

I hereby declare upon my word of honor that I have neither given nor received unauthorized help on this work. Miranda Lenihan

Bibliography

Binbaş, Evrim. *Intellectual Networks in Timurid Iran: Sharaf al-Din Yazdi and the Islamicate Republic of Letters*. Cambridge, U.K: Cambridge University Press, 2016.

Binbaş connects al-Yazdi to a wider, informal scholarly circle during the fifteenth century that influenced his writings. Al-Yazdi's *Zafarnama* was heavily influenced by Shami, who wrote a *Zafarnama* before him. Binbaş's analysis of al-Yazdi's scholarly influences will support how Timur's personality and the author's tone differed from Arabshah's biography.

Fischel, Walter Joseph. *Ibn Khaldūn in Egypt: His Public Functions and His Historical Research, 1382-1406; A Study in Islamic Historiography*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1967.

Fischel creates a detailed timeline of Ibn Khaldun's life and historical writing after researching in Egypt. He thoroughly analyzes Khaldun's research on Tamerlane's siege of Damascus. This analysis not only shows how Khaldun viewed the more violent nature of Timur's reign but also can be used to compare Arabshah's description of the siege of his home city and Khaldun's opinion of it. The difference in connection to the event will support how the two men's different backgrounds led to the different tones in their fifteenth-century writings about Tamerlane.

Fromherz, Allen James. *Ibn Khaldun: Life and Times*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2010.

Fromherz analyzes Ibn Khaldun's life and writing style, both of which impacted how he described his meeting with Tamerlane in Egypt. His philosophical writings, particularly about nomadic peoples, influenced his view on Timur and the Timurid Empire. Fromherz's writing on Ibn Khaldun's life and the important events in the time period will be used to support the argument.

Kurdian, H. "A Few Corrections on Guy Le Strange's 'Clavijo, Embassy to Tamerlane (1403–1406).'" *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 70, no. 4 (1938): 555–60. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0035869X00078254>.

Kurdian addresses several translation errors in Le Strange's translation of Clavijo's writings about meeting Tamerlane in Samarkand. While an old source, it is one of few that critiques Le Strange's translations and provides alternate commentary on what Clavijo wrote in his journals. It will be used to have a well-rounded and scrutinized view of an old translation.

Manz, Beatrice Forbes. *The Rise and Rule of Tamerlane*. Cambridge, U.K: Cambridge University Press, 1989.

Manz studies the way in which Timur ruled over nomadic peoples versus settled peoples. Her analysis of Timur's treatment of settled peoples, specifically the people of Damascus, is necessary for understanding Ibn Arabshah's hatred of Timur. She cites his biography as a source several times in explaining Timur's governmental structure and how he incorporated captured people into his empire—as he did with Arabshah and his family.

Marozzi, Justin. *Tamerlane: Sword of Islam, Conqueror of the World*. Cambridge: Da Capo Press, 2006.

Marozzi's biography of Timur's life examines his connection to Islam. He argues that Timur's connection to Islam was practical to serve whatever purpose he needed it to. The monograph will be used to give detailed context on who Timur was and why he supported scholarship that resulted in the writing of the different fifteenth-century documents.

Mirgaleev, Il'nur M., Ramil K. Adygamov, and Abdurrahman H. Hussein. "The Personality of Tamerlane in the Works of Medieval Theologians." *Golden Horde Review* 10, no. 1 (2022): 77–88. <http://goldhorde.ru/en/stati2022-1-5/>.

Mirgaleev compares how different branches of Islam and Sufism impacted how theologians, specifically Ibn Khaldun and al-Yazdi, wrote about Timur. His comparison is a good reference to the proposed comparison analysis, but it focuses only on the theological differences. It adds another angle as to why the different historical authors had different approaches to portraying Timur in writing.

The research project will use these scholarly monographs and articles on the different fifteenth-century authors to understand the different backgrounds of each historical author and Timur's behavior that impacted their different stories. The monographs analyze the different influences the fifteenth-century writers dealt with and how that may have influenced the works. Each fifteenth-century author had a different connection to Timur and a connection to the scholarly world, which are analyzed in modern monographs. While one article has done something similar by comparing the fifteenth-century writers and their Sufi orders, the broad background and connection to Timur with each historical author have not been compared before. The research will compare these different backgrounds and their impact on the tones of each historic writing.