

**AMIR TEMUR VA TEMURIYLARNING TASHQI SAVDO VA ELCHILIK****ALOQALARI**

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**Abstract:**

In this article, the main reasons for the establishment and development of foreign trade and ambassadors of the Timurid state under Amir Temur and his descendants, as well as the role of the Great Silk Road in trade and ambassadorial relations with foreign states, brief information about how powerful the Timurid state is the establishment of similar trade relations with European, Near and Middle Eastern countries and China.

**Keywords:** Honbaliq, Shaxali, Nimaopuding, Chen Deven, Zhunguoga, Zheng He, Shachiyeer Aliyi, Siyuan, Sixay, xuandi, Oqrobot.

From the middle of the 13th century, a complicated political situation arose in Central Asia. In particular, Khagan Kublai of the Yuan Dynasty, established in China, considers himself the heir to the throne of Genghis Khan and demands that the rulers of this region obey him. But he tries to use force after his demand is rejected. But his military actions did not work. Oktoy's grandson Haidu (1235-1301) took an active role in opposing Kublai. After Kublai's death in 1294, his grandson Temur came to the throne under the name of Chengzung (1295-1308) and followed his grandfather's path. But his efforts were wasted. As a result, trade routes between China and the Midwest through the Great Silk Road became difficult [1].

In the 14th century, on the one hand, the disputes between the descendants of Chigatai intensified, and on the other hand, the conflicts between them and the Khans of Mongolia escalated. In addition, among the peoples of Central Asia, movements against the Mongol rulers began. In China, the Mongols were also opposed by the local people. Taking advantage of the favorable situation in 1368, Chinese officials and landowners overthrew the Yuan dynasty and established the Ming Khanate (1368-1644). These events disturbed the peace on the Great Silk Road and greatly weakened the international trade relations carried out through Turkestan. Therefore, the importance of the Great Silk Road has declined sharply.

In 1370, the state of Amir Temur (1336-1405), who made the city of Samarkand the center, was founded in Movaraunnahr. As a result of the fact that this state has taken control of a huge area within the period of about 35 years and ensured the security of the Great Silk Road, the ground was created for the re-development of international trade relations on this road. Amir Temur himself paid great attention to the development of this road. He well understood that the development of not only internal trade within his country, but also international trade relations is necessary for the economic development of the country. Therefore, as soon as he

came to power, he began to pay great attention to internal and external trade. First of all, he ensured the safety of the caravan route and paid special attention to the construction of caravansary[2].

In Amir Temur's letter to the Chinese emperor Taitzu, it was noted that "the roads between caravanserais have been opened, the robbers on the roads have been eliminated, and those who go to distant countries will feel at ease." At the same time, Amir Temur established economic relations with European countries such as Byzantium, Venice, Spain, France, England.

According to the researches of Chinese scientists, Amir Temur sent ambassadors to Beijing (Khanbaliq), the capital of Min Khanate, 8 times and developed diplomatic and trade relations with China. For example, in the fall of 1387 and 1389, Maulana Hafizi, in 1388 Taj ad-Din (Tamuding), in 1391 Shokhalil (Shakhali), in 1392 Nigmat ad-Din (Nimaopuding), in 1394 and 1395 Darvish (Dielibeyshi), in 1396 Under the leadership of Alamat ad-Din (Alamadan), ambassadors came to Peking on behalf of Amir Temur. Through these ambassadors, the host sent horses, camels and other things to the Khan of China. The Khan of China returned silver money and silk cloths in return. In 1396, Amir Temur sent a letter to Khan of China through Alamat ad-Din, stating that he was satisfied with what he sent. During this period, it took 6 months to reach Beijing from Samarkand. The caravan, which set off in the fall, reached its destination in late spring or early summer of the following year.

During the period of nearly 100 years after the death of Amir Temur, a group of ambassadors came from Turkestan to China 107 times, including 22 times in the name of Ulugbek Mirzo in 1415-1440[3].

It is known from Chinese sources that at that time merchants from Samarkand came to other Chinese cities and sold horses in the markets. For example, in the early spring of 1390, Sho Joraali (Shachiyeer Aliyi) from Samarkand sold 670 horses in Liangzhou. The local governor reported this to Taitzu and asked him to send the merchant to Beijing.

Along with the ambassadors sent from Samarkand to China, large groups of merchants also joined. Taitzu's letter to Amir Temur stated that after coming to China, some merchants from Samarkand engaged in trade without returning to their homeland, and some of them bought houses and became children. Several hundred merchants from Samarkand were among those captured during the Ming dynasty's campaign against the Tatars living in the North of China. These examples show that the merchants of Amir Temur were engaged in trade not only in the territory of China, but also in its northern pastures.

The Min dynasty also sent ambassadors and merchants to Samarkand several times. For example, in 1395, a group of 1,500 ambassadors and merchants headed by Bo An arrived in Samarkand, and in 1397, Chinese ambassadors and merchants headed by Chen Deven arrived in Samarkand.



As can be seen from the given information, Turkestan-China diplomatic and trade relations, which had stopped for a long time during the time of Amir Temur, will be restored and the Great Silk Road will be reopened. However, a new ideological problem arose between the state of Amir Temur and the Khanate of Min due to the fact that the parties' contacts were not the same.

It is known that according to the traditional concepts of the Chinese rulers, the Khagan was called "Huandi" (Emperor), and he was considered the son of the god in the land of Kurrai ("Tianzi"). All countries and khans had to obey him. Therefore, the ambassadors of Amir Temur were accepted by the Ming dynasty as "gungshi", and the gifts they brought were "gungfu", that is, the tax paid by the citizens to the ruler. It should be noted at this point that according to the Chinese language dictionaries, including the "Dictionary of the Chinese Language", "gung" means those who obeyed the child of God (Tianzi), i.e., the emperor in ancient times. the things provided by and the part of the crops handed over to the government by the farmers. According to the dictionary "Sea of Words" ("Sihai") and "Origin of Words" ("Siyuan"), the word "gunfu" is the name of a tax imposed on citizens by the ruler [4].

The influence of the tradition that Chinese emperors considered themselves the owners of the earth was also reflected in the works of Chinese scientists. For example, Wang Zhilai wrote in his work, "After his military campaigns ended in victory, Timur grew stronger. After that, he refused to submit to the Ming Dynasty and pay tribute (gunfu) to China (Zhongguo), and at the same time he took away the Chinese ambassadors and did not allow them to return. In the second place, the historian writes: "As mentioned above, Timur sent tax-paying ambassadors (gunshi) to the Min palace many times. Some of them were limited to bringing taxes and trading, and some were engaged in studying the situation [in China] and collecting information" [5].

It can be seen that the development of trade relations between China and the West through sea routes was motivated by the political situation on the Great Silk Road. The development of the sea route was certainly connected with the development of shipbuilding on a global scale during this period. In turn, the development of international trade relations through the sea route led to a decrease in the importance of the Great Silk Road.

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