
A STUDY OF THE PERIOD AND WARS OF AMIR TIMUR FROM FOREIGN SOURCES

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT:

ARTICLE HISTORY:

Received: 05.05.2024

Revised: 06.05.2024

Accepted: 07.05.2024

This article briefly covers the study of Amir Temur's period and battles in foreign sources . This article is intended for students of higher and secondary special educational institutions to get acquainted with the secrets of military art.

KEYWORDS:

The era of Amir Temur , military activity, the legacy of our great ancestors, the main sources, the works of our great scholars , The structure of Amir Temur 's state, Kokdala district, historiography, historical events, Rozhnomai ghazavoti India, Nizamiddin Shami, Zafarnama, Sharafiddin Ali wrote.

This article briefly covers the study of Amir Temur's era and battles in foreign sources . In addition, information about the era and battles of Amir Temur in local sources, studies in foreign sources, Central Asian historiography about the time of Amir Temur and the historiography of his life are given. In this, the main sources contributing to the realization of Amir Temur's military activity, the works of our great scholars have been briefly analyzed.

present , one of the urgent issues in our country is to study the legacy of our great ancestors, their contribution to military art and to use it widely in educating our youth in the spirit of patriotism . In the study of our history, one of our great ancestors, Amir Temur, is an in-depth study of the military art of the state structure, management features, and the military art of his battles against foreign aggression to capture the "Great Silk Road", a trade route . In a meeting with the activists of the newly established Kokdala district in Kashkadarya, Shavkat Mirziyoev spoke about the military art of Amir Temur, the son of

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this country and the pride of all Uzbekistan, that is, his tactics and strategy. we need to study its history," he said.

The history of Amir Temur's era is covered in local sources, and

his personality and the history of his state are one of the topics that are often discussed.

However, the owner's personality and activities were not always evaluated equally. A. Temur history Historiography is the authority above standing since time started That 's it big in volume historiography until the 30s of the 20th century in the world wide scope was studied . From the end of the 1930s to the second half of the 1980s A. Temur period history learning historical of events all including A. Temur history communist ideology point of view in terms of classism principles based on learn started As a result, Amir Temur bloodthirsty , Amir Temur skull said views dominant being left Amir Temur personality and activity , state history in learning independence new page opened Amir Temur to the period about sources publication done and again publication done . Edition done Amir Temur in works personality and activity of the state truthful history created , his Uzbek people in history and also the world in civilization held place and role showing given Amir Temurin diplomatic relations research done , military walks analysis done leadership activity lit up .

Amir Temur to the period about historical of works most of them his personality and to the activity dedicated . A. Temur to the period from the first sources one

Ghiyasiddin Ali b Jamal al- Islam Yazdi 's Diary anger India in which Amir Temur to India of walking diary given This is a work personally of Amir Temur assignment with in 1399-1401 written of the work some places tall flight , Amir Temur identity to glorify dedicated to be in spite of him critical the eye with Amir Temurin military of achievements the root of it in wars and cities siege in doing used strategy and to tactics about methods , Amir Temur at the time emirs and are valuable system essence and structure to understand relevant interesting information , Amir Temur of the Indian people to the troops showed resistances about have data . Amir Temurin in the play comrades and Amir Temur period Movaraunnahr cities of Amir Temur Mongolia , Khorezm , Mozandaran , Azerbaijan did marches of Mahmud Ghaznavi their husbands tob e to be done and dependent has been in the regions trade take to go for risk termination about important information is available.

Ghiyasiddin Ali Yazdi Poem A. Temur identity very because he glorified ,

AT e mur new work to write Nizamuddin to Shami passed . Shami court

chronicler as A. Temur's military in their walks participation reached He is himself " Zafarnama " or " Amir Temur he called it " zafarnoma " . The author the work in creating A. Temur to history about series oral and written from the sources , that's it including Ghiaziddin Ali's also used his work . This work by Amir A. Temur about the first official history source being is considered That's it separately emphasizing transition OK , that's it complex A. Temurnng official history although Nizamuddin Shami him from the palace far away what he wrote for , facts and historical processes in the statement somewhat there is objectivity . in 1937 Shami's by F. Tauer by Czech will be published in Until then work something to the language complete unturned was Only Russian in the language from the work fragments translation done was Shami's in his work events development of 816 (1404) year until summer continue is enough Shami's death because of work unfinished the rest

Full and perfection in terms of " Zafarnama" by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi

in historiography important role plays " Zafarnama" by Ali Yazdi

a lot in scores and basically Nizamuddin Shami's Poem basically written " Zafarnama " text a poet Lutfi by Persian , Khotfi by Tajik in the language poetic method is written .

Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi From Yazd so much long was born in the city of Taft (Iran) . 1415-1435 years Shahrukh's son of Ulugbek brother Abraham Sultan in service was Abraham Sultan Sharafeddin " Zafarnama" to Yazdi in writing patronage did Abraham Sultan from his death then (838 Hijri-1435 Melody) the author of " Zafarnama " . Shahrukh Grandson , 846 AH , 1443 AD Sultania , Qazvin, Ray and Sand governor has been By Mirza Muhammad to the palace offer done Sharafuddin Ali, sources compared to his life until the end Hometown Taft (Tafti Yazd) . in the house lived About it Abdurazzak Samarkandi message will give . So Sharafuddin Ali (1454) in Yazd death ate and that's it on the ground funeral done

" Zafarnoma " Middle Asia of their peoples rare cultural It is a monument that it is only Medium of Asia not the whole East countries history source , therefore for he is still an orientalist of researchers attention to himself attraction is doing and to himself property , collected of materials authenticity with shown period historical sources inside separately place holds

" Zafarnoma " structure according to two to the part divided into : 1) Introduction , it is

A. Temur to the family tree dedicated , then Turk seeds and Genghis Khan four great about common data is given 2) Basic part (of A. Temur own history) . The author from information it seems that historical work Sharafeddin Ali to the palace offer did Shahrukh's son Abraham Sultan initiative with written Shah his own grandfather about special book to create wanted and he was the host in 822 (1419-1420) . A. Temur about data collect about decree gave In the introduction this process as follows described Collected data of witnesses oral stories with compared , then Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi this data with getting to know out , Ibrahim to the Sultan they are about his opinion said , from that then the book " Zafarnoma " . to write entered The author collected information three to the group will : events of witnesses stories , the second and the third students type and Persian of sources scholars . All dates , places topographical coordinates and they are between distances Abraham Sultan to the decree according to each bilaterally from inspection after being held To Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi is given In this to the author instruction given that , first of all , it is artistic refined and understandable in the language done book be , secondly , the author to the document strictly action action , preliminary from the scriptures not retreat , never thing lack of coloring a must was

Conclusion by doing that's it to say maybe A. Temur's wide scale official history to the world came " Zafarnoma " Middle Asia of their peoples rare cultural It is a monument that it is only Medium of Asia not the whole East countries history source , therefore for he is still an orientalist of researchers attention to himself attraction is doing and to himself property , collected of materials authenticity with shown period historical sources inside separately place holds

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