



THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY ART IN THE PERIOD OF AMIR TIMUR

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
<p>During his 35-year rule, the master Amir Temur was ready to fight against the powerful rulers of his time for the peace and tranquility of his country. In this article, we will consider the structure and essence of the military art used by Amur Temur in the battles.</p>	<p>Hazara, Goshun, Ayl, Human, Amir, Izofa, Lashkar, Juvoldiz, Sadok, Yovkur, Mirihazora.</p>

The history of military art rightfully recognizes Amir Temur as one of the greatest generals of the world. The military talent of our great grandfather was manifested mainly in two directions: as a skilled military organizer and as a famous general. The army formed by Amir Temur was highly disciplined, and the commander was able to skillfully manage the army units during the battle, skillfully send the military forces to the places where the fate of the battle would be decided, and avoid any obstacles. and was able to overcome the problem with entrepreneurship, to 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 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.

According to the "Temur Tuzuklari ", one tent was given to every eighteen ordinary soldiers during the trip. Each warrior had two horses, a bow, a sword, a sword, a sword, a sack, ten spears, a saw, and a leather bag. All five of Sarah's warriors are housed in one tent. Each of them was provided with a helmet, helmet, sword, arrows, bow and arrow, and the number of horses specified in the order. He knows the secrets of military art, knows how to disrupt the enemy's ranks, acts boldly in difficult times, does not face any obstacles, is unlikely to happen in the army. Temurbek appointed only brave and skilled warriors who could eliminate the disorder in time.

Our great grandfather paid great attention to the military improvement of his army and introduced high-level military titles such as "amir and amirul-umaro", i.e. "chief amir". Talented generals with such high-ranking titles were even given governorships or governorships. The army was divided into "district" - ten thousand, "hazara" - one thousand, "koshun" - 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 Temur established military positions such as "district head" for ten thousand units, "mirihazora" for units of one thousand, "goshunbashi" for hundreds and "aylboshi" for tens, their rights , the salary

is set. Each region collected the main - "original" and reserve - "extra" parts. Provinces trained warriors who could use stone-throwers - sangandoz, wall-breakers - manjanak, fire-throwers or cannons - radandoz and naphthandoz, as well as self-propelled weapons. Officials on the duty of tavochi were engaged in collecting military units.

Rewards were also determined for the emir who won the battle. Any emir who defeats an army or conquers a region is rewarded with a birth, a drum, the rank of Bahadir, the right to enter the state councils, and the viceroyalty of a border. Every officer is required to be well versed in fighting techniques. An ordinary servant was obliged to strictly follow the rules, and in battle he had to be brave and brave, to be gentle and fair to the enemy who wanted safety. In terms of tactics, Amir Temur's army is divided into seven tactical units-forces. 'focused. The high level of inter-unit communication and the correct selection of military commanders had an effective impact on the outcome of the battle. According to Claviho's description, the Timurid army chief wore a loose satin shirt sewn with gold thread during peacetime. On his head was a crown with gold and other precious stones. Two braids braided in three rows from under the bork fell on the shoulders. The ambassador notes that braided hair is a symbol of Temurbek's soldiers.

The owner has set high demands on the leadership. He observed that the command ranks were constantly improving their combat and moral psychological qualities. Amir Temur personally selected and trained the generals. The correct selection of ten begs, hundred begs, thousand begs and district begs determined the military success of the army. Amir Temur paid special attention to experienced fighters. Experienced warriors who had participated in many major battles and considered military action as their main training gathered together before the trip. They are included in the list of state wage earners. The army was divided into ten, hundred, thousand and ten thousand (districts). Great attention is paid to the selection of talented military leaders. Amir Temur demanded courage, sensitivity, resourcefulness from military leaders of various ranks. Each military commander had his deputy. If the military chief leaves the ranks, his deputy (deputy) takes his place. Amir Temur used various incentives for his great deeds. In his "Tuzukot": "I established three kinds of rewards for the emirs for conquering the enemy's kingdom or defeating his army, I gave him the title of "fearless"... I allowed him to enter my council and later, I was assigned to manage one of the border regions.

A prince who wins a victory over the army of a certain prince will receive the same reward." Various material and moral rewards have been established for other commanders below the rank of Amir. Amir Temur paid great attention to the selection of leaders. "A leader whose rule is lower than a whip and a stick is not worthy of the title," he said. Tens were chosen by ten begs, hundreds, thousands and high chiefs were appointed by the commander. The basis of Amir Temur's army was formed by nomadic tribes, who supplied horsemen and archers. The settled people produced infantry for the army and laborers for the subsidiary farms and warriors for the siege of the cities, i.e. soldiers who wielded catapults, struck slings, fired flaming bow arrows, and incendiary grenades made from a mixture of petroleum.

Before the march, the archon of Sahibgiron gathered the state, ministers, generals, princes, beks and amirs for a military council - consultation, then a special order was announced for the gathering of soldiers, and the units underwent a military inspection. Another of Amir Temur's great contributions to the development of military art was the formation of the kanbul, a cavalry unit formed in order to protect the army's wings from the enemy's attack during the battle and, on the contrary, to attack the ghanim's forces from the side and strike from behind. is to be introduced. Amir Timur's army was

famous in such battles as Jahangir Saifuddin and Purhusayn Barlos, Aq Buga, Usman Abbas, Muhammad Sultan Qamari, Orus Buga, Hamza Sulduz, Amir Murizoda, Muhammad Qazghan, Sariq Atka and Muzaffar Uch Qaro. managed by skilled and brave people. Amir Temur managed to organize the strongest and most combative army of his time in this way. Defeat the enemy's defenses skillfully, attack the big cities of the enemy, besiege strong fortresses, fortresses and fortifications for a long time, encircle the enemy forces as much as possible, pursue the opponent. acting according to such strategic plans would only bring victory to Sahibqiran.

The powerful army created by Sahibqiran was recognized as the most advanced army in 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 is widely recognized as the history of military art. It is not for nothing that it has been studied extensively. Undoubtedly, our today's army is a real example for the defenders of our Motherland.

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