

# The European Culture Under the Empire of Amir Temur

Uljaeva Shohistahon, Khakimova Makhruya, Turdiboeva Makhsuda, Botirova Khalima, Zakirova Dilfuza

*Abstract---Amir Temur is considered the great Eurasian empire of the Middle Ages.*

*He united a multinational vast territory; the empire included various ethnic groups, nations, settled peoples and nomads.*

*At the beginning of the XV century, the international situation in the Middle East and around the world became more and more aggravated. At that time, two great empires dominated Asia: the Ottoman Turks in Asia Minor and the empire of Amir Temur in Central Asia. Thus, some political forces in the Middle East united in two groups - supporters of Bayezet and the cohort of Amir Temur.*

*During these processes, Bayezet successfully conducted a consecrated war in the West. In Maverannah, the political power of Amir Temur is strengthening every day. Very soon, he will play a big role in the international arena, in the Middle East, inclusive.*

*European kings tried to approach with Amir Temur. They saw in his personality a sapper from the threat of Bayezet. On the eve of the battle of Ankara, Amir Temur's diplomatic relations with European rulers are developing. They established very friendly relations, from that moment the peoples of Europe and Asia began to get acquainted closely with the cultures of both peoples. These pages are very dynamic and deep, it is worth exploring this topic in the future.*

**Keywords:** Amir Temur, Bayezet, Middle East, middle ages, Europe, diplomacy.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The empire of Amir Temur was consists of around 30 countries of the world. As an emperor, Amir Temur was the second Eurasian sovereign of the world after Chingizkhan.

The structure of empire was considered as a multinational since it included different people, nations and nomads.

Political changes of that period had resulted in the following processes. In the beginning of the 15th century, the international situation had become strongly aggravated in the Middle East and all over the world. At that time two great empires: Turk-osmanids in Asia Minor and Amir Temur Empire in Central Asia dominated in Asia. Hence,

---

**Revised Manuscript Received on 14 September, 2019.**

**Dr.Prof. Uljaeva Shohistahon**, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Tashkent 100000, Uzbekistan.

(Email: sh.uljayeveva@tiame.uz)

**Khakimova Makhruya**, Senior lecture of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Tashkent 100000, Uzbekistan.

(Email: m.xakimova@tiame.uz)

**Turdiboeva Makhsuda**, Senior lecture of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Tashkent 100000, Uzbekistan.

(Email: m.turdiboyeva@tiame.uz)

**Botirova Khalima**, Assistant of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Tashkent 100000, Uzbekistan.

(Email: x.botirova@tiame.uz)

**Zakirova Dilfuza**, Assistant of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Tashkent 100000, Uzbekistan.

(Email: d.zakirova@tiame.uz)

some political forces in the Middle East united into two groups - supporters of Bayezet and cohorts of Amir Temur.

During these processes Bayezet successfully carried out the consecrated war in the West. In Maverannah, political power of Amir Temur was increased over and over; hence, Temur was serious threat for Bayezet. In order to decrease Amir Temur's influence, he took certain measures to stop the consecrated war for a while. Amir Temur shouldn't be in the favor of Bayezet policy. He could prevent Bayezet in realization of his plans. Amir Temur's appearance disturbed not only Bayezet but also troubled the leaders of many states of that time. Therefore, Amir Temur's enemies gathered around Bayezet, and they formed the military mass against him. These allies included - Osmanids, Egypt, the Golden Horde, Kazi Burkhoniddin and some small governors intrigued Bayezet against Amir Temur. They united to damage the power of Amir Temur. As Bayezet was considered as the strongest governor of that time, his enemies approached him asking for help. It was the only force that could move away Amir Temur from political area.

Therefore, threat for osmanids was considerably high in Europe. The kings of Europe were looking for ways to prevent from Bayezet attack. They hoped to destroy Bayezet threat with the help of Amir Temur. The European sovereigns looked for ways of protection of their nations. Moreover, in the beginning of sacred war many of kings sent their representatives to Bayezet and Amir Temur in order to inform the circumstances.

In August 1400, from Pera of Constantinople Genoa representatives had arrived near Mingkul<sup>[1]</sup> (Northeast Anatoly) for negotiations with Amir Temur. They asked for help from Amir Temur against Bayezet.

Amir Temur conceded on diplomatic negotiations with Byzantium, too. On one side, the European associates wanted to receive help from Amir Temur, in the meantime, Amir Temur also wanted to receive help from the navy forces of these countries. Tens of significantly important diplomatic negotiations were established<sup>[2]</sup> between Amir Temur and European governors.

In case of Amir Temur's victory or Bayezet's ones, the international situation would turn on the won party. For this reason, the European parties carefully and confidentially carried on diplomatic negotiations.

In the diplomatic reports of Genoa and Venice, accounting expenses served on financing diplomatic missions were calculated. In 1394 and 1399, ambassador François with his diplomat Sandro from Byzantium were sent twice to Amir Temur. François enlightened that East

Mediterranean governors would help with military force to Amir Temur if there was started war against Bayazet. Approved letter of the King of French was brought to Amir Temur by the Byzantine Empire. In the letter it is specified that if Amir Temur began war against Bayazet, Konstantinopol would give accolade to Amir Temur which had been paid to Bayazet then. François mission had resulted in warm friendship between Amir Temur and the European governors. This route began integration of the intercontinental cultural relations.

### RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

In 1401, the representative of Amir Temur had arrived in Genoa[3].

In Peru accounting reports it is specified that Amir Temur's representatives had been in Genoa between May 18 and June-21 in 1402.

Therefore, similar missions had developed in the beginning and at the end of war 'Ankara'.

Hence, representatives of Spain Pao De Sotomayor and Hernan Sanchez de Palasuelos had visited to Mavaraunnakr during the battle 'Ankara', they were witnesses of that grateful event[4].

After battle, Amir Temur had accepted the European representatives, had gave them strong diplomatic reception as an honor. Amir Temur had heard and learned about the king of Kastilian and about his justice. After the establishment of friendship he sent gifts, jewelry, letter to the king through his ambassador Hodge Mukhammad Keshi together with the European representatives.

After 'Ankara' battle the European people and the people of Central Asia began deeply to recognize each other closer.

The Kastilian king had set warm reception and was happy from transpire. In respond, he had sent his ambassadors to Samarqand. The ambassadors were religious master Fra AlphonsoPoes de Santa Maria, RuyGonsalez de Klavikho and the personal bodyguard of the Kastilian king Homes de Salazar.

Diplomatic mission had been proceeding during the period of 1403 and 1406.

The ambassador Ruy Gonzales de Klavikho went to Samarqand the catipat of Amir Temur Empire and wrote "Diary" about the travel and mission to Amir Temur Empire in response to the requisition of the King of Kastilian. At the same time, this book is considered as a source of diplomatic report; hence, the document describes the cities, cultures of the different nations and events of that time. Therefore, European culture of that time is also presented in the book. The "Diary" had been appreciated since it was written scientifically and practically. The author as a scientist and a traveler assessed and analyzed the culture of Central Asia and the culture of Europe in his book.

On October 28, 1403 the emperor of Byzantium sent his representatives to meet with the Spanish diplomats. Diplomats had met special division and the diplomatic reception had been arranged[5].

From October 30 they had seen city sights.

Klavikho had described a condition of the city of Constantinople in detail, particularly, its great historical monuments, churches and other sights.

First thing they paid attention was the great hallowed cathedral of Apostle John. This cathedral is called the Stone building[6]. In this dairy, this holy site had been described in detail.

On the same day, diplomats had noticed the cathedral of Virgin Mary named after Peryabeliko[7]. Among his comments he had perceived an image of Maria's Maiden. This was represented on a cathedral door. On the one hand, Maria's Maiden is considered as an emperor, on the other hand, she was represented the spouse of the emperor. Under the image Maria's Maiden was written names of thirty cities and the lock in Greek.

Klavikho wrote it: "These 30 cities and the lock were presented to church by the emperor by the Roman. Emperor Roman here was buried. In an entrance the property rights of a cathedral to 30 cities and the lock are written. On the door it hung up official grants with the press"[8].

Ambassadors had observed Gippodr Square (Hippodrome). In "Diary" this area is mentioned particularly.

The Sofia cathedral was most remarkable place they saw. In the Diary, the design of cathedral is totally described. Moreover, the author illustrates the true image of a cathedral which had not been changed yet.

Therefore, we can get picture of force and power of the Byzantine empire from its "Diary", since Byzantine was believed as one of the centers of European civilization. As Constantinople wasn't under the power of Turkish Osmanids. We can emphasize, after defeat Bayazet, Konstantinopol passed under the power of Amir Temur and paid to it a tribute. It means that, Amir Temur's empire was closely connected by the European culture.

Amir Temur one of the first emperor who opens friendship doors for the European continent.

Amir Temur actively conducted diplomatic communications with kings of Europe such as Spain, Byzantium, England, Germany.

He sent his ambassador to Europe Zone, offered them friendship and priority communications for both parties.

Therefore, Amir Temur had suggested to make and strengthen the diplomatic agreement for merchants, businessmen. Governor of Maverrannakhr considered that merchants, businessmen could develop the standard living of nations.

In particular, there were no any tax levied from the European businessmen from trade in the territory, he guarantees safety and freedom for them[9].

Amir Temur's son Miranshakh wrote that despite a religious difference we have to keep the friendly relations in the development and prosperity purpose[10].

This means that in the history Temuriys open new pages for the first time in the history of integration and globalization. We can state that the European culture was multicultural part of Amir Temur's Empire.

After the battle of Ankara the European nation and the people of Central Asia began deeply to recognize each other closer.

The structure of the empire of Amir Temur included some part of Europe, Euroasia. On the Euroasian space the

Caucasus, the Golden Horde and other places had been under the power of Amir Temur. Administrates Amir Temur operated them and naturally began deep knowledge of the European culture, to open not only political, economic, but also cultural ties, too.

Proceeding from above stated, we can emphasize that the European culture was integrated into Amir Temur's empires from two parties.

Firstly, in structure of the empire there were some the European territory as Constantinople, the Golden Horde, etc.

Secondly: through close diplomatic relations between the European countries.

Klavikho and other diplomats at the same time were the carrier of the European culture in Asia and the carrier of Asian culture in Europe.

The Central Asian nations and the Empire nations examined the European culture deeply for the first time.

## REFERENCES

1. Amir Temur in the world history. –Tashkent: East, 2006. -P. 136.
2. Amir Temur in the world history. –Tashkent: East, 2006. -P. 136.
3. Amir Temur in the world history...-P.138.
4. Clavijo Rui Gonzalez de. The Diary of a Voyage to Timur's Court in Samarqand. -Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 2010.-P.20.
5. Clavijo. The Diary... - P.47.
6. Clavijo...-P. 47.
7. There.
8. Klaviko... S.49.
9. Keren L., Saidov A. Diplomatic Correspondence of Amir Temur / Amir Temur and France. - Tashkent: Adolat, 1996 - Pp. 72-82.
10. Letter from Amir Temur's son Mirzo Mironshoh to Christian kings and princes / Amir Temur and France ... - P. 78.