

THE MILITARY ART OF AMIR TEMUR

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Abstract:

This article presents the art of Amir Temur to command the army and highlights the tasks of the units that make up the army during combat operations. At the same time, the combat supply of the army has been analyzed.

Keywords: Army, combat, skill, supply, enemy, art.

Introduction

Saying that the rich life, scientific and military heritage of our grandfather Sahibkiran Amir Temur, which we have left to our descendants, will never lose its relevance, we must draw appropriate conclusions and constantly apply them in our activities

When it comes to the military legacy of our grandfather Sahibkiran, first of all it is necessary to deeply understand the personality of Amir Temur, to understand his extremely rich worldview. Only then will we be able to understand and realize in what order high achievements in public administration, military art, military art and strategy of the Sahibkir were formed, carried out and achieved, as well as the rich heritage of great generals in all respects, who will be able to "open their doors" for us.

On this occasion, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in particular, said: "Our Armed Forces have adopted as a motto the noble call of our Grandfather Sahibkiran Amir Temur:"to be a victim of the nation's pain is your true duty." [1]

The military genius of Emir Temur Sahibkiran, who founded a regular army for the first time in the world, becomes obvious. Amir Timur's unique intelligence in military science has become a huge lesson for the world's field commanders and is still being continuously studied. His name and the work he has done are very well known and popular among military specialists from the countries of the East and West. The lifelong battle of Sahibkiran- the way he goes on campaigns and campaigns, conquers many countries and intelligently leads an invincible army - is an example of the triumphant implementation of all military actions. The way Amir Timur controlled the actions of a huge number of troops, as well as managed them with intelligence and sabotage, is a school of courage and skill for us.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev " I have repeatedly stressed that every soldier, every guardian of the Motherland should deeply know the teachings of Amir Temur and our great military leaders, their military heritage. This immortal and priceless heritage still causes boundless pride in the hearts of each of us, fueling a sense of devotion to our Holy Land [2]," emphasizing that a deep study of the national military heritage and the application of its results in the practice of military education will be considered an important task to ensure the personal and professional maturity of our servicemen.

Amir Temur had just met thirty-four springs when he emerged as a contender for the Eurasian Throne, which was split between thousands of barbarian feudal lords - fearless khans - had just conquered the small Transoxiana Khanate after a decade of struggle. Since he was not the heir of a powerful kagan, but

was a simple clan leader, he sat on the throne of this country, defeating the Ganim [3]. One of the great things that Amir Temur did was to substantiate and defend the idea of statehood as a free and civilized Institution [4].

He lived with his soldiers, sharing their worries, joining them in battle as a leader and constantly wandering the borders of his boundless kingdom.

The troops of Emir Temur consisted of infantry and cavalry. But the infantry was also supplied with horses before being sent on long desert hikes. At the same time, most of the cavalry was also trained to fight on foot.

They descended from the horse and became infantrymen only when they had to shoot arrows with blows. However, there is no doubt that they traveled better on horseback than on foot, because nomadic peoples have mastered horseback riding well from a young age [5].

Amir Timur has always been directly involved in choosing the location of the battle. It was required that the battlefield be flat, wide and convenient for the deployment of troops. In particular, it was considered expedient that the battlefield should be close to a source of drinking water and that the sun should not get into the eyes of the soldiers during the sweep. Amir Temur was able to effectively use the falling sunlight during the battle. That is, in relation to the enemies, he directed sunlight into their eyes, changing the angle of incidence. This work was carried out by Amir Temur through the helmets of his soldiers. Helmets are made of materials that are very smooth and shine in the sun. Sahibkiran is always on the side of the battlefield where the sun does not get into the eyes at the time when it is on the battlefield.

Sahibkiran firmly demanded that Hisar, a city or a province be conquered in a certain time, be carefully calculated in advance and that the military leaders complete the military operations in a timely manner [6].

It should be noted that in Temurid times there was a tradition to inspect the army before a campaign or a raid and determine its morale and condition. The survey was carried out not only by the main combat units, but also by the heavy convoy thief (voice) that followed them [7].

Long before Sahibkiran went on a campaign, he consistently sent his spies (spies) to his land or to the camp in order to obtain accurate and complete information about the enemy's armed forces, defensive structures, and the internal situation there. After receiving the necessary information about the enemy, it was noticed that he did not dare to go on a campaign.

Amir Timur became famous for striking the enemy from kokkis. After Amir Temur found out where the enemy army was, he moved at night through passes, gorges, mountain rocks that were hidden and impassable, which no one reached with their feet. On the other hand, the Olts, holding hands, approached the enemy at night, and at the moment when the sun was just beginning to radiate its light on the ground, enemy soldiers attacked in the desert, immersed in a dream of sadness. Everyone was amazed at Sahibkiran's skillful management of his troops.

Amir Temur's troops had units that performed special tasks, which included reconnaissance, pontoon, heavy and light cavalry units, as well as women's units that performed special tasks [8].

Sahibkiran carefully calculated in advance how long it would take to conquer a fortress, a city or a province. The calculated results of the analysis, however, strictly required the field commanders to complete the hostilities in a timely manner. In addition, Amir Temur respected any opponent who

showed examples of bravery and heroism in battles, and encouraged his soldiers to take an example from him.

Amir Temur would not be confused and would not give in to emotions even in case of extreme danger. Sahibkiran, always with such a firm will as Metin, did not allow hesitation and indecision. He was a commander who had never suffered defeat (except for a mud battle).

Such military skill of Amir Timur was visible not only on the battlefield, but also manifested itself in practical actions long before the battle. The material support service would be incomparable with the speed and full strength of Sahibkiran troops from one place to another. Before the start of each campaign, Amir Temur focused on the issues of comprehensive supply of the army, eliminating shortcomings. And supply units will be sent to the areas that will march.

The task of the supply units will be as follows. The supply units are divided into small subgroups and send their troops along roads, mountain roads, desert roads and other clearly marked trails, such as various hikes for the army and take care of food for the animals present in the army, such as horses, dogs, donkeys, cows, sheep, etc. The guards went after the baits.

While the main army was on its way, the horses easily reached their destination. The main thing is that there are no unnecessary stops on the roads.

Amir Temur preferred to go on military campaigns in the cooler, summer and autumn months, spending harsh winter days in villages intended for wintering soldiers.

In addition, Amir Timur loved to play the game shatranj. We will not be mistaken if we say that this game contributed to the development of the entrepreneur's ingenuity.

Temurbek was very skilled in the game of shatranj, and in this respect he also baffled his opponents, who were called the best [9].

On the shatranj board, he was able to put the opponent in a difficult position, confusing him with furious marches. Thinking over his every step, carefully following the movement of the units, he planned in advance the timely distribution of forces to the places where the fate of the battle was to be decided. The shatranj game was also made with the same deep perception as the direct battlefield.

To raise the morale of the troops, constant motivation of the soldiers was established, for example, awards were established to the emirs who won the battle by showing bravery. Depending on which Emir defeats the army or conquers the province, he is awarded a flag, a drum, a Bahadur, a batyr, a rank, the right of access to state councils and a governorship [10].

To conclude, you can find out what is most useful for your particular apogee during the addition of Amir Temur. The general and purposeful army created by Sahibkiran was taken from one of the most advanced at that time in the world. It is possible to deprive Amir Temur of the builder of the prize with the most skillful generals and metaphors. In the three-wheeled tables, Amir conveyed the image of the actual institution and the actual master. The military doctrine of Sahibkiran has not lost its relevance and relevance today.

The preaching skills and preaching of Amira Temur will not be a program for each of our national armies created with the aim of preserving granite and territorial security of the republic in the field zone.

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