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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE STUDY OF THE TIMURID PERIOD

Axmadjonova Gulnoza Rustamjon qizi

Teacher of the IRCICA Department of Islamic History and Source
Studies of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan

Tel: +998 97 490 08 91

E-mail: g.r.axmadjonova@gmail.com

Orcid: 0001-0009-1588-2191

Abstract

This article analyzes the study of the history of the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids during the years of independence, scientific research conducted in this direction, and new approaches in historiography. The study highlights the scientific significance of the main written sources of the Timurid period, including the works of Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Nizomiddin Shami, and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. Also, the activities of scientific centers aimed at studying the history of the Timurids during the period of independence, the main results of modern research and their role in the restoration of national history were evaluated. The article reveals the importance of the political, cultural, and spiritual heritage of the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids in restoring historical memory and educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism. The results of the study serve to further study the history of the Timurid period and enrich existing views in historiography.

Keywords: Amir Temur, Timurid era, Timur studies, historiography, years of independence, national statehood, historical sources, Zafarnama, Baburnama, scientific research, cultural heritage, historical memory, patriotism, history of Uzbekistan, national identity.

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INTRODUCTION

The main historical merit of Amir Temur lies in the fact that it was during his reign that the continents of Europe and Asia first felt themselves living in a single geopolitical space. This is especially important today. Because humanity has realized that since we are all closely interconnected and interdependent, it is now possible to establish a new and secure world order. I.A. Karimov, First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.¹

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained state independence, the revision of national history and its study on an objective and scientific basis became one of the urgent tasks. In particular, the scientific study of the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids, which played an important role in the history of Uzbek statehood, has reached a new level during the years of independence. While a one-sided, ideological approach to the history of this period prevailed during the former Soviet era, during the years of independence, it became possible to restore historical truth and re-evaluate national values. Today, the Timurid era is being studied not only from the perspective of political history but also from the perspective of cultural, scientific, and spiritual development. This period is regarded as a period of revival in the history of Central Asia, characterized by the rise of science, literature, and art. In particular, it is scientifically substantiated that the Timurid era made a great contribution to world civilization through the activities of such great figures as Mirzo Ulugbek and Alisher Navoi.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As a result of the fundamental changes that occurred in historical science after independence, new methodological approaches to studying the Timurid period were formed. Opportunities for a new perspective on historical sources, their critical analysis, and the comparative study of foreign and domestic scientific literature have expanded. In particular, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's work

¹ <https://arxiv.uz/ru/documents/referatlar/tarix/amir-temur-davlati-va-uning-huquqiy-g-oyaviy-asoslari>

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"Zafarnama," Nizomiddin Shami's work "Zafarnama," as well as Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's work "Baburnama" are being re-examined as an important source in the study of the Timurid period.

At the same time, during the years of independence, scientific institutions such as the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Museum of the History of the Timurids have been conducting comprehensive scientific research aimed at studying the history of the Timurids. As a result of these studies, new scientific conclusions are being put forward regarding the political management system, military art, diplomatic relations, and cultural heritage of the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids. The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that by studying the history of the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids, it is possible to realize national identity, restore historical memory, and educate the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism. This period holds an important place not only in the history of the Uzbek people but also in the history of all of humanity. Therefore, this course work analyzes the study of the history of the Timurid period during the years of independence, the state of scientific research, its main directions, and the results achieved.

DISCUSSION

The aim of the research is to analyze the process of studying the history of the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids during the years of independence on a scientific basis, to study existing research and sources, and to determine their place in historiography. The objectives of the course work are as follows: To analyze the formation of historical views regarding the Timurid era during the years of independence; Studying the main written sources and their scientific significance; To determine the level of study of the Timurid period in modern historiography; Generalization of the main conclusions reached as a result of scientific research. The scientific novelty of this course work is that the process of studying the

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Timurid era during the years of independence is comprehensively analyzed and evaluated based on modern scientific approaches.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research lies in the fact that its scientific conclusions serve as an important source for teaching history in higher education institutions, as well as for a deeper study of the history of the Timurid period. The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that studying the history of the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids is of great importance not only for restoring historical truth but also for realizing national identity, preserving historical heritage, and educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism.

RESULTS

It is known that in Soviet historiography, despite the specific ideological approach of its time, certain works were carried out. In this regard, G.A. Pugachenkova, I. Muminov, R. Mukminova, B.V. Lunin, E.V. Rtveldadze, P. Zakhidov, L.I. Rempel, A. Urinboev, B. Akhmedov, D. Yusupova, U. The research of a number of dedicated scholars, such as Alimov, T. Fayziev, and O. Buriev, served to illuminate the history of Amir Temur's reign. After all, it is necessary to recognize their services in the comprehensive coverage of the history of Amir Temur's life and activities in major publications published during the years of independence².

CONCLUSION

To date, several bibliographic publications on this topic have been published in the republic. For example, in 1996, employees of the Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Egypt compiled a list of sources and manuals on Amir Temur and the Timurids stored in Egyptian libraries. In 1999, the bibliographic publication "Amir Temur in the Mirror of World Science," prepared by Academician E.V. Rtveldadze and Academician A.Kh. Saidov, systematized literature published in

² Amir Temur Bibliografiya. "O'zr FA Temuriylar tarixi davlat muzeyi" "Fan" nashriyoti, 2021.B - 4.

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foreign languages. The authors acknowledged the formation of an independent scientific direction in world historiography—"Timur studies.". In the "Scientific Research" section of the chapter "Historiography of the Era of Amir Temur" of the publication "Amir Temur in World History," the works of Uzbek and foreign researchers are analyzed. The publication concludes that "there was a gradual transition from the initial skills of one-sided, narrow, and uniform interpretation of Amir Temur's personality to a deep, broad, and comprehensive perception of him," which is a scientific turning point in historiography³. The historiography of this topic shows that the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids has become an important research direction not only in national but also in world science.

³ Amir Temur jahon tarixida. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2001. - B. 214 -216. B - 5.