



Analysis of Sources About the History of Amir Temur and the Temurian Period

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the sources on the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid period. In order to embody the life and activity of Amir Temur, it is important to begin with the most important written sources on which the science of history is based to describe the essence, spirit and environment of his time. The works created during the life of Amir Temur are very valuable as primary sources.

Keywords:

Zafarnoma, Elkhanids, historian and scholar, Muzaffaris, Movarounnahr, ethnic, caliph.

To embody the life and work of Amir Temur, it is important to begin with the most important written sources on which the science of history has relied to describe the essence, spirit and environment of his time. The works created during the life of Amir Temur are very valuable as primary sources. These works were written in Persian according to the requirements of the time. The first work on the activities of Amir Temur was the pamphlet of the great scholar Giyasiddin Ali ibn Jamal al-Islam Yazdi, "The Gazette of India" ("Diary of a Walk to India"). This pamphlet was written under the personal direction of Amir Temur from 399 to 1403. It details the march of 1398-1399. Amir Temur's attitude to Giyosiddin Ali's treatise is noteworthy. This attitude sheds some light on some aspects of Amir Temur's personal qualities. As mentioned above, this work should have been written "in a style that is unobtrusive and understandable to the reader." For this reason, Amir Temur did not like Giyosiddin Ali's lavish and silent images, which were often irrelevant to the main work and obscured the subject of the narration. Nevertheless, Giyosiddin Ali Yazdi's treatise is a valuable source in terms of its

accuracy. Among the historical works written during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids, the works of Nizamiddin Shami and Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi "Zafarnoma" are undoubtedly the first with their originality and richness of valuable evidence. Nizamiddin Shami (died about 1409) wrote his work between 1402 and 1404 on behalf of Amir Temur. The play tells the story of Amir Temur's rise to power (1370) and his seven-year march to Western Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Asia Minor (1399-1404). The fact that the work is written in simple language and simple style makes it easy to use.

Nizamiddin Shami's "Zafarnoma" has come down to us in two editions. The first edition was given to Amir Temur on his return from Iran to Movarounnahr in June 1404 and has not yet been named. The second edition is a copy presented to Mirza Umar, the son of Mironshah, who ruled Azerbaijan and Iraq at that time. The author has edited it somewhat. Made some additions to the introduction. The famous historian Hafiz Abru Nizamiddin Shami wrote in addition to this work and it is called "Zayli Zafarnomai Shami". It describes the events that took place before the death of Amir

Temur (February 18, 1405). Manuscripts of this work are rare and are kept in libraries in Turkey and Armenia. The text of Nizamiddin Shami's "Zafarnoma" was supplemented with the necessary comments and references and published by the Czech orientalist Felix Tower. There are also Turkish and Uzbek (1996) translations of the work by Najoti Lugat. Another "Zafarnoma" was written by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi (died 1454) and was written in a high style in the form of a heroic story. The work is also known as "Zafarnomai Temuriy", "Tarihi jahankushoyi Temuriy", "Fathnomai Sahibqironiy" and is based on the work of Nizamiddin Shami.

Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's work has many advantages. For example, many facts and events are well documented. Includes events from the reign of Khalil Sultan. Another important advantage of the work is that it has a large preface, which briefly describes the history of the Joji, Chigatay nations and the Elkhaniid state before Amir Temur. Muqaddima is known as "Tarihi Jahongiriy" and "Muqaddimai Zafarnoma". Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi wrote this work on behalf of the Persian ruler, Temuridzoda Ibrahim Sultan (1425). The history of Amir Temur covers the period from his birth (1336) to the end of the reign of Khalil Sultan (1409) in Movarounnahr, Iran, Azerbaijan and other countries. Manuscripts of the work can be found in libraries in many countries in Asia and Europe. The text of Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma" was published in two volumes in Calcutta (1885-1888) and Tehran (1957) by Mawlavi Muhammad Ilahdad and Muhammad Abbasid. There are also brief translations into French (Peti de La Croix, 1722) and English (J. Darby, 1723). A good translation of the work into Uzbek by Muhammad Ali ibn Darwish Ali al-Bukhari during the reign of Kochkunchikhan (1510-1529) has also reached us. In the 19th century, on behalf of the poet and minister Munis, a translation by Khudoiberdi ibn Kushmuhammad Khivaqi and an Uzbek translation by an unknown translator under the direction of Yarakbiy Kungrat, as well as a Turkish translation by Mustafa Rahim (Istanbul, 1929). there is. Excerpts from the book have

been published in French, English, Russian, Italian and Uzbek. The fragments relate to the history of the Golden Horde and Amir Temur 1360-1370 (Movarounnahr), 1398-1399 (Indian March). Both Zafarnoma are important sources for studying the socio-political and ethnic history of Movarounnahr, Iran and Azerbaijan, the cultural life of its people, as well as the political relations of Amir Temur and the Temurid state with other countries. The peculiarity of Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's work is that he is not only a sensitive chronicler, but also a talented writer and narrator. Later, the great Uzbek poet and thinker Alisher Navoi highlighted this aspect of the treatise and included Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's work in the list of the most perfect treatises. In modern scientific literature, Zafarnoma is considered a "masterpiece of Central Asian historiography."

Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi was required to write the work vividly and clearly, and he had to adhere to the documents, not to deviate from the original sketch written under the direct supervision of Ibrahim Sultan, and not to paint the object. Thus, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma" is the most authentic and reliable among the written sources about Amir Temur, based on reliable documents. Historian and scholar Shahobiddin Abdullah ibn Lutfullah ibn Abdurashid al-Hawafi (Hafiz Abru) also emerged as another representative of Amir Temur's historiography. According to him, he served in the palace of Amir Temur and was close to him. Hafiz Abru was in the service of Amir Temur in many countries of the East, and after the death of Amir Temur, his son became a historian in the palace of Shahrukh. Hafiz Abru died in 1431. Hafiz Abru is close to Amir Temur and Shah Rukh, so the information he provided is very important. Hafiz Abru has written several important historical works. One of them is called Majmu'ayi Hafizi Abru. The Persian edition of the book "The Book of the Prophet and the History of the Prophets, Kings and Caliphs" by the famous Arabic historian Tabari (839-923) made by Balami, more precisely, (908-932) to the period of the Caliph al-Mustasim (1242-1258), as well as "Zayli Mosque attavorihi Rashiduddin" (History of Iran 1306-1393) and "Zayli Zafarnomai Shami"

rin received. Excerpts from Majmu'ayi Hafizi Abru were published by Khanbobo Bayani (1938), Felix Tower and K.M. Maitra (1934). Hafiz Abru's second work is known as "Zubdat ut-tavorihii Boysunguri" ("Selected History of Boysungur Mirza") and is written in the form of a general history. It records the events from the "creation" of the universe to 1426. In the fourth part of the work, the history of Amir Temur is briefly described on the basis of Shami's "Zafarnoma" and the history of Shahrukh Mirza (before 1430) is described in detail. Copies of Zubdat ut-Tavorihi Boysunguri are scarce and are in the libraries of England, France, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Russia¹. Some of the information about Amir Temur in Hafiz Abru's work is of interest to researchers.

Hafiz Abru, for example, testified that Amir Temur took a sincere interest in strengthening the religion and the Sharia. During the reign of Amir Temur, ditches and ditches were dug in the Angor district near Samarkand and in the upper reaches of the Murgab river basin.

The book "History" by Khoja Tajiddin al-Salmani is of great importance in the study of the political history of Movarounnahr and Khorasan in 1404-1409. The work is also known as Zayli Zafarnoma (in addition to Zafarnoma). Very little is known about the author. Only his origin is from Isfahan, he is known as a skilled calligrapher and a prominent figure of the devon essay (correspondence bureau), he came to Samarkand from Sheroz in 1397 during the Muzaffarids, in 1409 he was taken to Shahrukh Khorasan and his mission. It is known that he began to write this work with. But he could not finish writing the book. At the palace, the minister was arrested for participating in a conspiracy against Sayyid Fakhriddin. Hoja Tajiddin al-Salmani intended to write the last days of Amir Temur and the history of Shah Rukh. But he did not succeed. He only wrote his 5-6 year history. Thus, the "History" shows the ceremonies and weddings in Konigil in the autumn of 1404, the beginning of Amir Temur's march to China, his death, the seizure of power by Khalil Sultan (mid-March 1405) and 1409.

the date of his capture in late March by a group of emirs led by Khudoydod is mentioned.

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