**Timurid State (Amir Timur)**

In the 50s and 60s of the 14th century, there were small states in Mavarannahr under feudal fragmentation. Amir Timur participated in the wars between these states and became famous among the barlas in the valleys of Kashgadarya.

In 1360, Tughluq-Teymur, the ruler of the state called Mogholistan, which was formed in the territory of Kazakhstan, attacked the Kashkade valley. In 1361, he attacked and wanted to occupy this place 11 times. Tughluq-Teymur, wary of Teymur, recognized him as the ruler of the Kashgadarya valley and returned. Using the time to his favor, Timur made an alliance with another judge named Amir Hussein. In 1361-1365, they often raided neighboring provinces and returned with loot. In 1362, Amir Timur and Amir Huseyn fell into the hands of the Turkmen emir Ali Bey during the next visit. But they paid a lot of money and were saved. In 1365, Amir Timur and Amir Hussein were defeated in a battle with the troops of Ilyas Khoja, who replaced Tughluq Timur, and retreated to Balkh province. Although Ilyas Khoja besieged Samarkand, he was defeated by the army led by the madrasah student Mavlanzadeh. In 1366, Timur and Husayn captured Samarkand, and from that moment on, they were at odds. In 1370, Timur captured Balkh and killed his former friend Amir Hossein. Since 1370, he declared himself the judge of the entire Mavarannahr.

In 1370, he defeated the ruler of Khorezm, Husayn Sufi, and occupied the southern lands of Khorezm. At this time, the White Horde Khan Tokhtamysh defeated the Golden Horde Khan Mama and united the White Horde and the Golden Horde. In 1387-1388, Tokhtamysh took advantage of Teymur's visit to Iran and raised Suleyman Sufi, the former judge of Khorezm, against Teymur. Returning in 1388, Timur recaptured Khorezm and became the sole ruler of Central Asia.

On July 18, 1391, Timur inflicted a heavy defeat on Tokhtamish's army at Gunduzce. In 1395, Tokhtamysh suffered a heavy defeat on the banks of the Terek River. Timur plundered the cities of Saray-Barka, Haji Tarkhan and Azak (Azov). In 1370-1390, Teymur organized marauding expeditions to Kazakhstan. Timur repeatedly organized military campaigns to Iran and the South Caucasus. Between 1336 and 1411, the state of the Jalars, which included the lands of Azerbaijan, was not in a position to stand against Timur. During his three-year military expeditions in 1386, five-year in 1392, and seven-year in 1399, the entire Front Asia and the South Caucasus were occupied. He beheaded 70 thousand people in the city of Isfahan in 1387. He marched to India in 1396-1399. In 1402, Ildırım Beyazid (Turkish sultan) was captured and his army destroyed in the battle of Ankara (Chubug forest). After this battle, Timur marched to Egypt and killed Sultan Faraj.

At the end of 1404, he went on a military trip to China, but on February 18, 1405, he died of a cold at the age of 69 (according to some sources, 72). When he died, he bequeathed to his grandson Pir Mohammadi in his place. Timur was buried at the feet of his teacher Sheikh Baraka in Samarkand. In 1405, Timur's state was divided among his children. During his lifetime, Timur gave the territory of Hulaki to his son Miranshah, the province of Persia to Omar Sheikh, and the territory of the Ghazni state to his grandson Pir Muhammad as a gift.

At the time of a military trip, the vanguard unit, called the tanglai, followed the guard unit, and scouts went ahead of the guard unit. During the war, he divided his army into the center, the right flank (brangar), the left flank (juvangar) and the groups protecting the flanks (kanbul). Thus, the army was divided into 7 corps. Sultan Khalil Mirza came to power after Timur, and then his grandson Shahrukh Mirza. However, in 1409, Timur's son Shahrukh gathered power in his hands. After Shahrukh's death in 1447, the empire was further divided. At this time, the Karagoyun people rose in Iraq. After that, the power passed to his son Ulugbey (Mohammed Taraghay). Ulugbey was an educated person of his time. Ulugbey observatory in Samarkand was killed by his son Abdul-Latif (governor of Herat). Abdul-Latif was killed by Baba Huseyn Bahadur on May 8, 1450 near Samarkand. In 1451, the leader of the Uzbek tribes, Abulkheir, replaced Abdul-Latif and defeated Abdullah. Abu Said, a descendant of Timur, come to power. But soon Sheybani Khan (Uzbek) put an end to his rule. Timur's state fell.