

TOURISM AND ITS LEGAL BASIS IN THE TEMURID PERIOD

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Abstract: This article reflects information on the tourism sector during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids and information on state reforms in the development of tourism.

Keywords: Tourism, Temur regulations, dynasty, statehood, historical monument.

The place of the emergence of the concept of tourism in the history of our statehood covers a very large historical period. Although the concept was not specifically called tourism during this period, we can see from historical sources that it has never lost its importance. As proof of this: We can take the era of Timur and the Timurids, which is of great importance in the history of our statehood, as an example. Amir Timur (1336-1405) is considered the founder of a huge centralized historical state and its dynastic dynasty. As a result of several years of military campaigns, he formed one of the most powerful states of his time. We can also see that tourism (tourism) developed rapidly during this period. The main factor in this is the fact that the borders of Amir Timur's vast state extended to three continents, as well as the security of the territories at the level of a single state, as can be seen in works covered in historical sources. In the summer of 1402, Amir Temur sent letters to France and England through special envoys to the kings Charles and Henry. This letter stated that "...we will ensure the inviolability of your citizens and we will be pleased if they freely enter our territories and develop relations." This, in turn, served as the legal basis provided by the state for the development of tourist relations from Europe to our territory and the tourism of its time. Also, the work "Temur's Statutes", which served as the legal basis of its time in the Timurid state, legally regulated the relations of this period. In this historical and legal source, Amir Temur instructed his successors and responsible officials to establish mutual relations between states and the freedom and inviolability of the population of both sides, to develop free movement in cities, trade and cultural relations. His successor, Mironshah Mirzo (1366-1408), also followed in his father's footsteps and did great work in ensuring mutual relations and free tourism. During the same period, we can see that in the diplomatic relations of Amir Temur with King Henry of England, the governor of the western provinces, Mironshah, also actively participated in issues related to the field of tourism.

Also, as the governor of the possessions that included Western Iran, Iraq, Azerbaijan, and Armenia, Mironshah attracted the attention of Western European rulers during the old age of Amir Temur. During this period, he expressed goodwill

to European countries in order to ensure mutual trade and tourism with European countries, and free movement of citizens of the two countries, and took measures to ensure the immunity of merchants. For this reason, Mironshah quickly gained fame in the West. This will certainly have a significant impact on the further development of embassy and tourism relations from Europe.

In this regard, the cities of Samarkand and Bukhara are of particular importance. We can also see the development of tourism in the Timurid state in the huge urban planning and historical monuments, the great architectural works and the efforts to build them, the establishment of contacts with different countries and the practical work they did within the framework of mutual cooperation. We should recognize the cities of Transoxiana, Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Shahrukhiya, Termez, Shahrisabz, Karshi and many other cities that showed their strength again during this period and turned into tourist cities of their time. In particular, in Samarkand, a huge stone tablet was installed to place the Quran in the Bibikhanim mosque, a jade tombstone in Gori Amir, and the saganas in Shahkhizin and other places were given intricate patterns, and carved verses, marches and historical records were written. Also, during this period, many memorial monuments and examples of craftsmanship in Bukhara occupy a special place. Such great creative works are a clear example of the fact that our ancient cities are a great tourist and tourism center not only in European countries, but also in the entire East. Amir Temur not only developed Transoxiana and Turkestan, but also rebuilt the cities of the conquered countries. The cities of Baghdad, Darband and Baylakon are among them.

In conclusion, during the Timurid era, not only Bukhara, but also all the cities of Transoxiana became a great tourist center, and we can see that our cities Samarkand were glorified as the “Beauty of the World”, and Bukhara as the “Dome of Islam”.

In general, our ancient cities have historically been considered not only the tourist and cultural center of the world, but also this will never lose its significance. Because even today, the attention paid to the tourism sector by our head of state and the adopted regulatory legal documents serve as the main criterion for the further development of Uzbekistan's potential in the tourism sector. Therefore, representatives of the nation, which has such sacred places, historical monuments, artifacts and antiques in its homeland, should not be deprived of such a great and rich scientific and cultural heritage and its preservation, and the proud task of showing it to the countries of the world. In this regard, not only state bodies, but also all representatives of our people should always live with gratitude for such pride, for living in a heavenly land. We, researchers, scientists, representatives of our great history and great ancestors, must carefully preserve the invaluable heritage left by them, and by passing it on to future generations, we must show our high respect for the souls of our great ancestors.

References

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