

## **Historical Roots of Cooperation between Uzbekistan and Spain**

**Izzatova Aziza Ulugbekovna**

Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Lecturer at the Department of World History

### **Article Information**

**Received:** January 05, 2022

**Accepted:** February 06, 2023

**Published:** March 04, 2023

**Keywords:** *Diplomatic relations, tourist, Spain, Uzbekistan, Europe and Asia, Amir Temur, Spain, Diary, ambassador.*

### **ABSTRACT**

*This article describes the establishment of friendly relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and Spain and their historical roots. According to historical research, the roots of cooperation between the two countries go back to ancient times.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

In the technology era of the 21st century, establishing friendship with countries, strengthening cooperation relations, ensuring the peace and stability of countries serve the interests of countries. Cooperation created through friendly relations not only leads people to success, but naturally, if it is realized between countries, it also creates a basis for development. For this reason, the parties have equal interests in mutual cooperation between the countries of Spain and Uzbekistan, located on two continents - Europe and Asia.

## **ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY OF THE LITERATURE**

According to historical research, the roots of cooperation between the two countries go back to ancient times. The development of diplomatic relations between the countries of East and West is different in that it entered a unique and perfect stage during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids. At that time, it is worth noting that cooperation relations were established with Spain, one of the largest countries in Europe.

Six centuries ago, the actions of Amir Temur and King Enrique III of Castile created embassies in Samarkand and Segovia, the capital of Castile. Today's high level of mutual cooperation has been achieved thanks to the special relationship established between the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov and King Juan Carlos I.

## **RESULTS**

“The founder Amir Temur was a symbol of incomparable determination, courage and wisdom, this classical figure built a great kingdom and left a practical and theoretical legacy in the field of state building, science, culture, creativity, religion and opened a wide path for the development

of spirituality,” writes the first President Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov in his work “High spirituality is an invincible force”. That is why it is important to study the period when Amir Temur lived. Especially this period serves to reveal the historical roots of relations between Spain and Uzbekistan. “The Diary of a Journey to Samarkand - Amir Temur's Palace” by the famous Spanish tourist and ambassador Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo is one of the most important works informing about the history of Timur and the Timurid era. The diary consists of travel memories of Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo, ambassador of King Henry III of Castile (Spain) (1390-1406), who stayed at the palace of Amir Temur in Samarkand in 1404, that is, his travels in Turkey, Iran and Movarounnahr in 1403-1404 years, in particular Amir Temur. This is an important work, which contains what he saw and knew in his palace. Clavijo's embassy trip to the country of Amir Temur began on May 22, 1403, and fifteen months later he arrived in Samarkand. On this trip, Clavijo was accompanied by the candidate (master) of theology Alfonso Paez de Santa Maria, the special guard of the king, Gomez de Salazar. Clavijo's trip was made in response to the embassy of Amir Temur to Spain in 1402, led by Khoja Muhammad Qozi. According to historical sources, in the 80s and 90s of the 14th century, the fame of Timur's state reached European countries.

The rulers of such countries as England, France, Spain, Genoa, Byzantium, seeking to establish political and trade relations with Amir Temur, regularly send their ambassadors to the presence of the great world leader. For example, Don Pelagia de Satomatir and Don Ferdinand de Palasunoye, the ambassadors of Henry III of Castile mentioned above, visited Amir Temur when he was in Karabakh in 1402, and on July 20 of the same year, together with Amir Temur, Bayezid I Yildirim (1389 -1402) watched the war between his armies. Ambassadors of many other countries also took part in the solemn reception given after the battle. The embassy trip of Clavijo to Amir Temur was very long, full of dangers and hardships. Clavijo and his companions crossed the Mediterranean from Cadiz, a city located in the southeastern part of Spain, and then traveled overland through Istanbul, Trabzon, Arzirum, Tabriz, Tehran, Mashhad, Marv and Balkh. They crossed the Amu Darya before Termez and came to Egypt from the villages of Samarkand through Kesh on August 31, 1404 and landed in the nearby village of Sakhbikiron. It should also be said that the ambassadors of the sultans of Egypt and Turkey came to Samarkand together with Clavijo. The “Kundalik” of that time covered the general condition of the countries and cities under the control of Amir Temur, the livelihood of their people, and on the initiative of Temur and his relatives, buildings, palaces, mosques, madrasahs, houses, shops, workshops were built, shared with China, India, the Golden Horde (Clavijo calls it Tatarstan), Mongolia and other countries of the Timurid state of political and trade relations, trials at the court of Temur and, finally, wonderful information about the wives of Sahibkiran and their role in the socio-political life of the country. This information, no doubt, can play the role of one of the important historical sources in the study of the history of the land of Turkestan at that time, the life of our ancestors.

## DISCUSSION

Ruy González de Clavijo wrote and published the books "History of Temur the Great", "Temur's Residence", "Diary of a Journey to Samarkand" based on sources that he saw, met and read during his embassy. So, the peoples of Europe had a certain amount of information about the great Amir Temur and the Timurid state as early as the 16th century.

Uzbekistan's cooperation with European countries, including Spain, was not at a significant level after the time of Amir Temur, in the khan-colonial period, no significant work was carried out in this regard. During the Soviet period, relations developed within the framework of the all-Union foreign policy. For example, there was an agreement on the twinning of the city of Cordoba in Spain with the city of Bukhara in Uzbekistan.

Relations between Uzbekistan and Spain in the political, socio-economic and cultural spheres were completely destroyed during the years of independence.

The countries of Spain and Uzbekistan have attracted the interest of the world community for centuries. Cooperation between countries on the basis of equal partnership opens the doors of prospects for both parties and continues to serve as a factor in the overall prospective development [5].

## CONCLUSION

Our country will continue to continue bilateral and multilateral promising relations with Europe. Trade, investment and finance, transfer of high technologies, cooperation in science, technology, education, ecology, health and culture, as well as strengthening regional security are the main priority areas of Uzbek-European relations. In a historically short period of time, works worthy of centuries have been carried out in Uzbekistan in the field of the formation and development of international relations. Uzbekistan is known throughout the world for its peaceful, good-neighborly, mutually beneficial policy of cooperation and activities, has taken a worthy place in the world community, and its position is being strengthened every year.

## REFERENCES:

1. МИД РУз //Цели задачи внешне политического курса Узбекистана. [http:// www.mfa.uz](http://www.mfa.uz)
2. Каримов И.А. Юксак маънавият енгилмас куч. Иккинчи нашри. – Тошкент.: Маънавият, 2011. - Б.44.
3. Руи Гонзалес де Клавихо. Самарқандга – Амир Темур саройига саёҳат кундалиги. ( 1403 - 1406 йиллар ). –Тошкент.:Ўзбекистон, 2010. – 262 б.
4. Ўзбекистон тарихи (1917-1991 йиллар). Иккинчи китоб. – Т., “O‘zbekiston” НМИУ. 2019 –Б. 392 . .
5. A Izzatova.(2019). O‘zbekiston – Ispaniya o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik va uning rivojlanishi. Экономика и социум, 2022 - cyberleninka.ru.
6. Тилабаев, С. Б., & Иззатова, А. У. (2020). ИСТОРИЯ ГОРОДОВ СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ГОРОДА ФЕРГАНА). Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире, (4-5), 131-133.
7. Shokirovna, I. F. (2022, April). INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY OF THE TEACHER IN MODERN CONDITIONS. In E Conference Zone (pp. 111-115).
8. Shokirovna, I. F. (2022). REQUIREMENTS OF THE MODERN TEACHER. PEDAGOGS jurnali, 8(3).
9. Gafforov Y.X. Educational Technology and its Role in Educational Practice. Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication. ISSN: 2792-4017/ 2022. Oct. [www.openaccessjournals.eu](http://www.openaccessjournals.eu)
10. NO Maxamatjonovich. The Role of Mass Media in Improving the Spirit of Youth. Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication (JEDIC), Volume: 1 Issue: 6, November - 2021., –Pp.51-54. [www.openaccessjournals.eu](http://www.openaccessjournals.eu)
11. Gafforov Y.X. The Role of Information Technology in the Educationfl System. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education. 2022. 3274-3277.
12. Иззатова, А.(2021). Марказий Осиё давлатчилиги тарихида Амир Темур шахсига муносабат (испан манбалари асосида). Марказий Осиё тарихи: янги илмий тадқиқотлар ва ёндашувлар Ҳалқаро илмий конференция материаллари. 137-138.

13. NO Maxamatjonovich. Some Aspects of the History of Namangan //Web of Synergy: International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. Volume2 Issue2, (2023) ISSN:2835-3013. – Pp 264-268. <https://univerpubl.com/index.php/synergy>
14. Sh.A.Sulaymonova, “Sharof Rashidovning siyosiy zakosi va rahbarlik faoliyati”. “Academic Research In educational sciences”. Volume 2 Issue 2 2021 ISSN: 2181-1385 Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2021:5. 723
15. Sh.A.Sulaymonova. Sharof Rashidov’s honorable services to the uzbek people. International Journals on Integred Education Volume 1 | Issue 6| june 2021, pp. 126-129.
16. NO Maxamatjonovich. ZONING POLITICS AND CONSEQUENCES IN UZBEKISTAN. Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication (JEDIC), Volume:1Issue: 5, October -2021.-Pp.62-66. [www.openaccessjournals.eu](http://www.openaccessjournals.eu)
17. NO Maxamatjonovich. The History of Socio-Economic Processes in Uzbekistan on the Example of Individual Regions (In the 20s of the XX Century) // European Journal Of Life Safety And Stability, 2022. Volume 2, Issue 2, pp.48-52.
18. Maxamatjonovich, N. O., & Burxoniddin o’gli, K. F. (2022). Legal Education Is the Basis for the Development of Society. Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication, 2(2), 5-8.
19. Begaliyev, Javlonbek Rayimnazarovich. "XIVA XONLIGI TARIXSHUNOSLIGI. " Science and Education 1.6 (2020): 153-160.
20. Rayimnazarovich, Begaliev Javlonbek. "History of Copyright in Uzbekistan Some Considerations Related to (On the Example of the 1950s). " Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication 1.7 (2021): 29-32.
21. Izzatova, A. U. B., & Ilmuradova, F. S. (2022). Ispaniya qirolligi bilan O’zbekiston Respublikasi o’rtsidagi turizm sohasidagi ikki tomonlama hamkorlikning rivojlanishi. *Science and Education*, 3(11), 160-165.