



## Historiography of Relations Between the States of Amir Temur and Azerbaijan

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**Abstract:** *In the second half of the 14th century, trade relations in the lands of Azerbaijan almost stopped. One of the reasons for this is that the semi-nomadic Turkmen tribes of the Black Sheep settled and fortified the strong fortresses of Alanchuk, Aydin and Avnik in Eastern Anatolia, where they plundered the caravans that passed through these lands. Especially, Azerbaijan suffered a lot from Kara Yusuf, the emir of the Black Sheep, and Sultan Ahmad Jaloyir, the governor of Iraq. In addition, in 1386-1387, another great enemy of the Golden Horde, Tokhtamysh, who threatened Azerbaijan, returned to the country several times*

*This article discusses the history of the military campaign of Amir Temur in Azerbaijan, the main goal of the campaign, the elimination of predatory and robber raids by Amir Temur, the approach of researchers to this issue.*

**Keywords:** *Mongol invasion, looting, military march, source, Golden Horde.*

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After the Mongol invasion, Azerbaijan became part of the Hulagu empire. After the collapse of the Hulagu empire, the situation remained difficult. At that time, a semi-nomadic Turkmen tribe inhabited Eastern Anatolia, northern Iraq and Azerbaijan. Fortifying strong fortresses in Eastern Anatolia, such as the mighty Alanchuk, Aydin and Avnik, they plundered the caravans passing through these lands. Therefore, in the second half of the 14th century, caravan traffic in these areas almost ceased. These countries were in great danger due to the plundering of pilgrims and trade caravans by the emir of the Turkmen tribe Kara Yusuf and the Iraqi governor Sultan Ahmad Jalair, who plundered western Iran, Azerbaijan, eastern Anatolia, Iraq and eastern Syria [1].

Another enemy, the Golden Horde Khan Tokhtamysh, plundered the country several times in 1386-1387.

These robberies were eliminated thanks to the military campaigns of Amir Temur. The subsequent development of historical events and even the subsequent battles of Amir Temur with the Egyptian Mamluks and the Ottoman Turks are directly related to the issue of Azerbaijan.

In 1382, the Sultan of Iraq, Ahmad Jalair, revolted and captured the capital Tabriz. In 1386-1387 Tabriz was occupied by Tokhtamyshkhan.

When Amir Temur began his military campaign from Khorasan, in 1381-1384 he conquered Herat, most of Iran in 1381, the region of Astrabad in 1384, the cities of Omul, Sori, Sultania and Tabriz.

The article by Sh. Farzaliyev mentions that Sultan Ahmad Jalair and Kara Yusuf established contacts with Boyazid in order to return the lost lands, and an official alliance was concluded against the state of Timur [2].

One of the reasons for another war can be called strained relations with Sultan Ahmed Jalair and Kara Yusuf, who pose a threat to Azerbaijan.

According to the research of S. Gulyamov, the essence of the relationship between Amir Temur and Boyazid and the main reason for the conflict was that Sultan Ahmad Jalair and Kara Yusuf took refuge in the Ottoman palace. Amir Temur and Boyazid sent ambassadors and exchanged letters. More precisely, six letters of Amir Temur and four letters of Boyazid are mentioned. They argue that Amir Temur accused Sultan Ahmad Jalair and Kara Yusuf of piracy, and Boyazid responded harshly to the request of the Ottoman Sultan to extradite them or expel them from the country [3].

U. Uvatov traces the history of relations between Amir Temur and the Egyptian lands to the "History of Amir Temur" by Ibn Arabshah, "Inba al-Gumr" by Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani, "As-Suluk" by Al-Makrizi, "Temurlang" by Muhammad Asadullah Seif, B "An-Nujum al-Zahira" by Ibn Taghriberdi, based on Ibn Duqmaq's "Javhar al-Sami'in", it is said that the reason for the rupture of relations was the defeat of the Iraqi ruler Sultan Ahmad Jalair (1382-1410), when he fled from Baghdad and sought refuge with the Mamluk sultans. He cites reports that Sultan Ahmad rioted not only in his own country, but also in the city of Damascus, where he settled [4].

S. Gulyamov's research indicates that Amir Temur tried to establish relations with Sultan Ahmad Jalair in a peaceful way. The researcher is trying to reveal the events based on sources that reflect the diplomatic abilities of Amir Temur. Boyazid said that more than twenty letters were written between Amir Temur and the Egyptian sultans about the return of the bandits who had taken refuge in the palace of Sultan Barquq, mainly about the release of Ambassador Otlamish. However, as a result, a tripartite alliance was formed between Boyazid, Sultan Barquq and Tokhtamyshkhan against the state of Amir Temur [5].

In 1393 Baghdad, the second largest city after Tabriz, was conquered by Timur and Ahmad Jalair fled to Egypt. After the second conquest of Baghdad in 1401, Ahmad Djalair ranee pokinul gorod i ukrylsya u s Kara Yusufom sultanov Egipta i Rima, chto poslujilo odnoy iz prichin posleduyushchix srajeniy. Amir Temur told the Greek ambassador that Yildirim Boyazid had sent Kara Yusuf to the fortress of Kemoks, where he would not fight [6].

However, after the death of Amir Temur, Kara Yusuf returned to Tabriz and soon recovered and began to threaten the Timurid kingdom. On April 13, 1408, in Saturday Ghazan near Tabriz, in a fierce battle between Mirza Abu Bakr ibn Miranshah and Kara Yusuf, the army of Kara Yusuf won, in which Miranshah was killed. After that, the territories of Iraq Ajam, Azerbaijan, Arron, Mugan, Diyarbakir, Iraqi Arabs and Kara Yusuf laid claim to the Timurids' empire. To prevent this danger and to avenge the death of his brother Miranshah, Shah Rukh goes with a large army to Kara Yusuf. When he reaches Ray, word arrives that Black Joseph has died in Ujon.

Subsequent incursions into Azerbaijan were led by the Golden Horde Khan Tokhtamysh. At the beginning of 1386, Tokhtamysh crossed Darband to Tabriz with a 90,000-strong army, plundered it and plundered other cities of Azerbaijan.

In 1387, when Amir Temur was in Barda (now Barda), Tokhtamysh again marched with an army through Dagestan, demanding northern Azerbaijan and killing many people. Amir Temur sent troops against them. Several beys of the fleeing enemy were taken prisoner.

The military talent of Amir Temur manifested itself as a skillful organizer and a well-known commander. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi characterized Amir Temur as follows: "Hazrat Sahibkiran would do whatever he wanted, he would not give up until he had completed his work" [7].

On February 28, 1395, Amir Temur opposed Tokhtamysh. On the Samur River on the border of present-day Azerbaijan and Dagestan, Amir Temur held a parade of troops. On April 15, a battle took place on the banks of the Terek River for many hours. Tokhtamysh, with a very small number of soldiers, takes refuge in the thickets of the forest, hiding in the forests of Bulgaria [8].

After that, Amir Temur returned from the north, passed through Derband and stopped on the banks of the Kura River near Shamokha, giving the lands of Shirvan, the lands of present-day Azerbaijan, to Sheikh Ibrahim. From there he moved to Oktam (Agdam), where he transferred the throne and the country of Azerbaijan from Prince Darband to Baghdad and from Hamadan to Rome to Prince Mironshah and brought all his officials from Khorasan to Azerbaijan. In fact, Amir Temur once again saved Azerbaijan from a new Tatar-Mongol invasion.

Military campaigns of Amir Temur, their goals are still a well-studied problem. In this regard, as in all campaigns, it is important to study the content and essence of the history of the military campaign in Azerbaijan. The scientists gave a brief assessment of this issue in the form of an excursion. Including B. Akhmedov, speaking about the problems of studying the life and work of Amir Temur, about little-studied and debatable issues, it should be noted that Amir Temur's military campaigns in Iran, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Syria and Turkey were not of an absolutely aggressive nature. The reason can be explained as follows. In 1387, when Tokhtamyshkhan took the path of betrayal and wanted to send troops to Azerbaijan, Alibek Kobgrot, Orung Temur and Ok Buga Bahri, descendants of Jochi, advised him not to betray him, referring to the good deeds of Amir Temur. But soon Orung Temur and Ok Buga died, and when Alibek had no choice, Tokhtamyshkhan sent troops to Azerbaijan [9].

In Zafarnome, Shami writes, Amir Temur tells the clergy at a meeting in Baylakon, Azerbaijan, about state administration: then the scholars said: "Hazrat Sahibkiran does not need us." I do not like it when Sahibkiran objects to these words and praises me. He told me not to hide the good and bad sides of the kingdom. After that, the scribes spoke openly about the pros and cons of the situation in the country [10].

At that time, Sheikh Ibrahim, the king of the Shirvan region of Azerbaijan, submitted to Amir Temur and remained faithful to Sahibkiran until the last minutes of his life. Amir Temur divided Azerbaijan, Damascus, Rome, Istanbul and Egypt into Mirza Umar ibn Miranshah.

In the state, the law was equal for all - ministers, emirs, governors, princes and townspeople. In particular, studies show that Amir Temur was convicted for depriving him of the right to govern the state of his son Mironshah, who ruled Iran and Azerbaijan since 1393, for neglecting state affairs [11].

In Azerbaijan, the laws introduced in the empire were equally applied in remote areas. In particular, information about the activities of judges was regularly brought to the Sahibkiran personally through the office. The sources say that the secular and military aspects of the empire were controlled by Sahibkiran himself, and he himself imposed the necessary punishments.

Thanks to the efforts and military campaigns of Amir Temur, this atrocity was put to an end, fair laws were established in the country, and the country became beautiful.

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