

SAMARKEND IN ITS HISTORICAL COURSE

Dr. Amir Teymour

Rafiei

IN THE NAME OF GOD

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ


NAME OF AMARKAND

Yaqut writes in *Mo'jam al-Boldan* that ■
Samarkand is called Samran in Arabic,
and it is a famous city that is across
the river and the center of the
province of Sughd, and is located in
the southern part of Sughd and
overlooks it. Under the entry of
Samarkand

THE NAME OF SAMARKAND

the author of Burhan writes: ◉
"Samarkand is equal to the weight of Samarghand, and it is a city across the river from which good paper is made, and Samarkand is the Arab of it, which means Deh(village)" Samar. And Samar is the name of the Turkish kingdom. because the Turks call "kand" "Deh (village)" and because this Deh was built by Samar, it gradually became a city.

GEOGRAFICAL LOCATION OF SAMARKAND

According to historical evidence,  Samarkand is one of the most ancient cities in Central Asia. Today, this city is located in the Muslim country of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

ANCIENT SAMARKAND

The narratives in the historical and geographical sources about this old city are so mixed with legends and myths that the historian is not able to correctly determine when and how it was founded. From the examination of historical monuments in this city, it can be well accepted that the history of this city goes back to the fifth and fourth centuries BC. That is, at the time when this land was first in the territory of the Achaemenid Empire, during the reign of Darius the Great (522-521 BC) and later it was under the territory of the Kushan Empire.

SAMARHAND IN THE ISLAMIC ERA

Samarkand was a big city before Islam and in 56 AH, during the caliphate of Muawiyah son of Abi Sufyan, it was opened by Saeed son of Osman son of Affan and was captured by Muslims. But until 91 AH when this city was conquered again by Qutiba son of Muslim Bahli, during the caliphate of Walid son of Abdul Malik, there is no information about its rulers. In the second century AH, Samarkand became part of the Islamic lands, and Mamun, the Abbasid caliph, entrusted the administration of this city to the children of Asad son of Saman.

SANARKAND IN THE SAMANID PERIOD

With the efforts of Amir Ismail, the Samanids succeeded in defeating the Saffarians and establishing a new government in the Transoxsiana, centered in Samarkand and then in Bukhara. At the beginning of the Samanid era, the city of Samarkand was at the height of its glory and prosperity. But after Amir Ismail Samani moved the center of government to the city of Bukhara, the importance of Samarkand decreased

SAMARKAND IN THE KHARAZMSHAH PERIOD

After the fall of the Samanian dynasty, Samarkand fell into the hands of the Seljuk and Ilkhanid Turkic elements and was re-elected as the center of government. Later, many groups of Turkic races settled in Kashgar and Khotan regions, formed a large government called Garakhtais, and gradually dominated and gradually dominated the whole of the other side of the Jaihun River. It is during this period that another dynasty of Turkish races in Khwarazm established the ruling dynasty of Khwarazmshahs, in the neighborhood of Qarakhtais, and engaged in military conflicts with each other, which finally Sultan Muhammad Khwarazmshah succeeded in 607 AD. With the defeat of the Garakhtians, he expanded the scope of his conquests Transoxiana (beyond the Jaihun River) and captured the important cities of Bukhara and Samarkand.

SMARKAND IN MONGOL EMPIRE


The Mongols conquered Samarkand in 617 after a short siege and first destroyed the citadel of the city and then burned the city. They looted and killed people and caused serious damage to Samarkand. Genghis Khan died in Ramadan of 624 AH after leaving Transoxiana to Mongolia. Before his death, he appointed Oktay, one of his sons, as his successor, but he left Transoxiana and its adjacent lands, which included Khwarezm and Uyghur, Kashgar, Badakhshan, Balkh, and Ghaznin to the vicinity of the Indus River, to his second son, Joghtay. After Joghtai's death, thirty-one of his children and descendants ruled this land, which became known as Elus Joghtai. Geographical boundaries had no meaning for Joghtaians, they were constantly fighting and quarreling, and this caused the cities across the river to not develop.

SAMARKAND IN TIMURID PERIOD

But the most important period of Samarkand's progress and excellence is when Amir Timur Gorkani sat on the royal throne in Samarkand. Amir Timur, who himself and his family were from the city of Sabz (Kash), a suburb of Samarkand, were not satisfied with the fact that these cities were being destroyed by the Mongols, and he constantly dreamed of returning prosperity and to his homeland. . He successfully gained power in 771 AD and made Samarkand his capital

CONTINUATION



Amir Timur, during his entire  reign, which led to the establishment of a huge Islamic empire with a mixture of Turkish, Tajik, Persian and Arab ethnic elements, turned Samarkand into one of the most magnificent cities of the Islamic world, and the cities of the world.


DESCRIPTION OF SAMARKAND WRITTEN BY CLAVIHO

Clavijo (or Claviho), the ambassador of the King of Spain, who came to Samarkand in 807 AH to meet Amir Timur and visited this city, wrote in the description of Samarkand: "Samarkand is located in a plain and surrounded by a fence or a general wall and a deep moat." is, and there have been many cities around it that are part of the functions of the city. These functions are spread on all sides of the city and surrounded by groves and gardens. He wrote that the settlements of the city are up to one and a half farsakh and Sometimes two farsakhs (six Mile) spread around the city and the city is placed in between them. In the middle of the groves,

CLAVIHO ALSO WRITES

Clavijo writes that these streets are full of people and in them all kinds of goods and meat and bread is sold. That's why there were more people outside the city than people inside the city. He mentioned the very beautiful houses that were built in the middle of those groves. and promenades and promenades were built. Most of the elders of the Timurid government also had properties and summer houses in those places.

CLAVIHO SAID

Clavikho also mentioned the streams and streams  full of water that passed between the streets of Samarkand and the gardens inside and outside the city. According to order of Amir timur, a large group of Turks and Tajiks, Greek and Armenian Christians, Catholics, Jacobites, and Nestorians migrated to Samarkand, and according to Clavikho, the population of Samarkand reached about 150,000 people. The population of the city of Samarkand was so large that there was no house or housing for all of them inside the city walls.

CONSTRUCTION OF MOSQUE AND SCHOOL IN SAMARKAND BY AMIR TIMUR

Sharaf Al ddin Ali Yazdi also wrote that after returning from the conquest of India, Amir timur ordered a magnificent mosque to be built in Samarkand. (Sharaf al-Din Ali Yazdi, p. 987) Khand Amir also writes that another work of Sahib Qaran a school built in Samarkand for Mirza Mohammad Sultan. (Khwandemir, Ma'athir al-Muluk, p. 165)

CONSTRUCTION OF MARKET IN SAMARKAND BY AMIR TIMUR

Amir timur, who always supported commerce and trade, had ordered to build beautiful and luxurious markets inside and outside the city. The market of Samarkand was filled with goods that came from distant lands. From Russia, leather and linen, from China, very high-quality and excellent silk and non-woven Chinese silk and musk, from Badakhshan, diamonds, pearls, and spices flowed from India to the markets of Samarkand. At the same time, many artists, nobles, scholars, industrialists and scientists immigrated to Samarkand with the support of Amir timur and a unique boom was established in Samarkand.


AMIR TIMUR'S CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE IS A MODLE FOR HIS SUCCESSORS

This policy and construction approach of Amir Timur in the construction of mosques, schools, gardens and huts, and other religious and economic buildings in the imperial cities, especially Samarkand, became an example for his children and grandchildren, especially Ogh Beyk Mirza. Ogh Beyk, whose center of rule was Samarkand, built many buildings such as a school, a monastery, an observatory, and a mosque in Samarkand.

CONCLUSION

In any case, due to Amirtimur's interest in raising his empire, especially Samarkand, it caused the city of Samarkand to become more prosperous day by day. During the Timurid era, this city became one of the most important economic-commercial, scientific, cultural and artistic centers in the Islamic world.

THE END

Thank you for your kind 
attention, dear scholars,
professors and researchers.

دوست عزیز خسته نباشید :
پایان

