

## RELATIONS BETWEEN AMIR TEMUR AND BOYAZID

**Yildirim Nabiye Muxammadali**

Is a 2nd year student of the Faculty History of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute.  
Kokand, Uzbekistan

**Annotation:** This article describes in detail the relations between Amir Temur and the Ottoman Sultan Boyazid Yildirim, embassy relations, as well as the Ankara war, the causes of the war. The article describes Amir Temur's policy towards the children of Boyazid.

**Keywords:** Amir Temur, Movarounnahr, Arzinjon, Boyazid Yildirim, Muhammad Sultan.

The rise of Amir Temur as ruler of Movarounnahr put an end to nearly 150 years of Mongol oppression. Sahibkiran designated Samarkand as the capital. Across the country, cities were rebuilt and surrounded by strong defensive walls. However, the attacks on Movarounnahr by the nomadic Mongols did not stop. Amir Temur organized military campaigns to prevent looting and strengthen the borders. By this time, the Ottoman state in Asia Minor posed a serious threat to the Sahibkiran state. Sultan Boyazid [1389-1402] conspired with the rulers of the Golden Horde and Egypt to overthrow Amir Temur. Such confrontations led to the outbreak of war between the two countries. History shows that Temurbek and his army first set foot on the borders of Anatolia in 1386 and defeated a large Turkish army near the city of Arzinjan. Eight years later, in 1395, Sahibkiran marched on these lands for the second time and occupied the Ottoman lands up to Sivos. Then Sivos was conquered. [Dadaboyev Hamidulla - Amir Temur's military skills - Publishing:"Yozuvchi".1996. p. 72] In general, the victories in the Balkans were lacking in Boyazid Yildirim, and now he was looking at the borders of Amir Temur. During the evening march, Amir Temur sent another letter to Boyazid, urging him to obey him. In response, Boyazid replied, "Let the battle decide who is subject to whom, I am ready for battle." Amir Temur sent a reply letter stating that he would increase the power of Islam against the disbelievers if they made an alliance, and if he sent one of Boyazid's sons to him as a deposit, he would accept his khilaat. He said he would refrain from walking to Rome. Boyazid vehemently denied Amir Temur's words. Meanwhile, a new army led by Amir Muhammad Sultan arrived from Movarounnahr. At the congress in Karabakh, it was decided to march on Boyazid. Amir Temur sent another letter to Boyazid, urging him to accept the following five conditions: 1. The return of the vassal governor of Arzinjon, the city of Kamakh, to its owner, and the release of the Taharton family captured during the conquest of Kamakh. 2. Sending one of the princes to him. 3. Receiving a belt with a helmet as a sign of subordination. 4. Return of lands confiscated from Anatolian princes to their owners. 5. To imprison Kara Yusuf, the leader of the Kara-Kuyuns, and send him away. When Amir Temur made this demand, he would reasonably sow discord between Boyazid and his beys. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the great son of the Ottoman Turks in the 20th century, said of Amir Temur: "I think Timur is the greatest commander in the world. He never blindly believed in war, only in military success. He

prepared for every military campaign for many years on the basis of serious, careful and accurate calculations. For example, he had secured his victory in the battle of Ankara by a dispute between Boyazid Yildirim and his vassals. He won with his mind. [Davron Khurshid -. Grandson of Sahibkiran - T:"Sharq".1995. pp. 255-257]

These events are described in Timur's treatises as follows: After I conquered the cities of Damascus and the Egyptian king Malik Faraj fled the battlefield, my ambassador to Rome, Yildirim Boyazid, gave the opposite answer. [Temur's Statutes - from Persian Translation by Alikhan Soguni and Habibullo Karomatov.- Publishing:"Ghafur Ghulam" 1991. - p. 50]] Ibn Arabshah Bayazid notes that the letter is completed with the following sentences: , I know that this so ' zlar will ride you to our country without stopping. If you do not come to us, let your wives be divorced three times. If you come to my country and I run away without fighting against you, then my wives will be divorced three times. " [Ibn Arabshah - The Wonderful History of Taymur I Book. - Publishing:□□Mehnat□□1992. - pp. 258-259.] Shortly afterwards, Temurbek began to lay siege to Ankara. The Sahibkiran's move was in fact a tactical move, forcing Boyazid to throw his main forces into the city's defense and then inflicting a severe blow on him. As Boyazid's army approached, Amir Temur lifted the siege and hesitated to meet his opponent. The troops will be stationed in the battlefields. As a result, Boyazid's army was forced to go to war in extremely unfavorable conditions. The decisive battle between Temurbek and Boyazid took place on July 28, 1402. According to sources, the Turkish Sultan's army consisted of 160,000 soldiers. Amir Temur enters the battle with 200,000 troops. As the sun rises, the battle begins. The Sahibkiran army operates in its traditional fighting mode - yasol. Sahibkiran was in direct command of the army's forty armies - the Humayun center, which was made up of units. The left-wing army was entrusted to Shahrukh Mirza and Khalil Sultan. Ahmad Mirza, the son of Mironshah Mirza and Umarshaikh Mirza, and other commanders were appointed to the right wing. The center was a hand-held army flag. At the front of the army stood a line of 30 war elephants brought in during the Indian march, on which the archers and naphthans sitting were ready to fire on the enemy.

At the front of Boyazid's army, the sultan's brother-in-law consisted of 20,000 Frenchmen dressed in black and wearing iron armor from head to toe. On the left wing of the Turks were Serbian troops under the command of Prince Stepan. The center is run by Boyazid himself. His sons Moses, Jesus, and Mustafa also took their rightful place. The battle begins with Mironshah Mirza's powerful blow to the enemy's left wing. The Serbs are fiercely opposed. Unable to withstand the onslaught of Amir Jahanshah and Amir Kara Usman, one of Boyazid's unit commanders, they left the battlefield with their men. Sultan Hussein and Muhammad Sultan Mirza inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy forces. Sahibkiran then ordered all the fighters to attack together. At this time, Muhammad Sultan Bayazid occupied the right wing of the army. Sultan Boyazid mobilized all his troops and forced Muhammad Sultan to retreat. The wounded right and left fighters of the army began to gather around Boyazid. Sahibqiran, who was closely monitoring the situation, ordered Shahrukh Mirza and Mironshah Mirza to surround the Sultan's troops. The rain of bullets fired by skilled snipers inflicted heavy casualties on the Romans. Unable to withstand the pressure of Temurbek's troops, the Sultan's troops began to retreat. Only the fighters under Boyazid's command will continue to resist until their last breath. The burners are wiped out without a single one.

Boyazid and his second son Musa Temurbek were captured by the soldiers, more precisely by Sultan Mahmudkhan ibn Suyurgatmishkhan. The sultan's eldest son, Suleiman, escaped the war under the protection of the Serbs. One of Temurbek's achievements during his military expedition was the surrender of the stronghold of Izmir. The knights of Rhodes defending Izmir rejected Sahibkiran's demand for the surrender of the fortress without a fight. Temurbek, who had no plans to seize Izmir peacefully, ordered him to hold the ball from the rebels. Underneath the castle wall, huge tombs were dug, filled with twigs, and burned. Shelters will be opened from different parts of the fort. After a two-week siege, the city was conquered by Sahibkiran through a fierce attack. When Temurbek left the Ottoman frontier in 1403, which had been temporarily deprived of its unity, he divided his father's lands among Boyazid's four sons. As a result, the struggle for the throne began between the brothers. [Dadaboyev Hamidulla - Amir Temur's military skills. - Publishing: Yozuvchi. 1996. pp. 75-81] It should be noted that when Amir Temur defeated Boyazid Yildirim, he did not exterminate his descendants, but the maybe kindly gave them his father's lands, otherwise the weakened Ottoman state would have been invaded again by European knights. This also testifies to the just policy of Amir Temur.

**List of used literature.**

1. Dadaboyev Hamidulla - Amir Temur's military skills. - Publishing: Yozuvchi 1996.  
Davron Khurshid - Grandson of Sahibkiran. - Publishing: Sharq 1995.
2. Temur Tuzuklari - translated from Persian by Alikhon Soguniy and Habibullo Karomatov. - Publishing: Ghafur Gulom. 1991.
3. Ibn Arabshah - The Wonderful History of Taymur I Book - Publishing: Mehnat 1992.