

**PUBLISHED LITERATURE ON THE PERIOD OF TIMURIDS IN FOREIGN
HISTORIOGRAPHY****Rayimova Sadoqatxon Azizbek qizi**

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Abstract: H.R. Romer, Beatrice Forbes Mants, H. Vamberi's scientific works on the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid period are analyzed based on the sources.

Key words: H.R. Romer., Beatrice Forbes Mantz, H. Vamber, Khalil Sultan, Mirza Pirmuhammad, Movarounahrda, Russia.

Introduction

Various issues of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid era are widely studied in scientific researches created in foreign historiography. Beatrice Forbes Mantz is worth mentioning among the researchers who make a great contribution to the development of thermoscience abroad. In his work "The rise and rule of Tamerlane" ("The rise and rule of Amir Temur"), the main political events that took place in 1405-1409 were analyzed in short lines. The author expressed his opinion about the factors that led to the acquisition of the throne of Samarkand by Khalil Sultan, the forces that supported him and opposed him. B. F. Mantz relied on the works of ibn Arabshah, Hafizi Abru and Tajiddin Salmani in expressing his views. Unlike other authors, he does not dwell on the issue of Shod Mulk as the reason for the crisis of Khalil Sultan, but he emphasizes that the extreme generosity of the young ruler and the subsequent forced decline of this openness influenced the thinning of his supporters. Amir believed that one of the main reasons for the crisis was the reluctance of Sheikh Nuriddin and Khudoidad Hosseini, who were the closest allies of Amir Temur, to submit to Khalil Sultan, who was inferior to them in terms of talent. However, the author's conclusion that the residents of Movarounnahr neither supported nor opposed the power of Khalil Sultan has no sources.

The main part

B.F. In Mantz's work "Power, Politics and Religion in Timurid Iran" ("Power, Politics and Religion in Timurid Iran"), there are interesting opinions about the possibilities of claimants in the struggle for his inheritance that began after the death of Amir Temur. In his opinion, the seizure of power by Khalil Sultan intensified the conflicts between the representatives of the Timurid dynasty and the amirs who wanted to expand their territories at the expense of their neighbors. The author states that Khalil Sultan appointed the young Mirza Muhammad Jahangir, the son of the late Crown Prince Muhammad Sultan, as khan in order to strengthen his power. B.F. Mants noted that Mirza Shahrukh supported Mirza Pir Muhammad in the fight against Khalil Sultan. Although Khalil Sultan achieved a number of victories at the beginning of his

career, he drew attention to the fact that he made many mistakes. According to him, one of the shortcomings of Khalil Sultan was that he did not have the experience of managing a province before. Also, B. F. Mantz, among other authors, noted that Khalil Sultan gained many supporters by distributing the treasury of Amir Timur, but when the treasury began to empty, the amirs began to abandon him. Khalil noted that the main goal of Amir Khudoidad Husayni, who was the main cause of the overthrow of the Sultan's power, was to enthrone Mirza Muhammad Jahangir.

H.R. Romer's study titled "Temur in Iran" also contains information related to this issue. Written sources do not confirm the opinion of the author that Amir Timur entrusted Khalil Sultan, who showed himself during his march to India, to manage Ferghana in 1402. In our opinion, the author came to this conclusion based on the fact that Khalil Sultan was sent in 1402 to protect the roads leading to China from the Turkestan suburbs. But this information does not justify the fact that Khalil Sultan was the governor of Ferghana.

Also, the author states that Khalil Sultan seized the throne with the help of the army, and although his father, Mirza Miron Shah, the ruler of Western Iran, tried to support him, he was unable to help because he was tied up with problems in his property. recorded. H.R. Romer Khalil Sultan particularly emphasizes that his wife Shod Mulk lost his supporters due to the fact that he treated his relatives from the lower class with positions, and the unjust policy of his grandfather towards his harem and the famine among the people intensified the discontent. According to the author, these mistakes of his ultimately led to his capture by the emir Khudoidad Hosseini. Also, H.R. Romer also mentioned that Khalil Sultan, who was sent to Ray region by Mirza Shahrukh, who conquered Movarounnahr in 1409, died in that city in 1411.

The history of Amir Temur and the Timurid period was also extensively researched in the work of the Hungarian scientist H. Vamberi, which was translated into Uzbek and published under the name "History of Bukhara and Movarunnahr". It also contains thoughts on the history of political processes in Movarounnahr in 1405-1409. H. Vamberi noted that the 12-year-old son of Mirzo Mironshah, Khalil Sultan, who lived in Tashkent, took the throne of Samarkand with the support of prestigious generals, and with the help of the treasure left by his grandfather, he turned the supporters of Mirza Pir Muhammad to his side. It also contains thoughts on the history of political processes in Movarounnahr in 1405-1409. H. Vamberi noted that the 12-year-old son of Mirzo Mironshah, Khalil Sultan, who lived in Tashkent, took the throne of Samarkand with the support of prestigious generals, and with the help of the treasure left by his grandfather, he turned the supporters of Mirza Pir Muhammad to his side. H. Vamberi believes that the ruler of Samarkand did not pay enough attention to the rebellion of Khudoidad Husayni, the emir who owns the suburbs of Turkestan and Ferghana. Khalil Sultan, who defeated Mirza Pir Muhammad near Nasaf, stated that the fact that he could not subjugate the rebel emirs in the north, on the contrary, they were able to turn many to their side, decided the fate of the young ruler of Samarkand.

The author noted that Khalil Sultan was taken prisoner by Khudoidad due to the treachery of Arghunshah and Allahdad, who were considered his trusted emirs, who forced him to give up

Samarkand and accept the authority of Kashgar, and humiliated Shod Mulk. The author made a mistake here as well. In our opinion, the fact that Khalil Sultan was kept in Andijan by Amir Khudoidad Hosseini for a certain time caused H. Vamberi to believe that he was appointed as the governor of Koshgar. H. Vamberi notes that after Shahrukh conquered Movarunnahr, he freed Khalil Sultan from captivity and returned Shod Mulk to him. The date of Khalil Sultan's death given by the author is also wrong, in fact, this event happened in 1411.

Yu. Bruegel's atlas dedicated to the historical maps of Central Asia briefly touched upon the history of the struggle for the throne that began in 1405: "Although Timur, before his death, appointed his grandson Pir Muhammad ibn Jahangir, who was the governor of Kabul at that time, as his successor. however, other members of the dynasty refused to recognize him. Khalil Sultan, the son of Miranshah, who was with Timur's army in Tashkent, quickly entered Samarkand and captured the treasure, took power in Movarounnahr. Soon, two powerful emirs who had their own armies in the middle stream of Sir Darya revolted against Khalil Sultan and invited Shahrukh to Movarounnahr. In 1409, Mirza Shahrukh captured Movarounnahr and appointed his son Ulugbek as the governor of this province, and he himself returned to Herat. It can be seen from the above that the author was able to cover the events correctly, although in short lines.

The historical events that happened in Movarounnahr after the death of Amir Temur were also studied in the work "Timur ve Devleti" ("Timur and the State") by the Turkish Temur scholar Ismail Aka. The author points out that despite the fact that Amir Shohmalik and Sheikh Nuriddin were in favor of continuing the Chinese campaign, as a result of Mirza Sultan Husain's efforts to seize the throne of Samarkand, the amirs in Tashkent also started a struggle for power and declared Khalil Sultan as the ruler. After the conquest of Samarkand by Khalil Sultan, the appointment of Mirza Muhammad Jahangir to the position of "khan" was, according to Ismail Aka, a continuation of Amir Temur's policy. The author touched upon the diplomatic exchanges between Khalil Sultan and Mirza Shahrukh and their results. Also, he believes that Khalil Sultan is involved in the murder of Mirza Pir Muhammad by Pir Ali Toz. Ismail Aka stated that the fact that Khalil Sultan limited himself to the defense of Samarkand, and that insufficient results were achieved in the battles against Amir Khudoidad Husayni and Sheikh Nuriddin, began to lower his reputation among the army. In addition, the economic situation in Samarkand has worsened. Aka Ismail emphasizes that the relationship with Amir Temur's widows and the policy towards them made the situation even more complicated, and concludes that in the same situation, the emirs Shaykh Nuriddin and Khudoidad Hosseini offered Mirza Shahrukh to take control of the situation in Movarounnahr. However, written sources and the subsequent development of events do not confirm that Mirzo Shahrukh was invited by these emirs.

In a number of studies carried out in Turkish historiography, some issues of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid era were studied, and some of them also mention some political events that happened in Movarounnahr after the death of Amir Temur.

In Khairunnisa Alan's research on the history of Mirza Sultan Abu Sa'id, the struggle for the throne after the death of Amir Temur was recorded in short lines. The author did not set himself the task of studying this issue in detail.

Ali Reza Yogli's article on the history of Amir Khudoidad Hosseini also mentions the political processes that took place in Movarounnahr in 1405-1409. In it, the author expressed his opinions based on the activities of Amir Khudoidad Hosseini, an active participant in the historical events that took place during this period.

In Mehibe Shahbaz's research, there is information about Khalil Sultan's struggle for the Samarkand throne with Mirza Pir Muhammad and Mirza Shahrukh after the death of Amir Temur. The author emphasizes that the failure of Amir Temur's will was greatly influenced by the absence of Mirza Pir Muhammad, the growing strength of Mirza Shahrukh's supporters in the high army, and the fact that Mirza Sultan Husayn arbitrarily set out to seize the throne of Samarkand.

Conclusion

At the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, the study of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid period continued in Russia. Rustam Rakhmanaliev, a researcher of the history of Turkic states, in his monograph entitled "Voennaya derjava Amira Temura" also touched on the internecine wars that occurred after the death of Amir Temur. In his opinion, Amir Temur Mirza loved Shahrukh very much and considered him to be the successor of his work. But in the work, he stated that the rebellion in Khurasan destroyed the declaration of Mirza Shahrukh as the crown prince. In our opinion, in this opinion, the author probably meant the financial abuses detected in the court of Herat in 1404.

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