

History of Military Arts and Wars

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"Everyone celebrates their history. But there is no other country with such a rich history and great scholars as our ancestors. We need to be able to study this heritage in depth and pass it on to our people and the world. "

SH. MIRZIYOYEV

It is known that sacrificing one's life and property for the freedom of the homeland, showing courage, bravery and fighting, is the honor and sacred duty of everyone. Therefore, the phrase "loving one's country is a matter of faith" is not in vain. Our forefathers and forefathers have been faithful to their homeland, courage, bravery and fighting spirit, instilling this tradition in their hearts.

Just as every country, every nation has its own long and unique history, so the history of the Uzbek people is rich and meaningful.

The roots of our history go back thousands of years. The people of Uzbekistan have a rich and ancient experience of statehood. The world knows that the first independent state structures in the territory of modern Uzbekistan appeared in the early first millennium BC, improved for almost three thousand years and reached the highest level in the development of world statehood.

The word "history" is an Arabic word meaning "research," "investigation," "clear account of events." History is the study of human beings, of their life experiences from the distant past.

One of the most pressing issues in history is:

- to form in the minds of the younger generation an ideological-political, theoretical-scientific worldview, to bring up a comprehensively mature person who will approach events from the historical point of view;
- Educate our youth in the spirit of fiery military-patriotic traditions;
- Qualities of youth: education in the spirit of honesty and purity, justice and fairness, humanity and internationalism.

In reading and studying science, our young people understand that Uzbekistan is an integral part of the world community.

One of the most pressing issues in military history is:

To provide students with knowledge of the main stages in the development of weapons and armed conflict based on historical facts. Demonstrate the contribution of the masses and their commanders to the development of martial arts on specific historical issues;

Study of the history of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan;

To educate students in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism, to develop in them a sense of loyalty to their homeland, confidence in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, martial arts and martial arts, the desire to win.

Military history is the study of the content, causes, nature, methods and means of war in relation to changes in the socio-economic, political and material conditions of society.

"History of Martial Arts and Wars" - reveals the content and nature of wars and martial arts in different periods of human history and the main trends in their development.

The power of weapons has been a major argument in resolving interstate, national, and racist conflicts. Scientists estimate that over the past five and a half thousand years, there have been more than 14,000 wars on the planet, killing more than 4 billion people. In the first half of the twentieth century alone, more than 60 million people were killed in two world wars, and great material and spiritual wealth was destroyed.

The scientific definition of war was first given by the German military theorist Karl von Clausewitz (1780-1831). In his book *On War*, he wrote, "War is not only a political act, but also a real weapon of politics. It is a continuation of political relations, a means of maintaining these relations by other means."

War is a complex, unique socio-economic phenomenon; the complex situation associated with the sudden change in relations between states and peoples, and the transition to the use of armed forces planned and organized to achieve political, economic and other goals.

The policy influences the direction and nature of the state's preparation for war, the participation of the Allies in the wars, defines the goals, controls the beginning of the war and carefully monitors its course, and through strategy subordinates the forms and methods of armed struggle to their military-political nature 'shows the mystery. The strong unity of political and military activity during the war is usually reflected in the fact that the political leadership of the state also embodies the supreme military leadership.

Today, wars are divided into global, large-scale, regional, and local wars. History knows many wars between states at different stages of human life, and it is impossible not to mention here the wars between social and political forces within a state. Such wars are called civil wars.

In the history of wars and martial arts, all the details based on the sequence of wars and events are covered, that is, the goals and characteristics of wars, the plans of forces and parties are revealed, companies, operations, battles are analyzed. It covers the political, economic and military consequences, the causes of victories and defeats, the impact of wars on the development of society, and finally draws the necessary conclusions and lessons from the experiences of wars.

Martial arts is the theory and practice of preparing military operations and conducting them on land, air and sea.

Martial arts include strategy, operative art, and tactics. The term "martial art" is also used in a narrower sense to describe the superior skill of a military leader, a commander, who is able to achieve victory with less force and less damage to the enemy. Here we are talking about how one of the warring parties demonstrated the superiority of martial arts in skillful operations, battles and conflicts.

The military art of a commander is manifested in the use of his forces and means with high efficiency in a certain historical situation, in a difficult situation. In particular, the great military art of Amir Temur is reflected in his many marches, battles and victories over the powerful enemy, the Stop, Sultan Boyazid.

The history of wars and martial arts answers the question of how this or that military historical event took place and what influenced its outcome. The task of this science is to summarize the experience gained, to show their development in a fair logic.

The development of wars and martial arts, the course and destiny of wars, has its own and unique characteristics and laws that are reflected in victories and defeats. Disclosure of these laws has some practical significance. It is necessary to take into account the experience of the past, to understand the wars of the present and to see the consequences of future wars, to determine the content and direction of military activity in certain conditions. History does not repeat itself with the same precision: no modern military event is like the events of the past. However, there is a recurrence of this or that situation, and we need to separate the necessary training from them.

Historical experience has shown that wars, like other social phenomena, do not occur spontaneously, but in connection with changes that occur at different stages of society. The methods and forms of preparation and

conduct of wars, operations and battles are constantly changing and becoming more complex, and the scale of armed struggle is growing.

It is important to identify the material and social factors of these changes and the main trends in their development, as they allow us to anticipate the further development of the military. These factors include economic conditions, new weapons and military equipment, and the creation of human resources by the warring parties. In this regard, new methods and forms of combat are emerging, which at different times formed the content of the development of martial arts.

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