



**THE ROLE OF SAHIBQIRON AMIR TEMUR IN THE STUDY OF  
PERSONALITY AND MILITARY ART IN THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG  
PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM**

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**Annotation:** *The Maskur article covers the personality of our great-great-grandson, Emir Temür, in the education of young people in the spirit of military patriotism, as well as the importance of his coming to power in the study of military campaigns, formations. A lot of works, Chronicles, scientific research have been written about Amir Temur. Amir Temur won hundreds of battles and was not defeated once. He created a powerful state in which no power could resist with his exactingness.*

**Keywords:** *Amir Temur, patriotism, istedodli sarkarda, Kesh, Muvarounnahr,*

The talent of Amir Temur brought him the honor of the Great Commander. Distinguished by his solid discipline, he created a regular army capable of overcoming adversity valiantly, nurturing in Warriors a spirit of confidence in achieving victory in any future battle.

Amir Temur perfected the military art that had arrived from the time of Genghis Khan. He studied the composition of Genghis Khan's Army, analyzed its good aspects, identified its shortcomings, abandoned them and created his own army, which was radically different.

A lot of works, Chronicles, scientific research have been written about Amir Temur. Amir Temur won hundreds of battles and was not defeated once. He created a powerful state in which no power could resist with his exactingness. In European literature, the image of Amir Temur has been misinterpreted in many cases: his harshness has been increased, his creativity has not been talked about, or his noble deeds have been reduced. This is described by the head of the state as "Ne-ne madrasayu built mosques, high shrines, ne-ne olimi stroked the head of the fuzalos, and a man who knew the Koran Karim by heart would not be evil. Can a bloodthirsty person say "power is in Justice"?" Today, at a time when our state is boldly following the path of independence, it is of great importance that we learn the state system and the art of captaincy of our great ancestor, Amir Temur.



Amir Timur was born on 9 April 1336 in the family of the major barlos begi-amir Muhammad Taragai in Khoja progressive village near present-day Shahrissabz, Kesh province.

Timur's childhood and adolescence were spent in the Kesh mountains. In his youth, he enjoyed hunting and horse racing, spear throwing and archery, and his penchant for Military Games was felt. When he was ten years old, the otabegis, coaches in Taragai's Service, trained Timur in military art and sports. As he grew older he gathered his childhood friends, many of whom were from barlos, and formed a well-armed detachment.

Amir Timur began his military service in local rulers. He gained a small but well-armed squad, with which he gained military-tactical experience. Temurbek's bravery soon became popular throughout the country Valley. Shonshuhrat brought Temurbek closer to the respected emirs of Movarounnahr.

By the middle of the 14th century, the Chigatoy Ulus had split into two independent states: one in Muvarounnahr and the other in Mongolia, both of which retained power in the hands of the Genghis. Mongolia pursued an invasion policy claiming dominance in Muvarounnahr. Constant warfare between the emirs continued in muvarounnahr, while the Genghis ' authority was weakened.

In 1360-1361, the Mongol Khan Thawluh Temür invaded Movarounnahr. He advanced from No side to a rough finish without opposition. The twenty-three-year-old Temurbek, who took into account the superiority of the Armed Forces of tuklug Timur, led negotiations with the Khan of Mongolia and entered his service. Amir Timur prevented bloodshed in Kesh with his act.

Temurbek refused to serve him after the Mongol Khan appointed his son Elijah Hoja as ruler in Movarounnahr.

In 1362-1363, Amir Timur became close to the Genghis ' Emir Husayn (grandson of Qazagan Khan) and married his sister. They have repeatedly organized military actions against the army of Elijah Khoja. In late 1364, they succeeded in driving the army of Elijah Hoja out of Movarounnahr. By this time, amir Husayn's struggle with disobedient rulers had intensified, in which Temurbek actively supported him. During his military campaign to Sak-inhabited Seystan (now a province in Iran and Afghanistan), Temür was wounded in the right arm and right leg and remained lame for a lifetime. Therefore, it was called Temurlang (Persian for "Timur lame"). The Europeans referred to it as "Tamerlane", from which it became known in the West.

Ilyas Khoja, who had been expelled from Movarounnahr after thuclugh Temür's death, did not want to acknowledge his defeat. In 1365, with a large army, he again drew an army to Movarounnahr. The struggle of the two emirs with Khan took place on 22 May 1365 near Chinoz, on the banks of the Chirchiq. During the

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battle, a hail fell on the schooner, causing everyone to turn into a wet swamp. This battle went down in history under the name "mud battle". At the decisive moment, Husayn's army was indecisive, the battle was lost. Temurbek and Husayn hid with the rest of their army first in Samarkand and then in Balkh province.

Elijah Khoja marched to Samarkand in an attempt to consolidate his victory after that success. The city was again threatened by Mongol invasion, with the city's defenses taken over by civilians led by the sarbadars. The sarbadar movement came to the Square in Khurosan in the 30s of the XIV century. It was attended by small merchants and artisans, whose slogans were as follows - "it is better to hang on the DOR than to serve the Mongols." Their nickname comes from "sar" -head, "dor" - dor, the word for those who sew their head to the back.

The defense of Samarkand was led by Mavlonzoda and others. All residents took up arms from 12-year-olds to the elderly. Defense tactics have reached improved levels. The main streets of the city were left open, but the inner streets were fenced off, and chains were pulled on top. Holes were created for the shooting of archers in comfortable places. The Mongols repeatedly tried to break through the suburbs during the movement, but withdrew, seeing great casualties. The cavalry was then thrown into battle, which had to stun the defenders of the city with their kite movements. But the sarbadars were not shaken. They drove the riders into narrow streets, and then suddenly poured a rain of arrows on them, hitting them with stones and logs. The Mongols were forced to retreat. The plague spread and they were deprived of a large part of their horses.

In the spring of 1366, Temür, who had taken advantage of disagreements among the sarbadar rajbars, arrived in Samarkand with Husayn and held a trial between the sarbadars over those who had issued irregularities. Thus, Husayn and Temur became the full ruler of Samarkand and the entire Movarounnahr.

Husayn became the country's guide, while Temür became his right-hand man. But quickly their relationship became strained. Husayn remained demanding the military chiefs of Emir Temür to pay large sums of goods and began to strengthen Balkh by building new fortifications. Temür fell south from Qashqya to Termiz, to The Straits of Amudarya, crossing the river and capturing the city of Balkh in 1370.

After the victory over Husayn, Temurbek became a chief among the rulers of Movarounnahr. At the Congress held between ministers, Beks and army commanders after the capture of Balkh, Temurbek became a figure with unlimited power in Movarounnahr.

In the same year, Amir Temur moved the capital from Kesh to Samarkand and soon began to build fortified walls and fortresses. Along with the administration of the state, he organized military campaigns, establishing the lands in Movarounnahr



-between Amudarya and Syrdarya, and the lands of Fergana and Shosh region-as part of his state.

Amir Temur's next main task was to establish a strongly centralized state in Movarounnahr, to ensure its security and to incorporate new lands into his state.

Amir Temur maintained a system of provinces with the ability to divide into districts, that is, to supply the right thousand troops, an administrative system that was followed from Kepakhan's time. Under Amir Temur, Samarkand region consisted of seven districts.

The main backbone of centralized state power was considered a military force that served as a weapon of stability of state borders and conquest of new lands.

Emir Temür's army was centralized and highly disciplined, and the right was divided into a thousand, a thousand, a hundred and a dozen. Each tithe had its own commander, one in ten was appointed commander of the hundred, and so on. Each troop unit was well aware of its position and mission, both on tour and in camp. No one had the right to leave except his ten, hundred, thousand or ten thousand.

The basis of the army was the descendants of Amir Temur, namely the barlos, from whom the commanders of large army formations were appointed, who were considered responsible for the successes and defeats in battle.

Even though the Emir Temür state was founded by Movarounnahr, some emirs did not recognize his rule as legitimate because they were under Genghis. The northern and eastern borders of the state were constantly attacked by the Mongols and the White Horde. Especially from this, the steppe border areas of Eastern Fergana and O'trar, Yassi (Turkestan) Sayram suffered a lot of suffering. In 1370-1377, the Ruler of Mongolia, amir Qamariddin (son of Elijah Khoja), attacked Tashkent and Andijan several times. In 1376, however, he managed to conquer much of the Fergana Valley and ravaged the urban areas.

This forced Emir Temür to undertake several consecutive military campaigns against Mongolia. As a result of these marches, the security of the eastern borders of the state was ensured, and its territories expanded to Gulj. In 20 years (1370-1390 BC.) Amir Temur organized seven military campaigns into Mongolia in total.

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