

FOREIGN POLICY OF AMIR TEMUR: UNIQUE FEATURES IN EASTERN DIPLOMACY

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Abstract

Diplomacy, by its actual nature, is the art of resolving disputes peacefully. Because of this, it is radically different from wars, which are another method and means of foreign policy. An ancient Chinese source, Suntsji's (VI-V centuries BC) pamphlet, states in Chinese treatises, "It is better to defeat an enemy army without fighting than to fight a hundred times and win a hundred times."

Introduction

During the reign of Amir Temur, he did everything on the basis of advice and reasonable measures. Timur says, "From this advice, I learned that 9 percent of state affairs done by councils, events and consultations, and the rest by the sword" [1:14].

In foreign policy, Amir Temur strictly adhered to the principle of inviolability of ambassadors and embassies, and demanded the same from his interlocutors. The slogan "No death to the ambassador" became his main theme.

Not only the lives of the ambassadors, but also their property, horses and equipment were considered inviolable.

Timur remained loyal to any ruler with whom he made a treaty or made peace. His covenant with Amir Hussein is a clear proof of this. Amir Temur was well aware of the importance of keeping the covenant not only for the country's foreign relations, but also for the internal order of the state. "Whichever king relied on the inviolable covenant and fidelity of the people, his property will always be prosperous, and his army will be large."

Main part

The principle of politeness in the lively conversations of the ambassadors with the messengers was expressed in the sweet and gentle, concise, but meaningful, precise, charming words of the ambassadors. That is why it is considered an adornment for ambassadors to be orators.

Hence, the principle of politeness has long been a habit, especially in the East. This principle was reflected in the letters of Amir Temur to King Henry III of Castile and King Charles VI of France and in his conversations with ambassadors [2:65].

Sokhibkiron sent letters to different parts of the world, inviting large and small sultans, rulers and deputies to communicate with them, covering the borders of Khorasan, Iran, the Caucasus - the whole of Asia Minor, from the heart and breadth of Europe to Chinu - Mochin.

In the palace of Amir Temur, diplomatic rules were followed in accordance with the spirit and mood of the time.

When studying the diplomatic activity of Amir Temur, we can highlight a number of its peculiarities.

These aspects stem from the environment of this period, as well as the peculiarities of the personality of Amir Temur. In particular, Amir Temur's ingenuity, resourcefulness, intelligence, composure, extensive knowledge, ability to see the field well and the ability to accurately assess the situation determine these aspects.

These aspects include:

Extensive coverage. In a very short time (1370-1405) Amir Temur communicated with states with a very wide spatial breadth. In the East, trade and diplomatic relations were established with China, and between 1389 and 1398, 9 embassies were sent to China from Movarounnahr, and from that time until 1395, ambassadors visited 6 times directly on behalf of Amir Temur.

This tradition was continued during the reign of Shokhruh and Ulugbek. From 1403 to 1449, 33 diplomatic missions were sent from Samarkand and 14 from Khorezm to China.

In the period almost 100 years after the death of Amir Temur, a group of ambassadors came to China from Turkestan 107 times, including 22 times on behalf of Ulugbek Mirzo in 1415-1440 [3:50].

Between 1386 and 1405, embassies and correspondence were exchanged 25 times in Asia Minor with Sultan Barquq and his son Sultan Faraj, the ruler of the Egyptian Sultanate, which became a powerful state in the 1880s, and their deputies in Syria.

The exchange of letters and embassies with another powerful country in the West, Sultan Boyazid of Turkey, about 10 times, the scale of repeated diplomatic relations with France, Britain, Spain, Genoa, Venice, Byzantium and other countries, cities and the Golden Horde proves it.

Another distinctive feature of Timur's diplomacy is his consistency.

During the reign of Timur, a perfect communication system was developed in the territories under his control, as a result of which it was possible to carry out regular embassy and courier activities. For instance, in a very wide area, the message that needed to manage the balance of political forces, to monitor the political situation carefully and to assess it correctly - tricks and new information - flowed through this communication system.

Clavijo's memoirs also testify to the existence of special people engaged in embassy dialogues and correspondence at the Amir Temur Palace, the presence of devons and certain reception ceremonies, as well as the thorough organization of Amir Temur's diplomacy.

Extreme caution is a characteristic of Timur's diplomacy. Foreign policy issues were highly secretive. Sometimes his army would go in one direction, and there would be times when himself would go in the opposite direction. No one could understand his next thought.

Another peculiarity of Timur's diplomacy is his initiative.

In diplomacy, initiative is the biggest step towards peace, reconciliation. At this point, we are reminded of the following words, which are included in the rules of Timur and were used by Sokhibkiron throughout his life: "I did not use a sword in any work that could be done with care." In fact, this was his main motto.

References

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