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**THE ROLE OF THE GREAT SILK ROAD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN
POLICY AND DIPLOMACY IN AMIR TEMUR'S EMPIRE**

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Uzbekistan is located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road and has been on this road for almost one and a half thousand years. Only two periods: during the Turkish Khanate and the Mongols, the Great Silk Road was moved north. The last stage in the development of the Great Silk Road dates back to the reign of Amir Temur. The Great Silk Road was a carrier of important innovations and discoveries. This path has played an important role in trade, economic, political, foreign and diplomatic, socio-spiritual and cultural relations between nations. The cities along the Great Silk Road have developed at an unprecedented rate in our country. Indeed, the Great Silk Road was a bridge of salvation, a way of life built between nations. It plays an important role in the whole Eastern and Western world. The road stretched for 12,000 miles and connected Asia with Europe.

Amir Temur restored, built and developed the largest part of the Great Silk Road.

The Great Silk Road plays an important role not only in the trade and economic life of Amir Temur's kingdom, in the development of agriculture and cultural ties, but also in the development of diplomatic relations.

The article analyzes Amir Temur's diplomatic relations and the Great Silk Road.

Keywords: Amir Temur, Great Silk Road, diplomacy, history, Movarounnahr

乌兹别克斯坦位于伟大丝绸之路的十字路口，在这条路上已经走了近一千年半。只有两个时期：在土耳其汗国和蒙古人时期，大丝绸之路北移。伟大丝绸之路发展的最后阶段可以追溯到阿米尔铁木尔统治时期。伟大的丝绸之路是重要创新和发现的载体。这条道路在国家之间的贸易、经济、政治、外交、社会精神和文化关系中发挥了重要作用。丝绸之路沿线城市在我国以前所未有的速度发展。的确，伟大的丝绸之路是一座救赎之桥，是建立在国家之间的生活方式。它在整个东西方世界都扮演着重要的角色。这条路绵延 12,000 英里，将亚洲与欧洲连接起来。

阿米尔·帖木儿修复、建造和发展了伟大丝绸之路的最大部分。

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伟大的丝绸之路不仅在阿米尔铁木尔王国的贸易和经济生活、农业和文化联系的发展中，而且在外交关系的发展中都发挥着重要作用。

文章分析了阿米尔铁木尔的外交关系和伟大的丝绸之路。

关键词：阿米尔·帖木儿，伟大的丝绸之路，外交，历史，Movarounnahr

During the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids, the Great Silk Road reached its peak of development, and this factor played an important role in the development of foreign policy and diplomacy[1].

Just as the Great Silk Road played a special role in the development of Amir Temur's kingdom, the policy pursued by Amir Temur and the Timurids also played a special role in the development of this means of communication.

Amir Temur was the protector, builder and caravan leader of the Great Silk Road. Contacts with most of the countries of Europe and the East have been established and developed through the Great Networks of the Great Silk Road. Although the subsequent opening of sea routes significantly diminished the importance of this road, it still maintained an important communication system.

It is known from history that civilizations were created in the territories of great empires, in the era of far-sighted, far-sighted, scientific leaders, patrons of science, who enjoyed economic and regional stability. Equal attention to all areas, the principle of social justice, interest in the development of entrepreneurship, in general, Amir Temur's foreign policy based on national and universal values have played a major role in the development of domestic and foreign political, economic, especially trade relations. This path, along with diplomatic relations, laid the foundation for the development of economic ties. On the Great Silk Road, trade relations and their legal framework were strengthened, the most advanced infrastructure of its time was created. It has also become an important tool for dealing with external threats, a military training ground, an official route that gives great benefits to the missions of diplomatic corps, as well as an integration platform that carries all the innovations of its time and strengthens cultural ties. This path was the dream of the states and peoples of different regions.

It was not in vain that Amir Temur relocated the Mongols to the north. The Great Silk Road was a strategic pillar of its time, a symbol of political leadership, a way out into the world, a key to development. In his letters to the leaders of many Eastern and Western countries, Amir Temur also stressed the need to provide greater benefits to international trade and entrepreneurs, and the fact that private entrepreneurs can have a significant impact on the development of the state. These connections would of course be made through the Great Silk Road.

In particular, to the kings of Europe: If our traders go to you and show them the same respect. Let them walk without danger, without obstacles.

It is useless to deny that traders make the world prosperous, ”he said.

Scholars have called Sahibkiran's actions a "policy of outstretching" in diplomacy. Indeed, he is the first Muslim king to reach out to Europe on the path of friendship and cooperation. Tolerance and far-sightedness in Amir Temur's foreign policy and diplomacy extended his reign to seven climates, as one of the factors that led to the establishment of peace in his multi-ethnic and multi-religious kingdom.

The history of its international relations should be analyzed in scientific research. On November 1, 2015, US Secretary of State John Kerry visited the capital of Samarkand, the glory of the Timurid era, uniting different nations and peoples, and highlighted its important role during the Amir Temur era. John Kerry, who left for Kazakhstan after his visit to Uzbekistan, said at the Nazarbayev University in Astana that Samarkand has historically been a national center: “It is a city shared by Turks, Arabs, Muslims, Jews, Greeks, Armenians, Christians, Catholics and Nestorians. We believe that the United Nations was founded in New York 70 years ago. No. This happened in Samarkand several hundred years ago[2].

This is a high assessment of interethnic relations during the reign of Amir Temur.

In the time of Amir Temur, a strong bridge was built between cultures, religions and nations.

In one of his letters to the kings of Europe, Mironshah Mirza also wrote: In the end, even if we have different beliefs, we should still be friends for the sake of all of us[3]”

Due to the policy of Amir Temur and the Temurids of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, the process of integration through trade routes intensified during this period.

From the letter of Shahrukh Mirza, one of the Timurid rulers, to the Chinese emperor, it is possible to understand how much attention was paid to the caravan routes. He stressed that "the roads should be open for tourists and traders, so that the causes of friendship and love are emphasized, the means of unity and solidarity are strengthened (and thus the peoples of the surrounding countries enjoy themselves, and the means of subsistence are organized among all classes of citizens)."

From the above, it is clear that Amir Temur and the Temurids are the welfare of the state and the people on the Great Silk Road. They saw it as one of the foundations of security.

The goals of increasing the political and economic power of the state, developing entrepreneurship, strengthening diplomatic and cultural ties also require special attention to this path.

During the reign of Sahibkiran, comprehensive relations were established with many eastern countries through the 12,000-kilometer-long Great Silk Road. In addition, close trade, economic and diplomatic relations have been established with Western European countries through the exit of the Great Silk Road to the Mediterranean. The Great Silk Road at that time was literally an international bridge. The main branches of this important road crossed the state of Amir Temur.

In order to guarantee the activities of entrepreneurs, Amir Temur formed the activities of the Great Silk Road on the basis of certain rules, the legal framework that guarantees its protection.

First of all, the stations of the Great Silk Road were repaired and new ones were built in some places. Caravanserais have been built on the roads to provide rest for the caravans. These caravans were guarded by military guards set up by the local authorities and transported from one address to another, who in turn escorted the people from the other address to the designated address accompanied by them.

Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, who carried out his diplomatic mission on the Great Silk Road, made a special mention of the attention paid to himself and the Egyptian ambassadors. For example, he saw with his own eyes that the Egyptian ambassadors went to Samarkand under the guard of about 20 cavalymen, and he wrote in his "Diaries[4]".

According to Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, the ambassadors' horses were replaced with new ones every day, and at the end of a day's journey, sometimes 100, sometimes 200 new horses were prepared for the passengers[5].

"Such horses are made even in deserted places," Clavijo said. By the decree of Amir Temur, special guest houses were built on deserted lands. There was a special group of ancho (horse breeders) who took care of the horses[6]" he said.

One or two of them even accompanied the caravans to the second destination and returned with the same horses, taking other passengers[7].

Clavijo wrote about special columns placed on the roads. The pillars are a measure of the distance of the caravan routes, which are set one mile above the ground.

Clavijo reported that the Amir Temur state had introduced a method of rapid road crossing. They covered the distance they could reach in three days. He receives messages from the king in a few days from all corners of his lands and frontiers by means of an expedited communication.

These factors indicate that a specific information, communication and postal system existed at that time.

The local government was responsible for the movement of these caravans. As a result, the caravans were able to travel safely from one place to another. Sahibkiran blamed the governors and other administrators of these areas for any violations on the caravan routes. The introduction of the rule of compensation from the contribution of officials has become one of the legal guarantees of international trade.

The cities along the Great Silk Road, especially Samarkand, were highly developed during the reign of Amir Temur.

Traders from all over the world came to Samarkand, where there are many shops, markets, handicrafts, and local products are sold abroad.

Traders are also stratified by the impact of these processes, and the group of traders is their most influential stratum, who are mainly engaged in foreign trade[8].

The embassy mission of King of Spain Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo to Samarkand was also one of the most significant events of that period.

Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo gave a very detailed account of the city of Tabriz, one of the largest cities of the Great Silk Road.

He said, “In the middle and narrow streets of the city, a variety of things are sold. There are well-built shops on the streets. Between the street and the narrow streets, there are multi-door buildings that look like townships, and inside these buildings are tire shops. These streets sell sandals, taffeta king and yarn fabrics, silk and pearls. There are many more different things on the market. Tabriz is a bustling, bustling city ” he said.

Sahibkiran also tried to achieve the goals of defense and security of his state and neighboring countries by strengthening the Great Silk Road. During the reign of Amir Temur, large customs offices were established in the adjacent regions of the states. One of them is located on the land of the Caucasus mountain ranges in the Caspian Sea. The Darband customs, the latter of the same name, was built two days' drive from Shahrisabz, between Samarkand and Balkh[9]. It was these customs that transferred large sums of money to the central treasury every year.

Clavijo mentions that there were two Temur gates at the border of Amir Temur's reign:

“Since there is no other way to enter the Samarkand kingdom from Little India (Afghanistan), this mountain road is a protection point for the Samarkand kingdom. If the people of Samarkand went to India, they had no other way. Temurbek's gate, which was under Temurbek's control, was of great benefit to him, because traders from Little India (Afghanistan) to Samarkand and vice versa could only pass through this Temur gate.

According to the data, these revenues were not inferior to the annual revenues of Austrian or Danish countries[10]. In some years, these revenues even amounted to the amount of land tax from all the countries under Amir Temur.

Through the Great Silk Road, Amir Temur not only developed defense, peace, stability, good neighborliness and trade and economic relations, but also achieved his geopolitical goals.

At a time when sea routes were still open, the Great Silk Road, the only means of communication, was of great importance in the international arena, and whichever country sailed along it had great economic and political potential.

It is known from history that great struggles were made to guard the Great Silk Road, and a large branch of it passed through our state and even moved to the north (Turkish Khanate, the Mongol period).

Sahibkiran Amir Temur restored the most important branch of the Great Silk Road, which was moved from Samarkand to Sarai Berka during the Mongols, and the caravans passed through Samarkand again.

Amir Temur's officials also identified the targets of the intruders through thousands of runners, thousands of camels and thousands of horsemen on the Great Silk Road and other roads, as well as officials assigned to the roads and rabats.

A person going to another country from the Samarkand Empire, even if he lives in this area, will not be transferred to the other shore unless he shows a label indicating where and where he is going. The kingdom of Samarkand can be easily entered without any documents, says Clavijo.

These data indicate that in the reign of Amir Temur there was a system similar to the visa system. He testified that no such document was required of those who entered the kingdom.

Thousands of specially trained soldiers guarded the state borders and the kingdom in general in the Sahibkiran kingdom. There are also rules for mobilizing the army in the event of a major threat to the country. It is understandable that Amir Temur managed to maintain peace and stability in the country by improving the country's defense in the dangerous Middle Ages. Of course, these tasks were primarily related to strengthening the protection of the Great Silk Road.

Amir Temur strengthened his diplomacy and foreign policy by paying special attention to the Great Silk Road and its effective use, and opened the first page in the integration process.

The Great Silk Road also played an important role in the development of science. Scientists, tourists, and even merchants from different countries and those who left our country in different directions

simultaneously served as pioneers of science. This is one of the reasons why the cities along the Great Silk Road are culturally more prosperous than other cities.

Thus, in the development of trade on the Great Silk Road, first of all, the place and role of the most advanced and professionally organized school of diplomacy of its time was great. As a result of this practice, the management of the kingdom, which includes 27 states, and the development of all spheres with foreign states have been established. In short, foreign policy and diplomacy should.

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