



MARTIAL ART OF ANCIENT ROME.

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Annotation: *Establishment of the army. The Roman state was considered the most powerful among the states of the ancient world. The martial arts of the Roman army were also in the form of a high level of development within the martial arts of the ancient world. The wars of constant aggression led to the gathering of a large number of slaves. Roman slaves created a strong and numerous army that was always ready to fight slaves and wage foreign wars.*

Key words: *According to the data, Rome m.a. It was founded in 753 and in the first centuries of its existence was in the form of a small town. Rome is located in the center of the Appen Peninsula and occupies an important strategic position.*

M.a. In Rome, as in Greece in the sixth century, reforms were made to divide all citizens into five categories of property groups according to the value of their property. The richest segment of the population supplied the army with cavalry and heavily armed infantry (legionnaires). The poor (fifth category) - provided the army with lightly armed infantry. Citizens who were not included in the fifth category were considered proletarians. He was not called up for military service, was called up to the people's army only if the threat to the state increased, and was provided with weapons and food by the state.

All citizens in the five categories were required to serve in the field troops between the ages of 17 and 45 years. Older citizens of them served in the garrison. Slaves were not allowed to serve in the army.

M.a. At the end of the 6th century, the monarchy was abolished and Rome became a republic. The king was replaced by two consuls with equal rights, who were elected for a term of one year.

M.a. In the 4th century, the Roman field army consisted of four legions, which formed two consular armies. Each consul commanded two legions, and when the two armies merged, the consuls took turns commanding the united armies: on the first day the first consul, on the second day the second consul led the army.



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The Legion consisted of 4,200 infantry and 300 cavalry. The youngest and poorest warriors formed light infantry (velits) and their weapons were short swords, consisting of 6 darts, each 2 m long.

He also had bows, spare arrows, and spears to throw stones. The number of Velits was 1,200 warriors, who were not included in the ranks of the Legion.

The next group of warriors in terms of age and property were called gastats (hastati-spears) and had short swords, heavy and light. armed with throwing spears (pilum) and full protective weapons. The Gastats had shields, iron helmets, armor made of leather to protect the body, and iron armor sewn. Legionnaires wore leather boots with three open toes on their feet. Their number was also 1,200.

The third group is the principles (prihicipes) armed just like the Gastats. They also numbered 1,200.

The oldest and most experienced warriors are called triorii (triarrii). The number of trios in the Legion was 600.

In the Roman army of that time, the replenishment of the army was carried out by the militia method, which was assembled to wage war, disbanded at the end of the war, and created only to train warriors for military service.

The main weapon of the Roman warrior was a pilum and a sword, which were worn over his right thigh. The sword, sharpened on both sides, was about 0.5 m long, 4-7 cm wide, and had a cross-shaped handle. It was possible to stab and run with him. Pilum is a short (about 2 m long) and heavy (4-5 kg) spear.

In terms of organizational composition, the legion was previously divided into centurions, in which the centurions did not have tactical independence. Centurions typically recruited 60 people, while trio centurions consisted of 30 people.

Centurion was commanded by a centurion, who was appointed from among the warriors who had shown themselves in battles. Centurion had a disciplinary right and a great reputation.

M.a. In the 4th century, Rome conquered Central Italy, m.a. At the beginning of the 3rd century, he conquered southern Italy. The army was reformed. The fighters were given salaries, from which they were given clothes, weapons and food. This situation equalized the situation of landlords and homeless, which was important for the introduction of weapons of the same pattern.

Military reform required the reorganization of the legions and the improvement of its composition. Each legion was divided into 10 manipulations (from the Latin mahis - depicting a human hand - a symbol of the commander, mahipulis - a garden clover with a spear raised to the top and denoting the meeting place of the personal staff). The Manipula consisted of 120 heavily armed



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legionnaires (12 men at the front, 10 at depth). The first line of the manipulators consisted of young warriors (gastats), and the second line of experienced warriors (principles). The third line of the manipulators consisted of 60 honorary warriors. The manipulation is divided into two centurions. The commander of the first centurion was the commander of the manipulation. The intervals between manipulations were equal to its frontal length.

The introduction of manipulations was an important stage in the development of martial arts, initiating manipulative tactics. Dividing the Legion into tactical units (manipulations) increased its ability to maneuver and intensify the blow from the inside, making it more mobile, manageable, able to conduct combat anywhere (on plains and highlands).

M.a. Subsequent reforms in the third century introduced the practice of filling manipulations with weapons of the same type. The number of manipulations in the Legion was increased from 10 to 30. In addition, each legion had 10 cavalry 'prisons', with 30 riders in each prison. The Legion had a total of 4,500 warriors, including 1,200 lightly armed Velits and 300 cavalry.

The Legion's battle order consisted of three lines, each with 10 manipulations. Manipula is built in 10 rows, 12 rows. The second line manipulations are located behind the first line intervals (in chess order). The distance between the lines of the manipulations was 15 to 25 meters.

Each manipula had its own symbol - a long wooden stick decorated with silver, in some cases a piece of material. The symbol of the Legion was a silver eagle fastened to a long wooden pole. It was the red flag of the commander of all armies.

The first line manipulations attempted to infiltrate the enemy's combat order, the second line manipulations supported their movements and ensured the security of the rear of the front; the third line manipulations acted as a backup, entered the battle at the right time, and played a decisive role in achieving victory.

As a result of continuous training, the Roman legionaries quickly set up camp and quickly got out of it. In the morning, after the first signal, the warriors set up their tents, packed all their equipment and belongings according to the second signal, and with the third signal, gathered in an organized way for a journey or a battle.

When it came to the Roman army, G. Delbryuk pointed out that strict administrative power was the root of discipline, and in the tree of discipline - manipulative tactics and the constant, planned strengthening of the camps - bore fruit. In the Romans, the technique of besieging castles was widely developed. Ballists, catapults (manjans) and tarans were used to besiege the forts.



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When storming the forts, the infantry usually used 'turtles' and portable towers.

The development of martial arts in the Puni Wars. M.a. In the first half of the third century, Carthage became a powerful state. Carthage is located on the north coast of Africa, on the Gulf of Tunisia. According to the data, Carthage m.a. It was founded in 814 during the colonization of the coast by the Phoenicians. The state of Carthage, which had large land holdings along the coastline of North Africa, managed to establish its position in much of Sicily and the Iberian Peninsula, and to secure its dominance in the western part of the Mediterranean. A serious enemy emerged for the Roman Republic.

The Carthaginians managed to create a powerful fleet. The Carthage army consisted of mercenaries, infantry, cavalry, and the army had chariots and elephants.

The aggressive policies of the rulers of Rome and Carthage led to a struggle for dominance in Sicily and then in the entire western Mediterranean basin.

The Romans called the Carthaginians puns, after which all wars with Carthage began to be called Punic wars.

The First Punic War (265–242 BC) was a resounding success and ended with the defeat of Carthage by Rome. A feature of the strategy of the First Punic Wars was the struggle for dominance in the western Mediterranean. The result of this war was decided by the victory of the Romans at sea. In three naval battles, (260 BC) on the Milada, (256 BC) on Cape Ecnom, and (241 BC) on the Egad Islands, the Carthage fleet was severely defeated.

M.a. The Second Punic Wars of 218–201 are of great interest. During the Second Punic Wars, Hannibal's commanding talent was evident. Hannibal, 25, was appointed commander of the Carthage army.

M.a. In the spring of 218, a large Carthage army began marching.

As a strategic reserve, 15,000 men were left in Iberia under the command of Gasdrubal (Hannibal's brother). M.a. In the fall of 218, the Carthage army moved 200 km across the Alps and into the Padus (historical name of the Po River) river valley.

In five and a half months, the Carthage army appeared in northern Italy, covering 1,600 km. After such a arduous journey, Hannibal's army suffered great losses.

In the same year, Hannibal crushed the Roman army, which was crossing the Trebbia River. The victory of the Carthaginians on the banks of the Trebbia River was secured by numerous and powerful cavalry, stationed on the wings of the



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fighting order. Roman cavalry showed low fighting quality. This was Hannibal's first victory over the Romans. M.a. Hannibal's second victory near Lake Trazimen in 217 is a clear example of how the whole army took advantage of the favorable conditions of the place.

Hannibal led his army through a place where it was difficult to cross to get behind the front of the Roman army under Flamini's command. The Carthaginians (about 40,000 men) marched into the Etrurian valley, and Hannibal with his army came closer to Rome than the Flamini.

The Roman army under Flamini's command rushed after the Carthage army that had come out into Lake Trazimen.

The Carthaginians used a convenient location to set up an ambush. The road leading to Rome, where the Romans were moving, passed through a narrow parade between the shores of Lake Trazimen and the mountain. This is where Hannibal set up an ambush.

The thick foggy morning created favorable conditions for the ambush. In the district, the Roman army began to pass by him without noticing the ambush.

The Carthage army suddenly struck the left wing of the Roman army column, and the Roman legions were unable to line up in a narrow parade. Flamini was killed in the battle. The retreating Romans were besieged and surrendered by the Carthaginians. The Romans lost 15,000 men and took 15,000 captives, including those who perished and drowned in the lake. The Carthage army lost 1,500 men.

The lack of intelligence and security was a major mistake of the Flamini, which Hannibal made good use of.

M.a. In 216, two consuls were elected in Rome - Lucius Emily and Gay Terence Varron, who commanded the Roman army.

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