

THE ISSUE OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE OWNER AMIR TEMUR WITH WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract

In the article, based on various sources, it is described that Amir Temur was one of the leading issues of economic issues in diplomatic relations with Western European countries.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Battle of Ankara, Venice, Genoa, Great Silk Road.

It is known that when Sahibgiron Amir Temur came to power, he paid special attention not only to political, strategic, but also economic issues in relations with foreign countries. In this regard, the increased trade and economic issues in its relations with Western European countries are important. At this point, we should get a little acquainted with the political situation of that time, because in the Middle Ages, political and economic relations were carried out together.

At the end of the 14th century, as a result of the rise of the young Ottoman state and its control of the straits connecting the Aegean and Black seas, the roads leading to Central Asia and the Far East were closed for Westerners. In this way, the "Turkish question" arose for the Western countries. Without solving it, it was impossible to go to India and China[1, 125].

In 1396, on the outskirts of Bulgaria's Nikopol, the united army of the European crusader knights suffered a crushing blow from the Turks led by Bayazid Yildirim. This defeat of the crusaders made it clear that not only one European country, but several countries united, could not prevent the attack of the Turks. All of Europe was in real danger.

At the same time, the political and economic interests of the Ottoman state and the Sahibqiran Amir Temur state clashed, and war between these two Turkish states became inevitable. In this situation, the rulers of the European countries, who were in danger of Turkish attack, turned to Amir Temur for help. Among these are Byzantium, Venice, Genoa and France. The reason for France to form an alliance with Sahibqiran against the Turks in 1396 was "the hope of restoring the vassalage of Genoa, which had entrusted the fate of its eastern territories to the French ruler." [2, 218].

In general, the diplomatic relations until the Battle of Ankara in 1402 were mainly about military-political alliance against Turkey and the tactics and strategy of war operations.

The battle of Ankara in 1402 undoubtedly saved Europe from a terrible danger. After Amir Timur attacked the Ottoman Turkish Empire, his territory almost bordered the Mediterranean Sea. Sahibgiron, who occupied all the main routes of the so-called "Silk Road" international road leading from European countries to India and China and from there through Central Asia, saw measures to ensure the safety of caravans on this road and established trade relations between East and West. paid great attention to its comprehensive development[3, 40-41]. The last period of development of the Great Silk Road also corresponds to the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids [6, 212].

It was the Great Silk Road that caused Amir Temur to fight with the Golden Horde. Amir Temur wanted to derail the northern branch of the Great Silk Road in the struggle with Tokhtamish and strengthen its branch passing through Movarounnahr. Because trade flourished in the Golden Horde at the end of the 13th century and the first half of the 14th century the routes from China came to the Black Sea ports through Dashti Kipchak, from where the goods were distributed to all of Europe through Venetian and Genoese merchants. Sahibgiron managed to implement his plan after winning over Tokhtamysh in 1395.

Amir Temur was well aware of the importance of international trade in the development of the country. Therefore, we can see it in his letters to the rulers of Western Europe. For example, in the first letter sent by Amir Temur to King Charles VI of France, "... if His Majesty sends his merchants to us, and if their honor is preserved in us, if no one does them violence or harm. After all, the world is prosperous with merchants.[4, 20] - wrote. Please note that the points mentioned in the above letter are currently the main concepts of world trade: the freedom of businessmen's activity, the guarantee of their property, the regulation of the customs system, etc.

In the second letter of the owner to Charles VI, we can read the sentences showing economic relations: "Our desire is that your health should be the priority; let your people and ours go back and forth between these two notable countries, so that our glory may be praised everywhere. Let's also achieve the profitability of commercial work." The above points also show that Amir Temur's plans for the development of international trade were a priority in relations with Western European countries.

In turn, French King Charles VI supports his thoughts in his reply letter to Amir Temur: "As it pleases your Highness, if our merchants and those of other Christian countries trade with your citizens, they will be able to carry their goods safely and exchange have and if they walk freely on the lands under your control. Alqissa, as you say, it was the same during the rulers before us. On the other hand, we will respond to your great favor sincerely and with the same determination, so that your people will come to our lands and regions, and engage in trade, just like ours in your country" [5, 255]. From the above words of the French king, it shows that he attaches great importance to the name of Sahibkiran, and that he intends to give a permanent tone to economic relations.

Sohibqiran focused on international economic issues not only with France, but also with England. In response to Amir Temur's proposals to establish bilateral peace and cooperation, King Henry IV of England wrote in his reply letter, "We intend to expand the scope of our mutual relations, to restore the exchanges between the merchants of our countries, as it was in the days of our ancestors, and to create conditions for this." we want to inform you". The phrase "as it was in the days of our ancestors" in the letter refers to the Great Silk Road.

Not only Sahibqiran, but also his son Mironshah Mirza had diplomatic relations with the rulers of Western European countries and paid special attention to economic relations. For example, in his letter to the kings of France and England on August 1, 1402, we can read the following: "May ours be safe in your country, and yours in ours. Alqissa, despite the religious difference between you and us, we need to preserve friendship for the benefit of everyone in this world, especially the commercial people. The above points are the visionary state of the Timuridssshows that they were leaders, that they strictly adhered to the principle of "freedom of the economy from ideology".

In conclusion, it can be said that the economic relations between our country and the developed countries of Europe were established not after the independence of Uzbekistan, but in ancient times, and these relations reached their peak during the time of Amir Temur and the Timurids.

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