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THE INFLUENCE OF AMIR AND BEKS ' POSITION IN THE TIMURIDS AND ITS FACTORS

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ABSTRACT

Amir Temur state is the most developed stage in the history of Uzbek statehood. In all areas of the kingdom there were radical turns, elevations. Historical values associated with the activities of Amir Temur, who served for development, have already reached the level of universal value. In this article, the titles of Amir and Beck in the era of Amir Temur and Timurids, the factors affecting the changing of the position of the owners of these titles in the life of society are analyzed historically and scientifically.

KEYWORDS: *State Of Timurids, Amir, Bek Titles, Spirituality, Justice, “Temur Tuzuklari”, Temuriyzoda.*

INTRODUCTION

The sPirituality of the Timurid period is a huge treasure inscribed in gilded letters in the history of our country. To study such sPiritual heritage, to receive sPiritual nourishment from their unparalleled meanings, to enjoy such sPiritual nourishment for the younger generation and to contribute to the development of the people, nation, and society through this way – we are among the sacred duties of our generations.

Sahibkiran Amir Temur’s words: “whatever I said, I followed him”, we can see that he is a perfect person. Amir Temur achieved something good in the life, activity and Reign of our grandfather only and only because of this noble virtue in his behavior. Therefore, only after gaining the respect of the army and the people, he was able to follow them from behind.

MAIN PART

Realizing that Amir Temur restored one of the most powerful and great powers in the world, his military art, guided the state on what grounds he believed that the era osha attracted the attention of researchers and politicians, figures. "Amir Temur attached special importance to ministers and superiors in the management of the state. Ministers were required to have the following four qualities: 1) nobility and pure procreation; 2) mental ingenuity; 3) politeness; 4) patience and gentleness"[1, 271].

A bibliographic study that gives an overview of their scope is evidence in our opinion. In Particular, E.V.Rtveladze, A.X. Saidov conducted research on the world scale to determine the degree of study of the history of Temur, published a bibliographic work "Amir Temur in the mirror of world science". According to him, the number of serious works created dedicated to Amir Temur is more than 700 in European languages and more than 900 in eastern languages. In these works, various assessments were given to the political, socio-economic, cultural life of the Amir Temur personality and administration.

In Uzbekistan, the impartial study and promotion of Amir Temur's life and state activity began to be carried out on a large scale after independence. Over the past years, a number of scientific studies have been carried out on Amir Temur and its dedication to the period. In particular, Halim Boboev studied the history of political and legal education in the era of Amir Timur and Timurids.

Apart from these, B.Ahmedov, A.Urinboev, D.Yusupova, A.Ahmedov, U.Uvatov, O.Buriev, B.Mannonov scientists, such as Mannonov, together with the translation of primary sources from the Amir Timur period into Uzbek and Russian, stored in the Fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies, in foreign libraries and archives, conducted extensive scientific research and introduced unique string into scientific circulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With the death of Amir Temur, the struggle for the throne between his children and grandchildren began. No one wanted to recognize the right of the governor of Kabul, Gaza, Balkhs and Kunduz lands, Pirmuhammad Mirzo, who was appointed Crown Prince. Amir Temur was originally appointed the eldest son, Jahongir Mirzo, the eldest son of Jahongir Mirzo, Muhammad Sultan, as the crown prince when he died. But even after the death of his beloved grandson Muhammad Sultan in 1403 year, Sahibkiran left the issue of successor to the throne open. Only on the eve of his death, the above-mentioned Muhammad declared the Sultan's brother Pirmuhammad as the crown prince. At this time, the 2 son of Amir Temur was life, while Mironshoh Mirzo was expelled from state affairs in 1399 year, Shahruh Mirzo was governor of Khorasan. Although Amir Temur took note that Shahrukh Mirzo is a thoughtful, far-sighted man, he must have felt that he was not very persistent, he would have hesitated in making drastic decisions, and therefore could have given his trail to amirs and officials (it is also known that the influence of princess Gavharshodbegim in his political activities was strong), he did not appoint But among the great emirs, the supporters of Shahrukh Mirzo made up the majority.

Initially, an open movement for the throne was initiated by Khalil Sultan. Under his leadership, part of the army, which went on a Chinese March, and with the help of several great amirs, Khalil Sultan reached Samarkand, and on March 18, 1405 he sat on the throne of Samarkand.

However, a few days before that, the largest commanders of Amir Temur, Sheikh Nuriddin and Amir Shahmaliks could not enter the city of Samarkand either. Only the governor of the city said that the governor Pirmuhammad Mirzo could come and enter the city. It can be seen that with the death of Sahibkiran, Khalil Sultan had a language with the Samarkand governor. One after another, the whole Movarounnahr passed into the hands of Khalil Sultan. If the teacher of the Fergana Valley Khalil Sultan Amir Khudoydad was the cities of Turkistan and Syrdarya entered Sheikh Nuriddin. These two amir Khalil Sultan did not recognize his rule.

With the news that Amir Temur died, his granddaughter Khalil Sultan was among the emirs who declared him ruler. But he did not go to Samarkand with Khalil Sultan, he went to the park with his army under his own hands, and soon he occupied the Fergana Valley and Uratepa.

Amir Khudaydad was the son of Amir Hussein, one of the great commanders of Sahibkiran, who died in 1376 year during Amir Temur's turn trip to Mongolia, and after his father's death had reached the emirate career. Nizamiddin Shami Amir Hussein will be listed as the most reliable and loyal appraisers of Amir Temur. Amir Khudaydad was also one of the emirs who took part in almost all military marches of Sahibkiran and was mentioned with great appreciation in many times, with a great position in the palace.

The heir to the throne, Mirzo PirMuhammad, wanted to conquer Movarounnahr with the help of Shahruh Mirzo. In the winter of 1406, Pirmuhammad Mirzo and Mirzo Ulugbek invaded Movarounnahr. With the consent of Shahruh Mirzo, Amir Shohmalik marched to Samarkand together with PirMuhammad Mirzo in February 1406.

In 1407 year 22 February PirMuhammad Mirzo was killed by his Emir Pir Ali Toz. Mizo Sayyid Ahmed Mirak, the son of Pir Muhammad Mirzo, fled from the Shibirgan region to Shahruh Mirzo and asked for help. Shahruh Mirzo sent a group of his emirs to help. But Pir Muhammad Mirzo has halted several events to get their lands added in full, quickly. Initially, the Ispandi Guriy raised a proud rebellion, and his rebellion was suppressed by the emirs of the Shohruh Mirzo. The main thing was that Mirzo Umar, who was recently appointed governor of Mozondoro, began to march against Shahruh Mirzo.

After that, only with all the forces of Shahruh Mirzo began to walk on Pir Ali Toz. In the summer of 1407, the touch of Pir Muhamad Mirzo was subjected to all property and was given to his sons. As a result, the two nationalities of Amir Temur were united under the rule of Shahruh Mirzo Khorasan and Balkhes, Kabul, Gaza, Qunduz regions. And in 1408 year, the Seyistan region also recognized the reign of Shahrukh Mirzo.

By issuing a decree on behalf of the Emir Khudoydad Hussaini Khalil Sultan, he quickly subordinated the whole Movarounnahr to himself. Although Khalil has kept the Sultan as a nominal ruler, Amir sends a letter to Khudoydad Hussaini Shahrukh Mirzo and informs him that he is ready to submit. In this way, Khudoydad Husaini had hoped to rule Movarounnahr as the regent of Shahrukh. But his plans for Shahruh Mirzo are not acceptable. He ordered Amir Sheikh Nuriddin, the governor of Turkistan, to walk against Khudoydad Hussaini. Itself began to slowly walk towards Movarounnahr. But in the battle near Bukhara, the troops of Sheikh Nuriddin were narrowly brought by Khudoydad Hussaini.

The message that Abusaid Mirzo was killed on 17 March 1469 year also reached the city of Herat. On the same day, a sermon was read on behalf of Sultan Mahmud Mirzo, the son of

Abusaid Mirzo, who arrived in Herat with the defeated army in Azerbaijan, and his brother, Sultan Ahmed Mirzo, the governor of Samarkand. According to the instructions of Abusaid Mirzo, Amir Kanbar Ali, who was going to Azerbaijan with his army from Hisari Shodman region, also arrived in Herat and was standing here. The service of this emir was great during the reading of the sermon on behalf of the children of the deceased ruler.

In 1482 year, Sultan Ahmed Mirzo again begins to walk towards Fergana. Umarshayh Mirzo again asks for help from Yunuskhan, and this time he gives him the gift of Osh. Sultan Ahmed Mirzo, who is reported to have arrived in the valley of Yunuskhan, will be forced to stop walking again. And Yunuskhan, putting his man on the Osh, goes back to Mongolia. And Umarshayh Mirzo sends an army and sends the doruga, laid by his mother-in-law, to Mongolia. But Sultan Ahmed Mirzo did not withdraw from the idea of withdrawing the Tashkent, Sayram and Shahruhia regions.

In 1496 year in Samarkand there will be a conspiracy of tarkhon Amirs. The Samarkand princes, who are dissatisfied with the closeness of the Muslim Mirzo with the fortresses of the princes, take the Sultan Ali Mirzo to the throne instead of the coup. But a few days later, with the help of Hodjago Hodja, the eldest son of Ahror Vali, the throne again passes into the hands of the Boysungur Mirzo. And Sultan Ali Mirzo, with the help of Khoja Yahya, the younger son of Khoja Ahror Vali, escapes to Bukhara where he will take power. In fact, in Bukhara, the governor Abduvali is in the hands of Tarkhon, who holds Sultan Ali Mirzo under constant control. In 1496 year obedient Mirzo walks to Bukhara, but this walk ends with his complete defeat. In the late autumn of 1496, Sultan Ali Mirzo starts walking from Bukhara, Babur Mirzo Andijan, Sultan Masud Mirzo Hisar (although he returned to Hisar again from Samarkand, he was also a puppet in the Khisrafshah) to the Samarkand throne. But the allies will return to the back, having agreed to start a new walk in the summer. In the summer of 1497, Babur Mirzo again began to march towards Samarkand and after 7 months of imprisonment he managed to conquer the city of Samarkand. But only 100 days later he was forced to leave Samarkand and return to Andijan. And Samarkand in 1498 year passes into the hands of Sultan Ali Mirzo.

Mirzo Babur managed to strengthen his authority in a short time. He began to try to get back to the Khujand and Uratepa regions in 1495. At this time, the Samarkand throne was in the hands of Muslim Mirzo. Babur initially began to suppress the rebellion of Ibrahim soru, who taught Khutba in the name of Muslim Mirzo in Isfara[3,7]. After Isfara was captured by siege and battles, he began to march towards Khujand. He persuaded the mayor Abduwahab shigowul to surrender by diplomatic means. As a result, the Khujand was also returned a year later, again as part of the Fergana estate. But the March of the Fergana army against Uratepa ended inefficient. Upon his return to Fergana, Mirzo Babur annexed the province of Uratepa as part of his estate, Sultan Mahmudkhan[3, 36]. This event was a significant blow in the queue to the prestige of the Temurid dynasty in Movarounnahr.

In 1496 year Mirzo Babur began to walk with the aim of conquering Samarkand. This walk was carried out in alliance with the governor of Bukhara, Mirzo Sultan Ali. After the initial March failed, both sides agreed to jointly conquer Samarkand next year, returning to gather strength again.

Mirzo Babur captured the army for the second time in 1497 year in order to capture Samarkand, and after a long siege he managed to capture it. Unfortunately, the problems in the supply of the

Army as a result of the protracted siege served as an excuse for some treacherous Princes to come up with new disputes. Several emirs returned to Fergana without permission and rebelled. They conquered Andijan with the battle, and the Fergana authorities were handed over by Mirzo Jahongir, brother of Mirzo Bobur.

Mirzo Babur left the valley in May 1500, starting the Samarkand procession. And Jahongir betrayed the peace. He subordinated to the discretion of his superiors and drew an army on the properties belonging to his brother. As a result, in 1500 year in Fergana, full Mirzo Jahongir's reign was established. In practice, the authorities were led by Amir Ahmed Tanbal. In the autumn of 1500, Mirzo Babur captured Samarkand from Sheybanikhan. During the Battle of Saripul, which took place in 1501 year, an army led by Amir Khalil, who was sent to the aid of Mirzo Babur from the Fergana Valley, was also involved. After the victory in the Battle of Saripul, he was besieged by a long siege and won Samarkand.

In general, in Movarounnahr in the last quarter of the XIV century, the position of the great emirs was overthrown. Some great emirs governed some provinces practically independently, obeying the rulers nominally. The activities of the Tashkent governor Sheikh Jamal, the governor of Turkestan Muhammad Mazid tarkhon, the governor of Bukhara Abuali tarkhon, his son Baki tarkhon, Sultan Mahmud Mirzo after his death, Hisar, Chagoniyon, Qunduz, Khatlon, Badakhshon are clear confirmation of our words. This weakened the central authority and led to the political disintegration of the country.

CONCLUSION

The material and spiritual heritage created by Timur and timuriyzoda has not lost its value even now. It is our, young people's proud duty to preserve and learn these heritage sites.

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