

AMIR TEMUR'S MILITARY CAMPAIGNS AND STRATEGIES FOR STATE SECURITY

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Abstract

The article scientifically examined the causes and specific aspects of Amir Temur's military campaigns, as well as measures to expand the national territory. The article, based on the opinions and views of scientists who conducted research on this topic, highlighted the specific aspects of Amir Temur's military campaigns and measures to expand the national territory.

Keywords: Military campaigns, popular freedom, caravan routes, politics, security issues, army, tactics.

Introduction

To evaluate Amir Temur's military art, it is necessary to read the works of "Temur Tuzuklari", Nizamiddin Shami and Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnama", which are the main sources, and compare them with modern military art. Amir Temur did not invade any country. The main reason for conducting his military campaigns was to establish a centralized state, protect his lands and people from external enemies, and ensure the peaceful life of the population. His victorious campaigns led to the establishment of a large kingdom with a centralized administrative system and secure trade routes. If we analyze the reasons for Amir Temur's military campaigns, we will not find that he marched on a country without a reason. We understand that his true intention is not to invade, plunder, reduce cities to ruins, obtain wealth, shed vain blood, or expand the territory of the country. These accusations are all slander, they are the opinions of people who are unaware of the life, activities and military art of Amir Temur. [1; 123-136-6.].

It is close to the truth to explain Amir Temur's military campaigns and their reasons by promoting the idea of creating a new system by eliminating the environment created by the historical period. If Amir Temur's teachings, that is: "God is one, he has no partner." If we take into account the fact that there should be only one person who owns the sacred property of God - the earth - and if we take into account that "If there are two gods on earth and in heaven, the work of "The world will be broken," these expressions have a far-reaching meaning. It is no exaggeration to say that with these words Amir Temur wants to spread the message that when there is only one ruler on earth, there will be peace and tranquility. For after he ascended the throne of Movarounnahr, the measures he took to subject the neighboring countries to his judgment required it for various reasons due to the politics and situation of the time. The difference between Amir Temur and many previous commanders is that he never suddenly attacked other countries. It is known from history that the sudden invasion of the Mongols into



neighboring areas caused destruction throughout the East and Europe and hundreds of thousands of people lost their lives. This process lasted until the time when Amir Temur, the people's hero, the incomparable general, ascended the Movarounnahr throne (1370). As a result of his tireless efforts for the freedom of the people, Amir Temur founded an independent state in the Movarounnahr region after the liberation of Turkestan. All his life he worked to strengthen this state, expand its territory and ensure the peace of its people by following councils, consultations, firm decisions, enterprise, vigilance and prudence. This is also reflected in his teachings, namely: "Nine percent of state affairs are done through councils, events and consultations, the remaining part is done by the sword," says Amir Temur. Accordingly, in order to protect his young state, which he had built with incalculable difficulties, from unexpected attacks from other neighboring states, Amir Temur began to annex or make them dependent one by one. In order to get rid of the Mongols, who again threatened Turkestan, he first undertook victorious campaigns against Khorezm in Mongolia, which was subject to the Golden Horde. With the help of Amir Temur, Tokhtamysh Khan, who ascended the throne of the Golden Horde, marched against the countries that oppressed him due to his dark intentions, and many places voluntarily surrendered.

In Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's work "Zafarnama" Amir Temur shows "...at the age of twenty-five he put his heart on the rock, spent nine years, did a lot of work and was busy running the kingdom." He did all the work alone, sometimes with an opinion and deed, sometimes with a sword stroke... And at the age of thirty-five he ascended the throne... and ruled the world for thirty-six years. He conquered the land of Chigatai Khan and the land of Hulog Khan and other great lands..." it says. Amir Temur established diplomatic relations with neighboring countries in order to develop trade with foreign countries for the welfare of the people, ensured the safety of caravan routes (ancient "Silk Road"). It is appropriate to show the services of the owner to the people in the way of disciplining thugs like Kara Yusuf who are engaged in piracy and robbing trade caravans. For this purpose, Amir Temur asked Sultan Bayazid to find Kara Yusuf, who fled to Turkey, and after not getting a satisfactory answer from the correspondence, the outcome of the battles can be read in detail in the pages of Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's work "Zafarnama" and the comments given to it.

The owner established a complete order on the caravan routes connecting the East and Europe. As can be seen from the given information, Amir Temur's military campaigns were conducted based on political, socio-economic reasons, that is, based on historical necessity. This is a mandatory process due to the need of the times.

At a time when the political and economic situation in the Movarounnahr region became extremely difficult, that is, the disunity between the emirs, their mutual wars, the attacks of external enemies, the destruction of cities and villages, the plight of farmers and artisans, Amir Temur, who well understood the need to eliminate them using his perception, he also began to solve a number of problems with the help of his trusted friends around him. It is no wonder that even then he was thinking of plans to lift his people out of poverty and bring their peace and spiritual and material life to the highest level by involving the dangerous lands around him. Accordingly, Amir Temur was concerned about the unexpected attacks from countries with



different faiths (such as Persia, Iraq, the Golden Horde, Egypt, India, Georgia and Romania). Therefore, when Amir Temur came to the head of the state, he began, firstly, to restore the ruins in the cities and villages of the destroyed areas under his control, agriculture, and secondly, to take measures to prevent unexpected attacks on the one. The pressing issues remained securing the young state from the surrounding area. It took a lot of money to solve such a series of problems. In order to win the trust of the people, it was necessary to wash from their hearts the suffering they had suffered during the Mongol period. Amir Temur, who had gradually solved the country's internal problems, now faced the next problems, namely, providing his growing people and troops with land, water and food and preventing the invasion of neighboring countries that threatened his growing state. In order to fulfill these tasks, Amir Temur had to have human qualities such as extremely high intelligence, energy, skill and patience. Amir Temur's goals were achieved due to the presence of these qualities. Amir Temur did not always justify the use of weapons where the goal can be achieved through politics. In his teachings he says that "nine percent of the affairs of state are done through councils, events and consultations and the remaining part is done by the sword." While Amir Temur strictly adhered to his teachings, he led on the basis throughout his career a series of laws that he passed to subjugate other territories carried out unimaginable tactical actions.

In the first years of his career, Amir Temur, who built an exemplary, strong army on the basis of strict discipline that could fight in any conditions, paid special attention to security issues when he began to expand the state space at the expense of other territories. In the state of Amir Temur, the secret service occupied a special place. There is no doubt that special training courses were organized in this area and several thousand specialists worked in this area.

If we look at the lines in Amir Temur's books, his work in the field of security is clearly visible. "Everywhere, in the province, in the city and in the army, let them appoint writers of daily events to inform me of the conduct of the governors, raiyats, sepoys, their army and the foreign army." The wealth that a - and went out, foreigners coming and going, caravans from all lands and news of the reign, neighboring kings, their words and deeds and the scholars and fuzalo who came from distant lands and came to my gallows. Have them write it down. If they do anything to the contrary, if they do not write down the events (that happened), then the fingers of the writer who wrote the message should be cut off. If the author of the message conceals the services of a soldier or conceals the message (falsely), he should cut off his hand. If he has written a false message containing slander or malice, he shall be executed, and I have also ordered that these messages be delivered to me day after day, week after week, month after month. I ordered that a thousand swift camels and a thousand horsemen should be employed as hackers, and that a thousand swift foot soldiers (Chopars) should be employed to come to me and report the news from various countries and frontiers, as well as their aims and intentions neighboring rulers, so that we definitely do everything we can to prevent this. Here too, Ibn Arabshah's information is important. Amir Temur created good conditions for his people who passed the test and carried out espionage work in various cities and villages around the world. He gave them positions and salaries appropriate to their service and provided them with small badges of copper, silver and gold (a special certificate) that were considered top secret.



These reliable personnel provided all the necessary information about the opposing side, such as geography, people's lifestyle, wealth, lands suitable for attack and retreat, waterways, the loyalty of their commanders to their country and fighting methods. In order to annex the territories of other countries, the next step after obtaining the necessary information about them was to create a pretext for military campaigns. Amir Temur, who has gained a lot of experience in life, began his next plan by sending a letter to his opponent explaining his goal. The following information from Ibn Arabshah on this is important. In the report, on September 26, 1435, when he arrived in the city of Hama on his way to the lands of Rum, Ibn Arabshah wrote that he saw a piece of marble stone and a Persian inscription on it on the wall of the meetinghouse mosque and gave a translation of it . “The reason I photographed these lines is because God Almighty has allowed us to conquer lands, even if we have completely conquered (all) the lands up to Iraq and Baghdad.” (So) we turned us to the Sultan of Egypt, wrote him a letter and sent our messengers to him with various gifts. He killed our runners unnecessarily. Our goal was to forge friendship between the two parties and emphasize the loyalty between the two parties. Then, after a while, some Turkmen captured some of our people and sent them to Barhuq, the Sultan of Egypt. The Sultan tortured her by putting her in prison. That is why we have resolved to free our citizens from the clutches of our enemies. Therefore, our stay in Hama coincided with the twenties of the month of Rabi ul-Akhir 803 (December 8, 1400). If we familiarize ourselves with the content of this story presented in the work of Ibn Arabshah and compare it with the information in historical sources, we will see that the writing of the letter is authentic. He sent similar letters to the leaders of many other countries. He threatened and punished those who did not listen to his demands and advice in his letters. Amir Temur, who did not like the large number of troops, often used methods to intimidate his opponent. For example, he sent a small number of cavalry units against his opponent, and to give the impression that he was attacking with a large number of soldiers, he tied hay to the horses on both sides. As the horses galloped, the hay from them dragged across the ground and scattered the surrounding area, so that those who saw it panicked, thinking a very large army was coming, and retreated from the battlefield or surrendered.

When conquering similar fortresses, he used unique tactical methods, i.e. H. In addition to being surrounded by a small number of his warriors, his soldiers fired two or three times more fire at night without the enemy noticing. When the defenders of the fortress saw this situation, they surrendered and said that we were surrounded by too many soldiers.

Amir Temur is used to deciding his battles quickly. It is known from written sources that he sometimes occupied two or three fortresses in one day. His tactics were frightening. He often burned and destroyed the conquered fortresses, tortured their inhabitants and sent them into exile in harsh lands. For example, the governor of Rum, Yildirim Bayazid, did not agree to Amir Temur's demands, so he destroyed the very strong fortresses under his control, such as Sivos, Tartum, Kemox, captured him and released him on the basis of his repentance. Amir Temur used various tricks, made false promises and surrendered when he felt weaker than his opponent or the deadline was extended. And in this way he expanded the territory of his country.



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