

Information about the life and work of Amir Temur

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Abstract— *Thanks to independence, our people have recognized themselves, and the real truth about the immortal courage and great genius of our great ancestors has come to light. As a prelude to this glorious work, justice for Amir Temur was established in our country.*

Keywords— Amir Temur, life, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz.

1. INTRODUCTION

The book of the President "High spirituality is an invincible force" tells a detailed story about the glorious steps taken in our country to raise the national pride of our people, to restore the blessed name, historical image, rich heritage and memory of our ancestor Sahibkiran. made. 1996 was named the "Year of Amir Temur" in Uzbekistan. The 660th anniversary of the birth of Sahibkiran was celebrated all over the world by the decision of UNESCO.

Magnificent statues of Amir Temur have been erected in Tashkent, Samarkand and Shakhrisabz.

2. MAIN PART

Amir Temur, Temurbek, to be precise, Amir Temur ibn Amir Taragay ibn Tarqul was born on April 9, 1336 AD in the village of Khoja Ilgor (now Yakkabog) near Kesh (now Shahrhisabz).

His father, Amir Taragay, Taragaybek (date of birth unknown, died 1360) was an influential elder of the Barlas tribe. We know that the Uzbek people have ninety-two tribes. Barlos is one of those "ninety-two." Amir Taragay was one of the most respected beys in the eyes of the then ruler of Turkestan, Amir Kazaghan, and attended the congresses of the beys of the Chigatay nation. A devout Muslim, he spent his time with dervishes. According to Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, "Taragaybek was kind and compassionate to the ulama and the sulaha and the pious, and he used to go to their meetings ...".

His mother was Tegina Khotun, Takina Begim, Takina Mohbegim (ca. 1318, Bukhara - 1353, Shahrhisabz). He was transferred to Taragaybek in 1334 AD at the age of 16. Two years later, Temurbek was born.

In 1358 AD, after the assassination of Amir Kazaghan, the ruler of Turkestan (Movarounnahr), chaos erupted. According to historian Khandamir, the country was divided into about a dozen principalities, and the rulers were preoccupied with strife and war, and did not think of unification. For this reason, when the Mongol khan Tughluq Temurkhan invaded our country in 1360-1361, which did not have a single ruler, he could not find a force that could stop him.

Amir Temur entered the field of history in such a situation. God wanted him to build a great kingdom in the future. That would require unifying the country. He was able to unite the heads of arbitrary rulers. After heavy fighting, Amir Temur came to power in 1370 AD. On April 9, 1370, completely new pages began in the history of Turkestan.

Amir Temur emerged as the successor of the Chigatay ulus, which consisted of Kashgar, Yettisuv, Turkestan and Khorezm, and considered it his legal right to take full possession of the ulus lands. According to the tradition of that time, the state was founded by Genghis Khan, so only those of his descendants deserved to be called khans. Before coming to power, Amir Temur raised Genghis Khan Suyurgatmishkhan as a khan only in his name. He designated Samarkand as the capital of the Turan kingdom, and in 1391, while going to war with Tokhtamishkhan, he engraved lines of remembrance on a huge stone in Dashti Kipchak, calling himself the "Sultan of Turan."

The word "Sahibkiran" means "happy, victorious, victorious" in Arabic. In astrology and legends, Venus is described as a gift of friendship and love, and Jupiter is described as a planet of good fortune, victory and joy. The time when these two planets meet in the same zodiac sign is a happy moment, it is called a qiran, and a child born at that time is considered to be the owner of that qiran. It is predicted that such a child will have a happy, great career. An honorary title bestowed on rulers in Eastern countries. Amir Temur Koragon was also awarded this title.

In the East, the concept of "righteous king" has existed since ancient times, and the people have always dreamed of such a king. Sahibkiran Amir Temur aspired to become such a king. The words "Power is in justice" were engraved on Amir Temur's ring and engraved on the state seal. "The country can tolerate oppression, but it cannot tolerate injustice," Amir Temur wrote in his Statutes. This is the motto of the kingdom. The master strictly adhered to it. The power of justice was so great that if a man in the country put a plate of gold or silver on his head and went from west to east, no one would reach out to him, and not a single piece of gold or silver would fall.

Amir Temur has left a deep mark on history as a far-sighted diplomat. In those years, he sent ambassadors, wrote letters, and received letters to the palaces of King Enrico III of Spain, King Charles VI of France, and King Henry IV of England to establish contacts. Ambassadors from Spain, France, Britain, China and other foreign countries visited his palace frequently.

3. CONCLUSION

As a great statesman, he sought measures to create a single space that would serve to strengthen ties between Europe and Asia. He paid special attention to the establishment of trade and economic relations. He has established good relations with influential countries of the world. In this sense, on the one hand - China, India, on the other - France, England, as well as the Ottoman Empire, Spain, Italy, Egypt and others. The secularity of Sahibkiran's activity is also reflected in this.

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