

**STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF AMIR TEMUR AND THE TIMURID ERA DURING
THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE****Begimqulova Laylo Mashrabovna**

Fergana State University, Faculty of History,

Department of History of Uzbekistan, etc. associate professor

Abstract: In the years of independence, Amir Temur and the period of the Timurids were analyzed based on the historical and scientific works of historians.

Keywords: Khalil Sultan, Sultan Mahmud Khan, Mirza Mironshah, Mirza Shahrukh, Western Iran, Movarounnahr, Delhi, Baghdad, Turkestan.

Introduction

During the years of independence, the study of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid era rose to a new level. The fundamental researches created during this period played an important role in the development of thermoscience.

In the work "History of the period of Temur and Ulugbek", it is limited to note that after the death of Amir Temur, Khalil Sultan, the son of Mirza Mironshah, took his throne, and the history of Movarounnahr in the years 1405-1409 is left out.

The main part

The history of this period is not analyzed in depth in the work "Amir Temur in World History". In this work, it is noted that Khalil Sultan took over the throne of Samarkand, that he began to threaten Khurasan, and that Khalil Sultan's brothers, Mirza Abubakr and Mirza Umar, began to invade the north-western regions of the Shahrukh state from the side of Tabriz. The Khurasan ruler reached the shores of the Amudarya with the intention of capturing Movarounnahr and built a bridge there, but shortly afterwards the issues of peace between Khalil Sultan and Mirza Shahrukh were discussed. After that, it was noted that by removing Khalil Sultan from power, Mirza Shahrukh saved Turan from perishing. There is no mention of the events that took place in 1406-1408.

"Istoriya Uzbekistana. Epoka Amir Temura i Temuridov" monograph is one of the works that plays an important role in the coverage of the research topic. In this work, Khalil Sultan gained the attention of Amir Temur in his youth, showed himself in several military campaigns, but did not become a strong ruler. , it is noted that instead of consolidating his power in the northern and eastern regions of Amudarya, he preferred social life and good-naturedness, and was not always recognized by his subordinate governors and leaders of nomadic tribes. In addition, Khalil Sultan failed to show himself as an independent ruler of Samarkand in four years, he violated the

tradition of Amir Temur and put Mirza Muhammad Jahangir on the throne of Khanate, not Genghis Khan, but Timurid Khan. is also mentioned.

During the years of independence, a number of authors created significant works on the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid period. In this regard, B.Ahmedov, A.Muhammadjonov, U.Uvatov, A.Ahmedov, S.Jalilov, T.Fayziev, D.Yu.Yusupova, Azamat Ziya, O.Boriev, SH.Oljaeva have reviewed the scientific research of can be shown.

In the historical essay "Ulugbek" by B. Ahmedov, dedicated to the history of Mirzo Ulugbek and created on the basis of written sources, the events related to Mirzo Ulugbek of the topic we are researching are analyzed in great detail. Although the author's work "Uzbek ulus" deeply analyzed the relations of the nomadic Uzbek state with the Timurids, the scientist did not dwell on the historical processes that took place in Movarounnahr in 1405-1409, only in 1408-1409 Mirza Shahrukh defeated Khalil Sultan, noted that he also established his authority in Movarounnahr. In the historical essay "Ulugbek" by B. Ahmedov, dedicated to the history of Mirzo Ulugbek and created on the basis of written sources, the events related to Mirzo Ulugbek of the topic we are researching are analyzed in great detail. Although the author's work "Uzbek ulus" deeply analyzed the relations of the nomadic Uzbek state with the Timurids, the scientist did not dwell on the historical processes that took place in Movarounnahr in 1405-1409, only in 1408-1409 Mirza Shahrukh defeated Khalil Sultan, noted that he also established his authority in Movarounnahr.

A. Ahmedov's work "Ulug'bek (life and work)" contains a number of interesting ideas about the researched topic. Although the author, emirs SHohmalik and Sheikh Nuriddin swore to be faithful to Temur's will, they were in favor of handing over the throne to Mirza Shahrukh, and by continuing the Chinese campaign even after Sahibqiran's death, it was awarded to Mirza Ulugbek and Mirza Ibrahim. He comments that they intended to conquer the territories of Mongolia and Eastern Turkestan, and that they kept the chopar sent to Khalil Sultan Mirza Pir Muhammad in Samarkand in March 1405.

A. Akhmedov's pamphlet "Ulugbek Muhammad Taragai" mentions some historical events related to the political processes that took place in Movarounnahr after the death of Amir Temur. According to the author, Khalil Sultan was not a claimant to the territories outside Movarounnahr. The governor of Khurasan, Mirza Shahrukh, was under the torture of Mirza Miron Shah's sons, Mirza Abu Bakr and Mirza Umar, who ruled in Western Iran, and Khalil Sultan, who had won the throne in Movarounnahr. Therefore, Mirza Shahrukh thought it would be better to make peace with the governor of Movarounnahr. Also, A. Ahmedov states that Khalil Sultan was captured by the rebel emir Khudoidad Hosseini, who acted on the instructions of the governor of Khurasan.

A.Muhammadjanov briefly touched on the historical events of 1405-1409 in Movarounnahr in his pamphlet "Temur and the Empire of the Timurids". The author noted that Khalil Sultan first occupied the Samarkand throne, and then subjugated the right bank of the Amudarya. According to A. Muhamadjonov, the young ruler, who managed to win over many of Amir Temur's great

emirs to his side at the first stage of his career, soon faced their strong rebellion. Among the political figures who rebelled against Khalil Sultan, the governor of Turkestan, Amir Shaykh Nuriddin, and Amir Khudoidad Hosseini and Mirza Sultan Husain, who seized power in Ferghana, are listed. It is necessary to note here that the author mistakenly thought that Mirza Sultan Husain was Khalil Sultan's brother. In fact, Khalil Sultan was the son of Mirza Mironshah, and Mirza Sultan Husayn was the son of Amir Temur's daughter.

A.Muhammadjonov also paid attention to the political-administrative division of Movarounnahr in 1405-1409. According to him, Fergana and Oratepa amir Khudoidad Hosseini Turkistan, Otror, Sayram, Sabron were at the disposal of Berdibek amir. But at the same time, on this page, he also noted that Turkestan was in the hands of the emir Sheikh Nuriddin, but did not clarify the issue.

The author also drew attention to the fact that Khalil Sultan and the legitimate crown prince Mirza Pir Muhammad fought each other near Nasaf. The fact that Mirza Shahrukh could not effectively fight against Khalil Sultan in the early years was explained by the fact that he was busy suppressing rebellions in Khurasan and strengthening his power there. It is said that when Mirza Shahrukh took full control of Khurasan, Amir Khudoidad Husayniy easily captured Oratepa and Shahrukhiya, captured Khalil Sultan in the village of Shiroz near Samarkand, and created favorable conditions for capturing Movarounnahr.

The works of S. Jalilov occupy a special place among the studies on the history of the Timurid period created during the years of independence. The history of the Ferghana Valley during the time of Mirza Umarshaikh and Mirza Babur is covered in several of the author's treatises, and the topic we are researching has not been studied.

T. Fayziev's work "Family tree of the Timurids" provides information based on historical sources about the historical events that took place in Movarounnahr in the first years after the death of Amir Temur.

Conclusion

The author also spoke about the youth of Khalil Sultan, who was the main participant in the historical processes that took place in Movarounnahr in 1405-1409. In the work, it is noted that the prince's leadership skills were first demonstrated in the Indian campaign, he took an active part in the seven-year campaign, in 1402 he was appointed as the commander of the army on the borders of Turkestan, and in the Chinese campaign, he was assigned to lead the right wing of the army. After the death of Amir Temur, Khalil Sultan, who captured the capital, elevated Mirza Muhammad Jahangir to the rank of "khan" and canceled the process of appointing a khan from Genghis, which was a great courage for that time.

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