

TIMURID DYNASTY IN MIDDLE AGES

Shoimov Quvonchbek

Email: Alikhulov221@gmail.com

First year student at the Faculty of International Relations

University of World Economy and Diplomacy

Annotation: *The main purpose of current article is to give information about the Timurid Dynasty's significant impact on Central Asian history, its military, cultural, and scientific progresses. Moreover, it emphasizes the empire's role in encouraging Renaissance period in cities like Samarkand and influences future generations and the establishment of the Mughal Empire. The text also highlights on the dynasty's influence on economic interactions along the Silk Road and diplomatic relationships, connecting past figures like Shah Jahan and Timur to modern times.*

Keywords: *Timurid Dynasty, Central Asian history, military progresses, cultural progresses, scientific progresses, Renaissance period, Samarkand, Mughal Empire, economic interactions, Silk Road, diplomatic relationships, Shah Jahan, Timur.*

In 1370, Emir Timur (9 April 1336 – 18 February 1405) also known as Tamerlane founded the great Timurid dynasty, which contributed in shaping Central Asian history and its relations with neighboring countries. By thoroughly learning and refining the immense heritage of Persian and Turk-Mongol heritage including: military, cultural and scientific progresses, the empire controlled vast territories like Central Asia, Middle East, India and Caucasus region. The rulers of Timurid dynasty, particularly during Ulugh Beg`s reign, had a great impact on development of architecture. For instance, cities like Samarkand was restored,

flourished and became center of Timurid renaissance and this influenced future generations and establishment of Mughal empire by descendant Babur.¹ This introduction played an important role in geopolitical landscape of middle ages, especially impact on diplomatic relations economic interactions through Silk Road and this provided to showcase how the legacy of figures such as Shah Jahan (1628-1658) who built the Taj Mahal. The landscapes of Central Asia were considered the geopolitically crucial because of strategic location between East and West. Before being the colonization of Russia and Soviet Union, historically this region was integrated entity. By influencing relations with bordering regions with military defeat and cultural patronage, Timurid empire had an important role in shaping the political and cultural dynamics of Central Asia and enormous territories consisted of current Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, most of Central Asia, South Caucasus and parts of modern-day Pakistan, North India and Turkey. Central Asia has become a centre of great power rivalry in the 21st century, owing to intensified competition for energy resources. The region's vast energy reserves and strategic location have made it increasingly important for global energy supply and diversification, thus fueling this competitive play. The Brit-Rus "Great Game" of the 19th century that slit up Central Asia into three parts is but a mere stamp upon the canvas of history, an echo in time which echoes because its source seems to have always been strong and alive on these steppes.²

¹ .https://www.ieee.es/Galerias/fichero/docs_analisis/2022/DIEEEA56_2022_FEDAZN_Asia_ENG.pdf

² . https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timurid_Empire

There were also other noteworthy powers such as Golden Horde, Ottoman Empire, Delhi and Mamluk Sultanates aside from Timurid empire, as a result, for interacting with these kind of great powers, Timurid empire engaged in numerous conflicts. This kind of complicated network of relations and conflicts showed, how Central Asia was complex and multifaceted in Middle Ages. Timurid dynasty established large diplomatic relations with many countries including: Europe, Africa and East Asia and these kind of relations encouraged the exchange of ideas, knowledge and cultural practices and helped to prevent wars and conflicts. Under Timurid dynasty Samarkand was a major trade center as it connected East and West through the Silk Road. Additionally, Samarkand was noted for beautiful buildings such as Registan Square, Bibi-Khanym and center for education and scientific advancements. Period which marked by great achievements in science, art, construction and literature, particularly during Ulugh Begh's reign, known as Timurid dynasty. The glory of Persian painting was usually famous by the Herat school, believed to be a culmination of the Timurid's massive contributions to art in the Persian realm.³ The Timurid empire turned the Silk Road into a busy system of trade routes which triggered the continental economy. The heart of the trade route was Samarkand where the sea and the land trade routes combined cities like Otrar, Tashkent, Balkh and Herat to the Middle East and China. One of the developments that brought about a great return to the empire was the heavy taxation and customs charge that was put on any goods that passed through the silk road. The empire had good relations with all corners of world with help of embassies and merchants and they travelled to far-flung areas

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timurid_dynasty
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such as Moscow, India, Iran and Siberia and exchanged wide range of goods by the mid-16th century.⁴ Timurid's well-known properties like silk, spices, carpet and dried fruits were exchanged with items such as furs, walrus tusks and other metals from north and such trade not only boost the Timurid's economy but also enriched life. The empire's power reached at the peak when Timur conquered India in 1398 and this invasion underscored the devastating impact of his military campaign. His troops moved on the city of Moscow, crushed the Lithuanians close to Poltava and initiated wars with Mamluk Sultan of Egypt and Sultan Bayezid I of the Ottoman Empire over several territorial issues. All these events underline the scale of the militaristic pursuits Director Timur had. The Timurid Empire, which developed into one of the significant military forces itself, also played an important role in paving the way for the Islamic gunpowder empires that emerged in the 16th and 17th centuries. The campaigns and military thought of Timur, cruel as they could be, would still reap massive despoils over huge swathes of Asia, Africa and eventually it would reach Europe where they would write his name as one of the greatest generals and strategist of all time.⁵

The entire epoch of the Middle Ages remains dominated by the Timurid dynasty which works as the bulwark for the structure, culture, and geopolitics of Eastern and Central Asia, and the era also gave rise to constructs, which were not only suitable for every further generation to come, but also crossed every boundary. The political and economic management of the Silk Road within

⁴ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Timur>

⁵ <https://iranicaonline.org/articles/central-asia-vi>

Timurid epochs helped not just develop the intercultural trade across the continents but also secured the states of interrelation and cultural development, the height of which was represented by such cities as Samarkand and the Timurid Renaissance era. Central to this account is the importance of the dynasty in the development of the centerpiece of these regions, that is Central Asia, paying attention on the economic, diplomatic, and cultural scopes

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