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THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE MASTER AMIR TEMUR IN WORLD HISTORY

Rashod Nosirov

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor,

Tashkent State Transport University

**ANNOTATION**

In the article, Sahibqiran Amir Temur is analyzed about his place and role in the history of the world, his military campaigns, martial art skills.

**Keywords:** Sahibqiran Amir Temur, World, science, history, military art, skill, nation, centralized state.

The history of military art rightly 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 created by Amir Temur was highly disciplined, 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, overcome any obstacles and obstacles with entrepreneurship, and 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 was 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.

It is stated in "Temur Tuzuklari" that during the trip, one tent was given to every eighteen ordinary soldiers. Each warrior had two horses, a bow, a spear, 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, armor, sword, arrows, bow and arrow, and the number of horses specified in the order. Only brave and skillful warriors who know the secrets of military art, who know how to disrupt the ranks of the enemy, who act boldly in difficult times, who do not face any obstacles, and who can eliminate the disorder that is likely to happen in the army in time, are appointed to the command of the army.

The master Amir Temur paid great attention to the military improvement of his army and introduced high-ranking military titles such as "amir and amirul-umaro", that is, "chief amir". He even awarded governorship or viceroyalty to talented generals with such high-ranking titles.

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 posts such as "district head" for ten thousand, "mirihazora" for units of one thousand, "hoshunbashi" for hundreds and "aylboshi" for tens, and their rights and salaries were determined.

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

Rewards were also set for the amir who won the battle by showing valor. Any emir who defeats an army or conquers a province is rewarded with a birth, a drum, a rank of valedictory, the right to enter the councils of the state, and the viceroyalty of a border. Every officer is required to be well versed in fighting techniques. A simple servant was forced to strictly follow the rules, and in battle he had to be brave and brave, and he had to be gentle and fair to the enemy who wanted safety.

In terms of tactics, Amir Temur's army was divided into seven units-forces, intelligence was established at an excellent level, measures were developed for units to move as necessary on the battlefield, special attention was paid to their management during the battle. The high level of inter-unit communication, the correct selection of military commanders had an effective impact on the outcome of the battle.

According to Clavijo's description, the Timurid army commander wore a loose satin shirt sewn with golden thread during peacetime. On his head was a crown with a dur and other precious stones. Under the bork, two braids in three rows fell on the shoulders. The ambassador notes that braided hair is a symbol of Temurbek's soldiers.

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 were inspected. Another great contribution of Amir Temur to the development of military art was the introduction of the kanbul, a cavalry unit formed to protect the flanks of the army from the enemy's attack during the battle and, on the contrary, attack the ghanim's forces from the side and strike from behind.

Amir Temur's army was led by skillful and brave people who gained fame in battles such 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.

The master Amir Temur was able to organize the strongest and most combative army of his time in this way. Skillfully destroying the enemy's defenses, attacking the big cities of the khans, besieging strong fortresses, fortresses and fortifications for a long time, encircling the enemy forces as much as possible, pursuing the opponent, and working on strategic plans would only bring victory to Sahibkiran.

It is not without reason that the powerful army created by Sahibqiran was recognized as the most advanced army of 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 was widely studied as a history of military art.

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