

## AMIR TEMUR'S MILITARY MARCHES

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**Annotation:** *Amir Temur's youth, his interests, his unique fighting skills, tactical rules and actions in combat, his first military activity, his attitude to his subordinates and political science. the development of martial arts in their marches. The art of masterpiece. Amir Temur's commanding talent was evident during his campaigns against Tokhtamysh and in India, as well as in his struggles against the Turkish Sultan Boyazid Yildirim, as well as his three-year, five-year, and seven-year battles and the tactical maneuvers he used. There are comments about the historical greatness of Amir Temur, the fact that he fulfilled a number of tasks assigned to him by history itself.*

**Keywords:** *Temurbek ibn Taragay ibn Abagay, Turkestan, Golden Horde, Jochi nation, White Horde, emir, ruler, khanate, China, army, Russian prince, Movarounnahr, Kho Jand city, Ural river, conquest of new lands, Boyazid Yildirim, "Habib us-siyar", northern neighbor, Sultan Mahmud of Delhi, Suleiman, son of Boyazid, Samarkand, Sahibkiran, army of one hundred thousand, entry into battle.*

Temurbek ibn Taragay ibn Abagay was born on April 9, 1336 in the village of Khoja Ilgor in Kesh (now Shahrisabz), one of the beautiful cities of Movarounnahr. began to look at his work with a special love and passion. In it, in the very early emergence of interest in martial arts, one of the pillars of the state, Amir Qazaqan (martyred in 1358), Amir Taragay, who was known for his courage, bravery and nobility, death 1360) to a certain extent. As a young man, Timur put an end to nearly a century and a half of Mongol oppression, ended the feudal disintegration of the Chigatay nation, and helped the people who were exhausted by external and internal oppression. Amir Temur o He began his first military career with his subordinates and served some amirs of the region. He took part in their struggles, showed courage, trained in battles and improved his military skills. Amir Temur's intelligence, courage, and fame brought him closer to Amir Yasavuri and Amir




Qazaghan, two of the most influential emirs of Movarounnahr. Oljay Turkon, the granddaughter of Qazaqan and the sister of Amir Hussein, marries him. A subsequent marriage led to an alliance between Amir Temur and the governor of Balkh, Amir Hussein, who fought together against the Mongols. Amir Temur's efforts to unite Movarounnahr began in the early 60s of the 14th century. The country is in the throes of political turmoil. According to Khandamir's book *Habib us-siyar*, the nation was divided into about a dozen independent principalities. In Samarkand region Amir Bayon Sulduz, in Kesh Amir Haji Barlos, in Khojand Amir Boyazid Jalayir, in Balkh Uljay Buga sulduz, in Shiberghan Muhammad I Khoja Aperdi nayman, in Kuhistan the king of Badakhshan Amir Sotilmish, in Khuttalon Kaykhusrav, Hisori region Amir Husayn and Amir Hizr Yasavuri declared themselves absolute rulers.

During this period, the Mongol khans, who ruled in the eastern part of the Chigatay Nation — Yettisuv and East Turkestan — took advantage of the difficult political situation in Movarounnahr to establish their rule there. Tughluq Temur and his successor Ilyaskhoja, one of the Jeta khans, invaded Movarounnahr several times in 1360-1361 and 1365. The people's movement against the invasions and oppression of the Mongol khans begins. With the support and direct participation of all sections of the people of Movarounnahr, the seizure of power in 1370 will unite the country, which lost its unity with the regions of Northern Anatolia and India, and restore its independence. The positive changes in social, political and economic life are also reflected in the military and military art. In the pursuit of such priorities as improving his style, Timur with his unparalleled military forces at that time visited Jeta, Iran, Afghanistan, the Caucasus, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Dashti Kipchak, Northern Anatolia, India the army withdrew, and worldly victories abounded. Western history rightly recognizes Timur as one of the world's greatest commanders. His military talent was manifested in two main ways: as a skilful military organizer and a famous commander. , was able to skillfully send military forces to the places where the fate of the war will be decided, to overcome any obstacles and obstacles, to keep the fighting spirit in the army at the required level. The Mongol peoples, in particular, thoroughly studied, analyzed and made the necessary changes in the structure of Genghis Khan's army, their military operations. however, it differed in the following important aspects:

1. Timur's army did not have a national character, as the army of Genghis Khan consisted of a people's army, which was called up for military service on a voluntary basis.





2. In the time of Genghis Khan, the basis of the army was a nomadic people. In accordance with the specific request of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief to Timur's army, a significant number of soldiers were recruited from the settled population engaged in handicrafts, handicrafts and agriculture.

3. In Timur's army, along with the cavalry, which formed the basis of the military forces, there were also infantry units. It is known that Genghis Khan's army did not have infantry, except for a compulsory hashar from the population of the conquered countries.

4. Amir Temur was one of the first in the East to bring to his army a firearm.

5. Amir Temur's army consisted of women, who stood side by side with men during the battle and showed examples of heroism and courage.


6. Sahibkiran formed special military units consisting of infantry fighting in the mountainous areas.

7. Timur was the first in the history of world martial arts to introduce the order of placing the army on the battlefield in seven hands.

According to historical sources, the cavalry was a battalion of Temurbek's army, which was divided into cavalry groups armed with heavy and light weapons. The cavalry, lightly armed with bows, bows and swords, were mainly engaged in intelligence and guarding, and had the right to fight enemy forces only when absolutely necessary. Helmet, armor, sword, bow, and bow , heavy-armed cavalry equipped with shields and spears, composed of elite warriors, withstood the main blow of the enemy, played a major role in deciding the outcome of the battle. summoned the emirs to a military council. At the same time, a special order was issued to mobilize troops from various regions of the nation, as well as from the dependent lands. The order was promptly delivered to the required places by a high-ranking commander-in-chief, the adjutant-commander-in-chief. was also loaded to do. According to Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, before the march on Temurbek Dashti Kipchak (1390-1391), he instructed his deputies to provide the army with food, weapons, clothing and other necessities for a year. ordered. Each cavalryman was given a bow, 30 arrows, a bow, a shield, and an additional horse. During the march, each of the ten warriors received a tent, two shovels, a rake, a sickle, a saw, a saw, an ax, and 100 needles.

Sahibkiran expressed great confidence in the experienced soldiers during the march. The fighters, who had lost their bones in multiple beatings and considered the war to be their main occupation, were recruited before the start of the trip and included in the income book, as well as in the list of recipients of state salaries, food and fodder. . According to its structure, Temurbek's army was divided into tens,






hundreds, thousands and districts, which are traditional for the Turkic-Mongol peoples. They were led by tens, hundreds, thousands and districts. According to the "Temurbek Statutes", the issue of attracting to the ranks of army commanders great people Temurbek generous, wise, courageous, enterprising, sensitive, courageous, resilient, dedicated to the military. Amir Temur's army consisted of soldiers from Movarounnahr, Dashti Kipchak, Khorasan, Iran, Badakhshan, Mongolia, Khorezm, Mozandaran, and Jeta.

It had many of the characteristics of a regular army: the army was clearly and meticulously organized, its fighting order was improved from battle to battle, the army was armed with the advanced weapons and equipment of its time, Equipped with the same type of weapon, the parts are also distinguished from each other by the head of the garment, the flag or banner held. This separation was very useful in the management of the army during the battle. According to historical sources, the cavalry was a battalion of Temurbek's army, which was divided into cavalry groups armed with heavy and light weapons. The cavalry, lightly armed with bows, arrows and swords, were mainly engaged in intelligence and guarding, and had the right to fight the enemy forces only when absolutely necessary. to strike suddenly at cities with strong defenses, to arrest the leaders of the conquered country, and especially of the generals, to lay siege to the fortresses for a long time, to encircle the savage forces as far as possible; Amir Temur's many victories were due to his strategic goals, such as the conquest of villages, districts, and provinces, the pursuit of the enemy to the point of complete annihilation, and the appointment of his trustees to rule the conquered lands. Timur's march against the Golden Horde in 1395. Although Amir Temur liberated Movarounnahr from Mongol rule and established an independent state in this ancient country, a lasting peace had not yet been established in the country. On the one hand, some regional emirs refused to recognize the rule of Amir Temur, on the other hand, the eastern and northern regions of the country were in turmoil. The rulers of Mongolia and the White Horde frequently attacked and looted the eastern Fergana Valley, threatening the cities of Otrar, Yassi (Turkestan) and Sayram. That is why Amir Temur in the first years attached great importance to the security of the country's borders. He fought ruthlessly against the rebel emirs. In the autumn of 1370 and the spring of 1371, Amir Zinda defeated Chashm and conquered Shiberghan province. Balkh and Tashkent regions also recognized the rule of Amir Temur. However, Khorezm still relied on the rulers of the White Horde and refused to submit. Amir Temur considered Khorezm an integral part of the Chigatay nation and pursued a policy of annexing it to his state. Amir Temur marched on Khorezm five times. His first march






ended in the summer of July 1371 with the capture of Kat. Amir Temur's two marches to Khorezm in the spring of 1373 and summer of 1375 ended in failure. Meanwhile, Yusuf Sufi, the ruler of Khorezm, who had formed an alliance with the khan of the Golden Horde Tokhtamish, with his help repeatedly marched into the territory of Amir Temur's state and plundered the Karakul region and Bukhara districts. This situation undoubtedly forced Amir Temur to invade Khorezm for the fourth time in 1379. Such a situation undoubtedly forced Amir Temur to invade Khorezm for the fourth time in 1379. However, this march, as before, was a truce. finished creating. However, Yusuf Sufi recaptured the southeastern part of Khorezm (including Kot and Khiva), which had previously belonged to the Chigatay people. Such an aggressive policy of Yusuf Sufi towards Amir Temur's state led to Amir Temur's fifth march on Khorezm. In 1388, the capital of Khorezm was destroyed and subjugated to the state of Amir Temur.

In the meantime, Amir Temur also clashed with the ruler of Mongolia, Qamariddin, as his looting attacks on Movarounnahr intensified during this period. In 1370-1371, he made several raids on Tashkent and Andijan, and the demand returned. In 1376, Qamariddin even conquered a large part of the Fergana Valley. Amir Temur began a serious blow to Qamariddin in order to eliminate the constant threat to the north-eastern regions of the country. During the twenty years (1371-1390), Sahibkiran marched on Mongolia seven times, defeating the Mongol rulers Angotora and Qamariddin. In this way, Amir Temur put an end to the internal divisions and conflicts in Movarounnahr and Khorezm, as well as the pressure exerted by Mongolia, and united the peoples and nations of the region into a single state. This, no doubt, played a positive role in the fate of the people of Movarounnahr. His march to Iran and the Caucasus. However, Amir Temur was not satisfied with this. He soon marched on neighboring states and peoples with the goal of subjugating them and building a great centralized empire. During this period, the socio-political situation in the Golden Horde, Khorasan and Iran was very favorable for him. Amir Temur began his military campaign from Khorasan. In 1381, he captured Herat. The cities of Sarxs, Jam and Qavsiya surrendered without a fight. Khorasan, especially its capital, Herat, was strategically important and served as a bridge to Iran, Iraq, Damascus, and other countries. From 1381 to 1384, Amir Temur occupied a large part of Iran. First (1381) Kalot, Turshiz and Sabzavar, then (1383) the fortresses of Zireh, Zova, Farah and Bust of Seiston, and in 1384 the Astrobod region and the cities of Omul, Sori, Sultaniya and Tabriz of Azerbaijan were conquered.






**Timur's three great wars.** Amir Temur marched on Iran, Azerbaijan, Iraq and Damascus (Syria) three times. These marches are known in history as the "three-year", "five-year" and "seven-year" wars. Three years of military campaigns (1386-1388) led to the conquest of Jand, Azerbaijan, northern Iraq, Georgia, and Lake Van.

**Three-year walk.** Amir Temur, meanwhile, was forced to march three times against Tokhtamysh in order to end the pressure from the northwest, the Golden Horde. It was founded in 1389 in the Achchik district of Dizak (Jizzakh), on June 18, 1391 (in the valley of the river Kunduzcha (Kondurcha) between present-day Samara and Chistopol) - and finally in 1395 (February 28) in the North. In the Caucasus, on the banks of the Terek River, Tokhtamysh's army was dealt a severe blow (Battle on the Tarak River). He uses a new method of placing troops on the battlefield and divides them into seven arms. Tokhtamishkhan captures his army in five hands. The battle takes place under the complete domination of Amir Temur. As a result, cities such as the Lower Idil (Volga) region, Saray Berka, Hojitarkhan (Astrakhan) were destroyed. Amir Temur pursued Tokhtamysh to Ryazan region and captured the city of Yelits. Sh.A. Yazdi describes Amir Temur's march to Moscow as follows: When he arrived, the Nusratshi's army stormed the region (suburbs) and subjugated the governors. And innumerable cattle fell on the deer's antlers. The lands of Azak (Azov), Kuban and Cherkasy also suffered severely in this war. Interestingly, Amir Temur summoned a Russian boy, Quyrichok, on the banks of the Idil, and presented him with the captured former Joji ulus. According to Russian historians BD Grekov and A.Yu. Yakubovsky, Amir Temur's victory over Tokhtamysh was of great importance not only for Central Asia, but also for the unification of the whole of Eastern Europe and the scattered Russian principalities.

**Five-year walk.** Amir Temur then turned his attention to the conquest of Iran, Iraq, Syria, Asia Minor and India. He conquered western Iran, the Iraqi Ajam, and the Caucasus during the five-year war (1392-1396), ending the rule of the Muzaffarids and Jalayiri dynasties. The march of Amir Temur to India (May 1398-March 1399) lasted about eleven months. Amir Temur returned from India with a large booty, including 120 war elephants. part was allocated to the army, the rest was spent on construction in Kesh and Samarkand.

**The Seven Years' War.** As a result of Amir Temur's military campaigns in 1399-1404, the major cities of Damascus, such as Aleppo, Homs, Baalbek, Damascus, and Baghdad, with the Iraqi Ajam's Ubilistan region (ancient Cappadocia), as well as a large part of Turkey.





The battle between Amir Temur and Boyazid Yildirim took place on July 25, 1402. According to sources, the Turkish sultan's army consisted of about 160,000 warriors. direct command. The violent conflict is sharp and long lasting. Eventually, the sultan's troops, unable to withstand the pressure of Amir Temur's forces, began to retreat. The warriors under Boyazid's command will continue to resist until their last breath. In the battle of Ankara, Amir Temur defeated one of the world's great commanders, Boyazid Yildirim. He was accompanied by his wife, the Serbian queen Olivera, and his sons, Musa and Isa Chalabi. Amir Temur then occupied the Anatolian peninsula, captured the city of Izmir on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, and destroyed the crusaders' last stronghold in the Middle East. Later, the rulers of the Genoese estates of Chios and Lesbos in the Aegean Sea surrendered to him, and Egypt also declared its obedience. Amir Temur captured the cities of Ankara, Nicaea, Bursa, and Izmir, and amassed a great fortune consisting of the taxes that Byzantium and the entire Christian world paid to Boyazid. The gold and jewels from Bursa alone were a burden to a large caravan. When the captured Boyazid was brought to the camp, Amir Temur paid his respects to him. After his death (March 9, 1403), he treated his heirs with kindness and showed them unparalleled mercy. The city of Adrianople) was designated as its capital. The northwestern part of Anatolia was gifted to Isa Chalabi as an exile, and the city of Bursa was made its capital. He was well aware that European countries had aggressive intentions towards the Middle East. That is why Amir Temur saved the Ottoman Turkic state and extended a hand of mercy to Boyazid's successors. However, King Charles VI of France (1380-1422) and King Henry IV of England (1399-1407) congratulated Amir Temur on his victory over Boyazid and sent him a special letter. had struck a threat to the Ottoman Turkish state and had become the savior of the whole of Europe.

**The beginning of his march to China.** After returning to Samarkand from Asia Minor, Amir Temur left Samarkand for China on November 27, 1404 with 200,000 troops. However, the march on China did not take place due to the death of Amir Temur in Otrar (February 18, 1405). The body of Amir Temur will be brought to Samarkand and buried.

Assessing the consequences of Amir Temur's military campaigns, it should be noted that his activities are divided into two stages in terms of goals and plans. In the first phase (1360-1386) Amir Temur fought for the establishment of a centralized state in Movarounnahr, with the help of social forces (landowners, soldiers, artisans, merchants and priests) consisting of local aristocrats interested in unifying Movarounnahr. . Amir Temur's activity during this period undoubtedly



played a significant positive role in the development of the socio-political and cultural life of the peoples of Central Asia. The disintegration of the country and the formation of a centralized state had positive consequences. As a result of the country's internal forces and a century and a half of Mongol rule, more favorable conditions have been created for the recovery of the crisis-stricken economy. . Before starting a war, it is necessary to study the methods of use of weapons by enemy troops, to learn the most convenient ways to attack and retreat, to find ways to influence the morale of the enemy army and the qualities of their commanders. Today's work should not be postponed to tomorrow. If tyranny, violence and oppression are strong in a country, Amir Temur believes that every just ruler should declare war on such a violent state, and in such circumstances, God Himself will help him. With the expansion of the acquired lands, the number of Amir Temur's troops also increased. Anyone carrying a weapon in the occupied territories was admitted to Amir Temur's army and paid according to his deeds. The children of brave warriors were also paid a pension, and if they showed courage, they could be promoted to higher positions. Enemy troops were also recruited on this basis.

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