

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AMIR TEMUR AND AMIR HUSSEIN

O. B. Nurimov

National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

Contact number: 99 140 31 74

ABSTRACT:

We all know that in the 50s and 60s of the 14th century, Movarounnahr was divided into about 10 independent principalities. The rulers there declare themselves absolute rulers. Each province in the country is divided into separate administrations, which escalate into bloody wars. Political disunity, civil war, and strife led to economic hardship and devastation of the country's population, especially the peasantry. In such a situation, a great power was maturing. This was the period when Amir Temur entered the political arena. In addition, the position of Amir Hussein was much higher. In this article, I will elaborate on the relationship between the two great personalities above and the causes of the conflicts between them.

KEYWORDS: Amir Temur's friendship with Amir Hussein, the struggle for the throne, the Mongol invasion, the Sarbadar movement, the political and social situation, the betrayal of Amir Hussein, the struggle against the enemy.

On April 9, 1336 (736 AH, on the 25th of Sha'ban), Amir Temur, a great statesman and skilled commander, met one of the barlas beys, Amir Taragay ibn, in the village of Khoja Ilgor (now Yakkabag district) of Kesh. He was born in the Barkal family. His mother, Takinahotun, was one of Kesh's most influential ladies. Timur's childhood and adolescence were spent in Kesh. Ibn Arabshah, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo and other historians explain his life up to 1360 with some information.

Amir Hussein's date of birth is unknown. According to some sources, he was the son of Amir Musli, the son of Amir Kazli, and his grandson. It can therefore be included in the type of Tbiat (Bbiat) to which the mighty ancestor belongs. He had a half-sister, Uldjay-Turkan aga, who in 1356 became the wife of Timur, who was considered his close friend and comrade-in-arms. After the death of Hussein's grandfather Amir Kazagan (1358), his son Abdullah Maverannahr ascended the throne, but his reign was short-lived.

In 1360-1361, the ruler of Mongolia, Hakan Tughluq Temur, began to interfere in the internal life of Movarounnahr. They became confused when his plans for aggression became known to the independent rulers of Central Asia. Among them is the Emir of Kesh, Haji Barlos.

After Tughluq Temur crossed the Syrdarya with the intention of occupying Khojand, the emirs of Movaraunnahr and Haji Barlos crossed the Amu Darya to Khorasan to save their lives from fear. Amir Hussein, the grandson of the aforementioned Amir Qazaqan, was

another influential figure in the political life of Movaraunnahr along with Amir Temur in 1360-1370. In 1361, Amir Temur approached Amir Hussein. Now the two rulers were united and were able to resist the Mongol khans. It is known that Amir Temur was dependent on the Mongol ruler. In time, Tughluq Temur handed over the administration of Movaraunnahr to his son Ilyaskhodja. Amir Temur, who was trying to become independent, disobeyed the new ruler. As a result, a new conflict arose. The period when Amir Hussein and Sahibkiran Temur were very close and had good relations with each other dates back to 1361-1365.

Balkh and the surrounding lands were in his possession. Hussein, based in Balkh, revolted against Tughluk-Temur, and in 1360 he was defeated in battle and retreated to Kabul. After Timur captured Kesh, he sided with the Mughal khan, but after Elijah-Hodja was appointed ruler of Maverannahr, relations between the new government and Temur deteriorated. So Tamerlan joins his old friend and comrade Hussein, who is hiding from Tugluk-Temur's revenge after his defeat. Together they captured Badakhshan. During Togluk-Temur's second march to Maverannahr (1361), Hussein again became a fugitive. Soon Tamerlan joined him near a well in the Turkmen steppe. In response, Mughal Khan sent a cavalry detachment of 1,000 cavalry. After the clash between Hussein and Tamerlan's detachment, only seven of the 60 men (including Uldjay-Turkan aga) were left, and three Khorasans soon fled. Hussein's horse was injured in the collision and he rode on his wife's horse. Some later, the friends who escaped from the Mongols were captured by the Turkmens of Ali-Bey Janikurbani and found themselves in a "dark room full of fleas." The emirs decided to be sold into the slavery of Iranian merchants, and they were thrown into the pit. The captives remained there for 62 days until Alibek's brother Muhammad Jan-Qurba ordered their release. To somehow meet his expectations, Alibek does not present the gifts sent by his brother to the emirs, but gives them an old horse and a sick camel. Once again the emirs agreed to the division. Hussein went to Balkh to increase his power, and Timur went to his homeland, where he stayed with his older sister Kutluk Turkan aga. But he was expected to be exposed and flee to Hussein in Afghanistan.

The event that took place in the life of Amir Temur and sealed his wounds for life took place in 1362 in Seystan. In 1362, Hussein and Timur entered the service of the ruler of Seystan at the head of a detachment of 1,000 cavalry. In 1363, there was a battle between Hussein and Timur's detachment against Malik Qutbiddin, the enemy of the ruler of Seystan. Both emirs lost the battle and retreated to Baghlan. Here, however, Bekkichik's son Ajuni (Mogal regent Maverannahr) is working against them. In Baghlan, Hussein is supported among Hazaras and barracks who have protested against the graves. From Baghlan, Hussein delivers his power to Balkh. During the battle, Amir Temur was severely wounded by an arrow in his right arm, elbow and right leg. As a result, he is lame for life. That is why his enemies, terrified of him, jealously called Amir Temur "Temurlang". After the death of

Tughluq Temur in 1363, the Mongol khan Ilyaskhodja, expelled from the lands of Movaraunnahr, began to move towards Movaraunnahr with a new army in order to seize his former property.

In 1363, at the Battle of the Stone Bridge, Tamerlane and Hussein fought successfully against the Mughals. In 1364, in the province of Shakhrisabz, they defeated Ilyas Khoja, the son of Tugluk-Temur, who was abandoned by the ruler of Maverannahr. Ilyas Khoja, Bekkichikbek, Iskandar Oglan, Hamidbey and Yusuf Khoja-bek were arrested. In a panic, his troops fled, Timur and Hussein managed to take advantage of the Mongol retreat, and they captured Samarkand and installed Kabul Shah, a member of the Chagataid family, on the throne.

This victory marks the first crack in the emirs' relationship. Hussein takes control because his origins are higher than Temurniki's. The other becomes his right hand. All of this explains to friends that they are no longer rivals. Tughluk-Temur died in 1363 and was succeeded by his son Ilyas Khoja. As soon as he learned of the conquest of Samarkand, Ilyaskhodja began to gather troops, and in 1365 he went to Samarkand. Hussein and Timur decided to leave the city and fight.

It was also known that the Mongol khan was especially angry with his rivals. Timur and Amir Hussein gathered as many troops as possible for a future skirmish. This battle, known in history as the Battle of the Mud, took place in the spring of 1365 between Chinaz and Tashkent. Amir Temur and Amir Hussein were defeated in this battle on the Chirchik River. The reasons for this defeat are different. Some chroniclers attribute the victory of the Mongol khan to Amir Hussein's sluggishness and incompetence. Perhaps this is the reason for the success of the Mongol khan's large and well-trained army. Realizing that the second attempt was in vain, Amir Temur left the battlefield and returned to Samarkand with the rest of his troops. After arriving in Samarkand, he stayed here for a long time, first to Kesh and then through the Amudarya to Balkh. As mentioned above, Hussein was the chief emir of Movarounnahr at that time. The decision was up to him. For this reason, Amir Temur also had to act on his instructions, often with Hussein's consent. The city of Samarkand, as well as the whole of Movaraunnahr, was abandoned. It was up to the people of Samarkand to get rid of the Mongol khan. Under these conditions, the defense of Samarkand was taken over by the soldiers.

They saw it as their duty to fight the Mongols and the nomadic way of life. It was better for them to hang themselves than to endure their enemies. Their leader was a madrasa teacher, Mavlanazoda, who cleared cotton and fired. Bukhari in Mirzo Khur organized a skilful defense and recaptured the city from the Mongols. Finally, Elijah, who had ended up with the plague of horses, withdrew from the city, and the news of the victory of the warriors quickly overtook Temur and Hussein. They set out, and after wintering in the pastures of the Kashkadarya and Amudarya, the emirs approached the city and set up camp at a place called

Konigil. By that time, a people's government had been established in Samarkand. The property of the wealthy sections of the population was confiscated, so they turned to Hussein and Temur for help. The emirs agreed to oppose the Serbs - they spoke politely in the negotiations, where in the spring of 1366 the armies of Hussein and Temur suppressed the revolt, executing the Sarbadar leaders, but by Tamerlan's order they became the leader of the Sarbadars. They saved Mavlanazade. The reason for his intercession was to justify himself and win the love of the townspeople. Thus, Hussein, who ruled the rest of the court, was recognized as a tyrant. Once again a quarrel broke out between the emirs, and they began to grow. After seizing power in the city, Hussein again became the supreme emir of Maverannahr, and Temur became his right-hand man. Soon after, Hussein tried to undermine Temur's position by bringing in his previous debts and imposing a heavy tax on his supporters. After the battle of Mud (1365), they were all left with almost no money, and, unable to pay this tax, turned to Temur. He decided to change the situation in his direction and pay off the debts at his own expense. It is very important that Temur, among other things, sent Hussein his beloved wife and the Emir's sister, Uldjay-Turkan's uncle's jewelry. Hussein recognized the pearls but did not return them. Upon learning of this, people admitted that he was miserably unhappy. Hussein's allies, as a result of such events, began to move in the direction of Temur. As a result, intrigue and disagreement turned into an open conflict between former partners and friends. The only force holding this struggle was Temur's beloved wife and Hussein's sister. But in 1367 he died, thus overthrowing the only fortress that stopped the war for power among the emirs, fought with Hussein or Temur for the next four years, then made peace with him and defeated the enemies fought, but there was no previous relationship. Hussein gradually gained strength and asserted his power throughout Maverannahr. Seeing that the advantage was on Hussein's side, Temur went to Khorasan. Without sitting there "folding his arms," he begins a program to set up the Mongol emirs to attack Maverannahr. Sensing the danger from the outside, Hussein overcame himself and formed an alliance with Timur. The two convinced each other of their ancient feelings of friendship and devotion to Islam, and Temur recaptured Kashkadarya. However, the promised attack did not materialize, as Kamar ad-Din, who had killed Elijah in Moghulistan at the time, had seized the throne.

In 1368, Hussein began to consolidate his position in his native Balkh, where he began to build a fortress. In 1369, Hussein fought against the rulers of Badakhshan. To destroy his opponent once and for all, Hussein sent an invitation to Temur to sign a peace treaty at a meeting in the Chakchak area and promised to swear an oath with the Qur'an as proof of his friendly intentions. Temur, who went to the meeting, probably took two hundred soldiers with him, while Hussein brought thousands of soldiers, and so the meeting did not take place. Timur recalls: "I sent a letter to Amir Hussein with the following Turkish verse: I am sure that whoever intends to deceive me will lie there. By showing his cunning, He will

perish himself. When my letter reached Amir Hussein, he was extremely embarrassed and apologized, but the second time I did not believe him. "

For some time Timur led the opposition and in 1370 marched south towards Balkh. It passed from the Buzgalakhan gorge to the modern village of Derbent (Darband), known as the Dor Gates, through the area from the Amu Darya to Termez. The advanced units of his army were commanded by Suyurgatmish-olan, Ali Muayyad, and Hussein Barlas. On his way to the village of Biya, Andhud Sayinda, the leader of Barak, went forward to meet the army and handed him the instrument and the flag of the supreme authority. On his way to Balkh, Timur was joined by Jaku Barlas from Karkara with his army and Amir Kayhosrov from Khuttalyon, and on the other side of the river by Amir Zinda Chashm, Khulm and Badakhshan Khazars from Shibergan. Upon learning of this, many of Amir Hussein's warriors left him.

It surrounded the city at the time, and gaps appeared in the walls after a fierce battle. The battle lasted until midnight and continued the next morning. On April 10, 1370, Balkh fell. Knowing that there was no hope, Hussein sent a message to Timur from the fort, asking him to be released from the city, and invited him to go on pilgrimage to Mecca. Timur agreed to these terms, promising to save Hussein's life by surrendering voluntarily. But Hussein, who was afraid of betrayal and did not trust Timur, did not appear in the enemy camp, but hid in the tower. A stranger found him there. Hussein gave him the ring and swore not to give it to Timur. The witness accepted the gift, reassured Hussein, and informed Tamerlane. Seeing that they were looking for him, Hussein ran into one of the nearby houses, but he was accidentally found on the edge of a garment left outside. After the battle, Timur convened a congress and brought Hussein there. Remembering their joint trials and trampled friendship, Timur shed tears. At this congress, Hussein's fate was decided and the winner said he would not back down and kill Hussein. However, when Kayhosrov demanded the right to kill Khattulian Hussein, Timur remained silent. The congress agreed that Kaykhosrov had the right to do so because of a bloody quarrel, as Hussein Kaykhosrov's brother Kaykubad was soon killed. Thus, Timur removed the last obstacle to the legal possession of Maverannahr, Hussein Kaykhosov was stabbed to death by Khattulyan not far from Balkh due to blood feuds.

Hussein's two sons, after his death, were burned and their ashes scattered in the wind. The other defeated allies fled to India. The fortress of Balkh was destroyed and the palace was reduced to rubble. At the same congress, the harem and Hussein's servants were brought to Timur along with the treasures he had amassed. All property was distributed, including women and servants. Eventually, the friendly allegiance between these two historical figures burned in the fire of enmity.

REFERENCES

1. Rakhmanov Sh., Rapen K. Iron gates // Proceedings of the Boysun Scientific Expedition. Issue I / A.A. Khakimov (ed.). - Tashkent, 2003. - S. 22-32.
2. Ibn Arabshah. The story of Amir Temur. - Tashkent: Institute of the History of the Peoples of Central Asia named after Makhpirat, 2007.
3. A. Muhammadjanov — History Of Uzbekistan (Iv Century To 16th Century) 7th Grade “Sharq” Publishing And Printing Joint Stock Company Editorial Office Tashkent – 2017
4. R.H. MURTAZAYEVA— History of Uzbekistan. Tashkent. 2010
5. Emir Hussein (Head of Movarounnahr) [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A5%D1%83%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%B9%D0%BD_\(%D1%8D%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%80_%D0%9C%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%85%D1%80%D0%B0\)](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A5%D1%83%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%B9%D0%BD_(%D1%8D%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%80_%D0%9C%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%85%D1%80%D0%B0))