

Amir Temur's Virtues And Military Skills

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Annotation: *This article provides information about Amir Temur as a great commander and the founder of a centralized state, his role in the history of our country and the world, to rule the country with justice and knowledge. It also tells the story of the military talent of the commander, who martyred the name of our ancestor Amir Temur from the West to the East.*

Keywords: sadoq, Darband, Baylakon, Sharafiddin Halabi, kerki, intelligence, deputy, strategy, cavalry, helmet, scholar.

"We are awake today from a long sleep.

Our history, our culture, our identity

we recognized and began to recover."

Islam Karimov. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

There are many valuable sources about Amir Temur, who played an important role in the history of our country and the world. We all respect the great Sahibkiran Amir Temur as a great statesman, a skilful commander, a patron of science, a creator, a supporter of justice and peace, a person who made a great contribution to the development of the Eastern Renaissance. His full name is Amir Temur ibn Amir Taragay ibn Amir Barqul. Amir Temur was born on April 9, 1336 in Khoja Ilgor, Kesh province

He was born in the village (now Yakkabog district). Amir Temur's mother, Takina Khotun, was one of the most respected noblewoman of the Kesh land. His father, Amir Taragay, was one of the elders of the Barlas clan, whose ancestors owned and ruled in Kesh and Nasaf provinces.

Amir Temur is the founder of a centralized state. He ruled the country for 35 years. He created a vast empire that spanned a vast area from India and China to the Black Sea, from the Aral Sea to the Persian Gulf. It also conquered Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and the Lower Volga, the Don, the Balkhash Lake, and the Elsuvi River, as far as northern India. He not only prospered Movarounnahr and Turkestan, but also rebuilt the cities of the conquered lands. These include Baghdad, Darband and Baylakon.

The great edge in his natural qualities is that he is young influenced by his father and the interpretations of the clerical imams, he viewed life from the perspective of Islam and mysticism. His attitude towards the Qur'an and the Hadith was sincere and noble. The descendants of the prophets had a great respect . He relied on such people to strengthen the state. His resolute fighting spirit and boundless intelligence were always in the inner struggle with these qualities. When he allowed his soldier to plunder Isfahan, he ordered the clergy to show mercy; He had religious discussions with the scholars of Herat and Aleppo. Not thinking like yourself (i.e. thinking differently) gave people royal gifts. It is known that Temur had a very heated argument with the scholar Sharafiddin Halabi. He then took him under his protection and ordered him and his disciples to give him valuable gifts. She dresses and gifts and sought to attract the scholar Shamsiddin Qazi, Al-Jaziri, and the famous Shaykh Bukhari to his side. However, they were captured in the palace of his enemy. They were open enemies of Temur. Whichever country he conquers, his unique prey is the artists and masters of that country. He loaded the books from the Bursa library onto trucks and moved them to Samarkand. Can this man now be called savage, unmerciful? So, we can see that the opinions of those who put Temur on a par with Genghis Khan and called him a savage, a tyrant, a robber, are far from the truth. He was first and foremost an Asian commander. His activities, especially his actions and wars, which were considered a sin by his enemies, have always been a punishment for a crime.

In their works, European scholars have highlighted its disadvantages as well as its important qualities. The German scholar F. Schlosser wrote in his book "World History" (Vol. III): "A happy warrior, a warrior, a lawyer in the Far East, as well as a tactical and strategic knowledge that is rare in Asia." M. Weber, a well-known German scholar and historian, describes Temur as "very cruel to his enemies, but he had great talent in the field of command, government and the rule of law."

Temur was a deep thinker, his words were clear and he wrote good works. We can know this from "Temur's rules". It defines who to rely on in governing the state, the procedures and responsibilities of the crown princes, and the procedures for

appointing ministers and army chiefs. Amir Temur's words *"I did nine percent of the affairs of the state through councils, events and consultations, and the rest with the sword"*, *"Power is in justice"* made his country wise and just testifies that he ruled.

The positive changes that took place in the social, political and economic life of Amir Temur's accession to the throne in 1370 are reflected in military work and military art. His military talent is manifested in two main ways: as a skilled military organizer and as a famous commander.

Destroying the enemy's defenses by various means, inflicting heavy blows on the cities of the enemy with large and strong defenses, destroying the leaders of the occupied country and especially the capture of its generals, the encirclement of the savage forces as far as possible, the conquest of its villages, towns, districts, provinces one after the other, the pursuit of the enemy until it is utterly annihilated, Amir Temur's pursuit of strategic goals, such as appointments, led to many victories.

According to historical sources, the cavalry was an armored part 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 enemy forces in times of extreme need. Equipped with a helmet, armor, sword, bow, shield, and spear, the heavily armed cavalry consisted of elite warriors who withstood the main blow of the enemy and played a major role in deciding the outcome of the battle.

According to Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi, Amir Temur ordered his deputies to provide the army with food, weapons, clothing and other necessities for a year before the march to Dashti Kipchak (1390-1391). One horse for each rider, 30 arrows, one loyalty, a shield, and an additional horse. Every ten minutes during the walk the warrior received a tent, two shovels, a rake, a sickle, a saw, a tesha, an ax, and 100 needles.

Abdurazzaq Samarkandi notes that each fighter had to bring a rope, a piece of leather and a pot weighing half a man.

In short, only those people who are fully aware of the peculiarities of martial arts, who are courageous and quick in difficult situations, who do not shy away from any obstacles, were appointed to command the army by Amir Temur.

Amir Temur is one of the four most famous commanders in the world, a great army commander who has been able to fully demonstrate his God-given potential.

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