

AMIR TIMUR, A LEGENDARY UZBEK EMPEROR**Murodillayeva Munavvarkhon Usmanovna***Senior researcher of The Academy of the armed Forces republic of Uzbekistan*

Abstract: *The history of Amir Temur is covered in this article, along with a few of his sources. There are now more than 2000 novels and other publications on the time of Amir Temur in the East. The author of the essay provided a quick dynamic of the growth of the historiography during the reign of Amir Temur. The primary sources for this history are also discussed in the article. Additionally, the scientific research centers during the Temur era were given emphasis in this book. We may infer from the evidence above that Amir Temur's personality and actions have always piqued people's interests across generations. Amir Temur's personalities have been described and his work has been praised by scientists and politicians from many eras. However, we can tell that the study of Amir Temur has just recently started in Uzbekistan, and we hope it is progressing quickly.*

Keywords: *Amir Temur, historiography, Maverannakhr, H. Hookham, sources*

Amir Timur, and Tarmashirin Khan a Turkic emperor by the name of Timur, he lived from 9 April 1336 to 18 February 1405, at which point he passed away. He established the Timurid dynasty after conquering West, South, and Central Asia. He was the grandfather of Babur Beg, the founder of the Mughal Empire, which dominated parts of South Asia for around two centuries, from 1526 to 1707, and the great-great-great-grandfather of Ulugh Beg, who ruled Central Asia from 1411 to 1449. Timur saw a vision of Genghis Khan's Mongol Empire being revived. Timur used Islamic language and symbolism to justify his conquests. He referred to himself as the Sword of Islam and supported religious and educational institutions. In his lifetime, he converted all of the Borjigin chiefs to Islam. The troops of Timur were feared in Asia, Africa, and Europe. His military expeditions are thought to have killed 17 million people, or around 5% of the world's population, leaving a largely brutal legacy. Due to his interactions with Muslim thinkers like Ibn Khaldun and Hafiz-i Abru, Timur is also regarded as a great patron of art and architecture. Timur was born in Transoxiana, a region of the Chagatai Khanate that is today better known as Shahrisabz, "the green city," in modern-day Uzbekistan, some fifty miles south of Samarkand. Taraqai, his father, was a petty nobleman from the Barlas clan. Originally Mongolian tribes, the Barlas underwent Turkification to become a Mongol group. Timur was a Muslim Turk who regarded himself as Genghis Khan's heir, according to Ge'rard Chaliand. Even though he was not a Chinggisid, it was obvious that he wanted to honor Genghis Khan's victories in his own lifetime. Timur, his mother, and his siblings were taken as prisoners by an invading Mongol army to Samarkand when he was eight or nine years old. Timur and a small group of supporters used to plunder passing trade routes for commodities, particularly livestock like sheep, horses, and cattle. Timur is thought to have attempted to rob a shepherd of a sheep sometime in the year 1363 but was wounded by two arrows, one in his right thigh and the other in his right hand, where he lost two fingers. He

suffered two injuries, leaving him permanently disabled. In what is now known as Dasht-i Margo (Desert of Death) in southwest Afghanistan, some people claim that Timur sustained his permanently disabling wounds while working as a hired gun for the khan of Sistan in Khorasan. Due to his wounds, Timur has earned the nicknames Timur the Lame and Tamerlane among Europeans. Timur was a Muslim, however it is unknown what branch of Islam he belonged to. Abdul-Jabbar Khwarazmi was his main official religious adviser and counselor. He had been influenced by Sayyid Barakah, a spiritual guide from Balkh who is interred with Timur at Gur-e Amir, while in Tirmidh. Numerous academics have underlined Timur's "pro-Alid" position and his well-known admiration for Ali and the Ahlul Bayt. Timur was known for fighting Shiites on the pretext of being a Sunni, therefore his own religious beliefs are still unknown. In order to gain and keep a devoted nomad following throughout his rule in Central Asia, Timur is considered as a military genius and tactician with an incredible ability to function within a very fluid political system. He was also regarded as having extraordinary intelligence, both intellectually and instinctively. Timur was taught the Persian, Mongolian, and Turkic languages by eminent professors during his time in Samarkand and other trips. However, Timur's reputation as an opportunist was more significant. Timur regularly exploited either the Islamic faith or the law and traditions of the Mongol Empire to achieve his military goals or his domestic political objectives, taking advantage of his Turco-Mongol ancestry. Around 1360, Timur rose to prominence as a military commander whose men were primarily local Turkic tribesmen. He participated in Transoxiana wars alongside the Khan of Chagatai. This is a quick summary of his career over the following 10 or eleven years taken from the Memoirs. He planned to attack Khorasan at the head of a thousand horsemen after aligning himself with Kurgan, the dethroner and destruction of Volga Bulgaria, both via cause and familial ties. His second military expedition was successful, and it paved the way for other operations, including the conquest of Khorezm and Urganj. Conflicts amongst the several parties vying for control after Kurgan's assassination were put an end by the invasion of the spirited Chagtaid Tughlugh Timur of Kashgar, another descendant of Genghis Khan. Timur was sent on a mission to the camp of the invaders, which led to the replacement of Hajji Beg as the chief of his own tribe, the Barlas, with Timur.

Timur's quasi-sovereign status required him to turn to his powerful patron, whose return on the banks of the Syr Darya caused a commotion that was difficult to calm. The Barlas' realm and the remainder of Mawarannahr (Transoxiana) were given to one of Tughlugh's sons, but he was beaten in combat by the brave warrior he had replaced at the head of a much smaller force.

Timur relegated the Chagatai khans to the status of symbolic rulers during this time, ruling in their place. Timur and his brother-in-law Husayn, who were at first fellow fugitives and wanderers in shared adventures, turned into competitors and enemies at this time. After Husayn failed to carry out Timur's instructions to kill Ilya Khoja (the previous governor of Mawarannah) near to Tishnet, their relationship grew tense. Due to his generosity in sharing his possessions with them, Timur started to build a following of people in Balkh that included merchants, fellow tribesmen, Muslim clergy, aristocracy, and

agricultural workers. In contrast, Husayn alienated these people by taking many of their possessions through his onerous tax laws and selfishly used the tax money to build elaborate structures. A head of a clan later executed Husayn, who had surrendered to Timur about 1370, allowing Timur to be legally recognized as the ruler of Balkh. He took Husayn's wife Saray Mulk-khanum, a Genghis Khan ancestor, as his wife, establishing him as the Chaghatay tribe's imperial monarch. The Soviet archaeologist Mikhail M. Gerasimov retrieved Timur's remains from his mausoleum in 1941. Timur was a tall, broad-chested guy with prominent cheekbones, as evidenced by his bones. Timur's likeness was recreated by Gerasimov using his skull. Timur's height of 5 feet 8 inches (1.73 meters) was exceptional for his day. The hip injury that caused Timur's lameness was also confirmed by Gerasimov. Timur's facial features, according to Gerasimov, resembled those of a moderately Mongoloid person with a slight Caucasoid admixture. The research "Anthropological composition of the inhabitants of Central Asia" demonstrates that the South Siberian Mongoloid type is prevalent in Timur's skull. With some hybridization, Timur is categorized as being closer to the Mongoloid race. According to legend, Timur's grave has the inscription, "When I emerge from the dead, the earth shall shake." Another inscription was allegedly discovered inside the coffin when Gerasimov removed the body, and it read, "Whoever opens my grave, shall release an invader more horrible than I." Timur was reburied with full Islamic ceremony in November 1942, shortly before the Soviet triumph at the Battle of Stalingrad. In any event, two days after Gerasimov had started the exhumation, Adolf Hitler launched Operation Barbarossa, the biggest military assault of all time, onto the U.S.S.R.

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