

Amir Temur's codes





Content

Temur's code of law- is the main compiled laws of state and social management

Importance of Temur's code of law

Principle "force in justice" and its content





- *Timur (8 April 1336 – 18 February 1405), historically known as Tamerlane, was a Turkic ruler who conquered West, South and Central Asia and founded the Timurid dynasty. He was the grandfather of Ulugh Beg, who ruled Central Asia from 1411 to 1449, and the great-great-great-grandfather of Babur, founder of the Mughal Empire, which ruled South Asia for centuries*



1. Timur's code of law- is the main compiled laws of state and social management

- During the lifetime of Amir Temur about public administration the special composition known under the name "Timur's code" was written. Written in the old Uzbek language, it remained up to now only in the Persian transfer of the XVII century. This most valuable historical source of the Middle Ages consists of two parts. There is Amir Temur's autobiography and the events connected with his life, views of this outstanding statesman and the commander on military art, the device and state of the country government .

- In "Codes" much attention is paid to the main support of the state: to officials and military leaders, up to the ordinary soldier. The rights and duties of everything are defined, beginning from the sovereign and finishing the simple soldier. The governor "has to elect incorruptible and benevolent vizire" .. *Viziers under the direction of a Divan-begi were responsible for the general provision of citizens and army, for a financial condition of the country and activity of public institutions*

Are accurately defined in "Codes" of the right and a duty of emirs. Emirs as well as viziers, have to be from noble families, possess such qualities as an insight, bravery, enterprise, care and thrift, to run business, having comprehensively thought over consequences of each step.



As it is told in "Codes", the law for all — both for the vizier and for the emir, and for simple citizens — was identical. Sources testify that Amir Temur was well informed in jurisprudence, knew history, geography, philosophy and poetry. At the same time Temur fixed the law of the right of soldiers and the simple people.

Temur's "codes" are the valuable code of laws about government and army, the country and society from which it is visible on the basis of what he created the centralized, operated mighty feudal state.

"Code" consisted of two parts:

All issued Amir Temur decrees

All military strategy and tactical plans of gains of Amir Temur

It was written in Turkic (chagataysky) language. In 17c. it is translated on the farce. At the end of 19 century it was translated into Russian.



"Code" highlights:

- ▶ *1 . four principles of management which Amir Temur took as a basic:*
 - *the considered calculation;*
 - *reasonable determination;*
 - *firmness;*
 - *careful discretion.*
- ▶ *2 . He carried out regular kurultais: all sons, grandsons, military emirs, government officials.*
- ▶ *3 . In policy AT leaned on 12 social groups of the population (scientists, sheikhs, viziers, historians, etc.).*
- ▶ *4 . Very great value he located for knowledge of history and its experience.*
- ▶ *5 . he developed the most important rules of the management of the country*
 - *Actions and words of the master have to belong only to it.-*
 - *Force in justice.*
 - *Orders need to be given with a hardness and firmness.*
 - *Not to scorn opinion.*
 - *Having listened to others, to be convinced of the validity of their words, to know the environment and to be on the lookout.*

2. Importance of Timur's code of law

The state shared on uluses, at the head of which –were grandsons and sons. Executive power – "Devon buzrug" – 7 departments and 7 vizires– over them the main viewfinder.

At the head of areas, the cities – hakims. Special department where inhabitants sent the complaints – chief Azbegi.

Temur's "code" contains data on military campaigns and the set of rules on government. In it A.T. gives the accurate characteristic of the state, defines the rights and duties of the officials working both in central office, and on places.

The system of public administration at Timur was following: there was the central management with the office – Devon buzrug. In it is mute 7 ministers with certain duties consisted.

As it is written down in "Code", state prosperity in many respects depends on activity of viziers therefore they have to be moral people pure and possess the following qualities: nobility and greatness, mind and insight, awareness on position of army and citizens, ability to manage with them, tolerance and peacefulness.

In each region the offices which were engaged in the organization and taxation control functioned, watched a law and order, supervised public objects and moral behavior of the population.

Timur operated the huge empire by means of sons and grandsons. Except for Maverannakhr the empire was divided between them into Uluses. Governors of unless had own government, treasury and army. They regularly sent part of the income to treasury of the central government and had to take part with the army in military campaigns.

In the period of the board Timur established an order of regular carrying out kurultais (conferences) on which all major questions of public life were discussed. On kurultai there were haky, emirs, viziers and other responsible persons to which selection he paid close attention. Also sons and Timur's grandsons took part. At meeting everyone could express the opinion. But, having listened to all and having analysed everything, Amir Timur made the decision.

