



MILITARY CAMPAIGNS DURING THE PERIOD OF AMIR TEMUR AND THE TEMURIDS: ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL SOURCES

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Annotation: This article analyzes the military campaigns of Amir Timur and the Timurid dynasty based on historical sources. The political, military and ideological significance of the campaigns is highlighted based on sources such as "Zafarnama", "Habib us-siyar", "Ravzat us-safo". Through the critical position of Ibn Arabshah, it is shown that the assessments of Timur's figure in historical sources are different. It also reveals Timur's attitude to science, art and architecture and the connection of his achievements in these areas with military campaigns. The article analyzes historical sources based on a comparative and historical-critical approach.

Keywords: Amir Temur, Timurids, military campaigns, Zafarnama, historical sources, Timurid period, political history, culture, Ibn Arabshah, science, architecture.

Introduction. One of the most prominent figures in the history of medieval Central Asia was Amir Temur, whose empire quickly expanded to a vast territory and became a politically, militarily, and culturally powerful empire. Temur is remembered not only as a great military strategist, but also as a patron of justice, order, and science. His campaigns brought political stability to much of Asia and Europe, while expanding cultural and scientific ties. During the Timurid dynasty, these traditions were continued, and not only military campaigns, but also the development of science, literature, architecture and art reached a new level. In studying the history of this period, various historical sources serve as the main



source, in particular, the works of authors such as Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Nizamiddin Shami, Ibn Arabshah, Hafiz Abru, Mirkhand, Khandamir. These sources illuminate the actions of the Timurids from different perspectives and allow researchers to make an objective assessment.

This article analyzes the military campaigns of Amir Temur and his descendants based on various historical sources. The political, ideological and cultural significance of military actions, as well as the impact of these processes on the development of science and art, are studied in depth. At the same time, the assessments given to the personality of Temur in historical sources, different approaches and their significance in the historical context are also discussed.

Materials and Methods. In the process of preparing this article, a number of written sources, historical chronicles, and modern studies on the military campaigns, political activities, and cultural heritage of the era of Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty were analyzed. The following works were relied on as the main historical sources: the works of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi and Nizamiddin Shamiy "Zafarnoma", Ibn Arabshah's "Ajaib al-maqdur", Hafiz Abru's "Majma' at-tavorikh", Mirkhand's "Ravzat us-safo", Khandamir's "Habib us-siyar", and Davlatshah Samarkand's "Tazkirat ush-shuaro". These sources served as an important basis for studying the military campaigns of the Timurids, their goals, results, and socio-political significance.

The historical-critical approach was used as the main method in analyzing the sources. Through this method, the sources were evaluated from the point of view of the author's position, historical context, political views and ideological approaches. Also, using thematic and comparative analysis methods, information from different historical sources was compared, and common trends and differences in the assessments of military actions were identified.

Modern scientific research, in particular articles, monographs, and scientific and theoretical works published in Uzbekistan and abroad, were also analyzed and combined with historical sources. Archaeological finds, architectural monuments,



and their historical interpretation were also used as important tools in determining the political and cultural image of the Timurid.

This study strictly adhered to the principles of an objective approach to historical processes, avoiding subjective assessments, and maintaining consistency between sources. As a result, the historical significance of the military campaigns of Amir Temur and the Temurid dynasty, their political and cultural consequences, and their echo in historical sources were comprehensively analyzed.

Results and Discussion. The military campaigns of Amir Temur and the Temurids are historical events that not only determined the political landscape of their time, but also had a great influence on the cultural, scientific and ideological development of the entire Muslim East. As revealed in the research, the military policy pursued by Temur was combined with clear strategic plans, diplomatic balance and ideological foundations, the coverage of which varies in the sources depending on the author's position and social context.

In the works of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi and Nizamiddin Shami, "Zafarnoma" portrays Timur as a symbol of heroism and justice, while in the work of Ibn Arabshah he is shown as a tyrant, a cruel commander. These contrasting approaches create the need to analyze the sources based on historical-critical and comparative methods. This confirms the multifaceted nature of Timur's personality and the existence of different views on his historical role.

The analysis shows that Timur conducted military campaigns not only for territorial expansion, but also for broader goals such as establishing a centralized state, controlling economic trade routes, and strengthening the foundations of religion and spirituality. He managed to form a political and military system that met the requirements of modern statehood of his time.

During the Timurid period, these traditions were continued, making an incomparable contribution to the development of world civilization, especially in the fields of science and art. The scientific activities of Ulugbek, the literary and artistic heritage of Alisher Navoi and Behzod can be considered as one of the positive results of this policy.



In addition, based on the studied sources, it was determined that Timur's legacy occupies an important place in the historical memory, national identity and spiritual values system of today's Uzbekistan. During the years of independence, his personality was reinterpreted and became a symbol of power, unity and justice in state symbols and social consciousness.

On this basis, the following main conclusions were drawn:

The military campaigns of Amir Timur are covered in various ways in historical sources, and they are closely related to political and ideological views; Timur's campaigns had a significant impact not only on the military, but also on the economic, religious and cultural spheres; The Timurid dynasty rose to a high level in science, literature and art on this foundation; The personality of Amir Timur is an important source in understanding the historical and cultural identity of modern Uzbekistan.

Conclusion. The military campaigns of Amir Temur and the Temurid dynasty occupy an important place in the history of the Middle Ages. This article analyzes the political, military, cultural and ideological aspects of the military campaigns carried out by Temur and his descendants based on the sources studied. While hymn-like sources such as the Zafarnama portray Temur as a divinely inspired commander, the works of Ibn Arabshah portray him in a critical light, as a cruel ruler. This indicates the need for a critical and comparative approach to historical sources.

The campaigns of Timur's time were not only military victories, but also the impetus for the rise of science, art, architecture, and social life in Central Asia. His political legacy was continued by his successors, and the Timurid dynasty was brought to the highest stage of Eastern civilization.

In the process of re-evaluating its historical heritage, today's Uzbekistan highly recognizes the figure of Amir Temur as a symbol of national values, justice, and leadership. Studying the historical personality of Temur, drawing lessons from his activities, and conducting a deep scientific analysis of his work is an important scientific and spiritual task for present and future generations.



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