

The Military Art of Timur the Great

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ABSTRACT

It is no secret that Amir Temur was one of the greatest generals in the world. Amir Temur, who entered the political arena in the 1360s, strengthened his activities as the emir of Movaraunahr in the 1370s. He gave peace to the trade routes. , we see the development of trade and economy in all of Asia. In this article, the main attention is paid to the coverage of the most successful campaigns and army formations of Amir Temur, who shook the history.

Enter. According to historians, Amir Temur's father, Amir Taragai Bahadir, lived in Shahrisabz region. Amir Taragai Bahadir married a girl named Tagina Begim from Bukhara from the great sheikh's dargah. Taragai Bahadir had no children from his first wife. Imish Bayoni was the governor of Shahrisabz during the reign of Qulikhan. Amir Taragai Bahadir Khan used to go on military trips on behalf of the emir for the purpose of campaigning and defense of the state. One night, the Aygun woman had a dream. In her dream, the moon fell from the sky, entered Tegina Begim's collar, fell out of her sleeve, went up into the sky again, split into seven pieces, and went to seven directions. The Aygun woman was very upset by this dream He is worried. He had a slave who was left behind by his father. He ordered him: "Go to the city of Samarkand, there is a man named Leech Ota, who knows all the secrets of this world. He asked the interpretation of my dream from that man." , said. G' The priest went to the city of Samarkand, took a line, went to Suluk father for a day and a night, and explained Aygun's wife's understanding. The leech says: "Allah will give a child on the 735th day. He will be Sahibqiron Jahangir [1]. Thus, Sahibqiron will be born in the difficult times of the times." Temurbek ibn Taragai ibn Abagai was born on April 9, 1336 in the advanced village of Khoja, which belongs to Kesh (now Shahrisabz), one of the most beautiful cities of Movaraunahr [2]. Amir Temur was fond of military work at a young age. His father was responsible for the emergence of an early interest in military art in Amir Temur.

It is doubtful that Amir Taragai (died in 1360), who became famous for his bravery, bravery and nobility, had a certain influence. Temurbek, who had reached an energetic age, put an end to the

Mongolian tyranny of about a century and a half, put an end to the feuds and wars that prevailed in the Chigatoy ulus as a result of feudal disunity, and helped the masses of the people who were suffering from external and internal pressures. Amir Temur understood very well that the only way to achieve such noble goals as reaching out, rebuilding ruined and destroyed cities and villages, protecting the nation from outside invasions was to gain power. About the plans to be implemented in the near future, Amir Temur supported him from the beginning, and later Abbas, Davud, Qumari, Muay, who was among his loyal and reliable begs and commanders. Yad, Saifiddin, Saribuga, Idiku, Temur, Jaku openly shared and made friends. Seizing power in 1370 with the support and direct participation of all classes of the Movaraunahr people who suffered and suffered from the oppression of the Mongol invaders, unifying the country that was deprived of a league in regions such as Northern Anatolia, India, and restoring independence. will be lucky[3]. In order to establish strong control over the caravan routes, further increase the power of the nation, and fundamentally improve the people's lifestyle, Temurbek, with his unparalleled military forces at that time, attacked Jata, Iran, Afghanistan, the Caucasus, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Dashti Kipchak, North Anatolia, India, and several times, a huge army has been deployed and achieved great results. Western historians rightly recognize Amir Temur as one of the greatest generals of the world. Amir Temur's military talent was clearly visible in two main directions: as an extremely skilled organizer and as a famous general [4]. As a wise commander and an innovative military organizer, Amir Temur was able to create a highly disciplined army, skillfully manage a huge army during the war, skillfully deploy military forces in places where the fate of the battle will be decided, overcome any complex obstacle and so on. He was able to overcome the challenges with entrepreneurship and intelligence, to keep the fighting spirit in the Army at a high level. Although the structure of this huge army built by Amir Temur was to a certain extent close to the army and structure built by Genghis Khan, it differed in the following very important aspects. 1. Genghis Khan's huge army was formed as a general people's army that was sent to military service on the basis of general obligation, while Temurbek's great army did not have a national character. 2. The foundation of the army formed by Genghis Khan was nomadic organized by the masses, Amir Temur's army, according to the clear request of the commander-in-chief, a lot of soldiers were taken from the settled population, who were busy with cattle breeders, artisans, and artisans [5]. 3. In the military army of Amir Temur, along with cavalymen, who form the basis of the military forces, there were also a large number of infantry units. had no infantry[6]. 4. Amir Temur was one of the first in the east to introduce firearms, i.e. Top-Rad, in his army [7]. 5. Sohibqiran Amir Temur also created special military units made up of infantry, which carried out military operations in the mountainous areas. 6. Master Amir Temur was the first in the history of world military art to organize the deployment of the army in seven arms on the battlefield [8]. 7. In the army of Amir Temur, there were special units made up of women, who fought alongside male soldiers during the battle. Women also showed examples of heroism and fortitude [9]. Amir Temur's army consisted of soldiers gathered from Movaraunahr, Dashti Kipchak, Iran, Khorasan, Badakhshan, Mongolia, Khorezm, Mozandaran, and Jatha. It had the following main features typical of a regular army: The army was organized numerically precisely and very carefully, its battle order - Yasol was improved from battle to battle. The army was equipped with advanced weapons of its time. armed with the same type of weapons and equipment. Military units were distinguished from each other by their uniforms, flags or flags [10]. he was very good at managing a huge army, and therefore Sahibgiron Amir Temur was able to conquer huge lands and empires and states. According to Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Mir Syed Baraka met Amir Husain in 1370. Amir Husain did not respect him. During this time, the relationship between Amir Husain and Amir Temur also broke down. and presents the flag. Amir Timur listened to Sayid Baraka's advice even when he made a military campaign against Tokhtamish Khan, the ruler of the Golden Horde in 1391. Ibn Arabshah describes this battle interestingly: "The battle between Timur's troops and Tokhtamish's troops In a fierce battle, the hand of the Mongols began to rise. At that moment, Sayyid Baraka appeared on the

battlefield and comforted Timur, who was in a broken mood. Whispering prayers and yelling "Yogi Kochdi" and throwing stones in the direction of the enemy. Amir Temur and his soldiers shouted "Yogi Kochdi" and threw themselves at the enemy. is done[11]. Before Amir Temur's campaign to Dashti Kipchak (1390-1391), he ordered his deputies to provide the army with food, weapons, clothes and other necessary items for a year. one or 30 arrows, one bow, one shield and one additional horse are allocated to a soldier. One Tent for every ten warriors during the march, 4 147 / 5 000 two shovels, a pickaxe, a scythe, a saw, an ax, and 100 pieces [12]. According to the history of the Great History, Amir Temur with his army took the first step to the regions of Eastern Anatolia in 1386 and defeated a huge army of Turks in the vicinity of the city of Arzinjan [13]. Eight years later, in 1395, Amir Temur marched to these lands for the second time. The large lands of the Ottomans up to Sivas were conquered. Amir died in action against Timur[14]. From the defeated Sivas, Amir Temur unexpectedly marched towards Aleppo, Damascus and Baghdad. Amir Temur, who was able to make the lands of countries such as Iraq, Sham, Dashti Kipchak, and India his own, the western-southern part of the Sultanate Amir Temur was not interested in the strengthening of the powerful Ottoman state, which was established in the Balkans and Asia Minor, located near the borders. The decisive battle between Sahibqiran Amir Temur and Bayazid Yildirim took place on July 25, 1402. According to historical books, the army of the Turkish sultan consisted of 160 thousand warriors. How many soldiers did Amir Temur lose in this battle? There is no clear information about the participation of Shin. However, based on the opinions of some historians that almost half a million people participated in the battle on the threshold of Ankara, the number of Movaraunahr soldiers was greater than the forces of Ghanim. It is possible to find out that it happened. The army of Amir Temur acts in his military traditional battle order - Yasol[15]. In a long and terrible battle, Amir Temur's army won. On February 18, 1405, between Sham and Khufton, Hazrat Sahibgiron Amir Temur repeated the kalimai tayyiba that he had seen several times and entrusted his precious soul to the hands of the creator[16]. Sahibgiron Amir Temur died suddenly at the age of 70 years. The sudden death of Sahibqiran did not allow him to continue his military campaign to China and to complete it. He did not include the correct map and structure of the state. In particular, although he defeated the Golden Horde and the Ottoman Empire, he was limited to righteous extortion. The military art of master Amir Temur admired a lot of history In particular, the words of Islam Karimov that "the establishment of Amir Temur's state, military art became an example and model for eastern and western countries for many centuries" are considered a clear proof of our opinion. i. LIST OF

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