

Amir Temur and the Times of the Temuris Mints and Monetary Policy

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Abstract: This article analyzed the monetary policy and coinage system in order to improve economic relations in the country during the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids. Taking into account the territorial boundaries of Amir Temur and the Timurid state, we can imagine the size of the state, and the larger the territory, the more difficult and difficult it is to manage. The importance of mints and the coin-money system was analyzed comparatively.

Keywords: Amir Timur, Sahibqiron, Malik Nasir, Turan, China, Samarkand, Rum, Delhi, Babylon, Egypt, authority, ruler, dirham, devanbegi, devan, tuzuk, treasure, fund.

After the rise of Amir Temur as the sole ruler of the land of Turan, the peace in society, stability in their way of life and tranquility in their daily life, which all the peoples living in Movarounnahr were eagerly waiting for. Amir Temur chose the city of Samarkand as the capital of his state from the very first days of his coming to power and began to create all the necessary conditions for this city to fulfill its role as a center.

As much as Amir Temur acted with determination and courage in the process of political unification of the country, he also carried out a number of works for the economic development of the country. "Amir Temur fulfilled the picture of justice by following the laws in protecting the weak people, raiyats, merchant farmers. Over the centuries, Iranu, who has not yet entered into the covenant marriage of a suitor, is ruling the Turanian countries (Amir sahibqiran) by full conquest and fair politics, so that the sages of those lands are amazed. In the days when his justice and policy were established, not only in the remotest places of Mowaroonnahr, but also in the lands from the border of China and Khotan to the outskirts of Delhi, from Babylon to Egypt and the territory of Rome, let alone merchants, children and widows also bought silk fabrics, gold and silver and they bring the finest commercial goods. No one can lay eyes on a single grain of them and not harm a single dirham. This infinite blessing and infinite grace is the result of the policy and justice of Amir Sahibqiran.

Amir Temur gradually integrated large territories into the state he was creating, united them under a single center, and at the same time tried to develop their economic life and financial system by bringing them into a single system. The head of state in the country is the Supreme Ruler Amir Temur, and the Ministry of Finance is the strongest in terms of authority. All work was carried out by the head of this finance department - a person with the rank of devanbegi and his secretariat, which operates under him. The main tasks of this department are determining tax revenues and their disposal, conducting trade and agricultural activities and realizing various types of income and receipts to the country's treasury, minting coins in different regions of the country and collecting taxes. It would prevent fraud and solve other economic problems.

Instead, the country included ulus, regions and regions. Each city or regional governor was considered a doru, and he managed the territory given to him by the supreme ruler. In this place, the Daruga obeyed the orders given by the central authority during the administration of the territory entrusted to him and was also responsible for the work of soldiers and tax collection from time to time. The appointment and dismissal of this position was carried out by the finance department. Mentioning the economic management of the lands under Amir Temur, how much profit they bring during the year and how to spend these funds to provide the army and the full and prosperous life of the common people in a permanent way. He was driving. Amir Temur came to a certain opinion by comparing various means in managing the society, including the Holy Qur'an, Sharia laws and their recommendations, and the experience of the kings before the time of Temur. It is "Tuzuklar": "Which Minister, entering into the work of the Ministry with purity and correctness, and

performing the financial and property affairs of the state with piety and virtue, without corrupting the ego, without betraying the trust, then let such a minister be promoted to the highest ranks, and which minister commits corruption As long as he conducts the affairs of the country in an evil way, the kingdom will soon be blessed.

In order to form independent finance of his country and to raise its level and economic level, Timur unified the financial sector of all the countries included in the territory of his country into a single system. Amir Temur's economic policy and improvement of monetary and financial system in his country had a positive effect on the economic improvement of the country. Due to the fact that the role of money in the life of citizens was increasing day by day, it was possible to determine and collect taxes on products from farmers in cash. Due to the active foreign policy carried out by Amir Temur, he completely ended the dependence of the kingdom's finances on the Mongols and other foreign invaders. He managed to create an independent finance of a huge country and create an efficient economic environment that allowed it to improve continuously. He clarified the quantitative indicators of the resources of the Sultanate treasury and the funds belonging to the local ulus and beliks.

During the time of Amir Temur, the state treasury consisted of two funds. The first is the main treasure, which mainly stores masterpieces that have been passed down from generation to generation for long periods of time. The second part of the treasury was used for permanent expenses. If there was a shortage of funds due to problems related to expenses, they would borrow money from the first fund and replenish it from the income of the next period. The main thing that Temur did in the procedures of the treasury system was that, without using the first savings fund, he organized a better formation of the second fund and a constant control over the spending of funds. In addition, the income and expenses of both funds were recorded continuously. Also, allocation of investment from the first fund to the second fund was subordinated to the authority of the responsible ministers in a certain system. Inflows and outflows carried out in the system of ministries are constantly monitored by ministers. One of the important financial approaches has been made clear about the financial affairs between the state treasury, i.e. the central treasury and the uluses. It has been known for a long time that when the states occupied other territories, they levied taxes along with the territory as compensation from the defeated side. Due to the introduction of new taxes, the amount of taxes has been exceeded. Amir Temur did the opposite.

"I ordered that - he wrote in "Tuzuklar" - it is necessary to refrain from collecting taxes from the raiyats in order to avoid putting them in a difficult situation or reducing the country to poverty. Because the destruction of the raiyat leads to the impoverishment of the state treasury. The depletion of the treasure causes the dispersal of the army. The disunity of the army, in turn, leads to the weakening of the kingdom."¹

The most significant of Amir Temur's actions in the monetary policy was the establishment of a unified monetary system in all regions. The introduction of a single monetary system allowed the development of internal trade within the country and the free movement of local merchants. And at the same time, the unified monetary system is considered a symbolic sign indicating that the entire territory of the country is a politically and economically unified state. During the time of Amir Temur, all small coins minted in different regions of the country were considered the main means of payment, and since this was a single monetary system, it served to improve and maintain the international, political and economic power of the state. Due to the high need of the society for coins during the period of Timur's rule, mints were established not only in Movarunnahr, but also in major cities of Khorasan, Iran, Iraq and Azerbaijan. Mints were established in about 40 cities, including Astrobád, Ashpara, Baku, Basra, Baghdad, Bamiyan, Damgan, Darband, Yazd, Mashhad, Mahmudabad, Isfahan, Mordin, Kashan, Qom, Kermon, Karshiva and others. . We know from history that in addition to the cities listed above, the rulers of India, Syria, Egypt and Turkey minted gold, silver and other types of coins in the name of Amir Temur. Ibn Arabshah, one of the historians of that time, in his work entitled "History of Amir Temur", "After the victory over the Turkish sultan Bayazid, one of his sons, one of the kings of Rum, Isfandiyar (Amir) came to Temur and asked for obedience to Amir Temur. did Amir Temur received him with joy and made Isfandiyar stable in his position in Rum, and ordered him to preach a sermon to the amirs around him in the name of Mahmud Khan and the Great Amir Temur Koragan, and to mint money.

¹Тамерлан: Эпоха. Личность. Деяния. / Составление, обработка и подготовка текста. Р.Рахмоналиева. М.:Гураш,1992.544с.

Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, one of the historians of that time, wrote in "Zafarnama": "After Amir Temur defeated the Turkish sultan, he sent his ambassadors to Malik Nasir, the successor of Barquq, who was considered the king of Egypt and Syria at that time. Realizing that there is no opposition to Amir Sahibqiran, Malik Nasir recited a sermon in the name of Amir Temur and minted coins, wishing for the safety of his fate."²

Amir Temur knew that due to the vast territory of his state, it would be difficult to mint coins and create a sufficient supply of them throughout the country, and for this reason he allowed local governments to mint coins. Of course, they also recognized the central authority and allowed them to mint coins in their name. Thus, those who minted coins in their own name without permission on the territory of the country were severely punished. For example, in 1392, Muzaffar and Sultan Ahmed, who ruled the provinces of Persia and Iraq, minted coins bearing their names. When Amir Temur found out about this, he arrested them, confiscated all their treasures and wealth, and appointed his son Umarshaikh Mirza instead of them. The composition and weight of the coins minted on the territory of the state, set by the central government, were strictly observed. The state strictly controlled the minting of coins. In the process of minting, the sophistication of local decorations and patterns is expressed on the surface of the coins. In terms of elegance, the elegance of the coins issued from the mints established in the regions of Mashhad, Isfahan, Tabriz and Baghdad is clearly visible. Amir Temur minted his first coins as a ruler in 774/1372-1373 based on the coins of Chigatai Khans. But with the passage of time, due to the monetary reform implemented in 1380, he began minting coins bearing his name in a new form. Due to the fact that old minted coins were recollected in the treasury and melted down, and new coins were minted, Amir Temur's first minted coins are rarely found in the treasures found in different regions. From historical sources, we know that in the cities of Samarkand and Khorezm, Temur gold coins were also minted in the 1380s. But finding these coins is almost a rare event for numismatics. In the state of Amir Temur, the value of silver coins was significantly higher.

Coins minted by Timur and Timurid rulers were also in circulation in Khorezm, which was considered a part of the Timurid state. In 1380, the weight of silver coins decreased to 1.5 grams, and at the beginning of the 15th century, it decreased to 1.1 grams. For example, according to the information given by the Spanish ambassador Rui González de Clavijo, who came to the state of Amir Temur on a diplomatic mission in 1404: "This country (Samarkand) produces grain, oil, fruit, mutton, It is a country rich in all kinds of meat. Sheep are very large sheep with big butts. There are sheep whose butts are so heavy that a person can barely lift them - half a pound, that is, eight to ten kg. Such sheep were so numerous and cheap that when the royal army gathered in Samarkand, a pair of such sheep cost one ducat (about ten coins), and other goods were so cheap that , the price of 1 and a half bag of barley was half a real (ie about one miri)". While describing Samarkand in his diaries, Klaviho wrote that many different goods were sold here, and these goods were brought from different countries of the world, including China, India, Tatarstan and other regions. Amir Temur first minted coins under the name of the puppet khan Suyurgatmish (1372-1388), and after his death, his son Mahmud Khan minted coins. After the death of Mahmud Khan in 1402, Amir Temur did not appoint another puppet khan and continued minting coins in his name. On the front side of these coins, the word of faith is written in Arabic. The names of 4 caliphs (Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali) are written on the 4 sides of these coins. On the reverse side of the coin, the label in Arabic (Suyurgatmishkhan) is written in Arabic as Amir Temur Koragon Akmonu. During the period of Amir Temur, minting of coins continued in a constant manner, mainly silver coinage became popular. If the weight of the coins was 6 grams, it was called a coin. Silver coins weighing a quarter of a coin, i.e. 1.5 grams, are called "miri" from the word "Amir". Coins issued in the name of Amir Temur had inscriptions of different contents. For example, "Sultan Mahmudkhan label Amir Temur Kor'ragon Khaldollah Mulikihu" (Astrobad, Isfahan, Khoi, Shiraz, Shemakha), "Sultan Mahmud Khan Amir Temur Korrakon" (Bokuye, Qum), "Sultan Mahmud Khan Amir Temur Ko' ragon kholdollah mulikihu" (Bokuye, Sultania, Darban), "Sultan Mahmud Khan label Amir Temur Korrakon" (Baghdad, Koshon), "as-Sultan Mahmud..Amir Temur Korrakon sozi kholdollah mulikihu" (Basra), "as-Sultan al-Azam Mahmud Khan Amir Temur Koragon" (Herat) coins were minted in different parts of the world.

If we look at the found coins, we can find various images on the coins of Amir Temur. Among them, there are also coins decorated with geometric and various elegant patterns. Among such coins, we can find the image of a coat of arms (stamp) on their surface. The symbol on this stamp was made up of 3 folk-shaped,

² Ibn Arabshah. History of Amir Temur. Book 1. T., "Labor". 1992. Page 278

small symbols. There are different opinions about the meaning of these signs, and different opinions have been expressed. R. G. Claviho said that this symbol was used in relation to Temur, who is called the ruler of 3 climates.

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