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**AMIR TEMUR - GREAT LEADER, COMMANDER - THE FOUNDER OF THE
MORAL AND SPIRITUAL CRITERION "JUSTICE IS NOT IN STRENGTH,
BUT STRENGTH IS IN JUSTICE."**

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Annotation

This scientific article provides information about the image and personality of Amir Timur - a great statesman, commander, reformer of the Middle Ages, courageous supporter of justice, patron of science and culture. The state founded by Amir Timur was a new type of state, it relied on all social strata and was governed on the basis of the law. The "Regulations" reflect the basic doctrine of Amir Temur - his views on society, socio-political life, political and moral principles of the united mighty feudal state. Sohibkiran formulated his famous expression "Justice is not in power, but power is in justice", which is still widely used in the experience of many countries of the world.

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Amir Temur (1336-1405) is one of the most significant figures in history. The image of Amir Temur as the greatest statesman - a reformer of the Middle Ages, a courageous supporter of justice, a patron of science and culture, has survived centuries, despite various ideological influences. Amir Temur was one of the most prominent rulers of all times and peoples. He possessed the gift of foresight of incredible power. And just as powerful was his organizational gift. Having left a worthy mark in the history of the peoples of the world as a statesman, Sahibkiran Amir Temur was also an outstanding military leader, naturally endowed with great military talent. Thanks to this gift, he created a strong army, which played an important role in eliminating feudal fragmentation, in creating and managing a powerful centralized state-empire of Temur. The military skill of Sahibkiran manifested itself in two directions. He became famous as the organizer of his troops and as a famous and unique commander. This is evidenced in detail by the military policy developed by him and studied over the centuries.

Dozens, hundreds of times they tried to defeat him in open battle - and could not. Amir Temur did not lose a single battle, he reliably protected himself, his state from any surprises. He knew how to make the state strong and the people happy. He carried out the planned with a firm hand, his state became the most powerful in the world. Neither in the west, nor in the east, nor in the north, nor in the south, was there a force capable of resisting him. He was a great commander and a great sovereign.

The historical chronicle notes: "During the reign of Kazan Sultan - Khan, the morning dawn of the reign glimmered on the horizon - with God's permission, and the star of government from the height of

the grace of God shone. On the evening of Tuesday, 25 Shaaban 736 (April 9, 1336), the child who was destined to be born in it was born, and a bright star burned above him. The eighth luminary, the bearer of the state power of the Taragay Bahadur clan, the rays of whose reign will illuminate the East and West, has risen from the east, and the earth, prospering, welcomes the birth of Sahibkiran. According to the principles of the horoscope, Sahibkiran, with such a favorable arrangement of stars, will be born on earth once every 800 years. With this combination of stars, Alexander the Great was born, and after 800 years, the prophet Muhammad. Timur was born 800 years later.

The whole universe favored the birth of Timur. According to the command of Allah, seven luminaries lined up in a composition that contributes to the fulfillment of all the desires of Timur. So far, this was only predestination, and Timur had to go to his glory for many years. The greatness of Amir Temur lies in the fact that history entrusted him with the execution of several epoch-making missions.

On April 10, 1370, Amir Temur was declared the sole ruler of Maverannahr. the capital of your state. Temur made Samarkand, the majestic buildings of which were supposed to testify to the glory and greatness of their ruler. Amir Temur put an end to civil strife and feudal disunity in Maveraunnakhr and Khorezm. He created a state where peoples living on a vast territory were united - from the upper reaches of the Syr Darya to the Aral Sea.

As a result of the defeat of the Golden Horde, the unification of the territory of Central Asia into a single state was carried out. In the XIV century, he founded the great state of the Temurids, formed his empire on a vast territory of 1.5 million square meters. kilometers. Amir Temur united under the flag of Islam into a single state the territories from the borders of China to the lands of Eastern Rome and Egypt. The strong centralized state founded by Sahibkiran did not lose its strength for 1.5 centuries. This is due to the fact that it was built on the basis of justice and Sharia.

Amir Temur organized a compact and capable management system. In the management of state policy and its practical implementation in life, the rule "growth-rusti" (the main thing is truth) was taken as a basis, reflecting the ideas of the tariqa Nakshbandi. Having improved this rule Sahibkiran formulated his famous expression "Strength in justice", which is still widely used in the experience of many countries of the world.

The state founded by Amir Temur was a state of a new type, it relied on all social strata and was governed on the basis of law. "The building of my power," wrote Amir Temur, "I strengthened on the basis of the Islamic religion, dignity and regulations (law and rules). Any business related to management, I did in accordance with the regulations.

"The code of Temur" (Malfuzati Temur), Temur's saying "Vakiyati Temur". remembrance Temur is a historical work that outlines the autobiography and views of this outstanding statesman and military commander on the management of the state and troops. Temur in his Code summarized political and legal views on how exactly the state system should be managed from top to bottom. Sahibkiran listed twelve rules that should guide the government. "Now the edification of my eminent children and capable grandchildren, who will govern the country, I have made twelve rules for myself as slogans and thanks to them I have reached such a degree of management. With the help of these rules, I occupied the country, ruled it and strengthened the throne.

The Code reflects the main doctrine of Amir Temur - his views on society, socio-political life, political and moral principles of a united powerful feudal state.

The historical merit of Amir Temur lies in the fact that the states of Europe and Asia, thanks to his efforts and activities, for the first time felt themselves in a single geopolitical space. Amir Temur provided assistance to a number of peoples and countries in liberation from colonial oppression. Having defeated the Ottoman Sultan Bayazed in 1402 near Ankara, he saved the peoples and countries of the Balkan Peninsula from Turkish tyranny. In France, Great Britain, Germany, and other Western countries, interest in the personality of Amir Temur has never waned. Back in the 15th century, a

monument was erected here to him with an expressive and deeply symbolic inscription: "To the Liberator of Europe." Amir Temur became famous as a commander of the Middle Ages, unsurpassed in the centuries, who raised military affairs to the level of an art and ensured victory with the least losses on both sides.

Having created a huge state from the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas to the borders of China and from the Kipchak steppes to the Arabian Sea, Amir Temur first of all restored and secured the caravan routes of the Great Silk Road. During this period, special attention was paid to the development of the Great Silk Road, and its security was ensured. Therefore, caravans with a large number of perfumery and colorful products arrived here from India. China sent silk fabrics, various porcelain products, and precious stones. Unique furs were delivered from the north. Goods brought from different continents in the bazaars of Samarkand were packaged and sent to the major centers of Asia and reached Western Europe through the Great Silk Road. Merchants along one path went through Khorezm, Astrabad, Nizhny Novgorod, Moscow and went to the Hansa road. On the second way - China - Qazvin - Tabriz - Trebizond they got to merchant ships, Genoese, Venetians and got to Europe. In all the lands to which Temur's power extended, trade was lively and safe.

The safety of the caravan roads made possible the free flow of goods and capital to Maverannahr, which greatly contributed to the prosperity of this region. Amir Temur sought to create favorable conditions for both foreign and domestic trade.

Amir Temur, having come to power, showed unprecedented initiative and selflessness in restoring the public economy, destroyed as a result of many years of federal fragmentation and wars, in rebuilding cities and improving the ruined country. During the reign of Amir Temur, many cities, mosques, madrasahs, mausoleums, fortresses were erected, gardens were planted, irrigation facilities, roads and bridges were created. Samarkand was completely rebuilt in a new style.

During the reign of Amir Temur, Samarkand served as a center of trade, science and culture. During this period, the Feruz Shah madrasah was built in the city. Idego Temur, Muhammad Sultan, Kutbiddin Sadr, Bibi-Khanum and others. Such well-known scientists as Kazizade worked in them as mudarrises. Rumi, Mawlono Ahmad, Sadiddin Tafzizoni, Abdumalik Samarkandi, Giyosiddin Ali and others. In the era of Temur, science was widely developed, in particular its branches such as theology, jurisprudence, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and history, philosophy, literature, etc. Amir Temur took care of those who were transferred to science, culture and art, and patronized them. During the time of Amir Temur, work on the creation of gardens was widely developed. They were planted taking into account the customs, traditions and rituals of the people, as well as the prevailing conditions. Thus, 12 garden-palaces were created and laid out around Samarkand. On his direct instructions, a number of magnificent and amazing in beauty and unique architecture palaces were built in the cities of Samarkand, Shakhriyabz throughout Turkestan. The main of Temur's buildings : the Bibi-Khanum Cathedral Mosque, the group of Shah-i- Zinda mausoleums, the Gur-Emir mausoleum and others. In 1398 he built the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmad Yassawi in Turkestan. The city of Binkent was restored not far from Tashkent. Amir Temur also landscaped his native city of Shakhriyabz. He restored the destroyed city walls, defensive structures, the tombs of saints, raised majestic palaces, mosques, in particular, the Ak-Saray government palace, literally translated as the White Palace, was restored.

Amir Temur was a person who differed from other people in his physical health and high spirituality, who knew how to have a profound impact on the soul of any person. Amir Temur was a man who concentrated in his reign the political, economic and cultural heritage accumulated over the past periods of development of Central Asia and increased it. The spiritual potential of Amir Temur manifested itself in the ability to govern the state, determine its domestic and foreign policy. All aspects of the country's social life developed in perfection and expediency: the system of state administration, handicrafts, trade, culture, science, architecture, military affairs, international relations, the Islamic religion, Sharia and other branches.

Amir Temur, being a great statesman, possessed high spirituality, was a wise ruler. The state of Amir Temur had a strong legal system and the laws were preserved in every possible way. Amir Temur in his policy of governing the country was guided by firm rules and fair laws. The slogan - "justice is not in force, but force in justice" acted throughout the territory of Amir Temur 's possession, being a moral and spiritual criterion. Having created a huge and powerful state, Amir Temur prepared the conditions for the flourishing and rise of spiritual culture, the revival of the high traditions of past eras in a new historical context. The highest and intellectual and creative successes XIV - XVI c.c. were largely achieved thanks to the activities of Amir Temur. Amir Temur remained in history as a great creator and patron of science and culture.

The personality of Amir Temur acquired a good memory and great attention in the years of independence. On December 26, 1995, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, adopted a Decree "On declaring 1996 the Year of Amir Temur" and a special resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers. An international scientific conference on the topic "Amir Temur and his place in world history" was timed to this date, which took place on October 24, 1996 in Tashkent. On the initiative of the International Organization of UNESCO, on April 22, 1996, the 660th anniversary of Sahibkiran was widely celebrated in Paris, and an international conference was held on the theme "The flourishing of science, culture and education in the era of the Temurids", which had great social and political significance.

The 660th anniversary of Amir Temur was also marked in our country by holding great celebrations. Majestic monuments were erected to him in the very center of Tashkent, in Shakhriyabz, where Sahibkiran was born and raised, and in the capital of the Temurids state, Samarkand. A museum of the history of the Temurids was created in Tashkent. The Uzbek people, having become the owner of the heritage of their greatest ancestor, study him deeply, honor and protect him.

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