



## THE SULTAN OF TURAN - TEMURBEK

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### Annotation

The article describes the most important processes of the creation of the ancient state of Turan by the great commander Amir Temur. The article deals with the socio-political and cultural situation in Movarounnahr in the first half of the 14th century, the ideas of independence, the patriotic movement, the struggle of the Greeks for liberation from the Mongol invasion, the establishment of power, political influence, trade (import and export), landscaping and urban planning, science, education and art.

**Keywords:** Amir Temur, the Temurids, the consequences of the Mongol invasion, the socio-political and cultural situation in the XIV century, the ideas of independence, patriotic movements.

### Introduction

Discussions over the centuries have led researchers to draw conflicting conclusions about the history of Amir Temur and the Turanian state, especially the legendary personality of this ruler, his personality, and his stable activities. In history, even his name is mentioned in various interpretations, such as Amir Temur, Temur Kuragani (son-in-law of the Mongol khans), Sahibkiran, World Conqueror, Ruler and others. In the first half of the fourteenth century, the socio-political situation in Movarounnahr was in a state of fragmentation. In just 10 years, Amir Temur established the Turanian state and, in fact, made Central Asia a leading point in world politics and development. However, by the time he came to power, the area had been completely destroyed by the Mongols. During the reign of Kebek Khan (1318-1326) and Tarmashirin (1326-1334), Islam became the state religion. Although the process of unification of the Turkic tribes and families began at the beginning of the 14th century, attempts by some tribes to seize state power led to the further disintegration and decline of the state, and to the outbreak of many wars. During this period, the Barlos tribe tried to establish their rule in the Kashkadarya and Samarkand oases, the Jaloir tribe in the Ahangaron and Tashkent oases, the Arlats in Bukhara and Surkhandarya, and the Kovchins in the Fergana Valley. This led to a complete breakdown of the legal culture and social system.





Born on April 9, 1336, in the village of Khoja Ilgor in the Kesh oasis, in the family of Taragay Bahodir, a military man from the Barlos tribe, Timur's youth and the formation of his worldview as a ruler coincided with the Central Asian period. In Asia, wars, conflicts, and power struggles continued between the Mongols and the local emirs, noyans, and beks.

After the death of Kazankhan (1336-1347), who established relative stability in the Chigatay Ulus and throughout the country, the country experienced a recession and economic crisis. This process intensified during the reign of Amir Qazagan (1347-1357). After he was killed during the conspiracy, the princes of the Chigatay Ulus declared independence: Haji Barlos in Kesh, Boyazid Oalair (Jaloir - tribal name) in Khujand, Uljoy Bugo Suldus (Suldus - tribal name) in Balkh, Muhammad Hodja Aperdi and Hotal Ajerdi in Shiburgan, and Khutay Aperdi and Hotal. In Hizr Yasavuri and Saripul, Kuhistan, Amir Sotilmish established an interim government. This disturbed the peace of the Mongol khans and led to frequent invasions of Movarounnahr by the armies to quell the revolts associated with the intention of gaining independence.

In 1348, Toghluk Temurkhan, who had taken the thrones of the Jete khanates (the eldest son of Gen Gizkhan - the territory of the Joji dynasty) and the Chigatay thrones, invaded Moverannahr twice (1360-1361) in order to consolidate the status of the Mongol Empire in the Chigatay Empire. At that time, Timur began to serve Togluq Temur in order to prevent the Mongols from arbitrariness. Due to his wisdom and brevity, he was appointed ruler of Kesh (Shahrisabz) at the age of 25 and tried to put an end to oppression, death and slavery as much as possible. "The far-sightedness and wide-ranging activities of the sons of the fatherland have helped the people to gradually unite."

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Between 1367 and 1370, relations between Amir Hussein and Amir Temur escalated into open hostility. The conflict ended in the spring of 1370 with the execution of Amir





Hussein in a battle near Balkh. Later, on April 9, the Congress of Emirs (Congress) announced the establishment of the independent state of Turan and the election of Temir ibn Taragay as its ruler.

In those years, the political situation was very complicated. With the help of Amir Temur, Tokhtamish Joji, the son of Toykhoki Oglon, established his rule in the territory of the Ulus, and later in the whole Mongol state. After consolidating his power, he repeatedly tried to invade the state of Amir Temur, his protector and patron. Amir Temur had to fight against it in 1389, 1391, and 1394, and in 1395 he established a "strong rule of law" in the region, finally defeating it and forming a powerful political status of the Turanian state.

During this period, Turan's international power was recognized throughout the world. In 1380, Timur liberated Khorasan from the Mongol invasion, and in 1386, 1392, and 1399, Iran, the Caucasus, and the Caspian region, as well as Joji Ulus and many other lands, were annexed by Turan. In 1398-1399 he conquered the territories of North India and Kashmir. In 1401, Damascus and in 1402, the Turkish sultanate came under his influence. For 20 years, he managed to build a powerful state in a country in deep decline, and all other states conducted their international affairs with the permission and will of this ruler. As a result, the Turanian state became the political center of the world. Consequently, Zaki Valadi Tugan, a scholar of the history of that period, writes in his Method in History: The Turan state, restored by Amir Temur after the Arab caliphate, was the second largest empire. It is based on science, ethics and intelligence."

Historical data show that agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts and mining were widely developed in the Turan state founded by Amir Temur.

In addition to the full independence of the Turanian state:

- 1) Gold, silver and bronze;
- 2) Iron, bronze;
- 3) Certificates and acts;
- 4) Foundation property rights, iqta systems;
- 5) Donations, charitable documents, tributes;
- 6) Court decision, act agreements;
- 7) Regulations, labels and currencies, other securities such as currency equivalents are seriously valued not only in domestic but also in international relations.

Stability in a country spanning large areas has created opportunities for the broad development of trade. According to historical data, some of the goods imported from the state of Turan, including:

- 1) Cotton, fabric, silk fabric, satin fabric, piece, banoras fabric.





- 2) Paints, colored papers (especially Chinese, Samarkand, Sultani and Bukhara varieties);
- 3) Gold, silver, copper, bronze, carpentry, ceramics, metallurgy, jewelry, embroidery, precious stones (rubies, emeralds, turquoise), leather goods;
- 4) Agricultural, fruit and livestock goods, horse cargo, weapons, etc.

In conclusion, Amir Temur and the Temurids founded the Turan state, which made a great contribution to the history of world culture, and now its history is really attracting the attention of many researchers and experts in various fields of science.

In the past historical period, Amir Temur studied the Temurids and the Turan state, its culture, values, science, military art, politics, management, scholars and theologians, economics, literature and many other fields. more than a thousand works have been created. It is a vivid proof of the great contribution of Amir Temur and the Turanian state to world civilization, which should be recognized.

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