

AMIR TIMUR AND TIMURID'S PERIOD

Vaxobova Muxlisaxon Mirodiljonovna

*Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages 2nd grade student of
Philology and language teaching (English Language)*

Annotation: *This article discusses the years of our great ancestor Amir Timur's life. The role of Amir Timur, a great leader, righteous king who established a great empire in his time. Military and judicial – legal system, management of a state of Amir Timur. Also, in this work paid attention to patronage of the arts, architectural achievements.*

Keywords: *history, Amir Timur, the empire, administration of the kingdom, military, Tuzuklari Timur, architectural landscapes, Persian paintings*

Uzbekistan is a country with a great history. After Uzbekistan became independent in 1991, there was an opportunity to study the history of our country more deeply. That is why much attention was given to the revival of national spiritual also studying historical people and events which had an important impact in world civilization. As is known, Timur is one of the people who left important mark in world history and made an unparalleled contribution to the civilization of the nations of the world.

In the East, the concept of a “righteous king” has existed since ancient times, and the people have always dreamed of such a king. Amir Timur aspired to become such as king. Amir Timur is a military leader and ruler who has played an important role in history of Central, South and West Asia as well as the Caucasus, the Volga and Russia. The commander, the founder of the Timurid Empire with capital Samarkand. The empire was founded by Timur (also known as Tamerlane) a warlord of Turco – Mongol lineage, who established the empire between 1370 and his death in 1405. The empire of Amir Timur was consist of around 30 countries of the world. As an emperor, Amir Timur was the second Eurasian sovereign of the world after Chingizkhan. Amir Timur who well understood the importance of military power in managing the country, attached great importance to the structure of the army. He introduced high ranking military titles such as “Amir” and “Amir ul Umara”.

Amir Timur improved the administration of the state based on the needs of that time in keeping with the times. In the reign of Amir Timur, the state administration consisted of two offices: dargah and ministry (devan). The dargah was managed by the Supreme ruler himself. Executive power - devan was headed by devanbegi (prime minister). Minister of War, Minister of Property and Tax Affairs, and Minister of Finance worked in Devon. Amir Timur relied on their relatives to manage the country. Public administration works are based on Islamic laws.

Amir Timur mainly relied on the army in foreign policy for the independence and protection of the state. He managed to create a disciplined army, to manage the army

units wisely during the battle, to eliminate existing obstacles and pitfalls with entrepreneurship, and to keep the fighting spirit in the army at a high level. It should be noted that Sohibqiran used different military tactics and measures every time in the battles with his opponents.

During the lifetime of Amir Temur, a special work dedicated to military art and the style of state management was created and became famous under the name "Tuzuklari Temur". In the work, who is to be relied upon in the administration of the state, the order of activities of the crown and throne holders - their duties and tasks, and the procedures for appointing ministers and army chiefs are specified.

The era of Amir Timur and Timurids witnessed impressive cultural processes that shaped of the artistic, intellectual and architectural landscapes of Central Asia. Amir Timur is a child of a people with mentality of building and creating, he was born creative by nature. It can be said that creativity rose to the level of state policy during the Sohibqiran era. During his rule, the country's roads were widened, bridges were built, buildings were built, and gardens were planted. Spanish ambassador Rui González de Clavijo wrote about these gardens with pleasure in his diaries. Among them there are the names of Gulbog, Dilkusho Garden, Chinar Garden, Nav Garden and other gardens.

In the architecture of the period of Timur and Ulug'bek, there is a lot of color and a variety of patterns in the decoration. On the pediments of Aksaroy, there is a double image of the Lion and the Sun, which has a symbolic meaning. During the period of Timur and Ulugbek, the decoration of the interior of the building was different. The wall and ceiling, even the dome, are decorated with patterns. In the buildings built during the Timur period, blue and golden colors predominate, luxurious patterns were made, and blue patterns on a white background similar to Chinese porcelain are common during the Ulugbek period.

After Amir Timur returned from a trip in the fall of 1404, his grandson Muhammad Sultan orders to build a mausoleum for his memory. In this decree, the mausoleum was ordered to be completed within ten days. Indeed, the mausoleum will be completed in ten days. Completing such a luxurious, large and tall building in ten days was an incredible event that showed what the power of Amir Timur was capable of. Here, Amir Timur will hold a big ceremony in memory of Muhammad Sultan Mirza and for the sake of Allah, and will be taught verses from the Holy Qur'an by famous religious leaders of that time. Among the colorful tiles on the walls of the mausoleum, the name of the master who built it, Muhammad ibn Mahmud Isfakhani, is written. After the death of Amir Timur in 1405, he himself was buried here, next to his grandson (and the mau Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, "The Constitution and the rule of law are the most important criteria of a democratic state and civil society", Khalq suzi newspaper, Vol.254, pp.1-3, 2019.soleum was named "Gori Amir mausoleum". In addition, he built Koksaroy in Samarkand, Amir Temur Jome Mosque, Bibikhanim madrasa, mosque, Qusam ibn Abbas architectural complex, Amir Temur mausoleum, Darut-tilovat

complex in Shahrizabz, magnificent Aksaray, Khoja Ahmad Yassavi's room-mausoleum in Turkestan, Zangi father's mausoleum near Tashkent.

The golden age of Persian painting begun during the reign of the Timurids. Timurid artists refined the Persian art of the book, which combines papers, calligraphy, illumination, illustration and binding in a brilliant and colorful whole

The philosophy of social thought of this period can be seen in the example of the great deeds of our people under the leadership of Amir Timur to achieve freedom and preserve and strengthen independence. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, commenting on the great statesman, emphasizes the following: “Amir Timur said, “Unless the state is built on the basis of laws, the splendor, power and structure of such a kingdom will be lost”

REFERENCES:

Muhammad Ali “ Chronical of Amir Timur”

Czechoslovak Society for Eastern Studies 1968 / New Orient. p 139.

John Onians, Atlas of World Art, Laurence King Publishing 2004. p 132

Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, “The Constitution and the rule of law are the most important criteria of a democratic state and civil society”, Khalq suzi newspaper, Vol.254, pp.1-3, 2019.

Internet resources