

ARCHITECTURE OF SHAHRUKH MIRZA'S PERIOD

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Abstract

This article examines mosques-madrassas, bazaars, baths and other favorable buildings built during the reign of Shah Rukh, commercial buildings and public buildings, gardens, architectural complexes, as well as the unique features of the principles of Herat architecture

Key words: Geophysics, traditions, generation.

INTRODUCTION

Speaking about the architecture of Timur and the Timurids, until now the works of Amir Temur and Mirzo Ulugbek have mainly stood out. These two great architectural leaders deeply ingrained themselves in the public consciousness with their great creative work in the development of mankind. At the same time, the architecture of Shahrukh Mirza, another Timurid prince who took a worthy place in the pages of ancient history, has not been thoroughly studied. Timurid architecture cannot be properly described without a thorough analysis of Shah Rukh Mirza's architecture. Shahrukh Mirza (1377-1447), son and contemporary of Sahibgiron Amir Temur, father of Mirza Ulugbek, was a famous and noble ruler, scientist and creative person. Amir Temur had four sons (Jahangir Mirza, Umarsheikh Mirza, Mironshah Mirza, Shahrukh Mirza), the youngest of whom was Shahrukh Mirza. Jahangir Mirza, Sahibkiran's eldest son, fell ill in 1376 and died at the age of 20. Umarsheikh Mirza's second son also died in 1394 at the age of 38 when he was shot near the Khurmutu fortress in Kurdistan. When Timur died in 1405, his two sons Mironshah Mirza (1366-1408) and Shahrukh Mirza were alive. Before Timur's death, Shahrukh Mirza was the most famous of the Timurid princes, achieving the highest position of influence and fame at that time. Shahrukh's brother, Mironshah Mirzo, was removed from the governorship of Khorasan earlier (in 1397) by

Temur due to his selfishness and injustice in state affairs. However, Timur did not entrust the fate of the kingdom and country to Shahrukh Mirza. This is probably due to the fact that Shahrukh Mirza, during Timur's lifetime, had a relatively slow initiative in battles and could not be as quick and decisive as his father in the affairs of the kingdom. In any case, during the coronation period, Timur's gaze was primarily drawn to his eldest and beloved son Jahangir Mirza (1356-1376). After the untimely death of his grandson Muhammad Sultan (1376-1403), and after his untimely death, Timur saw the future of the country in the efforts of another son of Jahangir Mirza, his grandson Pir Muhammad Mirza (1376-1407) and proclaimed him crown prince. However, Timur did not have time to officially announce the succession to the throne. He expressed his opinion only in the last minutes before his death. Perhaps for this reason, Pir Muhammad Mirza was not lucky enough to sit on the throne of his grandfather. Khalil Sultan (1408-1411), son of Mironshah Mirza, unjustly seized the throne of Samarkand. At the same time, there are more contenders for the throne, and quarrels begin among the Timurids. Shahrukh Mirza Khalil from Herat was dissatisfied with the arbitrariness of Sultan Mirza in Samarkand and did not dare to fight against him.

The present Crown Prince Pir Muhammad Mirza and Shahrukh Mirza formed an alliance against Khalil Sultan Mirza. In February 1406, a battle broke out between Khalil Sultan Mirza and his allies. Khalil Sultan won the battle, Pir Muhammad Mirza returned to Balkh, and Shahrukh Mirza's troops returned to Khorasan. In 1407, Pir Muhammad, heir to the throne of Timur, tragically died in Balkh. A year after the tragedy, Mironshah Mirzo died in a battle with the Turkmen Kara Yusuf in the Sardun region of Azerbaijan. Later, his hoki will be transferred to the Gori Amir mausoleum in Samarkand.

After this, Shahrukh Mirza will become the only contender for the throne of Samarkand. Khalil Sultan Mirza held the throne of Samarkand in his hands until 1409. In the spring of that year, the armies of Shahrukh Mirza and Khalil Sultan Mirza were ready for battle. At the same time, suddenly in the north of Movarunnahr, Amir Khudoidad rebelled against Khalil Sultan. Khalil Sultan is forced to divide his army into two parts. In a battle with the rebels, the army of Khalil Sultan in March 1409 was defeated by the troops of Amir Khudoidad. Khalil Sultan was arrested and imprisoned in Shahrukhiya Castle. After this, Shahrukh Mirza led an army to free Timurid Khalil Sultan from the clutches of Amir Khudoydad. An agreement will be signed between Shahrukh Mirza and Khalil Sultan in the near future. According to the agreement, Khalil Sultan renounces the throne of Movarunnahr and in return is appointed governor of the Rai region.

Thus, Shahrukh Mirza became the supreme ruler of the Timurid state in 1409, winning the throne of Mowarunnahr. But the capital of the kingdom will be moved from Samarkand to Herat. In the same year, Shahrukh Mirza entrusted the administration of Movarunnahr to his eldest son

Ulugbek, as well as his other sons and younger brother to the governorship of the Balkh region, Hissar and Fergana regions, and he himself returned to Herat at the end of 1409. .

After Temur's death, power passed to Shahrukh Mirza, and relative peace reigned in Iran and Turan for several decades. Shahrukh Mirza united under his rule the descendants of his brothers Jahangir Mirza and Mironshah Mirza and ruled a large state consisting of Azerbaijan, Movarunnahr, Khorezm, Khorasan and Northern Afghanistan.

Although Shahrukh Mirza was unable to restore the former borders of the Temur kingdom, he established peace in the country for a long time and gave new strength and meaning to the development of the kingdom. Shahrukh insisted on the development of architecture and urban development, commerce and trade, and cultural and educational development, especially in Herat, the capital of the kingdom. In place of the damaged city walls, new fortress walls and gates were built from stone and mud brick. The inner fortress was also strengthened and expanded. Shahab's plan was revised and corrected. In the city, along the main streets running through the city center, Amir Temur built a shopping street similar to the domed stalls and shops built by Amir Temur in Samarkand. At the same time, Shahrukh paid a lot of attention to cultural affairs and built the Shahrukhiya madrasah and his house in Herat. Four mudarris at one time created a huge library in the madrasah. He developed crafts and trade in the city. During Shahrukh's reign, the city's borders were significantly expanded through the construction of various commercial facilities and public buildings, parks, architectural complexes and new neighborhoods in the areas adjacent to the city.

Shahrukh Mirza's national governance and creative activities were not limited to the capital Herat. He also improved the ancient city of Marv, destroyed by Genghis Khan. For this purpose, he first built a dam on the Murgab River and dug a ditch for Marvu to supply water. Later, the city reused its territory, expanded the area, and built defensive walls, turrets, and gates. Gardens were laid out around the city, mosques-madrassas, bazaars, baths and other favorable buildings were built inside the city. Shah Rukh Mirza also does such good deeds in Balkh. He also conducts creative work in the city of Mashhad and the Gazurgokh region of Herat. Shah Rukh encourages the nobles, princesses and princes around him to do good deeds for the benefit of the country and people.

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