

Amir Temur Historical Chief Examination

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the reasons of Amir Temur's military march to China, as well as the process of preparing for it, based on scientific literature and sources.

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Introduction

In the second half of the XIII century independent and powerful states emerged in Movarounnahr and China, liberated from the oppression of the Mongols. One was founded by the emir Amir Temur in Movarounnahr, and the second kingdom was founded by Zhou Yuan Zhang (who ruled in 1368-1398) in China. Both countries, in their own time, rose to prominence in power and became the largest kingdoms in the world. But it is well known from history that the relations between RUZIEV KHAMIDULLA JURABAEVICH Maverounnahr and China were almost severed during these two rulers, and they could say that they were hostile. This eventually led to Amir Temur's military campaign in China. There are a number of reasons for Amir Temur's withdrawal from China. First of all, it is connected with the claim of the Chinese ruler to rule the world, asking the emperor Hoon to send an ambassador to Amir Temur and to acknowledge him as a vassal to the emperor. This demand touches the eminence of such a great ruler as Amir Temur.

Literature review

In turn, China is also experiencing an animosity towards Amir Temur. The Chinese army limited its ability to cross the long and waterless wilderness, as well as the poor relations with the Mongols who had recently been expelled from China, as well as a shortage of war horses in the Chinese army. At the same time, the emperor Hun took a number of measures, concluding that Amir Temur was a chance attack. In particular, the capital was moved from the south (Nankin) to the north (Beijing). In the reign of Amir Temur, every march or event was carried out with great care and seriousness, and the day of the beginning of the procession was kept secret. It is impossible to say that Amir Temur had no plans to go to China. Because of the Temur's teachings: "I have developed the religion of God and the law of Muhammad Mustafa in the world. I have always supported the religion of Islam everywhere and at all times. In China, however, things have changed for Muslims, historian Nizamuddin Shami wrote: "In China and the province of Tonguz Khan, the governor of China, Kufru grew up in error, killing at least a few thousand Muslims."

Main part

This massacre is heard by Amir Temur during his seven-year (1399-1404) military march, in particular, during the winter of 1399 in Nagorno-Karabakh (Azerbaijan). This bloody event occurred shortly before the death of Emperor Khun in 1398 and the sources of



the Muslim massacre are not mentioned in the sources. In the historical literature, however, there is a clue that this is an insignificant excuse.

According to academic VV Bartold, the number of Muslims killed was more than 100,000. The Emperor records the massacre of Muslim populations and Islamic scholars in his kingdom. Undoubtedly, the social and political situation in China has not gone unnoticed by Amir Temur.

Amir Temur could not rely on the information given by tourists and ambassadors prior to the invasion of China. It collects information about cities and villages in China, mountains and hills, gorges, military units, and their tactics of war. Emperor Khun, who envisions the rise of Amir Temur's power, the sympathy of the Muslim population in his country, and the support of some Mongol princes to support the ruler of Movarounnahr in the event of a military invasion of China, will carry out a number of military reforms. In the event of a military threat to the country as a result of the reforms, it would increase the number of troops by disregarding the previous voluntary recruitment procedure, recruitment and strict adherence to it. The aforementioned reforms have been successful, with the number of Chinese troops reaching 2 million.

As a result of his successful military campaigns, Amir Temur was hit by jets in Mongolia's Eastern Turkestan and Dzhungarian regions and established friendly relations with Hizr Khojakhan, who succeeded Kamaruddin in power. Hizr Hoja Khan ruled the Kumul region of Mongolia, where the city had been repeatedly subjected to military invasion by the Chinese. Taking into consideration the military forces of Amir Temur and Khizr Khoja, the Chinese emperor refrained from conducting military and political actions against the territories of East Turkestan. The territories of Western Mongolia that were occupied at that time were included in the eastern Turkestan Fergana region, while the Dzhungarian territories were annexed to Tashkent. The fact that these territories could serve as an important base for the beginning of military operations with China was not ignored by Amir Temur. He has issued an ambitious decree to build a special military fortress in eastern Turkestan with the aim of collecting weapons and providing security for commercial caravans as well as preventing accidental attacks. In the final stages of preparation for the Chinese military invasion, the ruler of Maverounnahr invites prominent Mongol princes into his service and gives them positions and actions. Most of them were with Amir Temur during the military campaigns, and the Chinese military was also supposed to be in the Chinese military after the defeat of Tuhtamishkhan by the Toghtamishkhan forces. They entered the service of Amir Temur in 1397-1398. Based on the foregoing, it would be unfair to say that the Chinese emperor was



unaware of the growing danger. Emperor Hun's successor, Zhu-di (Yunle), ordered his deputy in the province of Gansu to protect himself from the assassination of Amir Temur. China has traditionally been protecting its rival, that is, repairing and reinforcing the Great Wall of China, as well as guarding, guarding, and security posts. However, these actions would not limit Amir Temur's ability to attack and attack with great military experience. From the outside, the preparation for the military invasion of China was completed long ago. But in 1399 Hizr Khojakhan, the close ally of Amir Temur, died, and Kamariddin regained power in Mongolia. At that time Amir Temur was in Nagorno-Karabakh and his grandson Mirzo Iskandar was governor of Ferghana. Alexander attacked East Turkestan and occupied the city of Aksu. Local residents fear the massacre will surrender the Chinese in Aksu to the Fergana governor. The ambassador of Spain, one of the most powerful European states of that time, was Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo in 1404 in the capital of the state of Amir Temur. He writes about his communication with the Chinese ambassador and gives the following information. According to him, the Chinese ambassador spoke of the military might of his country and said there were 400,000 cavalry in China. He said that the warriors lacked horses, and that only the commanders of the army were right about riding the Chinese military. According to the Ambassador, those who have such rights are very numerous in China. Commenting on the ambassador's remarks, de Clavijo writes that the Chinese diplomat is exaggerating the power of his country.

Conclusion

The following evidence shows that the Chinese ambassador was not overly exaggerated. If China has accumulated 2 million regular troops in the short term after military reform, adding the power of the military and administrative leaders in the area, it is clear that the ambassador's words are somewhat true. In summary, the military campaign of Amir Temur in China in 1404 was a long-planned and well-planned effort that failed to meet the death of the businessman at the start of the military campaign. So, could Amir Temur win his last military tour of history and researchers? The debate continues. In any case, the 70-year-old Amir Temur's courage and bravery for a major military campaign is an example of courage and courage for today's generation.



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