

THE LAST SCENE OF SAHIBKIRAN AMIRA TEMUR

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Abstract: Amir Temur was a great military leader of his time, a statesman and an enlightened man. Master Amir Temur was born on April 9, 1336 in the oasis of Kesh. This article covers the last days of Sahibkiron Amir Temur. At the same time, information was given about Amir Temur's campaign to China and the reasons for his death.

Key words: Amir Temur, Sahibkiron, China, Otror, Bayazid, Tokhtamysh, Samarkand, Zafarnama.

INTRODUCTION

Amir Temur was a great military leader of his time, a statesman and an enlightened man. Sahibkiran Amir Temur was born on April 9, 1336 in the oasis of Kesh. Amir Temur was a great ruler who ruled a large territory in the 14th-15th centuries. The state borders of Amir Temur were very extensive. Therefore, in the 15th century, Amir Temur was recognized by the world. Strong countries and European countries wanted to have good relations with Amir Temur and established diplomatic relations with him. Especially Amir Temur's victory over Tokhtamysh in 1395 and Yildirim Bayezid in 1402 raised his reputation throughout Europe and among other nations. After these victories, the kings of England, France, Castile and Lyon sent congratulatory letters to Amir Temur. According to sources, after these victories, Amir Temur was called the savior of Europe.

MAIN PART

In Europe, a golden statue was erected in honor of Amir Temur. At the same time, Amir Temur occupied very large territories, but his age passed, physical changes and changes in health appeared. That is, Amir Temur was quite old. In this article, we will tell you about the last days of Amir Temur and information about his death. After the victory over Yildirim Bayezid in the Battle of "Ankara", Amir Temur set himself another big goal. After the end of this battle, Amir Temur went to Samarkand. In 1404, having arrived in Samarkand, he arranged a magnificent wedding for his grown-up grandchildren.

This year, he received ambassadors from different countries and conducted dialogue and negotiations with them. At this time, Amir Temur was 70 years old. Despite his advanced age, on November 27, 1404, he decided to move towards China. According to the "memories" of the Spanish ambassador Clavijo, the Emperor of China left his kingdom to his three sons before his death. After some time, a struggle for the throne begins among the three sons, and the middle son wins. It was this emperor who sent his envoys to Amir Temur to demand the tribute paid to his father. Amir Temur is furious and wants to hang them. It is said that the emperors of China considered neighboring countries dependent on them. Therefore, Amir Timur intended to conquer China. At the time of Amir Temur's campaign to China, he had 200,000 well-armed soldiers. [1. P.: 201-202]

According to Nizamiddin Shami's Zafarnama, Amir Temur's campaign to China coincided with the winter season. When Amir Temur went to China, he never thought about



returning. On the contrary, the winter came very hard that year. The whole place was covered with snow, it snowed for so long that the ground was knee-deep in snow. At that time, the weather was very cold, and it was snowing on one side.

They say that the flowing Amu Darya and Syr Darya froze like silver. Amir Temur ordered everyone to cross the river. Soldiers, chariots and elephants crossed the river, and many common people and soldiers died of cold. The nobles were very cold, and the horses froze. Amir Temur's troops were demoralized and distrustful. First, Amir Temur came to Aksoltu from Samarkand to rest in Sahibgiron. Amir Temur's troops pitched their tents here. Historians write that there were a lot of tents. Amir Temur's troops left here and moved towards Otror. [2. P.: 387-390]

According to the "Zafarname" of Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Amir Temur arrived in Otror on January 18, 1405. On the one hand, the changes in Amir Temur's health occurred due to the severe cold of winter and Amir Temur's aging. Due to the cold weather, Amir Temur caught a severe cold in his head and body. Amir Temur fell backwards day after day, there were many changes in his health. Doctors could not find a cure for Amir Temur's illness. Amir Temur ordered the doctors to speak honestly. The doctors said that there was no cure for this disease and that everything was from God. The emirs were angry with the doctors' words. However, Sahibgiron's health did not change. Despite this, Amir Temur was aware of the state of the party and could easily explain his decisions. In this situation, Tokhtamysh's ambassadors came to Amir Temur. Through the ambassadors, Tokhtamysh conveys that he regrets his sins, that he has realized his mistake and that if the Master pardons him, he will henceforth be his slave for the rest of his life.

In response, Amir Temur declared that he would give him the lands of Golden Horde when he returned from the campaign in China. Amir Temur gathers his emirs, princes and nobles and pronounces his will. According to him, Amir says that after Timur they will be harmonious and will not cause conflicts between themselves. After himself, Amir Timur bequeathed the throne to his grandson Pirmuhammed. Amir Timur died in Otror under such circumstances. [3. P.: 293-296]

In the work of Nizamiddin Shami "Zafarnama" it is said that Amir Temur caught a severe cold as a result of very cold weather, which became the cause of his death. In addition, there is information that when Amir Temur arrived in Otror on January 18, 1405, he drank wine for two days and nights and did not eat at all. Amir Temur says that it was this factor that hastened his death. According to sources, in the work of the historian Khondamir "Habib us-Siyar fi akhbari afrodi bashar", Amir Temur turned from Aksolta to Otror despite the cold winter. At this time, Amir Temur sent his wives back to Samarkand. Having reached Otror, he wanted to drink may and drank may from the hands of shepherds for several days. In the meantime, Amir Temur drank wine for two days and nights but did not eat. After this, a strong change occurred in Amir Temur's client. Amir Temur had a high fever and was retreating day by day.

Among the doctors, the treatment and medicines prescribed by Fazullah Tabrizi were of no use. Amir Temur gathered his wives, emirs, nobles and princes before him, and they graced his ears with their advice. Amir Temur appointed Pir Muhammad Jahangir as the heir to the throne. Several emirs said: let us call Khalil Sultan, the emirs and nobles from Tashkent so that they hear your will that you are leaving the throne to Pir Muhammad Jahangir. Because they say that it is better to see a thousand times than to hear. After the emirs left their residence,



Amir Temur began to have severe hiccups. Amir Temur repeated the word “La ilaha illallah” several times between evening and night and flew to the Garden of Eden. [4. P.: 281-284]

Hafiz Abru writes: “There are reports that Amir Temur met Saraymulhanim and shaved his head when he went to China. This situation is considered to be the reason for Amir Temur’s cold in the severe winter cold. Thus, Sahibgiron Amir Temur took up residence in the city of Otror on February 18, 1405”. [5. P.: 320-324]

CONCLUSION

Regarding the death of Amir Temur, I can conclude that Sahibkiran Amir Temur was a great man who was very decisive, did not back down from his word and acted fairly in any situation. The death of Amir Temurnung affected not only his personal life, but also the political and social life in Movarunahr and neighboring regions. Studying this topic is important not only for historical memory, but also for understanding modern state governance and political heritage. The death of Amir Temur led to the collapse of the great state created by him and his successors. The subsequent Timurid princes could not save such a huge state.

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