



**MILITARY STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL ART OF MASTER  
AMIR TEMUR**

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<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>KEYWORDS</b>
The article describes Amir Temur’s military strategy, operations and tactics, which he used in his military art to found a great state in the field of history, as well as the enormous potential, skills, knowledge and experience of the founders.	Strategy, war, palace, dungeon, caravan, ruin, ruler, defense, trench, fortress, tower.

**Introduction**

Throughout the long history of mankind, the politics of warring tribes, kingdoms, and then states, as a rule, were based on military confrontation, which often turned into armed conflict. This, in turn, required the presence of troops and weapons. Naturally, not only the social system, but also the forms and methods of armed struggle have changed repeatedly over a long historical period. Weapons have always been the main driving force of wars. The historical experience of wars and military conflicts shows that equipping the warring armies with highly effective means of armed struggle played a major role in victory.

**Military Strategy**

Strategy is a Greek word that means "stratos" - army and "back" - to begin. Military strategy is the highest branch of military art (strateg in Greek: strategos), an integral part of military art, including the theory and practice of preparing troops for battle and conducting it. In ancient times, strategy was mainly manifested in preparing for war, choosing a battlefield, determining the main direction of attack and leading troops. During the time of Amir Temur, the word strategy had a broad meaning, in which the means of defense were fortresses, weapons, military uniforms, preparation for battle, choice of location, means of defense, training of soldiers, military exercises, provision of food supplies etc. were of strategic importance. Amir Temur, who understood this perfectly, first began to eliminate the obstacles facing him, and then resolved the issue of contenders for the throne. He then begins the construction of the strategically important Samarkand Arch. A four-story building called "Koksaroy" will be built there, as well as "Bostonsaroy" and cats. In the Blue Palace, he creates necessary facilities such as weapon workshops, a mint for making money, and a dungeon. Brief interesting information about these structures came to us in the work of Babur. Babur wrote about the Samarkand fortress that the length of its wall was 10,600 steps (about 2 km). Also in the information about the garden and

palaces around Samarkand, it is interesting to learn that the walls of the palace in the Dilkusho garden were decorated with images of Amir Temur's wars in India. Indeed, in the first period of Amir Temur's career, he paid attention to enormous construction work and, first of all, attached special importance to the construction of defensive structures. Because enemies who still pose a threat to the young country can be found everywhere. For this reason, Amir Temur improved his reliable army, improved the quality of the necessary weapons, created unique military schools, and built military fortresses. Although the numerous gardens and palaces built in Samarkand are considered by many to be Amir Temur's palaces for entertainment, recreation, public entertainment, receiving guests and ambassadors, there is no doubt that these were buildings built for a different purpose. Since there are many rebels around, the anxiety of readiness for sudden attacks and murders did not leave Amir Temur for a minute throughout his entire career. Undoubtedly, the gardens and palaces surrounding Samarkand and its environs were built with these defensive purposes in mind. The area of these laid out gardens was large, and the length of the sides was about one kilometer. The gardens were surrounded by powerful palisades, and the decorative and luxurious gates on four sides served as reinforced towers for the guards who knew the art of war, and the towers on two sides gave the gates beauty and strength. In addition to this, tall towers attached to the four corners of the garden are designed to monitor the surrounding area. Therefore, these fortified gardens served as battlements when necessary. Moreover, the majestic palaces located at the center of these gardens, although they were built as places of recreation, at the right time served as powerful fortifications of strategic importance. These palaces resemble the ancient palaces of Central Asia in their appearance, but acquired a unique appearance due to their strength, beauty and variety of patterns on the walls. For example, the palace in Davlat Abad Park in Samarkand, built on an artificial hill 12 meters high, looks like a military fortification (fortress) from afar. Built during the reign of Amir Temur, the hill on which the palace is located is surrounded by a 20-meter wide moat, which at one time was always filled with water. Swimming fish, ducks and geese in it gave people aesthetic pleasure. The hillsides are made extremely steep to make climbing difficult and are covered with baked bricks. There were drawbridges on both sides leading to the palace located in the center of the hill. The surroundings of the hill on which the palace is located are surrounded by fences (wooden beams) in order to increase its defense capability. The palace was built in the form of a rectangular (20x14 meters) attic. Similar palaces at Bogi Dilkusho (74x40 meters) and Bogi Boldu (52x52 meters) are extremely durable, and spiral staircases lead to the upper floors. The walls of these palaces were extremely thick and strong and could protect against attacks from external enemies. In addition to such palaces, Amir Temur attached particular importance to the construction of strategic observation towers and fortified cities in the vicinity of his capital and in remote areas of his state. Such monuments include, for example, the ruins of the fortified city of Shahrukhiya. The 15th century historian Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi wrote in Zafarnama: "In ancient times, Shahrukhiya was called Fanokant. The city was so destroyed by the attack of Genghis Khan's army that not a trace of civilization remained in it. In the year of the mouse, that is (Hijra) seven hundred and ninety-four (1392 AD), Sahibgiron ordered to improve it. A powerful fortress was built around it. They moved all the surrounding people there. He became known as "Shahrukhiya" because in the king's dedication he was named after the happy prince Shah Rukh. This fortified city, founded by Amir Temur, fell into ruins as a result of conflicts and wars of later times. Its ruins are located on the territory of the 2nd collective farm named after Sultan Segizboyev, Akkurgan district, Tashkent region, on the right bank of the Syrdarya. Nowadays, most of the ruins

of the city, which have turned into hills, have been washed away by the Syr Darya. Part of the city was particularly hard hit. The rest of it has the shape of a triangle (360x440x600 meters), and a small part of the arch located in the western corner (sides about 50 meters) has been preserved in the shape of a triangle. The Syr Darya water also damaged part of Hisarya (fortress). The part that is currently preserved is flat, 600 m long and 300 m wide. The thatched defensive wall of the castle, semicircular turrets and the deep and wide moat surrounding it at one time increased its defensive capability. At present, the ruins of the defensive towers have been preserved in the form of mounds, and after being washed away by river water, about 30 of them remained; the distance between constellations is from 10 meters to 35 meters. It can be said that due to the different sizes of the mounds, the castle towers were built in different sizes, taking into account the low height of the place from which enemy troops could attack more and more violently. Excavations in one of them made it possible to determine the location of the constellation. The tower was made of two layers of large rectangular mud bricks (35x22x7 cm), attached from the outside to a defensive thatched wall. Its lower floor is a semicircular room, the length of the side adjacent to the thatched wall is 5m 10cm, width 3m, height 2m 25cm. Only a part of the platform with a height of 65 cm, adjacent to the semicircular part of the wall of the room, has been preserved. The roof of the lower floor of the tower is covered with beams of different lengths (4-5.5 meters) about 20 cm. During excavations, decayed remains of these beams (2-3 meters long) were found. Judging by the holes preserved in the walls of the tower, the number of beams was 10, one end of which protruded slightly beyond the round wall, and the other end was attached to the opposite wall.

The wall of the second floor of the tower has been preserved at a height of about one meter. The tower was entered from two ends of the second floor through doors one meter wide and descended to the lower floor using specially made shots. The upper parts of the fortress defensive wall and towers were made using the found rectangular and rectangular (25x25x5cm; 31x16x6cm) and trapezoidal (sides 22x18x14cm) bricks.

The towers were built using clever design and had a strong defensive character. If we take into account the 360 marble-shaped stones and strap-shaped pieces of leather (stone-throwing pistol) found in one of the constellations, then in each of these constellations there were 3-4 warriors who could use such weapons. In addition to boulders, large balls made of clay and round in shape, intended for throwing at the enemy, were also found in Burja. Their circumference was about 23-25 centimeters.

The fact that ten or more beams between the floors of the tower protruded slightly beyond the walls increased the strategic importance of the fortress by strengthening its defensive position. This method, firstly, made it possible to attach felt to it and, as a result, collect pierced and undamaged enemy bullets after the battle, and secondly, portable wooden "boxes" could be installed on these protruding beams. During wars, they were lowered to the required height with the help of a rope, and the soldiers who settled in 2-3 of them had the opportunity, through special openings, to shoot enemy soldiers who had penetrated the shelter of the fortress wall.

We know that similar methods were used in the defense of Samarkand and Herat, which are mentioned in written sources. Miniature works also provide information about this.

It is no secret that during his career, Amir Temur repaired many fortresses and built new ones on the territory of his state, and conquered lands. For example, the revival of the city of Baylakon in the South Caucasus, destroyed in ancient times, is noteworthy. Because this city also had important strategic importance in the implementation of Amir Temur's further plans. Amir Temur ordered the restoration

of this city according to new plans. Nizamiddin Shami, who wrote a major work on the activities of Amir Temur, in his work "Zafarnama" provided valuable information about the construction of this city. In it: "The great efforts of Amir Sahibkiran were focused on the peace of the people of the whole world, and thanks to the fact that they were spent on this, in the window of his clear heart this happened: "Just as we built famous places in the country of Turan, Let us leave monuments to His Majesty in the country of Iran." Amir Sahibkiran wished that royal works and precious monuments remain in the world...

They drew the outlines of the city: it consisted of a wide wall, a deep moat, a market in the form of four corners, many houses, baths, a palace, a square and fields. The circumference of the city wall is 2400 hectares (about 1.5 km), the width of the wall is 11 hectares (about 7 m), the height of the wall is about 15 hectares (about 9 m), the width of the ditch is 40 gaz. (about 25 m), a depth of about twenty gazes (about 12 m), along the city wall there are houses for guards and watchmen, from each of its four corners rises a tower - a minaret...".

Similar defensive structures were built in many cities during the reign of Amir Temur.

## **Operative Art**

Operational art is an integral part of the art of war and plays the role of a link between strategy and tactics. During the attack and defense, operations such as the regrouping of troops and the development of measures against enemy attacks were carried out. For example, the information about Amir Temur's 1391 campaign against Dashti Kipchak in Nizamiddin Shami's "Zafarnama" is interesting. At the beginning of this battle, everyone was surprised by the unexpected and hidden tactics of Amir Temur. "Amir Sahibkiran brought the armies into order and made the seven-armed division inevitable. "It was done in such a way that it is impossible to describe," he wrote.

Usually in the battles fought by Amir Temur until this time (1391), only one part of his army was present, and it was led by Amir Temur, and if necessary, he sent other parts of the army to help and caused panic enemy, because this unit consisted of selected, experienced warriors. In this battle, Amir Temur for the first time created seven divisions in his army and appointed mature and experienced generals as commanders of six of them. When the battle was hot, each hand alternately attacked the enemy from different sides of the enemy in such a way that one did not destroy the other. When the first unit was thrown into battle, it was obvious that the opposing side would be confused. Because the enemy knew perfectly well that Amir Temur himself commanded the hand through his spies. That is why the enemy threw several of his troops against a well-formed, experienced and well-armed, well-armed and protected detachment of fast cavalry, made up of soldiers trained in many battles. With this diversionary action of his, Amir Temur, after some time, threw his second hand, similar to the one above, to the other weakened side of the opposing army. As a result, confusion began, and in this part we were attacked by the personal command of Amir Temur.

In this way he threw other parts of the arm at other points in the enemy army. In this way, Amir Temur defeated the countless army of the stunned Khan Tokhtamysh and forced him to flee into the desert.

If we talk about the art of efficiency, then among the generals who worked in this area it is difficult to find an equal to Amir Temur. In written sources, this ability is clearly visible in the battles of Amir Temur to conquer cities or fortresses. In this art, he discovers unique and unplanned methods during his battles and quickly implements them. In particular, Amir Temur's quick tactics against the elephants that terrorized his army can be seen in his battles with King Mahmud Sultan of India and

Mallukh Khan. For example, he was known to stop his opponent's attack by tying dry stakes to the king's bulls to scare them against the enemy's elephants, or by placing stakes on camels and setting them on fire. Similarly, it is known that elephants' feet were placed under wire spikes. In our opinion, this tactic gives the impression that Amir Temur was closely familiar with ancient methods of combat. Because it is known from history that during the battle, multi-pointed ceramic objects found during excavations carried out by archaeologists were thrown at the horses' feet.

Amir Temur described his tactics in detail in "Kissai Temur". It is easy to see how smart and loyal a strategist and tactical commander Amir Temur was. Amir Temur, who proclaimed goodness and justice as his motto all his life, won the love of the people, founded a powerful state and became the great hero of Turan, because he always and in any situation put the interests of the state first. With his military skills he became popular in the language of the people, he relied only on justice in his words and deeds, and became the favorite commander of his time thanks to his humanism, tolerance and service to the people.