

## THE ROLE OF LARGE MARKETS IN THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY DURING THE REIGN OF AMIR TEMUR AND THE TEMURIDS

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**ABSTRACT:** In a place where trade is developed, handicrafts have long been made based on its needs, markets have flourished and the living standards of the country's population have increased. Therefore, Timur and his successors attached great importance to the development of trade, which played an important role in the economic life of the country.

**KEYWORDS:** Ahanin, Feruza, Sozangaron, markets, Clavijo.

**INTRODUCTION:** In the central cities of Transoxiana and Khorasan, the number of closed markets - chorsu - increased, and the rastas expanded. When it comes to the time of Amir Timur, domestic and foreign market relations in the country were fully supported by Timur himself. During his reign, a great deal of work was done to improve trade routes and markets, roads, and caravanserais on major caravan routes. During this period, markets became not only a place where economic relations collided, but also a place where other important issues of the country's social life took place. In short, the market was the center of city life. It has also served as a forum for exchanging views on achievements in various fields. Here the orders of the ruler were read out and the guilty were punished.

**THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS.** The development of trade and handicrafts in Samarkand, the capital of the country, during this period surprised the Spanish ambassador Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, who visited Samarkand from the Mediterranean in 1402–1404 via Iraq-Iran-Khorasan. Klavikho, who was in Timur's reign in 1404, wrote in his memoirs that due to the lack of a convenient trading post in Samarkand, Amir Timur ordered the construction of a main street

across the city and the construction of rastas and shops on both sides. . The street, which was built on the orders of the owner, was to start at the outskirts of the city, run through the whole city and connected to the other end. On the instructions of Amir Temur, the street will be built in the direction determined by him. In the process, the houses on the street will be demolished and leveled, regardless of who owns them.

Clavijo puts it this way: “The street was widened, and shops were built on both sides of it, and high benches covered with white stones were erected in front of each shop. All the shops are connected in pairs. The top of the street is arched from head to toe. It has a series of windows to let in the light. As soon as the shops were built, merchants settled in them and began to sell various goods. Pools were dug all over the street, and they were filled with water ... People who worked during the day would go home late, and others would come to work at night instead, some would demolish the houses, others were flat on the ground and still others were busy with construction... The fact that such a large construction was completed in less than twenty days is certainly astonishing”[1].

In Samarkand, the gates of Ahanin, Feruza, Sozangaron, Gozuristan (Korizgoh), Bukhara and Shaykhzoda (Chorraha) marked the roads from six sides of the city. Starting at the gates, the city streets connected to the central market. Specialized market stalls traded with a specific type of product. This feature of the Samarkand markets was admired not only by the historians of that period, but also by the authors of the next period. In his memoirs, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur shows that during the reign of Amir Temur there were trade stalls specializing in Samarkand goods. [2]. Usually, the name of the rasta was determined by the name of the product it was sold on. The markets were crowded with city trades, including handicrafts. Many of the shops were not only places of trade, but also places where artisans made and sold their products. Most of the artisans lived in the squares of the city markets. Amir Temur paid special attention to equipping the markets of the city.

In the central market of the city there is an exchange office. The market was also a place where prices were set for products. Vendors were severely punished and traders were protected when prices were too high. In the country's markets, there was even a separate post that controlled the accuracy or curvature of prices and scales. Such officials are called muhtasibs, who are responsible for overseeing public order and preventing corruption. As noted above, they prevented the hitting of stones and scales in the markets and other offenses

that may have taken place there, maintained order, and carried out punitive measures in accordance with their duties.

During this period, markets became not only a place of trade, but also a center of awareness of the processes taking place in the country. It was also used for socio-political purposes due to its crowded markets and crowded places. In particular, during the reign of Amir Temur, punishments for criminals were carried out not in secret from the people, but openly in markets and open areas. It served as an educational tool for the coercive apparatus. Those who witnessed the process were convinced through live punishment that the best way to avoid crime in the country, no matter how big or small was not to steal in the markets, not to deceive customers, and to engage in honest trade.

The bazaars were usually filled with spectators, magicians, wrestlers, and puppets. The dor game was especially popular and no holiday was complete without it. Both the nobility and the people believed in darboz as an example of courage and purity. Dor gathered thousands of people in large squares and markets, inspiring the audience with courage, generosity and kindness. During the month of Ramadan, the bazaar's night rituals (bazaar-i-shab) were attended by palace music groups, the mehtar, which were personally appointed by the ruler and consisted mainly of trumpeters and drummers.

The tradition of receiving foreign ambassadors with respect has been preserved in the reign of his descendants since Amir Temur. The ambassadors' perceptions of the country's power also depended on its markets. After all, a country with abundant markets will be more economically powerful. In this regard, the historian Abdurazzaq Samarkand writes about the meeting of the Chinese ambassadors in Herat in 1413, in particular: (By Haqqani Sa'id Shahrukh) A humorous decree was issued: "Let the city markets be adorned, and let every artist show his craft and decorate his shop." [6] It is clear from this record that Shokhrukh wanted to show the ambassadors not only that the markets were full, but that the handicrafts sold there were not inferior to those of other countries, but had risen to the level of art.

**CONCLUSION.** In short, during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids, markets became the centers of social processes. It was used not only as a place for trade, but also as a bridge for communication between the people and the state due to the crowds in the major markets: decrees and important political messages were read in the markets. The functioning of the markets was controlled by private officials. Depending on the markets, the economic situation

of the country, the living standards of the population, and the presence of foreign traders in it, it was possible to assess the creation of a safe and peaceful environment in the country. The bazaars were even used as a place for handicrafts to be exhibited by dignitaries and ambassadors from abroad.

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