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ELUCIDATION OF AMIR TEMUR'S ACTIVITIES IN THE WORKS OF EUROPEAN AUTHORS OF THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD

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Elimov Lochin Shavkatovich

Teacher of Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article describes the military actions of Amir Temur, the great commander of the East, in the Central and Western regions of Asia, reflected in the sources of the 15th and 16th centuries. The important aspect of the information in these sources served to convey the information about Amir Temur to the general public in Europe.

KEYWORDS

Middle East, Asia Minor, Renaissance, Spain, India, Delhi, Europe, Ottoman Turks.

INTRODUCTION

Amir Temur's successful military campaigns in the Middle East and Asia Minor caused the interest of European kings to increase in the above paragraphs. Amir Temur's victory over the Ottoman Turks made this interest even stronger. As a result, ambassadors of European kings began to visit Amir Temur's residence several times. These embassy visits gave a great impetus to the formation of information about Amir Temur, the great commander of the East in Europe.

Initially, the information collected about Amir Temur was in the official or narrative form, but later it began to acquire a scientific or artistic appearance. Not many works were created about Amir Temur during the European Renaissance. As a reason for this, we can cite as an example the fact that historiography in Europe was not developed to such an extent at the end of the 14th and 15th centuries and the political situation in the countries.

Review of sources and literature on the topic. From the 15th century, a number of works about Amir Temur, which were quite popular for their time, began to appear in the world. Among these we find the *Historia del Grand Tamorlan* ("History of the Great Tamorlan") [1], published in 1582 by Argote de Molina, based on information from the diary of Rui González de Clavijo, collected during the travels of the Bavarian knight Johann Schiltberger. "information is the work published in Mainz in 1475, and the third one is the *"Memoires sur Tamerlan et sa cour"* of John de Galonifontibus, who was appointed archbishop of Sultania by Pope Boniface IX on August 23, 1398, we can cite as the main work.

METHODOLOGY

The article is covered on the basis of generally accepted historical methods - the principles of historicity, sequence, impartiality, and the work of Amir Temur in the works of European authors of the Renaissance period is devoted to the coverage.

RESULTS

In addition to the above-mentioned works, there are also the information of a number of ambassadors and tourists of that time, but in terms of the level of coverage of Amir Temur's activities, these works are far behind the works listed above.

Rui González de Clavijo's ambassadorship to Amir Temur began on May 22, 1403. Claviho arrived in Samarkand in Spain exactly 15 months ago. He was accompanied on this trip by Master of Religious Education Alfonso Paes de Santa Maria and Gómez de Salazar, a special guard of King Henry III of Castile. Claviho's embassy trip to Amir Temur's palace was very difficult. On August 31, 1404, he arrived in a village called Misr near the city of Samarkand [1]. He was

personally received by Amir Temur and left for his country in November of this year.

Information in Rui González de Clavijo's diary greatly influenced the spread of Amir Temur's name in Europe. He recorded very interesting and important information in his memoirs during his trip to Amir Temur's state in 1403-1404. The information in his diary is of great importance not only for the history of Amir Temur or the Timurids, but also for the history of the Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan and several other countries. In his diary, we can find very important information about Amir Temur and the Timurids.

During his trip to Samarkand, Klavikho will visit many cities. When he comes to each city, he pays special attention to the environment there. Along the way, Amir gathers interesting information about Temur from each other. One such interesting information was the origin of Amir Temur. He traced Amir Temur's origin to the Chigatai clan. According to him, Amir Taragai Bahadir was not rich. He had three or four horsemen. According to Claviho, Taragai Bahadir lived in a village near Kesh. Claviho said that Amir Temur was one of the middle class begs, he had an income that could support only himself and four or five horsemen" [2]. Claviho also recorded in his diary that he wrote this information based on what he heard.

In addition, the Spanish ambassador Amir Temur gave a lot of information about the domestic politics and foreign relations. As an example of such information, we can cite the relationship between Amir Temur and Bayazid. Based on what he heard, Clavijo touched upon the relations between the two generals in his memoirs.

Clavijo wrote down in his memoirs the circumstances and reasons for the deterioration of the relationship between the two skilled generals. He also paid

attention to the military actions and exchange of letters between the two generals.

Rui González de Clavijo reports in his diary about the relationship between the Roman Emperor and the Sultan of Turan: "Temurbek and the Turkish Sultan Bayazid know each other well and the reasons why Temurbek started a war against him are as follows: he writes. - The lands of the governor of Arsinga (Arzinjon) Zaratan (that is, Tahurtan, as the Spanish ambassador wrote based on what he heard) were adjacent to the lands of Turkey. Bayazid, who was eager to occupy Tahurtan's lands, especially the Kamokh fortress, demanded that Tahurtan pay taxes and hand over the Kamokh fortress. Tahurtan says that he is ready to recognize the emperor's authority and pay tribute, but he cannot hand over the fortress. Caesar informs him that it is necessary to send someone and hand over the fortress, if he refuses, he will lose all his property. Then Tahurtan, who heard about Temurbek's incomparable power, sent an ambassador with a letter and gifts to the Sultan of Turan, who was in Persia in those days and defeated the Persian ruler in the battle, saying that he would be protected from Bayazid, and that he would consider himself a subject of Temurbek, and treat him like a prisoner. begs him to do it".[2]

In his memoirs, Klaviho gave a lot of information about the history, culture and social life of Amir Temur and the Timurids. Most of the information was based on what Clavijo saw with his own eyes, and the rest was based on what he heard. Even so, his work remains one of the main sources for studying the history of Amir Temur and the Timurids.

John de Galonifontibus is one of the people who lived during the European Renaissance and collected information about Amir Temur and passed it on to the next generations. On March 9, 1377, Pope Gregory XI appointed Dominican John de Galonifontibus bishop of

Nakhichevan. On August 26, 1398, Pope Boniface IX conferred the title of archbishop on Bishop John of Nakhichevan.

We have received information that Ioan Amir Temur sent to Europe as an ambassador. On June 28, 1402, he was sent to Europe as an ambassador on behalf of Amir Temur. In 1403, after visiting Venice and Genoa, he was received by King Charles VI in Paris on June 15 [3].

Sultanian Archbishop John de Galonifontibus gives a lot of information about Amir Temur and the history of the Timurids in his memoirs. Information about Amir Temur's youth is also found in Ioan's work, albeit in a short form. Touching on Amir Temur's youth, he emphasized that he was an ordinary young man like his peers, but he was distinguished by his intelligence and ingenuity. In addition, Ioan Amir wrote that Temur died as a poor woman, suffering from poverty. According to Ioan's words, Amir Temur always emphasized that whatever he achieved was achieved by the grace of God, and that he would return all this to God in time"[4].

In his work, Ioan also touched on the relationship between Amir Temur and Amir Husayn. In particular, Ioan described the beginning of the struggle between the two as follows. According to him, Amir Temur was preparing to fight against Amir Husain, who insulted and humiliated him.

Ioan also wrote in his work that Amir Temur used several tricks. He showed these tricks of Amir Temur as one of his clever deeds. Because Ioan described using a trick against an opponent who is outnumbered by him as a military skill.

Ioan Amir has given a lot of information about the history of Temur and the Timurids in his work. This information summarizes the events from the birth of

Amir Temur to his death, albeit in a short form. His information has a great place in studying the history of Amir Temur.

The next person who left us information about Amir Temur, who lived during the European Renaissance, is Johann Schiltberger. Johannes (Hans) Schiltberger was born on May 9, 1381 in Hollern, near Lollof, Bavaria, between Munich and Freisz, Germany. He belonged to a family that had gained great prestige since 1030, but at the same time had become poor. His ancestors have been knighted for many years and served on the account of Wittelsbach [5]. They owned a castle in Schiltberg near Aichach.

Schiltberger's work was first printed in Mainz in 1475, then in Augsburg in 1477 [5]. The information in his work is written in simple and artistic language. But the images explained by the stories of various fantastic, laments and miracles are also very successfully presented. 4 of these works, which were published in the 15th century, have reached us.

All of the historical information presented in Schiltberger's work is erroneous. The information in the work is confusing, geographically unstable, and clearly prone to exaggeration. Even so, his information is invaluable in studying history.

Schiltberger takes part in the battle near Ankara by Bayazid's troops. Due to Bayazid's defeat in this battle, Schiltberger also surrendered to the troops of Amir Temur among the surviving soldiers.

In his work, Schiltberger begins to provide information about Amir Temur from his relationship with Bayazid. Schiltberger calls the 13th paragraph of his work the conquest of Little Armenia by Bayazid. In it, it is written that Bayezid attacked Little Armenia, which was part of Amir Temur's state, with an army of 300,000 people

and captured the main city of Erzinjan. Hearing about this action of Bayazid, Temur gathered 1 million 600 thousand (we can see exaggeration in this information) army. Bayazid opposed this huge army of Amir Temur with his army of 1 million 400 thousand (there is an exaggeration in the numbers here as well) [7]. This battle will take place near Ankara. According to Schiltberger, on the eve of the start of the war, a Tatar army of 30,000 people left Amir Temur and went to Bayazid's side. Schiltberger pays special attention to the beginning of the battle and says: "At the beginning of the battle, Amir Temur brought his 32 elephants from India into the battle. The battle continued very fiercely. Amir Temur ordered not to end the battle until Bayazid surrendered. As a result of this battle, Bayazid was defeated and spent 8 months in captivity at the hands of Amir Temur.

In his work, Schiltberger also touched upon Amir Temur's campaign to Little India. Although Schiltberger himself did not participate, he wrote down the information he heard about this battle in the work. Amir Temur orders to start a military operation in India, which is 4 months away from Samarkand. According to Schiltberger, the number of troops was about 400 thousand people. Schiltberger also records the difficulties in the city without water for 20 days during the war [7].

The arduous journey through the snowy mountains and the dark valley during the military campaign towards India is presented in beautiful words in Schiltberger's work. Amir Temur, who entered the territory of India, received the answer from the ruler of this region to the envoys of Temur who demanded to surrender, saying that we will not surrender anyway. After this answer, Amir Temur ordered his soldiers to start the war. But the cavalry in the front of the army were afraid to enter the battle. The reason for their

fright was that the horses were afraid of Indian elephants. In this situation, Amir Temur began to look for how to act against the elephants. Then Suleiman Shah, one of the military commanders, gives the following advice. In his opinion, camels should be used against Indian elephants. It was necessary to put firewood (hashak) on both sides of the camel carrier and set it on fire. More and more burning grass heated the camel driver and the camel in a state of heat ran against the elephants. According to Shiltberger, Amir Temur prepared 20,000 camels and ordered them to burn wood. This method allowed Amir Temur to return victoriously from the Indian campaign.

Schiltberger also left his information about how Amir Temur besieged the city of Delhi. According to him, Timur's troops will besiege this city, which is the capital of the Delhi Sultanate, for 10 days. As a result, Sultan Mahmud of Delhi is forced to negotiate with Amir Temur. As a result of these negotiations, Amir Temur will have two centenarians of India, besides a lot of diamonds, an army of 30 thousand people and more than a hundred war elephants [7]. This is how Amir Temur's military operations to India ended, according to Schiltberger.

In the work, Amir Temur's campaigns to Isfahan are mentioned. However, there are cases of confusion and misinterpretation of his information.

Amir Temur's military campaign to China is also mentioned in the work. Chinese ruler Amir sent his ambassadors consisting of 400 horsemen to Temur and expressed his demands. At the request of their ruler, Chinese ambassadors say that Amir Temur should pay 5 years of tribute tax. Angry at this, Temur says that he sees the ruler of China as a governor of a province, not a khan. Amir Temur, who was angry with this embassy activity of the Chinese ruler and had been hoping for its implementation for many years, ordered

to start preparations for a trip to China. According to Shiltberger's work, Amir Temur will attract an army of 800,000 people for his trip to China. This large army moves from its quarters almost simultaneously. This year, a very cold winter in this region caused the death of many soldiers and animals. As a result of such a cold climate, Amir Temur's health is adversely affected.

Shiltberger gives the following information about the death of Amir Temur. According to him, Amir Temur fell ill as a result of the cold. The reason for Amir Temur's illness is the fact that he faced a lot of problems together with a cold. In the last years of his life, the betrayal of Amir Temur's trusted people, the death of his beloved grandson Sultan Muhammad, the impotence of Khalil Sultan, Mironshakh's addiction to alcohol, all of these indicate that Amir Temur fell ill [7].

In the work, not only Amir Temur's activities, but also several paragraphs are dedicated to his sons. In particular, Shiltberger calls the 21st paragraph of the work about the sons of Amir Temur. According to this paragraph, it is said that the number of Amir Temur's sons was 4, of which two were living. It is found in the work that Mironshokh was given Iran and neighboring regions, and Shahrukh Mirza was given Khurasan, Mozondaran and neighboring regions.

CONCLUSION

Schiltberger's information about Amir Temur and the Timurids is undoubtedly considered as a very large historical source. The work contains many events, geographical places, numbers and other information. At this point, it should be mentioned that there are many cases of confusions, incorrect names of geographical places, and extreme exaggeration of numbers. Even so, this work is considered one of the most important sources for any researcher or amateur

in the study of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurids.

It became clear from the research that there were not many works written about Amir Temur in Europe during the Renaissance. Among the works written during this period, those of Rui González de Clavijo, John and Schiltberger have come down to us as the main sources. Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, who came to Amir Temur's residence as an ambassador, recorded in his diary the information he saw and heard from Spain to Samarkand. This work of his is different from other works written during the Renaissance in terms of the amount and scope of information.

Another person who made a great contribution to the spread of information about Amir Temur and the Timurids in Europe during the Renaissance is the Bavarian knight Johann Schiltberger. While serving in Amir Temur's army, he recorded in his work the information he heard and partially saw. His information is also of great importance in the study of Amir Temur's personality in Europe.

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