



AMIR TEMUR METHODS OF MILITARY STRATEGY

Rozimova Yorqinoy Yuldashevna

Academy of the Armed Forces Humanities Senior Lecturer of the Department, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Major

Isaeva Muhabbat Rahmonaliyevna.

Academy of the Armed Forces Humanities teacher of the department, associate professor

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Abstract:

In this article, historians cover the use of military tactics and their effectiveness in combat based on various circumstances and situations in the military strategy of Amir Temur, including the combat actions of our ancestors related to military tactics.

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It is no exaggeration to say that the history of our ancestors is the history of struggles. If we look at the past, Central Asia, including the territory of present-day Uzbekistan, with its geographical location and mineral resources, has always attracted the leading countries of the world and remains so.

Our ancestors have fought for their freedom and liberty for centuries. Those who have gained experience in these struggles, the combat tactics used by them have risen to the level of a unique martial art.

Alexander the Great's father, Philip, defeated the enemy as many times as he could by force of arms, and as many times as he could by distraction and word. He preferred a victory achieved by distraction through more words. Because it would have contributed more. The eventful commander wins with a small amount of military equipment, weapons, and the loss of manpower resources. It is important to remember that success in battle is impossible without a thorough knowledge of military work. He paid his seven-year salary before leaving for the seven-year war. Anyone who believes in his natural intellect and sensitivity and abandons the continuous improvement of his knowledge and skills in the field of military work will inevitably be defeated on the battlefield during the war. It also requires servicemen to study historical experience in depth and increase their knowledge and skills by applying it in practice.

The use of military tactics in combat in different contexts and situations and their effectiveness are covered based on historical experience. In martial arts, military tricks have a special place and role. In most cases, the victory in battle is not a large number of weapons and the number of people, but the right choice of tactics, giving the enemy a reason at the right time, leaving him in the lurch. The role of military tricks is important here. Not only by force of arms, but only by a commander who defeated the enemy with his far-sighted sharpness, he was considered to have mastered the highest level of military art. Diodorus in his work "Historical Library". It should be noted that even the Geneva Conventions, which today are the norm of international law governing the conduct of war between states, do not prohibit the use of military maneuver during hostilities. Article 37, Section 4 of the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 on the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflict (Protocol 1) states that military tactics may be used to distract the enemy or to act hastily. It is also an example of military tricks as: masking, ambushing, and methods of disseminating false information.

But the law of international war condemns hypocrisy and classifies it as a crime on an international scale. It should be noted that the hadiths collected by the Companions in the period after the Prophet Muhammad (saas), the founder of Islam, also mention the use of deception during war. The Prophet Muhammad (saas), who led the battles of Badr (March 15 or 17, 624) and Uhud (March 23, 625), which have a place in the history of Islam, personally developed the tactics to go to these battles. Based on experience, the hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad (saas) say: "War is a ruse. Man lies in war, because war is a ruse.

Historically, since ancient times, historians have highlighted combat actions involving military maneuvers when covering war events. In this regard, the ancient Roman historians Diodorus and Polyene deserve special mention. Diodorus's "Historical Library" deals with Alexander the Great's military campaigns and the struggles of the Sogdians against him, while Polyene's eight books, Military Tricks, provide a wealth of information about the skilful commanders of their time and their fighting skills. Legends about the legendary heroism of our compatriot Shirak have also reached us through this work by Polyen. It is noted that in 519-518 BC, when King Darius I of Persia was marching against the Sak tribes, the shepherd Shirak came to the Persian camp and introduced himself as a refugee. Before coming here, he had suffered multiple injuries and had his ear and nose cut off. He allegedly tricked the Persians out of the desert in order to strike a blow to the back of the Saks. However, Shirak led the Persians into the depths of the desert, and much of the enemy perished there. On the eve of Shirak's death, he said, "I have won, for I have made the Persians thirsty and hungry, in order to avert the calamity that befell my countrymen." Shirak's great

courage, patriotism and selflessness have made him a symbol of the people's hero for centuries. Another Roman historian, Quintus Curtius, described Ruf Spitamen's tactics in the fight against the Macedonian invaders. The popular uprising that engulfed Sogdia was led by Spitamen. The rebels attacked Macedonian detachments, their forage preparation units, and small garrisons. Macedonian fortifications were destroyed in seven cities. Spitamen besieged the Macedonian garrisons in Morocco, surrounded and crushed one of the largest Macedonian detachments that crossed the Polymet (Zarafshan) River. He skillfully used the "gang" tactics of the Scythians against the invincible Greek phalanx. His army did not enter the battle directly, but shot the opponent from the bow and scattered and regrouped on the conditioned ground. Spitamen also used ambush, in which he deliberately retreated and led the enemy warriors into the desert. This situation prevented Alexander from marching into the interior of Central Asia and forced the main forces to turn against Spitamen. The struggle lasted two years. The last battle took place between Sogdiana and the Scythians of the Massagets, near Baga, on the lower reaches of the Zarafshan. The Greco-Macedonians won the battle. According to Quintus Curtius Rufus, Spitamen was killed by his beloved wife.

Military theorists have conducted special research on the use of military tricks during the war, creating methods for their application. In this regard, the Chinese military theorist Sun Xi deserves special mention. He writes: "Whatever is good in the enemy, pursue it, and involve their officials and celebrities in activities that do not suit their position. Be in secret contact with the most wicked people of the enemy, disrupt his government, sow discord everywhere, provoke protests, turn the little ones against the elders, the servants against their chiefs. Try to leave your enemy armies without clothes, food. Play music that relaxes the verb. Send perverted women to be completely disgraced. Be generous with offers, promises, and gifts, and don't skimp on money to learn its secrets, because the more you spend that money, the more it will come back to you. Have spies everywhere. "

The Chinese Machiavellian says that whoever can use these tools and sow discord among the enemy has the right to rule and is a true treasure and support for the state.

Sun Szi will have three types of wars. "The highest art of war is to break the enemy's plan; then to dismantle his allies, and then to crush his armies and, worst of all, to besiege the forts," he wrote in his charter. Sun Szi attaches great importance to the role of commander. He writes in his work that "when a commander is not empty and demanding, he is trained as a warrior "If you look at the warriors as if they were your own children, you can go into even the deepest ravines with them. If you look at warriors as if they were your beloved sons, you can even go to death with them. If you are generous to them, you cannot control them; if you love them, you can't command them. If chaos ensues, you can't establish order - in which case they will look like arbitrary boys; they will not be able to use them. " Sun Szi also pays close attention to location evaluation. There are six types of places: convenient for shooting, slopes, highs and lows, valleys, mountains, remote places. "When I can pass and he (the enemy) can also pass, such a place is said to be convenient to cross. In a convenient place to cross, first of all, arrange the guarding of the sunny side of the heights and the provision of roads, where you will have comfort during the battle. Regarding the need to strike suddenly and apply speed, Sun Szi emphasizes: "The most important thing in war is speed. Occupy the places where he (the enemy) has not yet reached. Move in ways he didn't even think of. Attack from directions the enemy did not expect.

In general, the state of ancient Chinese martial arts is fully and deeply covered in the Sun Szi charters. The wisdom of Sun Szi is that he was one of the first to try to theoretically express the methods of combat action, showing that they should be able to be used to crush the enemy. His teachings are valuable today for their practical significance. The historical experience of the great statesman and commander Amir Temur in the formation and management of the army is also noteworthy.

It is known that in the history of world military history, Amir Temur paid great attention to espionage in the formation and management of a perfectly regular army, the use of phalanx tactics during hostilities, as well as in the conduct of hostilities. His spies were constantly sending information to Amir Temur in different countries of the world as merchants, tourists, potters, astrologers, fortune tellers and witches. Intelligence and counterintelligence were the mainstays of state policy in the reign of Amir Temur, as stated in the "Temur's Statutes": "In every frontier, province, city and army there is a messenger (habarnavis). Let the governors and the people inform me of the conduct of the army and of the foreign army. Let strangers coming in and out of the country, caravans from every country, and messages of dominion, neighboring kings, their words, deeds, and distant lands, write to me with truth and accuracy the details of the ulama, fuzalo, who came to me. And I commanded them to deliver these messages to me day by day, week by week, month by month. " It is clear from these sentences that in the state of Amir Temur, intelligence was the pinnacle of military maneuvers.

What is military trickery? What is the role of military cunning in defeating the enemy?

When we say military trickery, we must understand how to use these deceptions for our own success, by masterfully deceiving and forcing the enemy to err in the way of his own forces and goals. The military trick adds strength and weakens the enemy, facilitates victory over the enemy. The trick skillfully used in war helps to get rid of the most difficult, seemingly impossible difficulties and achieve victory with less force, without excessive losses. The intelligence of the military commander and the soldier is of particular importance in the development of military tactics. It is important to be sensible and resourceful, to be able to masterfully take into account the whole situation in battle, the strengths and weaknesses of the enemy, their own strength, as well as the nature of the place, weather conditions and more. Wisdom is the basis for solving methods of struggle, ways to solve combat tasks through ingenuity, ingenuity.

Military cunning and ingenuity are an integral part of martial arts, showing how well soldiers and commanders have mastered this lofty martial art. The successful use of military cunning and ingenuity depends on how well a fighter knows his military work, his weapon, his military expertise. If you ask a skilled sniper what the most important thing for a sniper is to shoot with cunning and sniping, he replies.

This short answer expresses the essence of the art of sniping, which requires an excellent knowledge of military work, skillfully deceiving the enemy and achieving victory. Wisdom and military cunning are valuable traits inherent in our ancestors. The ingenuity of our compatriots, such as Princess Tumaris, Shepherd Shirak, Jaloliddin Manguberdi and Temur Malik, the great statesman and commander Amir Temur, Babur, has always been the key to their victory in battle. However, develop it so that any ability can fully express itself in practice which was. However, any ability must be developed and nurtured so that it can fully manifest itself in practice.

If we look at the life of the great statesman and military commander Amir Temur, we see that he mastered various secular sciences, martial arts. As a result, Amir Temur liberated not only his homeland, but also the Russian lands from the Mongol invaders, Europe from the aggression of Boyazid I Yildirim, united the peoples and nations on earth as the owner of a great kingdom. He raised the power of the country to great heights in every field and made it world famous. For this reason, Amir Temur's experience of state-building and military art became a model for the East-West for many centuries. Babur was a skilful warrior, a brave warrior. For his bravery and courage, he was nicknamed "Bobur" ("Lion") from a young age.

For almost his entire life, Babur had accumulated vast military experience in many battles and marches. Babur was a commander who was quick to notice the military situation, masterfully implemented strategic plans, made good use of the army and weapons, sensitively identified the weaknesses of his opponents, did not lose himself in difficult situations, and was not proud of victory. He was always at the forefront of the army, ignoring the dangers, setting an example for the newcomers in the movement, supporting them spiritually in difficult times, encouraging them, and accompanying the army in all difficulties and victories. In addition, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur had such qualities as endurance, perseverance, courage, steadfastness in death, confidence in himself and his destiny, these qualities that always allowed him to lead people forward, to achieve victory.

The Russian orientalist N.I. Veselovsky wrote: "Babur's bravery was boundless: his whole life, his courage, was full of examples. After all, he had dared to attack Samarkand, where Shaybani's 15,000 troops were stationed, with his detachment of only two hundred men; not only did he dare, but he drove them out of the castle. " In India, with an army of 12,000, he defeated Ibrahim Lodhi's army of 100,000. Bobur's decision-making based on circumstances, his quick action, always gave him the victory.

Therefore, in connection with the introduction of a modernized, flexible system of combat training on the occasion of Defender of the Fatherland Day, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Supreme Commander-in-Chief Sh.M.Mirziyoev said that the transfer of the Armed Forces increased its capabilities several times, they said.

Military cunning and ingenuity are the expression of the creative thought of soldiers, the result of their reflections on their actions on the battlefield, the military art of a soldier who loves his homeland and hates his enemies. Wars in the history of mankind have led to the development and improvement of the use of military tactics during military operations. The development of science and technology and its introduction into the military creates opportunities for the emergence of anti-military tactics. This, in turn, requires servicemen to make non-standard decisions based on circumstances during military operations.

Relying on advanced historical experience, life demands that a serviceman should be able to ensure victory in any combat situation. This is one of the main tasks in the framework of military reform.

As part of the ongoing military reforms in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, effective work is being done to analyze existing and potential threats in the field of defense, to form a fast, well-equipped Armed Forces capable of effectively and reliably protecting peace and tranquility. At the same time, the system of continuous military education, organized at the level of the highest standards in the world, is gradually evolving, taking into account a complete overhaul of organizational and staffing structures, as well as the peculiarities of the theater of possible military actions. At present, the newly created Military Institute of Information and Communication Technologies and Communications, which is unique in its essence, has taken a worthy place among the modern higher education institutions of our country.

The reforms have also taken the officer training system to a new level. Today, our servicemen are proving not in words, but in deeds that they will never lag behind the servicemen of the armies of the world's leading countries in terms of their level of professional training. In international military training competitions, inter-army and sports competitions, the representatives of Uzbekistan demonstrate their skills, spiritual strength, will to win, clearly demonstrate that they are worthy successors of our great ancestors. Teaching future officers the secrets of martial arts, the effective continuation of our national martial traditions is becoming an important part of the educational process.

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