



## Amir Temur's Powerful Army is in Recovery Military Art

*Odiljon A. Makhsudov*

*Senior lecturer of the Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan*

**Annotation:** In this article, information about the activities of the Great Commander Amir Temur in the formation of the army, their preparation for battle, the formation of a combat order in battle, the management of armies and the appointment of salaries to Warriors is presented.

**Keywords:** In the Great Commander, Amir Timur, Army, Battle, combat order, Army management, salary, horseback riding, pony, Warrior, bow, Nomad.

### INTRODUCTION

Entering the political arena in the middle of the 14th century and ending the Mongol khanate in Movarounnahr, which lasted a century and a half, he devoted all his energy, knowledge, talents and abilities to the highest goal of

building a socially, economically, politically, militarily strong, centralized, independent state. On the way, the life and activity of the great commander Amir Temur, who made military campaigns in Dashti Kipchak, Jata,

Khorezm, India, Iran, Iraq, Damascus, Caucasus, Asia Minor, Egypt, etc., have been in the pages of history for several hundred years. is coming [6].

Historians, scholars, ambassadors and other intellectuals who have lived and worked in different parts of the world for centuries, as well as today, have studied the invaluable heritage of Amir Temur, such as building a powerful army, providing it in all respects and the military art of command. by the research of the great commander on his activities in governing the state [1, 2, 3, 4].

In addition, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on January 12, 2021 at an enlarged meeting of the Security Council addressed the professors of the Armed Forces Academy "... military conflicts and modern combat practices in training and retraining of military personnel and the development of military science." and in-depth study of the history of national martial arts, in particular, "the widespread use of the rich martial arts of our great ancestors, including Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, Shohruh Mirzo, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur." [1].

As for the level of study of the content of the article, many historians of the world have conducted research on this subject, including Giyosiddin Ali, Nizamiddin Shami, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, Muyiniddin Natanzi, Hafizi Abru, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Ibn Arabshahi and Marcel Brion., the history of the founding of the great state, military campaigns and the art of commanding the army.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Although several statesmen, scientists H.Dadaboev, I.Muminov, H.Sodikov, U.Kuchkarov, O.Buriev, Muhammad Ali have studied the skills of Amir Temur in the formation of a great statehood, the study of military art, the national army the questions of the application of important components of the great statesman's military art in the development have not been studied.



Therefore, in this article we will focus on the art of fighting of Amir Temur, the management of troops, the order of division of troops according to the characteristics of the place and the order of their payment.

The tactical rules used in Amir Temur's army, the order of battle and the rules of destroying the enemy were directly related to the composition and structure of his army.

Although Amir Temur's army consisted mainly of infantry and cavalry, in most cases the infantry was also provided with horses on long desert expeditions, and most of the cavalry were also trained to fight on foot. They would dismount and become infantry only when they had to accidentally shoot a bow. However, they undoubtedly performed better on horseback than on foot, because the nomadic peoples had mastered horseback riding from a young age.

The cavalry was divided into ordinary and selected warriors, forming a light and heavy cavalry. In addition, there were specific warriors of Amir Temur [4].

In addition to the main types of troops, Amir Temur's troops included: 1) pontoons (those engaged in the construction of mobile bridges) and sailors (they were mainly selected from those engaged in shipping in the Amudarya and Syrdarya and used to build ships and bridges); 2) naftandoz (Gregorian or Greek firefighters); 3) Warriors who know how to work with siege machines and stone-throwing weapons [3]. The fact that many of the besieged fortresses under the leadership of Amir Temur were captured as a result of the skillful use of Gregorian fire and throwing weapons testifies to the great skill of this type of army. The siege shows that Amir Temur was well aware of the methods used by the Greeks and Romans to occupy the forts. [2]. This type of army of Amir Temur used Gregorian firearms on elephants in his battle against Boyazid with his weapons; 4) Amir Temur had a special infantry unit consisting of mountain dwellers, accustomed to battles in mountainous areas, able to climb steep slopes. The warriors of this unit helped Amir Temur to capture the gorges, mountain roads and fortresses located in the mountains [2].

Amir Temur was the first to use a new approach to pre-battle mobilization. According to historical sources, Amir Temur's army of twelve thousand men entered the battle in the following order. The first clashes with the opposition army were started by light cavalry, i.e. guards, engaged in intelligence tasks. After that, the advanced parts of the right and left wings - the advanced part with the support of the barangar hiravuli and the juwanger hiravuli - stepped into the battle of the forehead. Manglai was followed by barangar and the other two parts of juwanger, chapavul and shaqavul. If these forces and means do not defeat the enemy, then the commander-in-chief - the leading forces led by Amir al-Umaro - will launch a decisive attack.

The fact that the army created by the great commander Amir Temur in various battles and the tactics used not only in the past centuries, but also in modern tactics testify to the commander's mastery of martial arts. The most surprising thing is that if we compare the current types of troops in the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan with the types of troops available in the armies of Amir Temur, we can see that the armies created by Amir Temur in his time are still relevant today [1].

Before the start of the war, Amir Temur paid special attention to the comprehensive supply of troops. In particular, ordinary cavalry or light cavalry with bows, arrows, swords, saws, machetes, needles, combs, ropes, axes, 10 shoes for bullets, sacks, mesh (leather sacks used to cross the river and carry water) and He demanded that they have 2 horses. In addition, all 18 people were required to receive felt grass.

Selected warriors or heavy cavalymen are armed with helmets, shields, swords, bows and arrows. They were required to take 2 horses



each and one pasture for every 5 people (the reason for taking 1 pasture for every 5 people was that the weapons of the selected warriors took up a lot of space and they had special servants). There is also a special unit of warriors armed with gurzi, axe, and swords, which covered their horses with tiger skins.

According to the sources, the armies of Amir Temur were divided into tens, hundreds, thousands, districts (armies of 10 thousand or 12 thousand warriors) and others, like the armies of the Mongol khan Genghis Khan, and were led by tens, hundreds, thousands and commanders and emirs. Emirs are divided into 12 levels. They led different tribes, and their rank depended on the number of warriors given by the tribe [5].

According to sources, the commanders of Amir Temur's army gave military ranks to the fighters in the following order. From each of the ten selected warriors, a prudent and courageous warrior was chosen, and after the consent of the remaining 9 warriors, he was elected captain; of the ten, a centurion was elected according to his activity and ability; Of the 10 captains, the commander was a descendant of a nobleman or a brave man of noble birth who was skilled and experienced in military affairs. Each boss had an assistant who could replace him when needed [4].

During the reign of Amir Temur, there were peculiarities in the appointment of salaries to the army. Nomadic peoples, who were not well acquainted with monetary relations, measured the value of goods, usually by the price of a horse, sheep, camel, and other things. For this reason, Amir Temur set the salary of a warrior equal to the price of a horse belonging to that warrior. While the salaries of the best warriors (warriors) were equal to the price of 2 to 4 horses, the commanders received the salary of 10 warriors, the captains received the salary of 2 tens, and the commanders received the salary of 3 captains. Every warrior who committed a crime was deprived of one-tenth of his salary [2].

The salaries of emirs are set at one thousand to ten thousand horses, depending on their level, and those of Amir Temur's descendants are priced at 12 thousand horses. [4].

## CONCLUSION

Based on the study of Amir Temur's skill and martial arts in building a powerful army, we can conclude the following:

1. It is obvious that Amir Temur assessed the situation comprehensively and correctly in the formation of the army, putting them in a pre-battle order, as well as made wise decisions. Such a serious approach of the great commander to the management of the troops always led him to victory.
2. In the time of Genghis Khan, the basis of the army was the nomadic population. In accordance with the specific demands of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Temurbek's army, a significant number of soldiers were recruited from the settled population engaged in handicrafts, handicrafts and agriculture, as well as livestock breeders. [6].
3. In Temurbek's army, along with the cavalry, which formed the basis of the military forces, there were many infantry units. Genghis Khan's army did not have infantry units [7].
4. Amir Temur was the first in the East to bring firearms to his army [6].
5. Amir Temur organized special military units consisting of infantry fighting in mountainous areas.
6. Amir Temur was the first in the history of world martial arts to introduce the order of placing the army on the battlefield in seven parts.



7. Amir Temur's army also had women's units, which during the battle were on a par with men and showed examples of heroism and bravery.

At the end of the article, I found it necessary to quote this phrase of the great commander "A military leader should always act wisely and not rush, because haste is the work of the devil. He shouldn't try to do something he can't do, because he can't do it anyway" [5].

## REFERENCES

1. Makhsudov, O.A. The role of artillery reconnaissance in conduct of counterbattery combat / O.A. Makhsudov // Best journal of innovation in science, research and development. Access mode: <https://www.bjisrd.com/index.php/bjisrd/article/view/551/500> – Reference date 06.09.2023. P.1-6.
2. Ismailov, R.I. Historical fundamentals of the establishment and development of artillery intelligence / R.I. Ismailov // Best journal of innovation in science, research and development. Access mode: <https://www.bjisrd.com/index.php/bjisrd/article/view/551/500> – Reference date 06.09.2023. P.15-20.
3. Urinov, F.S. "The artificial Intelligence in Military Sphere" / F.S. Urinov // Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences (IJNRAS): Volume: 02 Issue: 10/2023 Access mode: <http://innosci.org/index.php/IJNRAS/issue/archive>. P.21-25
4. Ibragimov, J.U. "Amir Temur's Army is Increasing Its Power Applied Military Exercises" / J.U. Ibragimov // Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences (IJNRAS): Volume: 02 Issue: 10/2023 Access mode: <http://innosci.org/index.php/IJNRAS/issue/archive>. P.26-31
5. Холдаров А.Й. Амир Темур и эпоха тимуридов. Умственные и физические упражнения / А.Й. Холдаров // Best journal of innovation in science, research and development. Access mode: <https://www.bjisrd.com/index.php/bjisrd/article/view/551/500> – Reference date 19.11.2023. P.246-251.
6. Batirov, D.B. The Military Art of the Great Warlord Jalaliddin Manguberdi in the Struggle Against Genghis Khan / D.B. Batirov // American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEAM Education (AJLLISE): Vol.1N7(2023). Reference date 17.09.2023. P.79-81.