

ARTISTIC APPROACHES TO THE FIGURE OF AMIR TEMUR DURING THE RENAISSANCE

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Abstract

The article shows that the European countries' artistic approaches to the image of Amir Temur and the human qualities of Amir Temur were positively interpreted by European writers. The article emphasizes that the life of a great historical figure has attracted the attention of world scientists since the 15th - 16th centuries.

Keywords: historians, fantastic elements, historical facts, historians, chronicles, political scientists, humanist ideas.

By the 16th century, not only historians, but also many writers and playwrights addressed the life and work of Amir Temur in their works. The use of many fantastic elements in describing the life and activities of Amir Temur began in the 16th century. As a result, a number of chronicles about Amir Temur were created in Italy and Spain in the first half of the 16th century, and in Germany, France and England in the second half of the 16th century. In these works, based on the works of Italian historians, in addition to historical facts, various myths and fictions are widely used.

In Western Europe, where humanistic ideas are spreading more and more widely, there were many works aimed at positiveizing Sahibqiran in every way. For example, in the middle of the 15th century, the well-known Italian humanist Poggio Bracciolini wrote an ode to Amir Temur. Niccolò Machiavelli, a great political scientist who lived and worked in the late 15th - early 16th centuries, gave a high assessment to Amir Temur's work ("Shakhanshah").

Jean Du Bec's work entitled "History of the Great Emperor Amir Temur" published in 1594 is one of such works. We used the second edition of this work in our research.

The information given in Du Bec's work differs sharply from what Western Europeans knew about Amir Temur in the 15th - 16th centuries. In the preface to the work, the author states that he received this information from the Arab historian al-Hasan. He met Du Bec al-Hasan in Levante, Spain. Al-Hasan in the work is actually a fictitious person who serves to convey to the reader the thoughts of the author - Du Bec himself. Du Bec was the first in Western Europe to express the opinion that Amir Temur came from the family of "Tatar emperors" and noted that he was the son of the ruler of Zagatai (Chigatai). Also, according to Du Bec, Amir Temur was sympathetic to Christians and had a deistic worldview:

- Although he believed in one God, the creator of all things, he respected all religions, and often repeated that the power of God is seen in the diversity of nations, and nations have different beliefs in him. ...

Almost all prose works created during the Renaissance, including Du Bec's History of the Great Emperor Amir Temur, tell the story of Aksalla, a Genoese legendary figure who stood by Amir Temur in all his

campaigns. In Du Bec's work that we are analyzing, Aksalla is described as Sahibqiron's closest advisor and chief military commander:

- There was a Christian in his palace, and the ruler loved him very much; he was highly respected, his name was Aksalla, and he was a Genoese; he grew up in the palace from his youth; regardless of his religion, the ruler entrusted him with the biggest and most important jobs.

In particular, in the third chapter of the work entitled "Amir Temur's War against the Turkish Emperor Bayezid", it is narrated that Amir Temur receives a letter asking for help from the Emperor of Trabezond Paleologus. Sahibgiron, who is preparing to fight against the Turkish sultan, assigns Aksalla to bring additional troops from Movarounnahr:

- The ruler, who was gaining fame because of Aksalla, did not hesitate to send him to Chigatay, Aksalla had to collect an army from every settlement and return with them in the spring.

As in the works of Greek historians, in the works written under their influence in Western Europe in the 15th-16th centuries, Amir Temur's conquest of Egypt and China is mentioned. Du Bec's work "History of the Great Emperor Amir Temur" is not exempt from this. In particular, the letter of the Trabezond emperor Paleologus reached the hands of Amir Temur in Kambala, the capital of the Tatar kingdom, in the residence of his father-in-law and uncle, Buyuk Khan. After a long siege of Kambala, Amir Temur finally defeated the rebellion led by Kalibes, and then went to fight against the Ottoman Turks and was victorious.

The events of the work take place mainly in Samarkand, Kambala, Trabezond and Caesarea near Ankara. There are characters such as Amir Temur, Bayazid, his sons and his wife (the daughter of the Bulgarian king Lazar), Kalibes, Aksalla, the Pasha of Anatolia, as well as the prince of Charikan, Khianson, who fought side by side with Sahibkiran, and the prince of Tanay (Don). Aksalla, which does not have a historical prototype, can be a fantastic representation of the fact that Genoese served in the Sahibqiran palace.

Du Bec hardly mentions the sultan in the picture of the battle between Amir Temur and Bayazid. Only the defeat of his army, the escape of Bayazid and his sons, and their capture (the third chapter of the work) are described.

Amir Temur, on the other hand, is a positive and even ideal hero, a savior of Christians. He is a general, a noble and tolerant person. Amir Temur attaches great importance to the timely motivation of all soldiers in his army, and demands that they refrain from looting in captured cities and lands.

Du Bec's book gained great popularity in Western Europe. As early as 1597, it was translated into English. As a result, in 1603, English historian Richard Knoll's "General Turkish History" was published. The chapter dedicated to Bayazid in the work is completely based on Du Bec's book "History of the Great Emperor Amir Temur", and in some places it is copied verbatim from it. A small excerpt from Du Bec's work is included in the Byzantine chronicler Halcondil's work entitled "History of the Decline of the Greek (Byzantine) Empire" published in Paris in 1620. *Histoire du Grand Tamerlan d'apres les Memoires de l'Arabe Alhacent* (History of the Great Amir Timur based on the Memoirs of Arab al-Hasan) published in 1677 by the French historian Seigneur de Sainctyon, as the title suggests, it is nothing more than Du Bec's book "History of the Great Emperor Amir Temur". The work about Amir Temur, created by Jean Du Bec, became widely known throughout Europe in the 17th century. The artistic approach to the image of Amir Temur in Western Europe began with these works.

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