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Trade and Economic Relations between Amir Temur's State and the Min Dynasty

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Annotation:

Amir Temur was certainly not indifferent to the events in neighboring countries. Because these events also had a direct impact on the socio-economic life in Movarounnahr. While he initially supported the accession of Tokhtamish (1380-1395), a descendant of Jochi, to the throne of the Golden Horde, the two rulers later became conflicting neighbors.

Keywords: immemorial, economic, communication, Central Asia, The Great Silk Road, development, Guillem de Rubruck, captured, important.

From time immemorial, peoples living in different countries and regions have been inextricably linked in economic and cultural relations. This, of course, had an impact on political life as well. The Great Silk Road, which stretches from the ancient capital of China, Chan'an (now Xi'an), to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, to the countries of Central Asia, plays an important role in the establishment, formation and development of economic, cultural and diplomatic relations between the peoples of the East. For more than one and a half thousand years, this path, which served as a means of communication between different peoples far from each other, played an important role in the lives of peoples living in China and Central Asia from BC to the 16th century. Almost all social and political relations that have taken place in this region have in this way affected neighboring countries. It is noteworthy that in the Middle Ages the Great Silk Road was richer and busier than in ancient times. This was due to the sponsorship of trade by major empires in China, Central Asia, and the Middle East, such as the Tang Empire (618-907), the Arab Caliphate (632-1258), and the Samanid state (865-999). The Silk Road trade, which had been in motion for many centuries, declined for some time as a result of the Mongol invasion, which negatively affected the development of China and Central Asia by the thirteenth century, and only its northern network developed. Academician V.V. Barthold recognizes the Khorezm trade caravan, which went to Kashgar in 1209-1210, as mentioned in Saadi Sherozi's Gulistan, as the last major international trade caravan of the 13th century (except, of course, the short-lived economic and diplomatic relations between Khorezmshah and Genghis Khan).¹ In our opinion, V.V. Barthold's views are not so accurate. Because Plano Carpini, Guillem de Rubruck, Marco Polo, Ricoldo de Monte Croce, Ioann de Montecorvino, Thomas Mangazola, Francis and Raymond Ruf, and many other European Christian ambassadors, traders, and missionaries entered Central Asia and China through trade caravans. From the information left by some of them, it is not difficult to understand that trade and economic relations have not stopped at all.² By the fourteenth century, trade between China and Central Asia had resumed and developed under new conditions. Of course, the rulers of the Golden Horde (1236-1481) and the Huloku Nation in Iran (1256-1358, also known as the Elkhanid state) were interested in this. Gradually, the northern branch of the ancient Silk Road rose as the main road.

¹ Бартольд В.В. Туркестан в эпоху монгольского нашествия // Сочинения. Т.1. – М.: Издательство Восточной Литературы, 1963. – С.462.

² Орзиев М.З., Латипов Ж.Л. Мўғуллар истилоси ва темурийлар даврида динлараро муносабат. – Бухоро: Дурдона, 2018. – Б.14-16.

In the 14th century, trade caravans regularly traveled along this northern route from the capital of the Golden Horde, the Palace, to China via Ustyurt, Urgench, Otrar, Tashkent, and Almalyk. At the same time, trade was carried out through the Caucasus with the countries of the Middle East, and in the north with the Russian principalities and Eastern European countries. However, by the 60s of the 14th century, as the international situation changed, so did economic relations. First of all, the struggle for the throne, which began in the Golden Horde during this period, lasted for twenty years.³ The relatively weak Chigatay Nation (1227-1370) was also divided earlier, and the political disintegration of the western part of the country, Movarounnahr, began to cause catastrophic destruction. The struggles that lasted for about ten years led to the establishment of power in 1370 in the west of the divided nation by Amir Temur (1370-1405). Amir Temur was certainly not indifferent to the events in neighboring countries. Because these events also had a direct impact on the socio-economic life in Movarounnahr. While he initially supported the accession of Tokhtamish (1380-1395), a descendant of Jochi, to the throne of the Golden Horde, the two rulers later became conflicting neighbors. During his march against Tokhtamishkhan in 1395, Amir Temur captured the cities of Sarai Berka, Sarai Botu and Hojitar Khan (Astrakhan), which were the lower Volga region and its central cities. The attack on these cultural centers of the Golden Horde by Amir Temur's troops disrupted trade in the northern network. As a result, the major cities of the Golden Horde were unable to recover economically for a long time. Thus, the network of northern trade routes connecting China with the countries of the Middle East was eliminated.⁴ Now the whole trade route began to pass through the major trade and cultural cities of the Timurid Empire (1370-1507). Movarounnahr and Khorasan were the largest and most populous cities of their time. Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Balkh, Herat and other cities are among them. The capital of the Timurid state, Samarkand, has been an important administrative and economic center in Central Asia since its inception.

This city was one of the largest cities at the crossroads of the Silk Road in the XIV-XV centuries. During the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids, Samarkand became the administrative center of the region, the capital of the great empire and, as noted above, a major trading city at the crossroads of trade routes connecting China, the Middle East and Central Asia. Trade caravans from China, India, Dashti Kipchak, Iran, the Caucasus and the Middle East regularly visited Samarkand. The Timurid rulers were also interested in the growth of trade, and they sponsored the development of foreign trade because a large part of the main income of the treasury came from foreign trade duties. Private entrepreneurship was also encouraged, and as a result, Central Asian traders traveled to various foreign countries to set up trade operations.

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