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## **FACTORS OF AMIR TEMUR'S MILITARY MARCH TO CHINA AND THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION**

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**Annotatsiya:** It led to Amir Temur's march against China in late 1404. The reasons for this march, which was organized with the aim of completely destroying the Ming Empire, are interpreted differently in different historical literatures. The reason for this is to look at historical sources from different perspectives.

**Keys words:** China, diplomatic, example, Kublai Khan (1259-1294), Mongols, differently, conducting.

The deterioration of diplomatic relations between the state of Amir Temur and the Ming Empire has been evident since the late 1390s. The emergence of a hostile mood in foreign policy relations between the two countries. It led to Amir Temur's march against China in late 1404. The reasons for this march, which was organized with the aim of completely destroying the Ming Empire, are interpreted differently in different historical literatures. The reason for this is to look at historical sources from different perspectives. The root causes of tensions in diplomatic relations should also be taken into account when conducting research in this regard. It is an important task for today's historians to study when Amir Temur came up with the idea of organizing a military campaign against the Chinese state, to study the factors that led to it and to interpret it on the basis of real historical facts. Some Western historians believe that Amir Temur's military campaign against the Ming Empire, if carried out, could have led to the complete destruction of several millennia-old Chinese civilization. For example, according to R. Grusse, this failed war was different from the military campaigns of the Mongol emperor Kublai Khan (1259-1294), who had a high devotion to the teachings of Buddhism and Confucianism. From the thoughts of the French scholar, it is clear that he interpreted Amir Temur as a fanatical fan of Islam. However, we think it is preferable not to overlook some historical possibilities before drawing such a conclusion.

One aspect of this issue that needs to be taken into account is that Western historians interpret Amir Temur's military campaign as a religious war that did not take place. In fact, Muslim sources claim that the purpose of the war was to destroy the temples and fireplaces in China, the land of the infidels, and to build mosques and khanaqahs in their place, and to convert the population to Islam. A report





received by Amir Temur in Karabakh in 1399 also states that the Ming emperor massacred Muslims. However, we have not encountered similar information in the historical literature based on Chinese sources. On the contrary, the opinions of various historians note that the Chinese emperors were friendly to Islam. This shows that it is not right to give a full religious tone to the issue. After all, most of Amir Temur's lifelong military campaigns were directed against his rivals in Muslim countries. None of these wars had religious purposes. The news of the massacre of Muslims in China, mentioned in sources on the history of Amir Temur, may have been rumored to ensure the goodwill of the people and the army for a future war. Of course, this is just a guess. But if this is probably accepted as true, it turns out that religious conflicts have been tried to be used as an excuse for war. In fact, Amir Temur, like Genghis Khan, pursued a policy of religious tolerance, in which representatives of different religions freely worshiped their beliefs. The essence of the matter can be traced, first of all, to the political situation in the Far East and to the early activities of the Ming emperors. As a result of the revolt of the Mongols against the Yuan dynasty in China under the leadership of Zhu Yuanchjan in 1351-1368, the Ming dynasty was founded, and Zhu Yuanchjang (Emperor Hun'u) became the founder of this dynasty. However, the Mongols did not succeed in completely destroying the Yuan state. In 1372, the Ming army attacked the Mongols and burned their capital, Karakorum. This war lasted until 1388. Some scholars believe that Amir Temur's blows to the Mongol khans facilitated the Chinese military action. However, some historical events should not be confused. The armies of the Ming Empire pursued the Mongols of the former Yuan state and waged war against their Northern Yuan state in what is now Mongolia. Amir Temur's military operations on the eastern borders were directed against the state of East Turkestan and the Eastern Chigatay Nation in Ettiuv. The use of the name "Mongolia" in reference to the Eastern Chigatay Nation confuses the country with the Northern Yuan. At the time we were studying, these two states did not even have common borders.

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