

## **Amir Temur, the initiation and development of diplomatic relations between Yildirim Bayazit**

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### Summary

This article discusses the relationship of Amir Temur with Yildirim Bayazit. Before the Ankara's event, between Amir Temur and Yildirim Bayezit aggravated interstate relations. The deterioration of diplomatic relations was influenced by external factors. Kara Yusuf Turkman, Sultan Ahmad Djalair, Egyptian Mamluk Barkuk (then his son Farazh) and Tohtamishkhan created a military bloc against Amir Temur. Against this background, diplomatic relations are developing between Amir Temur and Yildirim Bayazit.

**Keywords: Amir Temur, Yildirim Bayazit, diplomacy, Golden Horde,  
Mamluks**

Amir Temur came to government from Ottomans Murat was as dominant. Ottomans was not the sole ruler of Turkey, a lot of counties (principalities) lived in a state-independent of each other. At that time, more so in today Turkey's areas there were priests' cities. But in this is principalities there was a strongly developing Ottomans' state. At this time, more fame, won the state of Yildirim Bayazit, Bayazit continued his father Murat Ottoman's activities and even threatened the Europeans. Yildirim Bayazit came to the throne in 1389, made the time to Bulgaria, Macedonia, Fessalia, Hungary, Serbia & sovereignty passed into his hands. It won't be wrong if we say that he established his rules and put his agents there. Amir Temur and Yildirim Bayazit opened the pages of "diplomacy" in the history of world .

Learning the initiation of these diplomatic relations, their development level and methods is important in solving the some difficult problems and events that happened between the Ottomans and Amir Temur. As stated earlier surveys showed that they did their work at a

distance from each other, Although there was no reason for being hostile to each other, owing to some objective and subjective causes in XV century occurred one of the biggest battles in Ankara. As being primarily of equity, injustice of his time Amir Temur couldn't just stay irrelevant and look at injustice. In particular, Amir Temur as being the booster continuer of Islam and its traditions he provided the duration of the caravan routes and citizens' secure life. In spite of these no matter the people's language or religion he treated everyone as a servant of God. Regarding this tipililer's head Kara Yusuf Turkmen (791/1389 - 823/1420) together with the governor of Baghdad, sent the army against Ahmed ibn Uvays Jelayir. Temur had asked a few times to obey him and requested Kara Yusuf Turkman, who took the sovereignty of Tabriz into his hands. Temur didn't like Kara Yusuf Turkmen's father Kara Mukhammad because Temur blamed him in crossing and the pre-trading "haj" caravans. In 1388 Kara Yusuf Turkman refused to obey Temur .

In one of collisions he captured sent Atlamish Kuchin - who was declared as a king of Avnik Castle by Amir Temur, to Cairo for Mamluks' sultan and Kuchin was imprisoned by Mamluks' sultan[1]. Both of Kara Yusuf Turkman and Mamluks' sultan were cruel and did theft, pillage and murder, disrupted the comfort of the population, and the population was compelled to give too much tax.

Sultan Ahmed Ibn Arabshakh said "Inhabitants hate him, by asking his help from Temur response, Amir Temur considered as an important duty to give both of cruel men the punishment. In order to shield themselves they took advantage of the employee in person Yildirim Bayazit . These two people tried to kindle a detestation against Temur in Bayazit and they achieved it. They reported that they were in need of his aid on their letter that was sent to Yildirim Bayazit[2] .

The entry of Amir Temur into the international field of politics didn't make happy most of the sultans and their fight against Temur was the normal thing that we count as much as these were normal events, that indeed these political scene efforts was made in order to throw Temur away, and the people who wanted to slaughter Temur had begun to multiple. During the sharpening of these events Barkuk - the ruler of Egypt, Tohtamishkhan - who accessed the power of Golden Horde quarters 'domination and others reported that they would help each other against Temur on their letters. By analyzing the events we can understand that there were political games, they left Amir Temur only one per capita and pursuit of his crush. In this game

we can understand under the influence of other monarchs Bayazit participated in this game. In this case, this kind of political rulers, had to put these two people out from their home, capture and bring those Kara Yusuf Turkman & Ahmed ibn Uveys, punish or had to remain neutral.

But they didn't walk along this road. The place of the Sultan of Egypt – Barkuk is large in the International political disorders. He also showed the effort in making Bayazit against Temur. According to the information on letters, the of Sultan Bayazit's ambassadors also were taken to be cooperators with Barkuk besides they announced that Bayazit was ready to give their army with 200 thousand of saving their own armies of sultans of Egypt announced that they are ready to give 200 thousand soldiers. Barkuk addressing to them by gratitude, sent his own response. They changed the messengers with each other frequently. Besides, they sent announcement that the dominators of Turkmen border locations with mamluks had to be obeyed to Barkuk[3]. In 1399 marking the death of Sulatan Barkuk the 'defend cooperation' was over. Taking advantage of the situation in Egypt, Egypt property belonging to the stable sites are occupied by Yildirim Bayazit (Malatya, Sivas, etc.) and the new 11 years old ruler of Egypt – Faraj felt unwillingness from these movements.

In 1399 Amir Temur left India ,came to Azerbaijan border and took Tabriz as a Headquarters. At this time the Yildirim Bayazit sent ambassador to Takhurtan, who was an overlord ruler of Arzincan, required that he had to obey to Bayazit not Amir Temur called for payment all the taxes. Takhurtan informed Amir Temur about this requirement. This event was happened in about 1400.

In response, Amir Temur dictated a letter to the clerk consisting his advice. In it was written power of Amir Temur, the places that obey him , places that do not belong Yildirim Bayazit with its emergence is not true, to know his limitations, to know the importance of considering the outcome of the business, to realize that their need to know the value of that.

For example, a letter was written as follows: Hearing the fight of you against French soldiers, by this time we didn't make anything to your country, we didn't want any harm of our powerful soldiers to you and your lands, because the convenience of Muslims and unbelievers leads to disaster and miseries[4]. He hinted that he would be neutral on the battle with his notorious enemy Kara Yusuf Turkman and the governor of Baghdad - Ahmed ibn Uveys.

No doubt that these words were worth Yildirim Bayazit's pride who could panic the kings and the sultans of eastern world. He acted very rude with the ambassadors sent by the Amir Temur and said 'I have put my heart to fight against Temur, and now I have it .I am going to Temur's direction,if he doesn't come, I will go to Tabriz and Sultan land '-, he replied[5]. Since Amir Temur was in Sham Yildirim Bayazit took an advantage of occupying Arzincan by listening to the words of Kara Yusuf Turkman and Ahmed ibn Uveys . Kara Yusuf's soldiers took Takhurtan as a captive. He and his family were sent to Bursa[6].

In this manner the diplomatic relations between Amir Temur and Yildirim Bayazit deteriorated and had supported the beginning of sharp terms.

Being angered by this response Amir Temur began to go to over Grece areas. Once he came to Sivas and occupied it,then he directed to Malatya and Abilistan.He occupied Abilistan and sent his ambassadors to Malatya, But in Malatya the son of the governor Mustafa was in charge on behalf of Yildirim Bayazit. He prisoned Amir Temur's ambassadors. After that Amir Temur Behasti (Nowadays is named as Besni city, in Turkey,) and Antep (Nowadays is named as Gaziantep city ,in Turkey), strongholds seized[7]. Thus, Amir Temur began to campaign Ottomans' state.

Amir Temur, conquered Behasti, Antep and sended a letter in order to keep the director of Damask awake to the condition and there was written that Amir Temur conquered Sivas to give literary Bayazit,and the reason of going to Cairo was to discharge his relative Atlamish, also to put true relations with that coutry and so on[8]. But the director of Damask didn't give importance to the letter and told to attract his envoy to chormikh (salb)[9]. Amir Temur in order to unstrengthen the left side probable attack of Egypt Sultan, during the battale that would be with Ottoman Sultan he went to Syria and seized Halab, Damask and then Baghdad[10]. Bayazit didn't missed the opportunity at that time and he occupied the Castle Arzindjan and Kamokh. Some friendly contracting people recommended Bayazit to agree the contract that was proposed by Amir Temur. They said:" It is not good to manifest against the owner of such a country, advice contract is to be the Union "they gave their sincere advice to Bayazit. Before Amir Temur's the second campaign to the Ottoman state, the religious mullahs and the special envoys of Yildirim Bayazit were sent to Karabakh and Amir Temur encountering them to Karabakh for peace Temur was pleased to see them and replied with hospitality. Amir Temur said followings to the envoys: "I don't want to face that direction and troop soldiers. Because of the

battle of Bayazit with French I don't want to see the people of Islam unstrengthen and the French strengthen. But Kara Yusuf is robber and bandit, if we compare his damage for the Muslim cities is more than others[11].”

Temur ordered his terms and proposals to Yildirim Bayazit by the envoys:

- To kill Kara Yusuf or remove him from the country, or sent him to Temur;
- to leave the Castle Kamokh possession to Temur[12];
- According to the contract to free the children and relatives of governor Arzindjan Takhurtan Bakhadir, Girgis Bakhadir, Hadji Pasha, Yalmon Bakhadir and commanders;
- To leave the Ottomans possessions like Sivas, Malatya and Abilistan to Temur savings[13].

Amir Temur reported that if these demands would be done then he made a bid for jihad campaign.

The next envoys of Bayazit ordered their apologies about the Castle Kamokh and didn't give him clear answer. Temur said objections to them : “Contrary to his answer, I'm still going to work with magnanimity and good treatment. Tell that he sends us Takhurtan's family and his son (Bayazit's son). We will show him such a hospitality that he has even never seen from his father, accepting his son as my son[14].”

After the war in Ankara Temur went to the Turkish defeated world's Turkish victorious king in order to put his glory-esteem and decided to forget the past events. At this time Bayazit's son Sulayman's envoys came and thanked Amir Temur for putting his father's the glory-esteem and reported that he would obey to Temur's orders[15].

In response, Temur: “The pages of destiny were opened, I forget the past and if his son comes he will be cherished more than his father[16].”

Amir Temur send Sheik Nuriddin, Bayazit's wives and daughters to him. There were a Christian beautiful woman Olivera who was the one of the Bayazit's wife. He has accepted the religion of Islam with the request of Amir Temur[18]. When Amir Temur migrated to Tonuzluh ( now is called as Denizli) and Altintash areas, he met with Yildirim Bayazit and gave Bayazit Anadolu

as a present. According to our opinion, Bayazit was tortured with his bad job. Indeed, this was the largest disaster for that time.

Rapidly, Istanbul, Mordin, Izmir, Fucha and other cities were given to Amir Temur savings. When Amir Temur was in Fucha on behalf of the son (Isa Chalabi) of Bayazit came envoy named Kutbiddin. Isa thanked Amir Temur for putting his father's the glory-esteem and reported the message about his obedience to Temur's rules.

On behalf of Bayazit's other son – Muso Chalabi came envoy named Shayk Ramadan and did the same thing as the other envoys of the sons of Yildirim Bayazit. But Musa had been notified about his obedience to Amir Temur's rules before.

Amir Temur treated envoy with a perfect hospitality and sent a letter as following: "What should had happened, happened. We passed all of them. And now without having any worry you come many times until the disgrace will be swept off. And you'll benefit from our grace and compassion".

Amir Temur named these events as disgrace and it's true, although, both parties having the faith (iman), there was occurred the war. As presenting these diplomatic relations, we are far from accusing one of the two monarchs those 're difficult to come to the scene of the history. Both of them were from Turkish nations and had a unity with our ancestors. Both of them were right at their own sight. We consider that outside conflicts were the reason of the war.

No one can be our friend or enemy, but they can be only our teachers.

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