



THE ERA OF AMIR TEMUR AND TEMURIDS IN THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF A.Z. VALIDOV

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ABSTRACT

The article is dedicated to scientific heritage of A. Validov (Ahmed Velidi Togan) and a place of Amir Temur and his era in researches of the scholar. The article shows how the attitude of A. Validov to Amir Timur changed from negative to positive and how this change is reflected in researches of the scholar.

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INTRODUCTION

Ahmad Zaki Validov¹ (1890, aul Kuzyan, Sterlitamak, Ufa province, Bashkortostan - 1970, Turkey) is an eminent orientalist, author of more than four hundred articles and monographs², in which the Temurids era has a special place. The purpose of this article is to give an idea of the place occupied by the era of Amir Temur and Temurids in the rich scientific heritage of A.Z. Validov. As it is known, history and culture of Turkestan have the prominence in his scientific heritage, because his scientific and political activities were associated with this region. Scientific heritage of A.Z. Validov can be divided into two groups of work: First, large studies such as "Turk va tatar tarihi"³ (History of the Turks and Tatars,

1911); "Chagatai poet Lutfi and his divan"⁴ (Collection of poetry, 1914); "Turkiston maktublari IV"⁵ (Turkestan letters) (1914, the newspaper II²); "Introduction in the General history of the Turks"⁶ (1946) and "the Memories. Struggle of Muslims of Turkestan and other Eastern Turks for national existence and culture"⁷. The second group of works consists of numerous scientific articles, the total number of which is more

⁴ A.Z. Validov. Jagatai poet Lutfi and his divan (collection of poems), Kazan, 1914. – p.40; Baykara Tundjer. The materials for bibliography of Ahmet-Zaki Validi Togan. P. 83; M. Abdurakhmanov. Research activity of A. Z. Validov in Turkestan. pp. 65-72; G.B. Mirzaeva, A.Z. Validov about the works of Lutfi. / Islamic civilization in the Volga-Ural region. Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium dedicated to the 120th anniversary of A.Z. Validov. – Ufa: RITS BashGu, 2010. –p. 415.

⁵ Ahmad Zakiy, Andijan. Mirzo Babur. "Babur-name". // II'. Pg. 1914. March 1, 22, 29, Salikhov A. Works created prior to 1917. Ufa: Kitep. 1999, No. 37, p. 198 (in the Bashkir language).

⁶ Zeki Velidi Togan. Umumi Türk tarihine giriş. Cilt 1: En eski devirlerden XVI Asrga kadar. – İstanbul, 1946. S.488; Umuml Türk tarihine giriş. İstanbul, 1981. S.438

⁷ Togan Zeki Velidi. Hatiralara. Turkestan ve diger musulman dogu turklerin milli varlik ve kultur mucadeleri. Istanbul, 1969; Zaki Validi Togan. Memories. The struggle of Muslims of Turkestan and other Eastern Turks for national existence and culture. Translation from Turkish, G. Shafikov. 2 parts. – Ufa: "Kitap", 1994, 1998; Zaki Validi Togan. Memories. The struggle of the Muslims of Turkestan and other Eastern Turks for national existence and culture / Translated from Turkish by V.B. Feonova. Notes, afterword, index of names by S.M. Iskhakov. - Moscow, 1997. P. 25; Ahmad Zaki Validiy Tug'on. Hotiralar. Turkistonda mustakiliq va ozodlik uchun kurashlar tarihi. / Tarjimon, ilmiy tahrir va muallifi va nashiriga tayyorlovchi. M. Abdurakhmonov. Toshkent: "Istiqlol nuri", 2014. B. 609.

¹ A. Z. Validov, in accordance with the laws of the Turkish Republic, received the surname Togan, however, the majority of published articles and papers in Russian was signed by Validov, Validi, so we used his Russian surname. When referring and quoting various sources, his name and surname are left as in the original.

² ²For more information about the works of the scientist see: Materials for the bibliography of Akhmet-Zaki Validi Togan / Compiled by R.M. Bulgakov.- Ufa: 1996; Baykara Tundjer, Zaki Validi Togan Preparation, translation into the Russian language, add-ons, pointer by R.M. Bulgakov, A.M. Yuldashbaev. – Ufa: Kitep, 1998; M. Abdurakhmanov Research activity of A.Z. Validov in Turkestan.- Tashkent: Fan, 2004, etc.

³ Validi. Turk va tatar tarihi (History of Turks and Tatars). Kazan, 1912, Part I, p. 280. History of Bashkirs. History of Turks and Tatars. / Translated by A. Yuldashbaev, A. Vildanov. Preface by R.G. Kuzeev. –Ufa, 1994. - P. 352.

than twenty scientific articles. The most important are the following:

- "Tomb of Temur" (1942) and "Amir Temur's genealogy research"⁸ (Lahore 1955, translation 1972);
- "Temur's Eastern European policy" and "Temur's Military company in Ukraine and the North Caucasus in 1395"⁹;
- Article about Ibn Khaldun (1914) and "Timur-Bek's attitude to Islam" (1932)¹⁰;
- Scientific report "Chagatai (classical Uzbek) language and samples of Temurid miniatures in Indian manuscripts of Tehran libraries"¹¹ (1960);
- Other studies on personalities of the epoch of Timurids¹².

Let's come down to the study of the first group of works by A.Z. Validov. An important work in the rich scientific heritage of the author is his first book "Turk va tartar tarihi", which is of great interest for us in methodological terms. The book was published in 1911 and brought wide fame to the author¹³. This work was of great importance for Turkology in general, for the historiography of the Turkic peoples, in particular, including the study of the history of Turkestan. Thanks to this book, A.Z. Validov was elected as a member of the Society of archeology, history and ethnography at the Kazan University. Justifying the need for his work, A.Z. Validov has written in the preface: "Many works, which can serve as sources for historical books that would be written, are sold in our book bazaars. All of them, except for one or two, are children of "Musafad al-Akhbar". Until today, no one has collected these books in the bazaars and has not published at least one work. Newspapers, magazines wrote so much about the need for books that some probably already tired of reading about. We faced this national need 3 years ago, and having collected from many works, wrote this work"¹⁴. In the book "History of Turks and Tatars" the era of Amir Temur and Temurids is revealed in passing. According to Isanbike Togan, the daughter of the scientist, "... this book, written as a work designed to cover the history of all the Turks, had an innovative quality for the science of that

time. However, this work carries the influence of some local characteristics (namely, biased scientists – M. A.). This can be clarified by the author's attitude to Amir Timur. As it is known, from the point of view of local historical interests, in some of today's Turkic republics, the activities of Amir Timur did not play a positive role. In 1912, A.Z. Validov, as a historian of the Idel-Ural region, concerned about local issues, expressed a negative evaluation of the activities of Amir Timur. From 1917 to 1924, he led the research studies and at the same time directly involved in the national liberation struggle in the Turkestan and grew into the large scale of the historian, considering Amir Timur from the perspective of the narrow local interests, began to write about him as a historian, considering his actions from the standpoint of the general interests of the Turkic peoples.

In 1914, A.Z. Validov began to be interested in the work of a major poet of the XV century Lutfi and published the results of a source study of information about him and his poems in the pages of the newspaper "Yulduz" in Kazan, and later released a separate brochure. In his study, A.Z. Validov noted that "...in Russian and Western European literature about the East, there is no work about Chagatai poet Lutfi"¹⁵. A. Z. Validov described the poetic heritage of Lutfi, comparing a variety of sources, describing the life path of the poet. Thanks to famous poems, Lutfi called "Malikulkal" ("King of poetry")¹⁶. Making conclusions, it has to be said that this work is valuable in content of historical facts, as well as it is the source study and historiographic in nature, A.Z. Validov was one of the few researchers of the time who gave loyal and valuable assessment of both literary work of collection "Divan" by Lutfi, and historical source. In 1914, in the St. Petersburg newspaper "Il'" ("Country") "Turkiston maktublari IV" by A.Z. Validov was published, which describes the way of life and literary activity of the outstanding poet and commander, Temurid Zahir al-Din Muhammad Babur¹⁷. The source-study basis of this letter was the memoirs of Zahir al-Din Muhammad Babur - "Babur-name". Moreover, taking a source analysis of this work, the scientist compared it with the famous "Notes" by Julius Caesar. In methodological terms, he sought to highlight the place of Babur not only in the Turkic, but also in world history. A. Z. Validov, describing the state activity of Babur and Baburids, emphasized their natural tolerance. The letter detailed about Babur's literary activity, which was the most important for the history of the Turkic peoples. It stated that "Babur became famous for centuries not only for his great military leadership talent, but also for his poetic genius. The ego is no less a pride for the Turkic peoples." The work of Zahir al-Din Mohammad Babur "Babur name" was subjected by A.Z. Validov to a deep textual and source analysis from the standpoint of the evaluation of his place in the world literature. According to the scientist, this work is one of the best memoirs in the world literature. In 1946, A.Z. Validov published the

⁸ Zaki Validi Togan. Tahkiki nasabi Amir Timur / ze madjlisi Armugan-i ilmi, Lahore, 1955. S. 105-113. (in Persian). Ibid., pp. 51.69 and 105-106, 119; Zaki Validi Togan. Amir Temurun suyuniga doyr bir arastirma / Tarih, No. 26, Publication of faculty of literature, Istanbul University, Istanbul. 1972, Pp. 76-84. (in Turkish language.)

⁹ Materials for bibliography of Ahmet-Zaki Validi Togan. P. 53, 54; Baykara Tundjer. Zaki Validi Togan. C. 107; Togan Z. V. Timurs Osteopapolitic // Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. Bd. 108 (1958). 279-298; Togan Z. V. military company in Ukraine and the North Caucasus in 1395. English translation by P. P. Safina // the Golden Horde civilization. Kazan, 2009. No. 2. P. 222.

¹⁰ Materials for bibliography of Ahmet-Zaki Validi Togan. P. 18; Baykara Tundjer. Zaki Validi Togan. S. 82; M. Abdurakhmanov. Research activity of A.Z. Validov in Turkestan. Tashkent: Fan, 2004. P. 24; A. Z. Validov. Attitude of Timurbek to Islam // Atsyz majmua. Istanbul. № 13, 1932, P. 7-11 (in Turkish).

¹¹ Tehran Kutuphanelerinde Hindustandan gelen eserlerde Cagatay dil ve Temerlu sanat abideleri // Turk Tarih kurumu basimevi, Belleten, Cild XXV, Sayi 95, Ankara. 441-445; Materials to the bibliography of Akhmet-Zaki Validi Togan. P. 55; Baykara Tundjer. Zaki Validi Togan. P. 108-109.

¹² Materials for the bibliography of Akhmet-Zaki Validi Togan / Compiled by R. M. Bulgakov.-Ufa: 1996; Baykara T. Zaki Validi Togan. Preparation, translation into Russian, add-ons, pointer by R.M. Bulgakov, A.M. Yuldashbaev. - Ufa: "Kitep", 1998.

¹³ As T. Baykara writes, the book was published at the end of 1911, the title page shows the year 1912. Baykara T. Zaki Validi Togan. - Ufa: Kitep, 1998, P. 17.

¹⁴ Validi Z. Turk va tatar tarihi (History of Turks and Tatars). Kazan, 1912, Part I, p.3.

¹⁵ Validi, A. Z. Lutfi ham uning "Divani". Kazan: 1914. P. 4.

¹⁶ Togan Zeki Velidi. Hatiralar. Turkestan ve diger musulman dogu turklerin milli varlik ve rultur mucadeleri. Istanbul, 1969; Zaki Validi Togan. Memories. The struggle of the Muslims of Turkestan and other Eastern Turks for national existence and culture / Translated from Turkish by V. B. Feonova. Notes, afterword, index of names by S.M. Iskhakov. – Moscow., 1997. P. 25; Ahmad Zaki Validiy Tug'on. Hotiralar. Turkistonda mustaqilik va ozodlik uchun kurashlar tarihi. / Tarjimon, ilmiy tahrir of muallifi va nashiriga tayyorlovchi. M. Abdurakhmonov. Toshkent: Istiqlol nuri, 2014. 593; Abdurakhmanov M. The scientific activity of A.Z. Validov in Turkestan. - Tashkent: "Fan", 2001. p. 68.

¹⁷ Abdurakhmanov, M. Research activity of A.Z. Validov in Turkestan. – Tashkent., 2004. p. 144-148.

first part of the monograph "Introduction to the General history of the Turks", which covered the history until the XVI century. This is one of the most famous works of the scientist. He started working on it back in the 1927-28 school year. The text began to be printed in 1941, but it was published only in 1946. In Turkey, the book was met with a twofold criticism: some have praised it as a deeply scientific, the other - opposite negative. The so-called patriots of the Osman period spoke negatively because of an objective assessment of the actions of Genghis Khan and Amir Temur¹⁸.

The largest work was "Memories. The struggle of Muslims of Turkestan and other Eastern Turks for national existence and culture", published in 1969 in Istanbul. In the work, A.Z. Validov quoted the opinion of a major Turkish statesman Mustafa Kamal Atatürk, according to which Amir Timur was called "the mighty Turk"¹⁹. Also, it is mentioned in this book about one composition by Mirzo Ulugbek. The historian wrote that on the basis of astronomical calculations "Rub-i Mudjayeb" ("Astronomical squared") of the famous Mirzo Ulugbek, grandson of Amir Timur, Hazir "determined the Qibla for mosques"²⁰. According to "Memories", it can be concluded that scientific heritage of the scientists who knew the history and culture of the era of Amir Temur and Temurids was well known for A.Z. Validov.

In the second group of studies, let's consider the most valuable articles:

- In 1955, the article "Amir Temur's genealogy research" was published in Lahore. The Uzbek historian A. Buriyev devoted his research to this controversial issue²¹.

This genealogy is given in the studies of A.Z. Validov and A. Buriyev, with minor differences in the reading of the names written in Arabic. It should be noted that this pedigree of Amir Timur completely coincide with the pedigree given by historians such as Nizamiddin Shami, Hafizi Abru, Sharafaddin Ali Yazdi, as well as with the illustrated pedigree available in the album from the Museum of Top-kapi sarayi, No. 2152 (Il. 32-33, 36, 38, 42-43)²². This information was compared by E. Bloché²³. One of the important sources of Amir Timur's genealogy is the work "Muiz al-ansab" written for Shahrukh in 829 hegira (1426-1427). There are two lists of manuscripts of this work, stored in Paris, in the National library and in the British Museum, London. All pedigrees associated Amir Timur through Tumeng Khan, Tumanay Khan or Tumeney Khan with the family of Genghis Khan. But a number of major European scholars engaged in the history of Eastern peoples, in particular D'Osson and V.V. Bartold, who, wishing to belittle the pedigree of Amir Timur, declared that this genealogy was specifically artificially drawn up by himself, his children or special people in their lives. A.Z.

Validov, in the result of the study, concluded that these assumptions made by V.V. Bartold, like D'Osson statement, are incorrect. As a result of the study of Amir Timur's family status, A.Z. Validov came to the convincing conclusion that the family of Amir Taragay was respected not only in Western and Eastern Turkestan, but also among the noble people of Khorasan, Afghanistan and had family ties with them. Thanks to these important studies, the historical truth that Amir Timur came from a noble family of Barlas, who was the first of the four important tribes in the hierarchy of the Genghis Khan Empire, has been restored;

2. In 1958, articles devoted to Amir Temur were written and published, namely "Temur's Eastern European policy" and "Temur's Military Company in Ukraine and the North Caucasus in 1395".

According to the article's content, it is clear that Amir Temur had planned to make the purpose of his military campaigns as being in alliance with Tokhtamysh Khan "Frankish infidels" on the other side of the Uzyu (Dnieper), i.e. the Lithuanians and Poles, and the Mamluks, allied with his two main enemies - Ahmad Djelairid and Kara Yusuf, because he considered the flight of their enemy to the East of the Dnieper, from the area of his attack to the area west of this river, which had been under Lithuanian influence since 1363, as a grave betrayal²⁴.

This study is valuable from two points of view. First, it introduces an important written source into scientific circulation. Secondly, it served as a basis for in-depth study of the most important events in the life of Eastern European countries. On the basis of Amir Temur's letter from 1395, A.Z. Validov conducted a serious generalizing study, which was read as a report* about the second military campaign in 1395 in the areas of the Dnieper and the North Caucasus. Though this campaign was a well-known to the European scholars according to the works of Sharafeddin Ali Yazdi²⁵ and Ibn Arabshah from the XVIII century, no one specifically researched them. The scientist emphasizes that the material about this second campaign is very important for both historical geography and political history of Eastern Europe. It is known that they were referred to by such authoritative scientists as Dj. Klaproth, D'Osson, and V. Minorskiy in their studies. It is noteworthy that the researchers of the history and ethnography of Ukraine, such as M. Grushevskiy, A. Sobolevskiy, P. Klepatskiy, did not have this information²⁶. Referring to written sources, A.Z. Validov mentioned that the Persian text of "Zafar-name" by Nizamiddin Shami and additions by Hafiz Abru were published by F. Tower in 1957, and Jean-Oben published in the original a historical work of Muin ad-din Natanzi, as well as not completed translation into Russian of excerpts from Shami and Hafiz Abru, made by V.G. Tizengauzen, was published in 1941²⁷. At the end of the review of sources, the historian mentioned that he discovered and published in a German magazine the text of the letter of Amir Temur, sent in February 1395 from Shirvan to the

¹⁸ Baykara Tundjer. Zaki Validi Togan. p. 191.

¹⁹ Memories. p. 97.

²⁰ Ibid. p.14-15.

²¹ The ancestors of Amir Timur / selected translations from "Zafar-name" by Sharafaddin Ali Yazdi / translation from Persian, introduction and comments by A. Buriyev. Tashkent, 1992 (in Uzbek).

²² This valuable source has not yet been fully investigated. However, the available images of Amir Timur and his crowned descendants were published in the book Timur and the Princely Vision. Persian Art and Culture in the Fifteenth Century. Th.W.Lentz and G.D.Lowry. Washington, 1987, P. 102, Fig.17.

²³ Blochet E. Introduction d'l'histoire des Mongols de Fazl-Allah Rachid-ed-din. Leiden., 1910. P.64, 285,286.

²⁴ ²⁴Togan Z.V. Timurs Osteuropapolitic // Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. Bd. 108 (1958). S. 279-298.

* This report was read at the Plenary Conference of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the USA on April 27, 1958 in New York.

²⁵ ²⁵Sharafaddin Ali Yazdi. Zafarname. Translated into French by Petis de la Croix. Histoire de Temur Bek, Paris, 1722. In 3 volumes.

²⁶ Togan Z. V. Timur's Military Company of 1395 in Ukraine and the North Caucasus. English translation by R.R. Safina // the Golden Horde civilization. Kazan, 2009. No. 2. p. 222.

²⁷ bid. p. 222.

Ottoman Sultan Bayazid I²⁸. A.Z. Validov pointed out that political importance of the second military company of Amir Temur was not limited to relations with the Golden Horde, but concerned the fate of the entire Eastern Europe of that time. This confirms the content of the letter of Amir Temur to Sultan Bayazid I. In the letter, the author offered to Sultan Bayezid joint conquest of the region of the Dnieper. Amir Temur planned to speak "from this side", i.e. from the side of the Caucasus. Sultan Bayazid had to act "from the other side"... He wrote that they both had to work together. He warned that the governors of Sultan Bayazid were threatened by Tokhtamysh Khan and his allies, i.e. the Franks²⁹. Sultan Bayazid, according to the scientist, was not sufficiently aware of the plans of these Eastern European "Franks", did not follow the advice of Amir Temur, and did not accept the proposal for a joint operation in the Dnieper area. However, three years later, in 1398 the troops of Sultan Bayazid had to fight against the soldiers of Tokhtamysh Khan. These two studies by A.Z. Validov are an important contribution to the study of the relationship between Amir Temur and Eastern European countries³⁰;

In 1914, in the Turkish journal "Bilge" (Istanbul) a very important article by A.Z. Validov about the famous Arab scholar Ibn Khaldun, who met and talked with Amir Temur, was published³¹. Studying the creative heritage of Ibn Khaldun, A. Z. Validov noted that almost the same ideas preached by the philosophers of the circle of Amir Temur, in particular the scientist Shams Idji. He wrote: "... Philosophy was practiced in Samarkand ... the Turkic philosopher Shams Idji, a contemporary of Ibn Khaldun, independently of him, developed the same ideas. I saw a great work called "Tuhfa", written during the time of Amir Temur and by his order, concerning the historical philosophy and system of state administration and the Turkic law, when I got to Istanbul, to the library of the Yeni Djami mosque³²." In 1932, A. Z. Validov in the collection "Atsyz madjmua" ("Nameless collection") in Istanbul published an article "On the attitude of Timur-bek to Islam"³³. This article is interesting because the scientist, on the basis of the written sources known to him at that time, was able to correctly illuminate the attitude of Amir Temur and Temurids to religion. It shows the ruler's respect for religious figures. At the same time, it shows the loyalty of Amir Temur to the Turkish-Mongolian traditions. This article is proof of a tolerant policy in the field of religious beliefs;

In 1960, A.Z. Validov published a scientific report "Chagatai (classical Uzbek) language and samples of Temurid miniatures

in Indian manuscripts of Tehran libraries"³⁴. The contribution of the scientist in the study of this question is that he found in the library of the Palace - Topkapi Museum (Khazina, 2153, l. 98A) of the Istanbul manuscript *arzadasht* (petition) of the Head of the library Baysunkar Mirza (1397-1433) Djafar Baysunkur to his patron. This document provides valuable information about the function, organization, composition, production, that is, the names of the masters, what they were doing and what manuscripts illustrated with miniatures, what orders were carried out for important persons. The introduction of this valuable document into scientific circulation served as the basis for further research. In addition to this document, A. Z. Validov published two special articles. The first of them is called "Monuments of Temurid art and classical Uzbek (Chagatai) language, received from India, in the libraries of Tehran"³⁵. This scientific article was read as a report in English in 1957 in Lahore at the scientific Congress in Pakistan. It considers the album "Murakka-i Gulshan" (No. 4617) from the State library of Iran in Tehran and published by UNESCO in the album "Iran". According to the author, there are samples of monuments related to the classical Uzbek literature and fine arts of Central Asia of the Temurid period. He mentioned that the album was composed in the last years of Baburid Djalaladdin Muhammad Akbar's reign (1556-1605), and mainly consisted of samples of miniatures, calligraphy and literature created during the reign of the Temurids.

A. Z. Validov reported that the sheets with the poems of Alisher Navoi and Sultan Huseyn were in the fields of miniatures. They were also available on separate sheets of albums from the Topkapi Museum of Istanbul. Some of them may have been brought by Badiuzzaman Mirza, others can be become the property of the Safavid albums by Salima Yavuz and Sultan Sulaiman Kanuniy. There are beautiful poems by Sultan Huseyn and Alisher Navoi in that album. However, they seem rewritten a little later. According to the scientist, the study of such works from the libraries of Pakistan, India, Tehran and Istanbul, created under Baburids in India, dedicated to the court life of Maverannahr and Iran, as well as separate sheets, in general, will give a rich material to recreate the history of classical Uzbek culture and fine arts of the Turkic peoples. Due to the fact that the Baburids patronized the tradition of creating copies of very important miniatures, the originals of which have not reached us. In addition, they largely sought to develop the traditions of these miniatures in India. In the article "About miniatures in the libraries of Istanbul", A. Z. Validov, studying the history of Oriental miniature painting, particularly mentioned the role and place of Turkic peoples in its development. He stressed that when illustrating historical works of such a character as "Iskandar-name" or "Bahram-name", the artists portrayed the modern rulers in the image of the main characters. The scientist mentioned the names of such artists as Abdurakhim and Abdurakhman Khorezmi. In addition, he emphasized that Dustmukhammad, the librarian of Sefevid Bahram Mirza, was from Khorezm. The albums contain poems in the classical Uzbek language, rewritten by such famous calligraphers as Sultan Ali Mashhadi, Sultan Muhammad Nur, Sultan

²⁸ Togan Z.V. Timurs Osteuropolitic // Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. Bd. 108 (1958). S. 279-298.

²⁹ Togan Z.V. Timurs Osteuropolitic // Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. Bd. 108 (1958). S. 279-298.

³⁰ The history of the era of Timur and Ulugbek / Publishing editor A. Askarov. Tashkent, 1996. - p. 264. (in Uzbek); Ahmadov, B., Mukminova R., Pugachenkova G. Amir Temur. Life and socio-political activities. Tashkent: University, 1999; Amir Timur in world history / Publishing editor X. Karomatov. Tashkent: Shark, 2001. - p. 304.

³¹ Materials for bibliography of the Ahmet-Zaki Validi Togan. p. 18; Baykara Tundjer. Zaki Validi Togan. p. 82; M. Abdurakhmanov. Research activity of A. Z. Validov in Turkestan. Tashkent: Fan, 2004. p.24.

³² Materials to the bibliography of Ahmet-Zaki Validi Togan. p. 18; Baykara Tundjer. Zaki Validi Togan. p. 82; Abdurakhmanov M. Research activity of A.Z. Validov in Turkestan. Tashkent: Fan, 2004. pp. 97, 98.

³³ Validov A.Z. The attitude of Timurbek to Islam // Atsyz madjmua. Istanbul. No. 13, 1932, pp. 7-11 (in the Turkish language).

³⁴ Materials to the bibliography of Ahmet-Zaki Validi Togan. p.55; Baykara Tundjer. Zaki Validi Togan. p.108-109.

³⁵ Tehran Kutuphanelerinde Hindustandan gelen eserlerde Cagatay dil ve Temerlu sanat abideleri// Turk Tarih kurumu basimevi, Belleten, Cild XXV, Sayi 95, Ankara. p. 441-445.

Muhammad Khandan, Shah Mansur Nishapuri and others. In general, these articles contain a lot of valuable information that should be specifically investigated by specialists. It should be noted that the series of portraits of the rulers of East Turkestan also has great scientific importance;

Important studies are also small in volume articles about the personalities of the era of Amir Temur and Temurids written for the "Encyclopedia of Islam" in Turkish and Urdu languages. In 1941, in Turkish, the scientist wrote an article "Alisher", separate articles the "Question of Alisher Navoi: the answer to Dr. Riza Nur", the "Great Turkic poet Alisher Navoi", the "Tomb of Temur"³⁶. One of the famous works of Alisher Navoi – "Madjalis - an - nafais" A.Z. Validov called the "Golden book-showcase of its time". He also characterized the manuscript of this work, preserved at that time in the manuscript repositories in St. Petersburg, in the Emir library in Kabul, Mashhad, in Paris and Berlin³⁷. In 1942, A.Z. Validov published an article "Baysungur Mirza: life and creativity" in the magazine "Ko'kbo'ri"³⁸ that served as the basis for writing the material for the "Encyclopedia of Islam"³⁹ in the next year. In 1948, articles "Khondamir", "Khorezm", "Haidar Mirza" and "Herat" in the encyclopedia were published⁴⁰.

- In 1961, A.Z. Validov published an article in the Islamic encyclopedia in the language of Urdu⁴¹.
- In 1964, "Gazan Khan Khalil and Bahaaddin Nakshband"⁴² also was published in Urdu, which was later translated into Turkish⁴³.
- Also, in 1943, the scientist published an article about the Uighur inscription of Amir Temur in the magazine "Chinarty" (Istanbul)⁴⁴, and the article "Temur and Bayazid the lightning fast"⁴⁵ in the magazine "Tasvir". In 1949, the article the "Great Turkic ruler Shahrukh" was published to the 500th anniversary of his death⁴⁶.

- The above examples show that at the beginning of his activity, A.Z. Validov paid much attention to the history and culture of the Timurid era.

The study of the scientific heritage - the articles and books by A.Z. Validov, which are published and not published, gives the right to conclude that the love and interest in the history and culture of Turkestan, including the era of Amir Temur and Temurids, have left a deep trace. As a result, there were very important articles, books about the poets Lutfi and Alisher Navoi, statesmen Shahrukh, Baysungur, and Amir Temur, which are an important contribution to the study of the cultural heritage of our people, who made a huge contribution to the treasury of world civilization. On the basis of the study of the works by A.Z. Validov on the history of the era of Amir Temur and Temurids, we came to the following conclusions:

1. In the search result and in-depth study of written sources about the epoch of Amir Temur and Temurids, A.Z. Validov became the largest expert;
2. A detailed analysis of the written sources of the Timurid era is given in the scientific heritage of A.Z. Validov;
3. A.Z. Validov knew perfectly the main Eastern languages — Arabic, Persian and Uzbek. Therefore, he successfully worked on primary sources;
4. His research is characterized by a new methodological approach, which has mastered both classical traditional Eastern and modern European methodology;
5. Studies of the scientific heritage of A.Z. Validov show that the history of the era of Amir Temur and Temurids is one of the main places of his work.
6. The heritage of A.Z. Validov for the scientists of Uzbekistan, which was under the influence of Soviet ideology, was not available. The study of these works opens up new facets of the historical past of Amir Temur and Temurids.

³⁶ Materials for bibliography of Ahmet-Zaki Validi Togan. Baykara Tundjer. Zaki Validi Togan. p. 95-96.

³⁷ Abdurakhmanov, M. Research activity of A.Z. Validov in Turkestan. p. 187.

³⁸ Materials for bibliography of Ahmet-Zaki Validi Togan. Baykara Tundjer. Zaki Validi Togan. p. 96.

³⁹ Ibid., p. 97.

⁴⁰ Materials for bibliography of Ahmet-Zaki Validi Togan. p. 43; Baykara Tundjer, Zaki Validi Togan. p. 99;

⁴¹ Ibid., Materials for bibliography of Ahmet-Zaki Validi Togan. p. 56; Baykara Tundjer. Zaki Validi Togan. p. 109.

⁴² Ibid., p. 60 and 112.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 67 and 117.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 97.

⁴⁵ Ibid., pp. 43-44 and 100.

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 44 and 100.