

THE MILITARY GENIUS OF AMIR TIMUR

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This article describes the brief life and activities of Great Warlord Amir Timur, his bravery in front of people, his loyalty and boundless love for the homeland and his people, his military activities, management system, and the supply of weapons.

Key words

history, Sahibgiron, statesman, value (national value), homeland, Timurids army, warrior.

In the new stage of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, comprehensive measures are being implemented to strengthen national statehood, to sustainably trace and develop the social, political and economic life of our country, along with fundamental reforms and improvements in every sphere of the state and society. In particular, in the science of history, a wide path has been opened to study the history of our ancestors, give them a correct and impartial assessment, and restore our national values on this basis. During the past period, many scientific studies have been carried out in order to create our objective history. A number of important resources have been published. As a result, it became possible for historians to create large-scale studies. In particular sources were created for studying the unknown aspects of the history of our ancestors and the activities of historical figures who occupied a special place in the past of mankind. Therefore, the history of Amir Timur, who established a great empire in his time, took a worthy place in the history of Uzbek statehood and world history in the field of military skills, and the history of the Timurids, as a period recognized not only in the development of our country, but also in the world civilization, requires a lot of research. After all, Sahibgiron Amir Timur is a son of our people who embodies the progress, peace and security of the nation in his dreams, and is the founder of the – Timurian renaissance [1].

The study of Amir Timur's exemplary life and activity, history of his reign, great talent in the military field, his contribution to the development of science and culture has always been in the attention of scientists as one of the major scientific

directions of historiography. Also, the sources related to the history of the Timurids were translated into various languages and scientific researches were carried out. The more our people, especially those who are the future of the nation, learn the history of their great ancestors, learn from their lives and activities, the more the feelings of national pride and pride will grow in their hearts, and the more their love for the country will increase. In the implementation of these good deeds, among many great figures in the history of our nation, studying the value of Sahibqiran Amir Timur is also of great socio-political and spiritual importance.

It is known that both his contemporaries and scientists and politicians of the later period expressed their opinions about what kind of person and statesman Amir Timur was, as well as his socio-political views and reforms he implemented for the development of the kingdom. According to Amir Timur's contemporary historian Hafizi Abru: "... during the happy and prosperous days of Hazrat Sahibqiran Amir Timur, Movarounnahr became the capital of the countries of the earth. Scholars, engineers and craftsmen from different parts of the world came here to live and work".

It is worth mentioning that since time immemorial scientists and artisans have lived in the direction where there are favorable conditions for creativity. Also, in the state of Amir Timur, unlike other times, the rights and interests of all classes were taken into account, and the necessary social ground for their life was created. The rights, duties and obligations of each category, whether it is a scientist, painter, or poet, are guaranteed by a specific law. They were supported financially from the royal treasury [1].

The French scientist Langle also says about how respectfully Amir Timur treated the intellectuals and master craftsmen: "Timur was a compliment to scientists". Along with his knowledge, he gave confidence to those who saw his honesty. He often came down from the throne to talk with historians, philosophers, as well as all those who were talented in science, office and other works. After all, Timur paid the main attention to taking care of these areas. In addition, Sahibqiran carried out his activities in the management of the state and society relying on the spiritual support of the people of knowledge. He expressed great confidence in scholars and scholars and emphasized that they have an important role in building a powerful state. At the same time, Amir Timur, in his own way, respected the ambassadors with high nobility and tried to keep the friendship ties between the countries at a high level. His Excellency Amir Timur, wherever he conquered, sought out the creative people of that land and supported them both materially and spiritually. He put honor in its place. In "Timur's Tuzuklari" (Timur's Code) it is

said in this regard: “I considered the Sayyids, ulama, mashayikh, intelligent and wise people, Muhaddiths and historians to be good and considerate people, and put them in their place... I lived in search of people” [2].

In fact, it is true that the land we lived in was the envy of many both during the time of Sahibgiron Amir Timur and today. Most importantly, the so-called raiyat people agreed. That is why during the reign of Amir Timur, the people lived peacefully, peacefully and prosperously.

Amir Timur was not only a fair statesman, a person who made a great contribution to the development of culture, art and science, but also left a deep mark in history as a great warlord. The history of military art rightly recognizes Amir Timur as one of the greatest generals of the world. The army created by Amir Timur was highly disciplined, he was able to skillfully manage the units of the army, skillfully send the military forces to the places where the fate of the battle would be decided, overcome any obstacles and difficulties with entrepreneurship, and maintain the fighting spirit of the army at the necessary level. The composition of the troops consisted of soldiers gathered from places such as Movarounnahr, Dashti Kipchak, Khorasan, Iran, Badakhshan, Mongolia, Khorezm, Mazandaran, Jatha. The army was clearly and carefully organized in terms of numbers, its battle order was improved from battle to battle, the army was armed with the most advanced weapons, and the units were distinguished from each other by uniforms, flags and flags. It was useful in commanding the army during the battle. It is stated in “Timur’s regulations” that during the trip, every eighteen ordinary soldiers were given one tent. Each warrior had two horses, a sword, a sack, ten spears, a saw, and a leather bag. Select five warriors are housed in one tent. Each of them was provided with a helmet, armor, sword, arrows, alms, and the number of horses specified in the order. Only brave and skillful warriors who know the secrets of military art, who know how to break the ranks of the enemy, who act boldly in difficult times, who do not face any obstacles, and who can eliminate the disorder that is likely to happen in the army in time, are appointed to the command of the army. The Master Amir Timur paid great attention to the military improvement of his army and introduced high-ranking military titles such as - amir and amirul-umaro, that is, - chief amir. He even awarded the governorship and viceroyalty to talented generals with such high-ranking titles. The army was divided into district - ten thousand, hazara - thousand, koushun - five hundred, and - ayl - ten units.

The number of soldiers in the districts was ten thousand, and the army numbered more than one hundred. Amir Timur established military posts such as -

district head for 10,000 units, mirihazora for units of 1,000 units, khunbashi for hundreds, and aylbashi for tens, and their rights and salaries were determined [3].

Each region collected the main - "original" and reserve - "extra" parts. Provinces trained warriors who could use stone-throwers - "sangandoz", wall-breakers - "manjanaq", fire-throwers and cannons - "radandoz and naphthandoz", as well as self-propelled weapons. Officials on the duty of "tavochi" were engaged in the collection of military units. Rewards were also set for the emir who won the battle by showing valor. Any emir who defeats an army or conquers a region is rewarded with a birth, a drum, a rank of valor, the right to enter state councils, and viceroyalty of a border. Every officer is required to be well versed in fighting techniques. A simple servant was forced to strictly follow the rules, and in battle he had to be fearless and brave, to be gentle and fair to the enemy who wanted safety. In terms of tactics, the army of Amir Timur was divided into seven units-forces, intelligence was established at an excellent level, measures were developed for units to act at the necessary level on the battlefield, special attention was paid to their management during the battle. The high level of communication between units, the correct selection of military commanders had an effective effect on the outcome of the battle [4]. According to Clavijo's description, the Timurid army commander wore a loose satin shirt sewn with golden thread during peacetime. On his head was a crown with a dur and other precious stone. Under the bork, two braids in three rows fell on the shoulders. The ambassador notes that braided hair is a symbol of Timurbek's soldiers. Before the march, the archon of Sahibgiron gathered the state, ministers, generals, princes, beks and emirs for a military council - consultation, then a special order was announced for the gathering of soldiers, and the units were inspected. Another of Amir Timur's great contributions to the development of military art was the introduction of the cavalry unit - "kanbul", which was formed to protect the army's wings from enemy attacks during the battle and, on the contrary, to attack the enemy's forces from the side and attack them from the rear. Amir Timur's army was led by skillful and brave people who gained fame in battles such as Jahangir Saifuddin and Purhusayn Barlos, Aq Buga, Osman Abbas, Muhammad Sultan Qamari, Orus Buga, Hamza Sulduz, Amir Murizoda, Muhammad Qazghan, Sariq Atka and Muzaffar Uch Qaro. The master Amir Timur was able to organize the strongest and most combative army of his time in this way. Skillfully destroying the enemy's defenses, attacking the big cities of the khans, besieging strong fortresses, fortifications and fortifications for a long time, encircling the enemy's forces as much as possible, pursuing the opponent. It is not without reason that the powerful army created by

Sahibqiran was recognized as the most advanced army of the world at that time, and was later recognized by great generals and military experts, served as an example and model for several centuries, and was widely studied as a history of military art. In conclusion, His Excellency Amir Timur will remain in the history of national statehood not only as a sultan of seven climates, but also as a great statesman and a great representative of military science who mobilized all his energy for the development of the country and the well-being of the people. Today's national army - the defenders of our Motherland, the military heritage created by our great grandfather, the valor of the warriors is a real example.

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