

Amir Temur's Golden Horse In 1391 Military March

Umarov Ismoiljon Olimjonovich

Lecturer, Faculty of Military Education,
Fergana State University,

Annotation: This article gives a brief overview of Jalaliddin Manguberdi's methods of warfare and martial arts. This article is designed to acquaint students of higher and secondary special education institutions with the secrets of martial arts.

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In order to conquer the lands of Khulagid and replenish his treasury, Amir Temur began a three-year military campaign in 1386, which was the first of his three great marches. During three years of military campaigns (1386-1388) Azerbaijan and Persia (Iran) were occupied. Amir Temur's troops occupied the northern lands of Iran, Armenia, up to Lake Van.

1389-1391, Amir Temur directed his army against Tokh Tamish. Amir Temur was aware of the dangers of the Golden Horde. Amir Temur could not make any marches as he was threatening Movarounnahr from the north.

In 1387-1388, Tokhtamysh, taking advantage of Amir Temur's absence from Movarounnahr, launched an attack on the interior of the state. The ceasefire invaded the territory of Samarkand and Bukhara regions. Amir Temur, who was in Iran at the time, sent an army of 30,000 to help Movarounnahr, and he himself returned to his homeland in a hurry.

In the winter of 1391, Sahibkiran decided to eliminate the threat posed by Tokhtamysh and prevent the Golden Horde from forming an alliance with the Egyptian Mamluks against the state of Amir Temur. He ordered the army to gather to begin the march against the Stop. The assembled army left Samarkand and crossed the Syrdarya on a bridge built near the city of Khojand. The army arrived in Tashkent. On January 19, 1391, during a military parade, Amir Temur declared war on the Jochi people and gave instructions to the military leaders. He lined up his army on a journey schedule and assigned leaders to each k a lonna.

With an army of two hundred thousand, he had to cover a distance of 2,500 kilometers from the desert. Amir Temur carefully studied the situation and chose the most convenient route for the trip.

After leaving Tashkent for more than three months, during a voyage that saved a large army from starvation, in May 1391, Amir Temur's army reached the banks of the Tobol River. By the time he reached the city of Tobol, the army was moving in secret, unnoticed. This indicates that Amir Temur managed to hide the movement of his large army from Tokhtam. Until his arrival in Tobol, Sahibkiran had no information about the enemy. The crossings of Tobol, which had been destroyed by the army of the Stop, were restored, and the army crossed the river. After regaining its strength, the army moved towards the Ural River. The stop set up pre-ambush in three places that were convenient for crossing behind the Ural River. Amir Temur, as an experienced and skilful commander, did not lead the army in that direction without losing vigilance, on the contrary, the army swam across the river far above these crossings.

Amir Temur decided to bypass the enemy's right wing, thereby cutting off Tokhtamysh's retreat to the capital and the direction of the expected support forces, as well as depriving him of access to ground conditions. At the same time, this maneuver was forcing the enemy to enter the battle.

Sahibkiran led his army not from the lower reaches of the Samara River, but from the top to the confluence of the Samara Iyk River. The forearm (avant-garde) was passed over the bridge, then the arm (center). The right and left wings of the army (*barangar and juwangar*) sailed across the river.

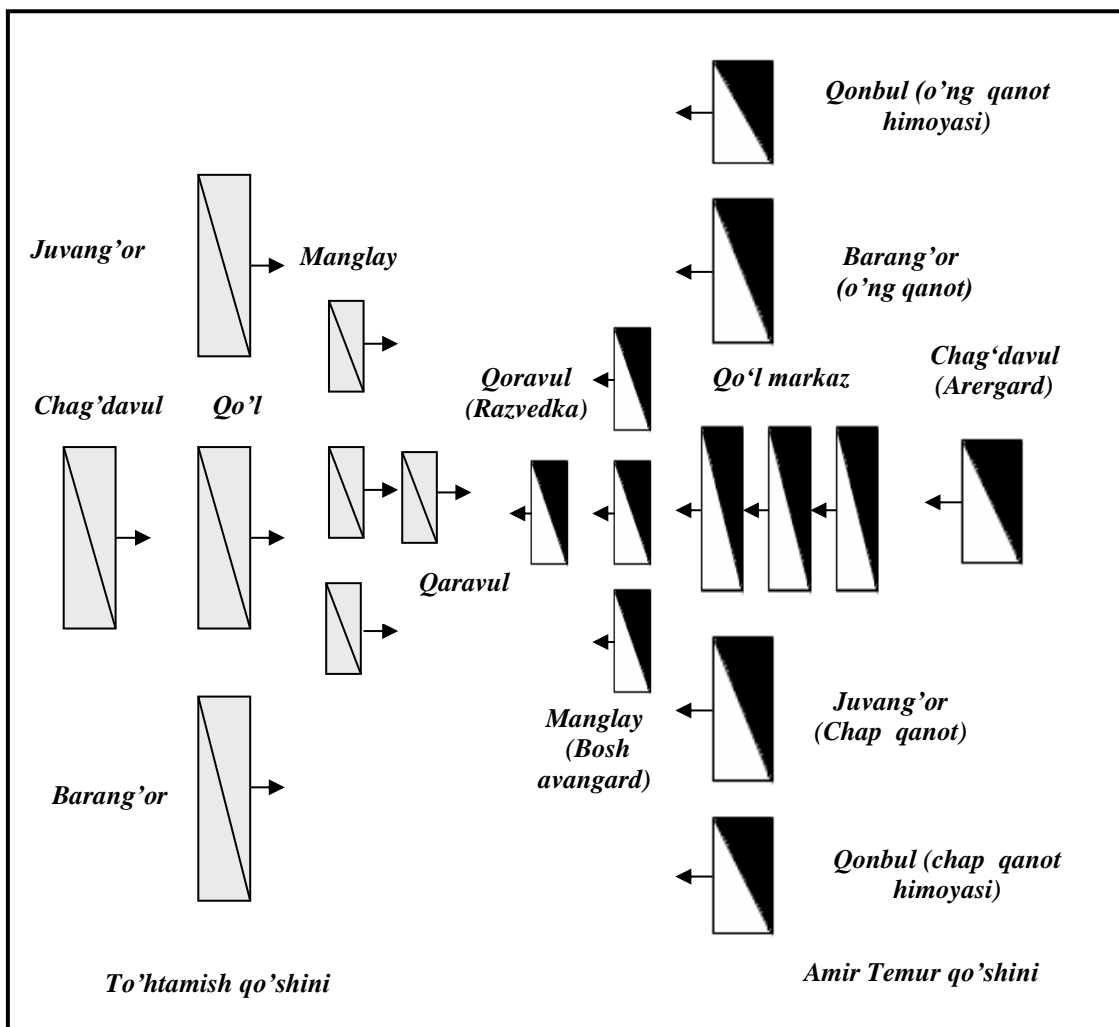
In order to prevent a sudden blow from the enemy, Amir Temur ordered the warriors not to leave their units, to prepare large and small shields, to dig trenches around the camp, to conduct constant reconnaissance, not to light fires. To guard the camp, he assigned 30,000 soldiers, who patrolled the area

around the camp. In order to prevent further retreats of the Golden Horde fighters, Amir Temur's small detachments ambushed the units and units of the enemy with their deceitful actions.

June 18, 1391 on the banks of the Kondurcha River (Now Samara region of Russia) A battle took place between Amir Temur and Tokhtamish's army (Figure 1) . About 400,000 warriors from both sides took part in this battle, and it was one of the greatest battles of the period.

Stopping followed the old Mongol tactics, according to which the outcome of the battle was decided by a cavalry attack from the wing. Amir Temur, on the contrary, showed that he was an experienced, wise and prudent commander, and lined up the army in a complex order consisting of seven arms.

The fighting order of Amir Temur's army in this battle is fully reflected in the works of Nizamiddin Shami and Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi. It was composed by Sahibkiran himself. Amir Temur was the first to organize the fighting order in the form of "seven hands", ie corps, until now no one had used such a fighting order. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi writes about this: "The ruler himself marched and lined up his army in the order of seven hands. I have never heard of a king marching in this way. " An army lined up in this order would be able to successfully resist an enemy blow from the wings or its rotation. He also reported that the enemy's army was a few more than that of Amir Temur 's army (a military unit of 500 men) . In addition, Sahibkiran entered the battle under conditions that prevented the maneuvers of the cavalry of the Ordals (on the river bank).



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The fighting order of Amir Temur's army was as follows. Amir Suleiman the Magnificent commanded the line. This hand was followed by a second hand led by Mirza Muhammad Sultan. In Barangar, the hand of Mirza Mironshah was lined up, and the hand of Khoja Sayfiddin was lined up on the right wing, playing the role of kanbul. Juvangor was composed of Mirza Umarshaikh's army. Berdibek Saribug's hand was on the left wing. The center of the army's combat order was blocked by the avant-garde. Behind the front of the

arm, there was a quarrel with the residence of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief Amir Temur . He created a powerful reserve of 20,000 from the ranks of his army , and these reserve forces played a decisive role in the outcome of the battle. Such a backup was not available at the Stop at the time of need.

On the opposite side, Tokhtamish divided his army into five divisions, commanded by prominent commanders and heroes of Dashti Kipchak.

Before the clash, Amir Temur prepared to put all seven arms into battle, but suddenly gave up the attack and ordered to set up tents in the eyes of the astonished enemy. This was a sign that there was no retaliation from the enemy, meaning that he could be thrown at the enemy at any time. He was stunned. In order to influence the enemy's superstition and arouse hatred for the enemy in his army, he ordered his grandson Mirza Abubakir's detachment to cook in pots in front of the tents. Such a mental attack stunned the enemy so much that he froze where he stood. Unable to dare to enter the battle at first, Tokhtamysh eventually led the army into a skirmish. In this way, Sahibkiran achieved two goals: to influence the psyche of the enemy and to move him from the uncomfortable place to the attack.

The battle lasted three days. First, Amir Hodja Sayfiddin attacked Tokhtamish's juvenile and forced him to retreat. Other parts of the Golden Horde stopped the attack of Amir Khoja Sayfiddin and began to squeeze his army. Realizing the enemy's plan, Amir Jahanshah with his army stopped the right wing of the Stop Army.

Mirza Umarshaikh attacked the enemy's barracks. Tokhtamysh did not dare to attack the center of Sahibkiran's army and decided to give the main blow to the left wing of Amir Temur's army. He personally led the attack. At the end of the battle, the Golden Horde's army broke through the left wing of Sahibkiran's army and threatened to surround it from behind the front. Taking into account the situation, Amir Temur put his spare parts in the battle, and he decided the outcome of the battle in favor of Sahibkiran. Amir Temur's reserves narrowed the Golden Horde . The armored part of the army was destroyed. The Mongols fighting in the center lost sight of Tokhtamysh, thought he was dead, his flag bearer bowed a large standard and showed a sign of mourning, panic among the Mongol soldiers caused.

Stopping in horror, he watched the defeat of his army from the sidelines, hiding in the desert to avoid capture.

Thousands of Mongols perished in battle. However, according to Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, this victory was not easy for Amir Temur either. This can be seen in the fact that Sahibkiran crossed the Volga and did not continue military operations on its right bank.

Tokhtamish 's army, Amir Temur ordered the separation of seven warriors from every ten . The pursuit was carried out along the banks of the Volga River, and was carried out so valiantly that the army of the Stop was dispersed, not knowing where its flag was, and not knowing where to gather, part of which was killed by gunfire. the second part sank into the river.

The battle took place according to the plan prepared by Amir Temur, the place for the battle was chosen by Sahibkiran himself. In doing so, he noted that the location chosen for the upcoming battle would have the following conditions:

1. The wings of Amir Temur's army were blocked by steep shores or swamps, and the enemy's mobile detachments could not pass through them and strike behind the front.
2. Sahibkiran chose a large field bordered by a river, which could accommodate 400,000 people. The field was relatively flat, without hills, but there were small ridges in the field, which prevented the ducks from riding and increasing their speed.
3. There were no large forests near the battlefield.

For 26 days, Amir Temur stood on the middle reaches of the Volga. According to some reports, the locals, who suffered from the tyranny of the ducks, helped the Asians. Volga and Caucasian warriors who fought against the Golden Horde also served in the army. Therefore, the march of Amir Temur can be called a march of salvation.

The army under Amir Temur defeated the enemy, returned with the cold of autumn in southern Siberia, and reached Otrar in October, and at the end of the same month reached Samarkand.

The outcome of the battle was decided by the introduction of a powerful reserve into battle and a powerful blow from the wings. The pursuit of the retreating enemy was so rapid that he was stunned, torn to pieces, and destroyed.

Despite the great victory in the battle, the power of the Golden Horde had not yet been completely destroyed. Tokhtamishkhan still had large reserves to restore his power. There was no doubt that a decisive battle was still ahead.

M. Arnoldov from Russia, "The secret of the Battle of Kondurcha. Amir Temur's forgotten battle with Tokhtamysh decided the fate of Russia," he wrote. The answer may be, "This is not our war, it has nothing to do with Russia." We are against such ideas. Russia opposed the Golden Horde several times (opposed, but did not fight against it), but the Horde in the meantime disappeared by itself, from which someone released us, without our participation. But who? It was this Amir Temur who liberated us, or rather, laid the groundwork for the collapse of the Horde. After the Battle of Kondurcha, the Golden Horde began to lose its importance as a state. Note: Not after the Battle of Kulikovo, but after the Battle of Kondurcha."

An analysis of the first military campaign against the ceasefire in 1391 and the combat operations carried out shows the following main results and training:

1. Amir Temur's army carried out a planned march in difficult and difficult conditions, in which the road passed through the desert areas alone exceeded 2,500 kilometers.
2. Amir Temur's army passed through the difficult and difficult parts of the journey without the enemy noticing.
3. With his skillful maneuvers, Amir Temur cut off Tokhtamish's army from the south, where additional support forces were likely to come from the Azov coast.
4. Due to his skillful actions, Sahibkiran forced Tokhtamysh to enter a big battle, thus depriving him of the opportunity to wage small wars aimed at exhausting the army of Amir Temur, who had made a difficult journey.
5. During the trip, Amir Temur's army crossed large and small water barriers. Shallow crossings (bridges), bridges and sailing were used.
6. In the Battle of Kondurcha, Amir Temur was the first to use a new combat order, dividing his army into seven parts. A powerful reserve has also been allocated.
7. Before the battle, Sahibkiran carried out a spiritual attack aimed at undermining the morale of the enemy.
8. outcome of the battle was decided by the introduction of the reserve into battle and a powerful blow from the wing by Amir Temur.
9. The pursuit of the enemy was carried out so vigorously that it was dispersed or crushed before it could gather in one place.

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