

## MILITARY ART OF THE TIMURIDS

**Alinazarov Nodirkhan Nasirkhonzoda**

*Student of the Faculty of Military Education of Fergana State University*

**Abstract:** *Timurid military art is a significant contribution of Amir Timur and his descendants, especially Babur, to the development of world western art. This was recognized by experts and generals. Considered a great commander and innovative military organizer, Sahibqiron managed to create a disciplined army, manage the units of the army wisely during the battle, quickly send the western forces to the places where the fate of the battle will be decided, eliminate existing obstacles and pitfalls with entrepreneurship, and keep the fighting spirit in the army at a high level.*

**Key words:** *Amir Temur, Timurid army, military art, general, battle, generals, troops, units, troops, command, enemy, attacks.*

Amir Temur and the army of the Timurids gathered soldiers from the peasants, artisans, farmers, as well as from the herdsmen. In addition to the chief soldiers who formed the basis of the military forces, the infantry also served in the army. Sahibqiran was one of the first in the East to introduce a fire-ball (ra'd) to the army. During the Timurid era, other types of this weapon (zarbzhan, farangi, pot, etc.) became widespread. Special military units and divisions have been established to conduct combat operations in the mountainous regions. Amir Temur was the first in the history of world military work to introduce the order of deploying the army into 7 arms on the battlefield, as opposed to the traditional 5 divisions. This news was later adopted by generals such as Tokhtamysh and Shaibani Khan. According to Ibn Arabshah's testimony, there were units of women in Sahibqiran's army, who stood on the same line as men and showed examples of heroism and fortitude.

The army of Timurids was clearly organized numerically, its battle order was improved, it was equipped with the most advanced weapons and equipment of its time, and the units were distinguished from each other by uniforms, flags and standards. Such a distinction came in handy in commanding an army in battle. Destroying the enemy's defenses by various methods, attacking the opponent's big cities, laying siege to fortresses, fortifications and fortresses for a long time, encircling the enemy forces as widely as possible, conquering villages, cities, districts, regions one by one, chasing the enemy until they are completely destroyed. practices such as appointing trusted people to manage surrendered countries brought many victories to Amir Temur and the Timurids. Tactically, Amir Temur's army had its own characteristics. Reconnaissance is well organized, the necessary measures and measures are developed for the units to act as required on the battlefield or in the battle line, with special attention being paid to their rapid management during the battle. The Supreme Commander-in-Chief was responsible for the selection of ten, hundred, thousand and district commanders. Another great contribution of Sahibqiran to the development of military art was the introduction of the qunbul, a cavalry unit formed in order to protect the army's flanks from the enemy's attack during the battle and, in turn, bypass the enemy's forces from the side and attack them from

behind. Such a new military unit was not in the army of such famous generals as Alexander, Hannibal, Genghis Khan, Louis XIV, Frederick the Great. Shaybani Khan's army had such a garment and it was called tolyuma. After the announcement of a special order (tunqol) about the gathering of troops, according to the list prepared by the ruler, the warriors arrived at the gathering place with their army, weapons, food, and fodder. Each soldier was given one bow, 30 arrows, one shield, one extra horse, half a mana weight of rope, one piece of rice, a leather bag, and a pot for lice. Every 10 warriors were required to carry one tent, two shovels, one pitchfork, one scythe, one saw, one axe, one ax and 100 nina. All 5 of Sarah's warriors are housed in one tent. The eleventh had a separate tent and 5 additional horses. Yuzbegi was also given a separate tent and 10 additional horses. In addition to the tent, Mingbegi is also equipped with an umbrella. 313 beks headed various divisions and units of the Sahibqiran army. The first 100 of them held the positions of tens, the second 100, and the third 100 thousand. Divisions - districts were headed by Amir Temur's children, grandsons and famous army chiefs. After a sufficient number of troops were gathered, it was inspected. During the Timurid era, it became a regular practice to inspect the army before a campaign or a battle and determine its fighting spirit and condition. ovgarta (hunting), which is recognized as a way of examining the combat condition of the bird, was effectively used. The Timurids preferred to go on military campaigns more in spring, summer and autumn seasons. According to the rule of travel, each commander, depending on his rank and position, acted in battle order with his units and units. A person who violates the law is severely punished. When the army entered the battlefield, the camp was fenced with carts, surrounded by a trench, and guarded by guard units. In order to prevent chaos and confusion during marching or fighting, each unit, group, and unit has its own password - place. During the journey, the army acted in the following order of battle: Far ahead of the main forces was the outpost, followed by manglai (vanguard), barangar, juvangar, kol (center), chagdavul (rearguard). An ogruq (oboz) came in advance from the army. The commander-in-chief paid special attention to the choice of the battlefield. It was required that the battlefield should be flat, wide and convenient for the placement of troops. It was considered desirable for the battlefield to be close to the water and for the light of the sun to not fall into the eyes of the soldiers during the battle. During major battles, a battle flag with a half-moon shape attached to the end of the handle and decorated with flags was installed on the height of the supreme commander's palace. The progress of the battle was monitored from there.

According to historical sources, Amir Temur's 12,000-strong army entered the battle in this order. The first encounter with the enemy was initiated by a guard engaged in espionage. After that, the advanced parts of the right and left wings - barangar khiravuli and juvangar khiravuli - entered the battle with the main advanced part - manglai. After Manglai, the remaining 2 units of barangar and juvangar - chapavul and shaghavul - moved one after the other. If these forces were not enough to defeat the enemy, the center (arm) (goal) under the leadership of the commander-in-chief (amir ulumaro) was thrown into a decisive attack: vdravul, karavul, manglai (khuravul).

The tactical course of the huge battles in which the Sahibkiran army took part was as follows: the center of the army was divided into 40 units - regiments and obeyed the Supreme

Commander. Of these units, 12 units consisting of sara fighters are located in the 1st row, and the remaining 28 units are located in the 2nd and 3rd rows. In front of the right side of the forty divisions were the parts of princes, and in front of the left side were the parts of relatives and allies. At the top of the 2nd row, the 6th section is occupied by its predecessor - hiravul. Juvangar also had the same amount of boluk and hiravul.

In front of row 2 barangari and juvangari, there are parts of row 1 in the above order. In front of him, the main advance - manglai (or hiravuli buzurg) was moving. 2 divisions of light cavalry were busy protecting the army from a surprise attack and monitoring the movement of enemy forces.

Babur's army initially operated in the traditional 5 divisions. Later, serious changes were made to this battle system, the center (gol) was strengthened. The center was divided into the right-hand baraigyar chapavul and the left-hand, and acted as a row in front of the hossa tobin, consisting of the right side and the left side. Hossa Tobin was in front of the 3rd line of personal guards, formed from the right and left. The hossa tobin, made up of selected soldiers, was considered weaker than the center (gol) and stronger than the height.

This military system, which brought many victories to the Timurids, underwent many changes during the Shaibani, Ashtarkhani and Central Asian khanates (Bukhara, Khiva, Ko'kan).

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