source. Our goal is to analyze the strategically important ideas in the work.

Amir Temur’s conquest of large territories in a short period of time, almost always consistent success, the quality of weapons, skillful use of weapons, strict discipline, the correct deployment of military ranks, the ability of commanders to make the right decisions in sensitive situations, strategy and tactics is characterized by its correct development and effective application.

It should also be noted that Amir Temur started participating in battles with his father at the age of 12, engaged in various combat exercises, trained and increased his skills⁶.

Amir Temur considered it a priority to organize meetings with the statesmen around him or the intellectuals of that time in order to take into account the proposals and recommendations in the development and implementation of the strategy, and to pass them through approval. In particular, in the

⁵ “Марко Поло” журнали, 2006 й., 2–сон. М. Ахмедовнинг рус тилидан таржимаси.

⁶ М.Иванин “Икки буюк саркарда. Чингизхон ва Амир Темур: ҳарбий санъати, стратегия ва тактикаси”. Т. Янги асар авлоди. 2017 й., 164–165–б.

first article of the work, Amir Temur informs: “I used these events and councils to conquer foreign countries, rule them, break the enemy’s armies, ensnare the enemy, turn opponents into friends, negotiate between friends and enemies, compromise”. At the same time, in another place of “Tuzuklar”: “Let the king be aware and watchful of the people of the assembly, they often find fault and carry the matter outside, they inform the ministers and emirs about the words and deeds of the king”. For example, a similar incident happened to me. “Some of my interlocutors at my special meeting turned out to be spies of my ministers and emirs”, he notes.

In the regulations, it is noted that the position of the parties, the profit and loss, and the need to make an appropriate decision regarding the event planned to be implemented (war, attack, etc.) are noted. According to “Tuzuklar”, nine parts of the state of Amir Temur were established by the council and one part by the sword. He himself says about this: “Nine parts of state affairs are councils, events and consultations, and the remaining part is the sword”. By the council, he certainly meant a council with the participation of nobles and high officials who were close to him. This includes congresses, as well as councils held before military campaigns with amirs and princes who were commanders of armies. Amir Temur attached great importance not only to the managerial capacity but also to the military councils in managing the huge kingdom. For example, in his “Tuzuklar”, he puts forward the idea that “What a hundred thousand cavalry could not do can be done with a single council” and emphasizes the incomparable importance of consultation and consultation. The congress and the state council can be mentioned as the bodies of the advisory council under Amir Temur. At this point, one thing should be said that when Amir Temur started something, he first consulted in the council and then turned to the Holy Qur’an. Amir Temur elaborates on this in “Tuzuklar” about the 31 important councils held for the organization of the empire.

Below is a look at the strategies developed and used in these councils. In 1359, Tughluq Temurkhan, a descendant of Chigatai, managed to capture the lands between Syrdarya and Amudarya without much resistance, and appointed his son Ilyashoja Oghlan as khan to the newly conquered lands. Ilyashoja’s lack of experience in managing state affairs, his army’s raiding and looting activities formed the resentment of local officials and residents towards him. Amir Temur effectively used this and conducted successful battles against Ilyashoja and succeeded in driving him behind Syrdarya.

In this process, it is permissible to mention the following strategy used by Amir Temur. When Ilyashoja was forced to flee behind Sirdarya, many of his followers remained in the fortresses located in Movarounnahr. In order not to prolong the war by occupying the fortresses, Amir Temur writes an order on behalf of Ilyashoja to the chiefs of the fortresses to vacate the fortresses. At the same time, Amir Temur orders the horsemen who are following the chapar to move with a big dust. These works were mostly carried out at night, which caused many of the castle chiefs to leave the castle in a hurry. Due to these skilfully used military tactics, almost all the fortresses in Movarounnahr were destroyed⁷.

In his twelfth council to bring the army to the union, Amir Temur describes the actions he used to make an alliance with people who have influence and power, and to turn them into his supporters. In particular, it shows that he spoke to each of them separately, invited them to become partners with the state, promised wealth to those who were greedy for wealth, and gave governorship of a certain region to careerists. He mentions that he won over the others with good words, that he rewarded his service tenfold, and that he even turned his opponents to his side. He took an oath from them that they would not oppose the alliance and not be traitors.

Also, in this council, before the looters had time to find out, a proposal to launch an attack was accepted. Therefore, the strategy of sudden attack in military operation is recognized.

⁷ М.Иванин “Икки буюк саркарда. Чингизхон ва Амир Темур: ҳарбий санъати, стратегия ва тактикаси”. Т. Янги асар авлоди. 2017 й., 168–б.

There is also an example of strategic military action in the Thirteenth Council of Jete and Ilyashoja about inflicting damage on the army. In particular, according to him, Amir Temur and his army climbed the mountain above Ilyashoja's army and ordered to light a lot of bonfires to show that he had many soldiers. The opposing armies below are confused by the number of enemies from the mass of bonfires. That night, Ilyashoja was ready for battle, while Amir Temur spent the night praying to God. In the morning, seeing that Ilyashoja was leading his army, and the emirs and soldiers recommended to chase after him, Amir Temur advised to delay the pursuit a little, and during this time, the opponent noticed his intention to bring down his army from the mountain and fight on bare ground. Realizing that their plan has been exposed, the opponent retreats. In the battle that started at the foot of the mountain, Amir Temur first unleashed a hail of bullets, wounded many of his opponent's soldiers, divided his army into four, and attacked the enemy in the dark of night. Ilyashoja's residence was besieged, attacked from time to time, and its tank was dried up.

Another interesting move related to the stratagem is described in this board section. Amir Temur made a plan to take the fortress of Karshi and spread the news that he had allegedly gone to Khurasan in order to deprive his opponent of the opportunity to mobilize his entire force. The adversary, happy that he is away, indulges in fun and revelry. Amir Temur selected 243 soldiers, attacked the fortress from the ridge and conquered it.

Amir Temur revealed another military trick in his council for taking the capital of Khurasan (Khivot). After the killing of Amir Husain, the news that Balkh, Hisori Shodmon and Badakhshan provinces were transferred to Amir Timur reached Khurasan Governor Malik Ghiyazidin II Pir Ali (1370–1381), he gathered soldiers and began to prepare for defense. In order to break the vigilance in the Khurasan region, Amir Temur turns back, intending to march to Samarkand. After receiving the news that the officials of Khurasan had lost consciousness, they went to Khurasan, and Malik Ghiyaziddin, who was in a sleepless sleep, left the city in a helpless state and handed over his treasure and wealth to Amir Temur, all the amirs of Khurasan obeyed him.

An example of a stratagem can be seen in the council of the White Horde khan Orish Khan (1361–1376) who was a descendant of Jochi, and in the conquest of Dashti Kipchak. Dashti Kipchak Khan defeated Tokhtamish Orishkhan and came to Amir Temur and asked for help. At this time, Uris Khan's ambassador visits Amir Temur. Amir Temur, after appeasing the ambassador, allows him to leave, but without informing him, he sends an army. The ambassador arrived in front of Oriskhan and calmly explained what had happened, but the next day, the troops sent by Amir Temur from the ambassador's side attacked from the ridge and forced Oriskhan to flee. The country of Dashti Kipchak was conquered in this way. In the council on the damage to the truce, it was stated that Amir Temur's soldiers were often hungry and in dire straits due to the pursuit of Tokhtamysh Khan, and that Tokhtamysh Khan found out about this and went into battle with his soldiers. When this was done, Tokhtamysh Khan was confused and left the battlefield.

An instructive stratagem was also set forth in the council for clearing the road to India of Afghans. When Amir Temur was gathering an army and taking it to India, it was reported that a group of Afghans were raiding and robbing on the way. They informed them that an Afghan named Musa, the leader of the Karkas tribe, was overstepping his bounds and had killed Lashkar Shah, who had been left by Pirmuhammad Jahangir to guard the fort of Irab, captured the fort and claimed all of it. When Lashkarshah's younger brother Malik Muhammad came with a request, Amir Temur ordered him to imprison Lashkarshah's younger brother, saying that Musa Afghan is one of my benefactors. The amirs accuse Amir Temur of unfair oppression. However, after hearing this story, Musa Afghan was relieved and came to Amir Temur and handed over the fortress. Musa Afghan then received his due punishment and the road to India was opened.

Sultan Mahmud, the governor of Delhi, and the council's stratagem in defeating the Mallukhans are also noteworthy. Sultan Mahmud (1393–1413), the king of Northern India, and Mallukh Khan, the governor of Delhi, strengthened the fortress of Delhi and gathered a large force against Amir Temur. At the council, Amir Temur tried to pretend that he was weak and afraid, so that the army of Ghanim would get bolder, leave the fortress and enter the battlefield in line. For this reason, he dug a trench away from the army. He settled in the trench with the army. When the armies faced the enemy, they pretended to be weak, retreated as if they were afraid, and when they were daring to retreat, the enemy, considering himself the winner, rushed to the battlefield and faced the fierce army of Amir Temur, the enemy fled, and countless treasures were captured.

M. Ivanin mentions another method of stratagem related to this incident. Sultan Mahmud's army consisted of large war elephants, which were covered with shields to protect them from the blows of arrows, spears and swords, and on top of them there was a device like a tower with archers armed with crossbows. Amir Temur takes appropriate measures to misrepresent the elephant strength in his army. In particular, he prepared sharp and pointed iron tools and threw them under the feet of the elephants when they attacked, tied stakes and thorns to the heads and sides of the bulls, set them on fire and sent them against the elephants, thereby creating fear and disorder among the elephants, and provided arrows and spears to the warriors of the elephants. He orders them to cut off their muzzles with a sword instead of shooting at their bodies. This measure has shown its effect. The elephants fled to the two flanks of their army and trampled them⁸.

Rui González de Clavijo in his famous work "Diary of a trip to Samarkand – Amir Temur's palace (1403–1406 years)" describes this battle as follows: "A battle took place between Temurbek and the Indian king in Delhi (Delhi), the capital of India. A large army and about fifty war elephants took part in the battle on the Indian side. Due to the presence of elephants, Temurbek was defeated in the first battle. The next day the battle started again. Temurbek ordered to "bring many camels and put hay on them and put them against the elephants". "When the battle starts, the straws on the camels are burned. Seeing the burning camels, the elephants ran away. It is said that elephants are very afraid of fire because of their small eyes. Thus the King of India will be defeated"⁹.

Amir Temur tried to legitimize his military campaigns through religion. In particular, when oppression and corruption are increasing in a certain country, the real kings should establish justice and start an attack on such a country again with the intention of eliminating corruption and oppression. It is noted that the Almighty will take the country from the hands of the oppressor and hand it over to the righteous king by virtue of this intention.

Amir Temur lists the reasons for conquering other countries in the "Strategy of Conquering Countries". These are: in any country where the sharia is weakened, those who despise what God has glorified and hurt God's special servants, enter that country to develop the religion and sharia of the truly worldly Sultan, Hazrat Muhammad (pbuh); if the inhabitants of any country suffer from their governor or governor and the people of that country are dissatisfied with their governor, the real king who conquers the countries will take over those lands; in any country, apostasy and impiety increase, and the people of that land, the nobles and raiyats enter into different occupations and their alliances are broken, the destruction of that country is near. A truly world-loving king would invade such a country; if the beliefs of the people of any region have changed from the beliefs of the family of Hazrat Sayyid al-Mursalin (the proud name of Muhammad s.a.w.), the kings should conquer that region and turn the people of that land away from their corrupt beliefs tries to prove with grounds.

⁸ М.Иванин "Икки буюк саркарда. Чингизхон ва Амир Темур: харбий санъати, стратегия ва тактикаси". Т. Янги асар авлоди. 2017 й., 249–250–б.

⁹ Руи Гонсалес де Клавихо "Самарқандга – Амир Темур саройига саёҳат кундалиги (1403–1406 йиллар)". "Ўзбекистон", 2010 й., 178–179–б.

Amir Temur's army was divided into tens, hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands. The main purpose of the division of the army into such subordinate parts was to facilitate management, to ensure rapid movement, to strengthen discipline, and to immediately form the ranks of the army when necessary. According to information, the thousands of troops of Sakhirqiran Amir Temur, who were dispersed in a disorderly manner, could be lined up in a strict order in an instant. The analysis of "Tuzuklar" shows that the leader of the group of soldiers was appointed with the consent of these soldiers. In particular, it is said in the "Trap of maintaining the army" that ten men who had hardened their bones from fighting and fighting gathered, and with the consent and approval of the remaining nine, a leader – ten heads – was appointed to them. Ten heads gathered and appointed a hundred from among themselves. And the ten centurions chose the thousand from among themselves. Another important thing is that the salary of those who made mistakes in war work was reduced by ten to one.

Jangu offers the following military tactics in "The Trap of Rushing, Entering the Battlefield, Aligning the Army, and Breaking the Explosive Army": Amir ul-Umara will have to consider four things when choosing a battlefield. These are: the proximity of the battlefield to water; being a soldier's land; the grain should be above the ground and not facing the sun, so that the rays of the sun would not dazzle the soldiers; it is indicated that the battlefield should be an open, wide place; before the war, to form the army in line and organize it to march towards the enemy, dividing it into parts according to the order. Army horses are trained to keep their heads in the intended direction and not to turn left or right from the road; it is noted that the commander must consider the smallness of the enemy's troops together with the commander of the army, compare the commanders with the commanders of the army, adjust the weaknesses of his army accordingly, prepare for battle, and compare the weapons of his army with the enemy's; it is recommended to observe the methods of waging a war without haste, whether to go into battle at once or with intensity, to analyze the way of fighting; it is indicated that you should not enter the battle until the enemy opens a war; the generals are turned back from haste; Amir Temur collected the necessary information about the bordering countries with the help of light units of a thousand people. Ambassadors, trade caravans, travelers, dervishes were also used for these purposes.

Another valuable source about the stratagems used by Amir Timur is the work "Ajayib al-makdur fi tariq-i Taimur" ("Miracles of the Fate of Timur's History") by the Arab writer and historian Ahmad ibn Muhammad Arabshah (1392–1450). Let's look at examples typical of stratagems in Ibn Arabshah's work.

The battle between Amir Temur and Tokhtamish is described in the section "Desht and Sultan of Turkestan – Account of the attack on Tokhtamysh". Sayed Baraka comes to him when the "market" of war between the two armies begins, when the market trade becomes active and the soldiers of Amir Temur's army weaken and disperse. When Amir Temur was in a difficult situation and said, "O Maulana Syed! My army has been defeated", Syed (Baraka) replied: "Do not be afraid", he got off his horse, took the sand from the ground and threw it towards the enemy, saying that "the enemy is running away" he shouted. Amir Temur also began to shout these words, and all of the army, healthy and wounded, shouted loudly that "the enemy is fleeing", and rushed against the enemy. The enemy was defeated. And Amir Timur's army captured a lot of wealth, goods and middle-ranking military leaders and others¹⁰. Amir Temur brought order to Turkestan and Khojand.

The following stratagem is revealed in the section "According to the conflict between Temur and the disobedient and corrupt people of Samarkand and how Temur put them in hell".

¹⁰ Ибн Арабшах. История Амира Темура. Ташкент. Институт истории народов Центральной Азии имени Махпират. 2007 г. Пер.Х.Н. Бабабекова.

Many disobedient groups were active in Samarkand, among them there were various people: brave men, spearmen, warriors and healers. They were divided into two groups, and there were constant quarrels and wars between them. Each group had its own captain, protectors, assistants and servants. Amir Temur always brought them to order, but when he left the city, they would certainly quarrel with each other, break the order and disrupt the practical work. Timur always had to start all over again after their work. Amir Temur exposed them, executed their leaders, removed others from their positions, or appeased them by giving them gifts. However, those who disobeyed continued their evil deeds, using lies and tricks. This situation was repeated 9 times. To put an end to these things, Amir Temur organized a party. If he invites everyone to this party and orders to escort him to the room he has prepared in advance, he orders that this person has been sentenced to death and that it is necessary to execute him after entering this room. Having invited to the party and then sending the chosen one to these rooms by Amir Temur is considered as a conditional sign. Then Amir Temur himself began to serve wine to the invited captains, giving them expensive robes. Those who were disobedient would wake up their captains and instruct them to invite them to a separate room. When they stood them up and took them to the appointed room, “not only the expensive cloak, but also the cloak of life was removed from them”. In this way, Amir Temur calmed them down.

Review of the work “Kipchak kings and their lands”. An interesting story is also mentioned in the section “Report on villages and roads”. When Amir Temur set out to conquer the Darband region, Sheikh Ibrahim from the generation of Khisrav Anushirvan, who was in charge of him, thought a lot about how to proceed, and finally decided to submit and he went to Amir Temur with wonderful gifts. According to the tradition of the people of Chigatay, they gave 9 gifts each. Shaykh Ibrahim gives a gift of 9 each and 8 slaves. When the gift recipients ask about the ninth, Amir Temur cheers up by saying that he is the ninth. In this way, Sheikh Ibrahim saved himself and his kingdom.

Another valuable information about Amir Temur in the work is that if Amir Temur visited someone’s house as a guest or found it necessary to stay with someone, he would take all the information about the owner of the house and memorize his origin and name¹¹.

Below, we bring to your attention some of the wisdom of the Master:

- Don’t leave things that you want to do undone. If they promise not to do something, don’t go near them. Let me remember that God honors brave people;
- What a hundred thousand cavalry could not do can be done with one proper action;
- You must determine the value of everyone, the position they hold and the measure of everything and act accordingly;
- If it seems necessary to do a double-risk or a single-risk thing, then one risk should be taken when there is no way to get rid of both.
- A true friend is one who will never be offended by his friend, even if he is offended, he will accept his apology;
- One day of justice is better than a hundred days of obedience;
- Clap your sword on the stone after the time has passed;
- Panic is the friend of the enemy.

The founder Amir Temur has a special place in the history of our statehood by creating a powerful centralized kingdom that was able to influence international politics in a complex historical situation. After the independence of Uzbekistan, Amir Temur’s legacy, place and services in world history were fairly evaluated with the extensive work carried out under the leadership of the First President Islam Karimov. In order to study his legacy and convey it to the general public, the

¹¹ Ибн Арабшах. История Амира Темура. Ташкент. Институт истории народов Центральной Азии имени Махпират. 2007 г. Пер.Х.Н.Бабабекова.

International Amir Temur Foundation was established, the Order of Amir Temur was established, the Museum of the Timurids was opened, in 1996 the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur was widely celebrated in our country, statues dedicated to him were erected in Tashkent, Samarkand and Shakhrisabz, in France, Japan Scientific research centers studying the history and culture of Amir Temur and the Timurids are operating, streets named after him have appeared in every region of the country, and most importantly, his legacy has been covered in the history textbooks in a deep and objective manner, in the interests of the nation, many scientific researches have been opened, and international conferences have been organized is being reached, new and proud pages are opening that were previously closed to the general public.

Amir Temur was always aware of domestic and foreign politics. He pragmatically tried to create a security belt around his country. Therefore, he conducted war and diplomatic activities with neighboring countries on a planned basis.

Amir Temur's march to India, along with the continuation of work by Mahmud Ghaznavi, created historical and spiritual foundations for the future entry of the Babur dynasty into this region.

In less than thirty-five years—from 1370 to 1405, Amir Temur conquered Iran, Iraq and Turkestan, conquered the lands of Syria, India and Russia, defeated Turkey, won victories in Damascus, Baghdad and Delhi, the most skilled warriors of his time, the Mongols, destroyed the Mamluks and the Janissaries. His victory over the Golden Horde removed the main obstacle to the creation of a single Russian state¹².

In-depth study of the great statesman Amir Temur's socio-political heritage, his great contribution to the development of culture and spirituality, in addition to the formation of national pride and the feeling of an independent Motherland in the young generation, the potential of Amir Temur's state in forming international relations, his role in the elimination of regional and international conflicts in the Middle Ages. participation, stratagems used, and mechanisms of influence are also important in today's globalization processes in the interest of the West.

The participation and importance of Amir Temur in international relations is widely recognized not only by the textbooks, historical scientific books published in our country, but also by the foreign scientific community. The change of attitude towards the personality of Amir Temur and his potential works in the interests of Uzbekistan is our achievement. However, it is necessary to further deepen the work in this direction, scientific research, work with Uzbekistan and foreign public in a wide range and in various directions.

Amir Temur left a big mark not only in the history of the East, but also in the world. However, opinions about his personality and historical role are conflicting (Christopher Marlowe in his work "The Great Temur" stated that "All Asia is at the foot of Temur – He is the scourge of God and the bane of the world"), five hundred years have passed after the events that took place even so, Amir Temur is constantly causing controversy. Taking into account this situation, today, it is important to focus on the main goal of the international Amir Temur Foundation, which was founded in 1996, to collect information about Amir Temur, sources and evidence that illuminate his social and political activities, and to publicize them, not specialists from a narrow circle, but leading scientists with scientific potential, political scientists, image makers should be more actively involved, and in the positive interpretation of Amir Temur's role in world politics, we should widely use republican and international mass media, publishers, and information sources. Because through the image of Amir Temur, we can form the interest in today's Uzbekistan, the understanding that many nations are indebted to Uzbekistan, even if only in a moral sense.

¹² ХУКХЭМ Х. Егги иқлим султони. Т. "Адолат", 1995 й., 9–б.

Most importantly, it is necessary to deeply study historical works about Amir Temur written by foreign authors, sources about Amir Temur kept in museums and private collections of foreign countries, and take measures to publicize them. There are many such sources and there is a great need to enlighten them to our people and youth. Foreign countries and especially Western Europe may not be interested in publicizing them, but taking into account our national interests, involving international organizations such as the international Amir Temur Foundation, Uzbek diasporas abroad, our compatriots who have substantial funds in bank accounts with entrepreneurial activities abroad, and finally UNESCO it is our responsibility to create an opportunity to familiarize the people of Uzbekistan and the world community with these sources.

Conclusion

Thus, Amir Temur made a sharp turn in the history of Eastern and Central Europe. According to the available historical sources and, first of all, according to the information provided by the “Tuzuklari Temur”, Amir Temur conducted a well-thought-out policy in foreign policy, and before making a clear strategic decision on it, near and far gathered information through merchants sent to the countries, leaders of large caravans. As Amir Temur wrote, “The art of conquering the state was like a game of chess for me”¹³.

The founder Amir Temur has a special place in the history of our statehood by creating a powerful centralized kingdom that was able to exert a strategic influence on international politics in a complex historical situation.

There are many works and scientific articles written about Amir Temur. But among them, there are few sources dedicated to the analysis of stratagems, strategies and tactics used by Amir Temur, which can be an incentive for a deep study of this issue.

Amir Temur was always aware of foreign policy. He pragmatically tried to create a security belt around his country. Therefore, he conducted war and diplomatic activities with neighboring countries on a planned basis.

Amir Temur’s march to India, along with the continuation of work by Mahmud Ghaznavi, created historical and spiritual foundations for the future entry of the Babur dynasty into this region.

In less than thirty-five years – from 1370 to 1405, Amir Temur conquered Iran, Iraq and Turkestan, subdued Syria, India and Russia, defeated Turkey, won victories in Damascus, Baghdad and Delhi, defeated the Mongols and Mamluks, the most skilled warriors of his time. and destroyed the Janissaries. His victory over the Golden Horde removed the main obstacle to the creation of a single Russian state¹⁴.

Conclusion

The participation and importance of Amir Temur in international relations is widely recognized not only by the textbooks, historical scientific books published in our country, but also by the foreign scientific community. The change of attitude towards the personality of Amir Temur and his potential works in the interests of Uzbekistan is our achievement. However, it is necessary to further deepen the

¹³ “Уложение Тимура”. – Ташкент: Чолпон, 1992. – с. 49.

¹⁴ ХҲХМ Х. Етти иқлим султони. Т. “Адолат”, 1995 й., 9–б.

work in this direction, scientific research, work with Uzbekistan and foreign public in a wide range and in various directions.

Most importantly, it is necessary to deeply study historical works about Amir Temur written by foreign authors, sources about Amir Temur kept in museums and private collections of foreign countries, and take measures to publicize them. There are many such sources and there is a great need to enlighten them to our people and youth. Foreign countries, and especially Western Europe, may not be interested in publicizing them, but taking into account our national interests, by involving international organizations such as the international Amir Temur Foundation, Uzbek diasporas abroad, our compatriots who have significant funds in bank accounts with entrepreneurial activities abroad, and finally UNESCO it is our responsibility to create an opportunity for the people of Uzbekistan and the world community to get to know these sources.

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