

**ANALYSIS OF THE PROCESSES OF STUDYING THE HISTORY OF THE ERA OF  
AMIR TEMUR IN THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF KAZAKHSTAN**

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**ANNOTATION:** This article analyzes the process of studying the history of the era of Amir Temur in Kazakh historiography. The study examines the interest and approaches of Kazakh historians to the study of the era of the Timurid dynasty, one of the most important periods in the history of Central Asia in the XIV-XV centuries. The article analyzes the main stages of the development of Kazakh historiography from the Soviet era to the present day, theoretical approaches and methodological principles. The study shows the formation of scientific views of Kazakh historians on Amir Temur and his era, the role and significance of this topic in the development of the national historiographical school. In particular, the processes of reassessment of the history of the Timurid era by Kazakh historians during the period of independence, the introduction of new sources and methods are studied.

**Key words:** Amir Temur, K.A. Pishulina, T.I. Sultanov, M.Kozybaev, Zh.Kasymbaev, K.Akishev, Kazakhstan, Golden Horde, Movarounnahr, Dashti Kipchak, archeology, history of diplomacy, methodology.

**Introduction** The era of Amir Temur (1336-1405) occupies a special place in the history of Central Asia. The empire he created stretched geographically from the borders of India to Anatolia and the Caucasus, from Syria and Iraq to Kazakhstan and the Volga. The territory of Kazakhstan, due to its strategic location, formed the northern borders of the Timurid state and actively participated in important historical processes that took place during this period.

The study of the history of the era of Amir Temur in Kazakh historiography began in the second half of the 20th century and reached a new level during the years of independence. In this process, Kazakh historians, along with the formation of their own national historiographical school, also developed a methodology for studying the history of the Timurid era. The purpose of the study is to analyze the process of studying the history of the era of Amir Temur in Kazakh historiography and its features. The tasks are: to identify the stages of development of this topic in Kazakh historiography; to analyze the main historical schools and their approaches; to study new trends that emerged during the period of independence.

The study of the history of the era of Amir Temur in Kazakh historiography has gone through several stages: The Soviet period (1920-1991) - during this period, the Timur era began to be scientifically studied for the first time by Kazakh historians such as E. Bekmakhanov, A. Margulan, K. Akishev. In their works, the Timur era was analyzed mainly on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology. E. Bekmakhanov in his work "Kazakhstan in the First Half of the 19th Century" (1947) emphasized the need to study the influence of the Timur era on the history of Kazakhstan[1]. A. Margulan (1964) tried to shed light on the cultural life of the Timur era based on archaeological research[2]. The transitional period (1980-1991) - during this period, new approaches began to emerge in Kazakh historiography. Historians such as M.Kozybaev, Zh.Kasymbaev began to reconsider the history of the Timurid era[3]. They tried to criticize the one-sided approaches that existed during the Soviet era. The period of independence (since 1991) - during this period, Kazakh historiography reached a new level.

Historians such as Z.Kinayatuly, K.Pishchulina, B.Ayagan, S.Akkuly began to re-study the history of the Timurid era from the point of view of national historiography. Z.Kinayatuly (2005) in his work "History of Kazakhstan" emphasized that the Timurid era occupies an important place in the history of Kazakhstan[4]. K.Pishchulina (2003) in his book "Kazakhstan in the Middle Ages" analyzed in detail the economic and social processes of the Timur era.[5] Research methods The following methods were used in the research: Historical-comparative method - comparing the views of Kazakh historians of different periods on the Timur era, Analytical method - analysis of historical sources and literature, Biographical method - study of individual historians and their activities, Historiographic method - identification of the laws of the development of historiography, Hermeneutic method - interpretation of historical texts Study of the history of the Timur era in the Soviet period In the Soviet period, Kazakh historians faced a number of limitations in studying the history of the Timur era. However, Kazakh historians tried to preserve their national historiographic traditions even during this period. E. Bekmakhanov (1947) noted in his works that the Timur era had a positive impact on the history of Kazakhstan[6]. In his opinion, during this period, trade developed, cities flourished, and cultural life became more active. A. Margulan (1964) proved, based on archaeological research, that a high level of culture existed in the territory of Kazakhstan during the Timurid period[7]. His findings showed that the history of Kazakhstan during the Timurid period was rich and complex. K. Akishev (1978) assessed the Timurid period in the history of Kazakhstan as a period of the disintegration of the Golden Horde state and the emergence of new political structures.

He attributed the reasons for Timur's campaign to the territory of Kazakhstan to economic and political factors. New approaches in the transition period (1980-1991) New trends began to emerge in Kazakh historiography in the 1980s. During this period, historians attempted to reassess the history of the Timur era. M. Kozybaev (1987) noted that the Timur era was a "complex process" in the history of Kazakhstan[8]. In his opinion, this period was marked by not only political changes, but also social and cultural processes. Zh. Kasymbaev (1989) emphasized the need to use new sources in the study of the history of Kazakhstan during the Timur era. He considered Persian and Arabic sources to be important for Kazakh historiography. During the period of independence, national historiography Kazakh historiography rose to a new level after 1991. During this period, the national perspective began to dominate the study of the history of the Timurid era. Z. Kinayatuly (2005) in his work "History of Kazakhstan" emphasized that the Timurid era is an integral part of the history of Kazakhstan[9]. In his opinion, the process of formation of the Kazakh people continued during this period. K. Pishchulina (2003) studied in detail the economic life of Kazakhstan during the Timurid period and showed that trade and crafts developed during this period[10]. Her research reveals the complexity of the history of Kazakhstan during the Timurid period. B. Ayagan (2010) noted that the Timurid period was a period of "confluence of events" in the history of Central Asia. In his opinion, intensive contacts were established between different peoples during this period. S. Akkuly (2015) studied the cultural life of Kazakhstan during the Timurid period and showed that Islamic culture developed during this period. Her research sheds light on the cultural aspects of the history of Kazakhstan during the Timurid period.

**Conclusion** The study of the history of the era of Amir Temur in Kazakh historiography was a complex and long process. This process went through several stages, and each stage had its own characteristics. Although Kazakh historians faced restrictions in studying the history of the era of Temur during the Soviet period, they tried to preserve their national historiographical traditions. During this period, historians such as E. Bekmakhanov, A. Margulan, K. Akishev made a significant contribution. During the period of independence, Kazakh historiography rose

to a new level. During this period, historians such as Z. Kinayatuly, K. Pishchulina, B. Ayagan, S. Akkuly began to re-study the history of the era of Temur from a national perspective. Currently, Kazakh historians are using new methods and approaches in studying the history of the era of Temur. International cooperation plays an important role in this process. The study of the history of the Timurid era plays an important role in the development of Kazakh historiography. This topic allows Kazakh historians to form their own national historiographical school. In the future, the use of new sources and methods in studying the history of the Timurid era, expansion of international cooperation, and training of young researchers are important tasks.

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