

Amir Temur In Arabic Sources Of Comparative Philosophy Analysis

Urozov Shahobiddin Ziyadullayevich

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

orozov.1973@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article has been scientifically justified by comparative-philosophical analysis of Arab sources by Amir Temur, who has been a greatly centralized, secure state founded on the fact that he was a master of war, diplomacy and mature state. The role of Amir Temur and the Temurids as a sponsor of science and culture and their role in ensuring the development of society is emphasized.

Keywords: Ambitious, Creatures, Mudarris, Science, Culture, Philosophy, mathematics, literature, observatory, handasa, geography, jurisprudence, authority, law.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is known that Arabic literature, which is one of the components of the world cultural treasury, is an immortal monument created not only by Arabs, but also by many nationalities, and has reached a long and complicated way in its development.

Notwithstanding its scientific value, the characteristic feature of the sources in Arabic is that not only the history of Arabs but their history is partially related but also the history of other peoples associated with them. In particular, sources in Arabic, created in different times, find many valuable facts about the countries and peoples of today's Central Asia [1.9].

Such geographical information is found in the works of Ibn Khordadbeh, Istahri, Ibn Khawqal, Maqdisi, Ibn Battuta and other Arabian geographers. The study of the history of the peoples of Central Asia gives important information about the works of medieval Arab historians, such as Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani, Ibn Daqqaq, Maqrizi, Badruddin al-Ayni, Ibn Arabshah, Ibn Tagiribdi, Ibn al-Shihna, Ibn Iyas. We found it necessary to give brief information about these sources and their authors in this article .

2. MAIN PART

1. Ibn Arabshah's full name is Shahabuddin Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abdullah bin Ibrahim, who was born in the middle of the month of zu'l Qa'da in Hijri 791 (November 13, 1389) in Damascus, Syria. Ibn Arabshah was originally known as Damascus because he was a Damascus, but for some time he had lived in the Turks (Asia), Rumi and al-Aghami, because he left his homeland and lived in foreign countries for a long time . It is noted that he received the nickname of Ibn Arabshah because he spent most of the mriini on journeys [2 . 16].

Ibn Arabshah is an important historical work of his time, which is dedicated to the life of the Timur and the Temurids, "Ajâb al-maqdur fi Taymour" ("Wonders of Wonders in the History of Temur"). The fact that the English orientalist X.A.Gibb (born 1895) "wrote the book Ajoib al-Maqdour about Temur has long been a poem of Ibn Arabshah in Europe" [3 .1 02] . Although the author described his work as "Ajoib al-maqdurfu Taymour" ("Wonders of fate in Temur's wounds"), in all subsequent editions of this work, in most of the biographical details, "Ajoib al-maqdur fi tayfar" ("Wonders of Wonders in the Times of Tears").

2 . Al-Hafiz Ahmad bin Ali, renowned Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani, was born in Cairo in 1372. He has served as Chief Judge in Egypt for 21 years.

His Shisui al-sorghum bi abno-il life (the time about the events of the inexperienced people handle) works at the author who lived in the period, that is, until the year 1372 until his death in 1449, the story of the events. There are many reports of Amir Temur. The historian has created this work as a continuation of the great work of the well-known Syrian master Ibn Kathir (1300-1372) entitled "Al-Bid'ayah-n-

Nihoya" (The Beginning and the End). This three-volume collection is based in Cairo and Damascus. In addition, in his other work entitled "Ad-Durar al-Komina fi'yan al-Miyat as-Somina" ("The eighteenth (Hijri) year figures"), the author wrote a lot of information about Amir Temur, "Amir Temur liked a nice sound, and he listened to his writings day and night regularly and readily listened to historical and religious books, and if he had made a mistake somewhere, he would immediately fix it. He read these works primarily in Persian," writes [4 . 79].

3 . Badriddin Mahmoud al-Aini was born in Aleppo, Syria, in 1360, and lived in Cairo for many years, and died in 1451 at the age of 91. It is worth mentioning that Amir Temur, also known as "Iqd al-Jumon fi ah ah az azo" (The Jewel of Marriage in the Time of Time), also contains valuable information about the relationship of Egyptian sultans with the Turkish Sultan Baiazid. The author of the book, "Al-Jawhar as-Saminee Synergy al-Maluk al-salâfîn" (The Precious Orchard of the Kings and Sultans) is devoted to the events of that time.

4 . Taqiuddin Ahmad ibn Ali al-Maqrizi was born in Cairo in 1364 and died in 1442. The great work of fourteen-twelve volumes, which is of great importance to the history of the 15th century , called the As-Suluk li-ma'rifat duval al-muluk (The Greatest Guide to the Grand Kings), dates back to the era of Egypt (1169) to 1440. The story tells us about the relationships between the Egyptian sultans and Amir Temur, and the ambassadors among them, about the exchange of letters. The fourth and fourth part of this major work published in Cairo is of particular importance in the study of the relationship of the great state founded by Amir Temur with foreign countries.

5 . Historian Shihobuddin Abu al-Abbas Ahmad ibn Ali al-Qalqashandi was born in 1355 in Egypt, died in 1418. The author finished his work in 14 volumes from "Subh al-A'isha fi Sinoat al-Insha" (The Blind Eyes of Instructional Art), composed of fourteen volumes. Because the author serves in the office of the Egyptian governor, XIV The end of the century - the beginning of the fifteenth century was well-known. Therefore, the information contained in the work is distinctive. During this period, the relations between Egyptian Sultan Sulon Barak and An Nasser Faraj and Amir Temur have been widely covered.

6 . Egyptian historian Jamoluddin Abu-l-Mahosin, who brought valuable information about the time of Amir Temur, was one of the elders of his father, Sultan Barek in Damascus, of Yusuf ibn Tagir Berdi (1411-1469). In addition, he married Shulin and was the mother of the Sultan of the Egyptian Sultanate Nosir Faraj. According to these facts, Ibn Taghriber, even though he was not directly involved in the events that took place, had access to many other monarchs. For this reason, the sixteen volumes of the An Najum az-Zahir fi-mal Egypt and Cairo (Egyptian and Bright Cities in Cairo) are of great importance to us in the twelfth volume. In 1963, in Cairo, the events were mainly dated and year-round, often in character. For example, in 1394, the Sultan of Egypt, Sultan Baraq, visited Damascus, where he met with ambassadors from the Dashti Kipchak and ambassadors of the Turkish Sultanate of Bhutan to establish an alliance to fight against Amir Temur. Another story in his work by Ibn Tagirberdi is of particular importance. The fact is that the historian wrote that in 1404, Amir Temur decided to go on hajj hajj to Mecca, and his message about his arrival was spread in Mecca. The ambassador of the holy city prepared to meet the owner of the land of Turon. But for some reason, this visit has not come to an end ... It also describes the scandal, internal conflicts, power struggles, and the inferiority of the Egyptian rulers in the Egyptian society at that time [5.105] .

7 . The historian Abu Waleed Mohammed Ibn al-Shihna (1348-1412) served as chief referee for the Hanafi Madhhab in Aleppo for many years. In his book, Ravzat al-muhajir fi axbar al-avail and al-Avokhir, the work of Ibn al-Asir, entitled "Al-Komil" in 1885, in Cairo, Published in the XI-XII volume. The historian, who is well-aware of all the details of his service area, is able to meet Amir Temur in Aleppo. Written by scholars of his work Aleppo b king and a dialogue between them on the beach as a witness in the scientific discussion and debate anything [6. 6 5 -97] .

8 . Egyptian historian Shamsuddin Muhammad ibn Abdullah al-Sahavi was born in Cairo in 1427 and died in 1497 Madinah Munawwara. As-Sahaviy was literally a great scholar in the field of history, history and literary criticism. He has created nearly two hundred works during his creative career, one of the most important of which is the biographical book "Az-Zaw al-lomi' fi al'yan al-qarn at-tsi '" (Bright Light on the Ninth (Hijri) century artists) . The work was published twice in Cairo in 1934 and 1936 twice. In this work, biographically valuable information about Timur and the Temurids, many of their contemporaries, is presented [7 . 115].

9. The Egyptian scientist Jaloluddin Abdur Rahman b. Abu Bakr as-Suyuti (1445-1505) has been working in various fields of science, especially in tafsir, hadith, fiqh, literature and history and has created about sixty works. His important work is called "Husn al-Mu'adara fi al-Misr and al-Cairo" ("The Good Speech of Egypt and Cairo"). XIV, in this work, based on about thirty different works created on this subject The end of the century - the history of the Egyptian state of the 5th century BC, including the events between Egyptian sultans and Amir Temur.

10. An Egyptian historian, Sarimuddin Ibrahim bin Muhammad ibn Thaqiq (1349-1406), was one of the close associates of Sultan Baraq, and according to his decree, a monument to the history of the Egyptian rulers had come to an end. This work has been called "Al-Jawhar as-Samiyn fi-al-al-muluk al-salâtin" (valuable treasure trove of kings and sultans) and covers events up to 1402. The play includes the events of Egyptian Sultani az-Zahir Baruk and his son Nasir Faraid, their relations with Amir Temur. A valuable manuscript copy of this work is kept in Cairo [8 . 54 -75].

11. Egyptian historian Nosiruddin Muhammad ibn Abdul Kareem al-Euphrates (1336-1404) novels, works ad-wall and road-closed '(and of the history of the kings)', although it is called A Brief History of Ibn al Euphrates. The seventh, eighth, and ninth volumes of this series of volumes are very valuable to us. This section describes the time when the Sahibkiran was in Damascus and the events of that time were described in more detail. This book by Ibn al-Firat was published in Beirut in 1936-1942. In Cairo, a beautiful manuscript is preserved [9 . 134].

12. We are witnessing during the course of our research that the unfolded aspects of Amir Temur's activity are still infinite. At the same time, the work of the late Arab author Muhammad Amin Sheikh's two-volume book, "The Truth about the Great Temirlan is revealed in the Twenty-first Century " is extremely important. The work was published in 2007 in Damascus, Syria, in 2 volumes of Nur ul-Bashir.

It is natural that these narratives have a great deal about some of the greatest historians of the East, such as the great commander, and the wise Prince Abdullah Temur, all of which are related to some who are slanderous and deceptive it is not. It is a pity that most of the monks went to temporarily execute Temur in the arrogance, and some of them went on accusing him of kufr. The slander to the great commander demanded that we pay special attention to this subject . " [10 . 7].

3. CONCLUSION

Ambitious Amir Temur's bright life and dynamic activities have been reflected not only in the eyes of Arab historians of different times but also in their works. Therefore, in order to fully appreciate Amir Temur and his era, it is desirable to study deeply the scientific sources mentioned above, along with all the written monuments. In this article, we have written about the great Amir Temur S ohibqiron some Arab sources only briefly. The main purpose of the research is to find out the true facts about Amir Temur.

REFERENCES

- Ibn Arabshah. History of Amir Temur, Vol. Ubaydulla in Arabic. Uvatov Translation. -T.: Fan, 2018. - p. 9.
- U. Uvatov. The Sahibkiran is in the light of the Arabian heroes. -T.: "Sharq", 1997. - p. 16.
- X.A. Gibb. Arabskaya literatura. -M.: "Nauka", 1960. -S.102.
- Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani. The eight hundred (Hijri) year is about the Rb hidden. - Q.: 1960. -p.79.
- Jamaluddin Abu al-Mah'isin was Yusuf ibn Tag'r'ib. Egypt and Cairo sa ltanati bright stars. -Q.: 1963. - p.105.
- Abu al-Walid Muhammad Ibn ash-Shihna. First and then (from the world) Beautiful scenery of the past. -Q.: 1885.-p.65-97.
- Shamsuddin Muhammad ibn 'Abdullah al-Sahawi. The ninth (Hijri) A bright light on century figures. -Q.: 1934. -p.105.
- Sarimuddin Ibrahim bin Muhammad ibn Thaqiq. Kings and sultans are valuable about their lives. The manuscript is in Cairo stored. -B.54 -75.
- Nosiruddin Muhammad ibn Abdul Kareem al-Euphrates. Countries and History of kings. -B.: 1936. - p.134.
- Muhammad Amin Shaikhu. Define the Truth. Organizer and editor Abdulqadir Yahya ad-Dayroniy. www.am in-sheikho.com. 2013. J.1. - B.7.