

FUNDAMENTALS OF MILITARY EDUCATION AND STRATEGY OF AMIR TEMUR

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Abstract. Amir Temur created the most powerful, great centralized state and legal system in history based on his military doctrine, strategic ability and innovative tactics. This article aims to analyze the rules of military doctrine and strategy, rules of war and tactics, logistical planning, siege warfare methods and diplomatic rules and procedures, which were the basis of the power of the Temur state and legal system. Based on the scientific research of foreign and Uzbek scientists, especially military researchers and theorists, in order to improve the modern military doctrine and strategic foundations of the Uzbek state, this article analyzes the military doctrine and strategy of Sahibkiran Temur, which was the basis for his successes as a military commander, commander-in-chief, and great military thinker.

Keywords: Amir Temur, military doctrine, military strategy, rules of engagement, logistics, siege rules, diplomacy, Central Asia, state, law and justice, strategy, army, army commander, emirs, pantonchi, oilman, armor, helmet, etc.

Introduction. Amir Temur is known to the world as the founder of a great and powerful state, a famous military commander, the organizer of his state's army and the founder of military strategy. Coming from an average family in Central Asia, he is a historical figure who founded a great and powerful centralized state recognized in most of the world. Temur's true organizer of the state army, the creator of the doctrine of the army and the ability to implement strategic thinking were recognized by military commanders of all nations and states. His success proved that he was a great commander, commander-in-chief, and great thinker who thoroughly knew the rules of war, created the siege form of war and military diplomacy. This article aims to analyze the military doctrine and strategy of Temur. By analyzing the scientific works of international and Uzbek scientists, this article aims to shed light on Temur's contribution to the development of military doctrine, strategy, and the rules of war. It offers a subtle perspective on the influence of Temur on the development of military doctrine, strategy, and the rules of war.

Methodology: historical, analytical, heuristic, comparative, and contemporary. The research, scientific, and practical works of international and Uzbek scholars and military theorists on Amir Temur's military doctrine and strategy were generally studied, and the opinions and conclusions in them were analyzed. In particular, the works of Academic I. Muminov "On the role and importance of Amir Temur in the history of Central Asia" (T., 1968), Professor H. Boboev "Amir Temur and the Temurid Empire" (T. 1996), Ibn Arabshah's "The Wonders of Fate in the History of Temur" (T., 1992), M. Ivanin's "Two Great Commanders Genghis Khan and Amir Temur" (T., 1994), Beatrice Forbes Manz's "The Rise and Rule of Tamerlane," Justin Marozzi's "Tamerlane, Sword of Islam," "Tamerlane Conqueror of the World," Hilda Hookham's "Tamburlaine the Conqueror," scientific publications of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, important

archaeological findings, scientific research of famous historians, literary scholars, philosophers, legal scholars and the opinions and conclusions in the chronicles of the Timurid period (for example, Sharofuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnama") were scientifically analyzed based on the above-mentioned methods.

In analyzing the sources, special attention was paid to taking into account factual data from historical sources related to Amir Temur's military campaigns, works by our foreign and national scholars, historical chronicles, and reports.

In determining strategic foundations, modern strategic methods such as SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) and Value Chain analysis were also used to assess Temur's strategic decision-making and management of military resources.

When using the comparative analysis method, attention was also paid to comparing Temur's military doctrine and strategy with the military doctrines and strategies of other great military leaders in history such as Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan, and Napoleon Bonaparte, and identifying similarities and differences. Special attention was paid to studying the natural factors that influenced Temur's military campaigns, including the efficient use of terrain, climate, and resources.

The composition and structure of Amir Temur's armies: Amir Temur's armies consisted of cavalry and infantry. However, even the infantry were provided with horses during long desert campaigns, and the cavalry were trained to fight on foot when necessary. The cavalry could transform into infantry when it was necessary to shoot accurately with a bow. Cavalry moved better on horseback than on foot, having mastered riding and horseback riding perfectly from a young age. The cavalry were divided into ordinary and elite warriors, forming light and heavy cavalry. Amir Temur also formed a unit that he commanded personally as a kind of guard.

In addition to Amir Temur's main forces, there were also the following types of troops:

1. **Pontooners** (who were engaged in the construction of portable bridges) and **Boatmen** (who were mainly selected from people involved in shipping on the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers and worked in shipping and bridge construction);
2. **Naphtha Throwers** (those who threw Gregorian or Greek fire);
3. **Warriors** who performed work for siege engines and stone-throwing weapons;
4. **Special infantry** made up of mountain people who could climb steep slopes, were accustomed to fighting in mountainous areas, and were intended for battles fought in the mountains.

Temur was the first in Central Asia to create a powerful army and a world-renowned doctrine about the army. In doing so, he studied the views, concepts, ideas, imaginations, and fighting traditions about the army that existed before him, and enriched, improved, and perfected it with new rules, ideas, and regulations, incorporating new things taking into account new conditions. His army was a highly mobile, rapidly deployable, disciplined, orderly army made up of units designed to ensure military victory. He skillfully used the rules of quickly and easily breaking enemy formations, disrupting their ranks, and hindering their coordinated movement.

Total troop numbers: Temur's armies varied in size, but in major battles he could field tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands of soldiers. For example, in the Battle of Ankara (1402), Temur's army consisted of more than 140,000 soldiers. The main strength of Temur's armies was the cavalry. The proportion of cavalry accounted for 60-80% of the total number of troops. Temur's armies were capable of covering 40-50 km per day, which was a very high figure for that time. This

allowed them to attack the enemy from unexpected locations and occupy large areas in a short time. Temur's mounted archers were distinguished by their skill. They were able to fire several arrows every minute, causing great damage in the enemy ranks. Temur's battle tactics were versatile. He used various rules to break the enemy's ranks, such as attacking from the flanks, setting traps, building walls from shields, and laying sieges. Temur's military doctrine and military strategy were studied by famous military commanders, military experts, and military theorists in later periods and had a great positive impact on the development of modern military doctrine and tactics.

Amir Temur organized more than 20 military campaigns during his military career, winning even in the most difficult battles. The victory in the Battle of Ankara and the successes in the siege of Khujand are the most famous. Strict discipline was ensured in Temur's army based on regulations. Preparations were thoroughly checked before each battle, and military exercises were systematically organized, with great attention paid to ensuring the orderly movement of troops during the battle. As a military thinker and military strategist, Temur achieved high skill and responsibility, based on regulations, not only in battles, but also in areas such as organizing and managing the army, providing it with weapons, food and other necessities, besieging fortresses, and gathering intelligence.

Amir Temur's Regulations on Weapons, Military Campaign Supplies, Granting of Titles, Rights of Commanders, and Setting Salaries.

According to Amir Temur's regulations, before the start of a war, each ordinary cavalry soldier or light cavalryman was required to have for the military campaign: a bow, quiver (with arrows), sword, saw, awl, needle, comb, rope, ax, 10 foot protectors for arrows, a sack, a waterskin (a leather container for carrying water), and 2 horses. In addition, every 18 people were required to carry a felt yurt.

Elite cavalry warriors or heavy cavalry were armed with helmets, shields, swords, bows, and arrows; each of them had to carry 2 horses, and every five of them had to carry one yurt. The reason for taking one yurt for every five people was that the elite warriors' equipment took up a lot of space, and they also had special servants. In addition, there was a special unit of warriors armed with maces, battle axes, and scimitars, who rode horses covered with tiger skin saddle cloths. Each squad leader (ten-man commander) had to be armed with armor, a sword, a bow, and arrows, and had a tent and 5 horses. Centurions (hundred-man commanders) were required to have 10 horses, their own tents, and weapons including a sword, bow and arrows, a mace, a club, and armor. Thousand-man commanders were required to keep in their tents an umbrella and a number of extra weapons: armor, helmets, spears, shields, swords, quivers, and arrows.

First-rank emirs had 2 tents, one simple with two umbrellas, and the other decorated with golden threads, intended for receiving commanders and banquets. They also had weapons stockpiles to supply even ordinary soldiers.

High-ranking emirs from the second rank to the twelfth rank or supreme commander were required to have even more weapons and horse carts.

The first-rank emir had to carry 110 horses with him, the second 120, the third 130, and so on up to the twelfth-rank emirs, each increasing by 10 compared to the horses of the third emir. The supreme commander was required to carry no less than 300 horses.

Each soldier in the infantry was required to have a sword, a bow, and arrows. The number of arrows could be increased before the battle. For example, in the campaign against Tokhtamysh, each infantry warrior was ordered to take 30 arrows.

According to Amir Temur's regulations, before the start of a military campaign or before a battle, he would personally inspect how well the army was armed.

Granting Military Ranks: In each ten-man unit, a warrior with prudence and valor was chosen from among the elite warriors. After obtaining the consent of the other 9 soldiers, he was elected as the ten-man commander (onboshi). From among the ten-man commanders, centurions (yuzboshi) were elected based on their activity and ability. From among 10 centurions, a thousand-man commander (mingboshi) was elected from brave, knowledgeable, and enterprising warriors who were skilled and experienced in military affairs, and who were from the sons of emirs or the descendants of nobles. Each commander also had a deputy who would replace him and assist him when necessary.

Regulations for Setting Salaries for Civil Servants and Military Personnel: In the implementation of Amir Temur's military doctrine and strategy, the material interest of civil servants, soldiers, and emirs also played an important role. He set the salary of each ordinary civil servant and soldier at the price of one horse. The salary of a brave warrior was set at 2 to 4 times the price of a horse. Ten-man commanders were paid at the price of 10 horses, centurions at the price of 20 horses, and thousand-man commanders at the price of 60 horses. The salaries of emirs ranged from 1000 to 10,000 horse prices depending on their rank, and the salaries of Amir Temur's descendants were set at up to 12,000 horse prices. There were changes in salaries.

Rights of Military Commanders. According to Amir Temur's regulations, every ordinary soldier had the right to reach the positions of ten-man commander (o'nboshi), centurion (yuzboshi), and thousand-man commander (mingboshi); ten-man commanders had the right to accept other soldiers in place of those who had deserted or died; centurions approved soldiers selected by their comrades for the position of ten-man commander, and thousand-man commanders approved them for the position of centurion. As supreme commander, Amir Temur only needed to be informed of the deaths or desertions of ten-man commanders and centurions, and who had been appointed in their place. Among both the military and the people, the rights of commanders included the right to punish those who did not obey, to dismiss those who failed to fulfill their duties, and to approve other people in their place.

Because Amir Temur prohibited types of physical punishment, commanders did not have the right to apply physical punishments. He stated that a leader whose authority was weaker than a whip and stick was not worthy of the position he held. The heads of tribes and clans, nobles, and their children usually had the right to rise to the highest military positions. This was because those who were in a high social class with the economic means to study at a madrasah and work in government positions had the right to be elected to these positions. The division of emirs into 12 ranks was also important in determining their rights. For example, a first-rank emir had the right to command one thousand cavalymen, a second-rank emir 2 thousand cavalymen... a twelfth-rank emir had the right to command 12 thousand cavalymen.

Military-Political Logistics Mastery. Amir Temur's military-political logistics mastery was of great importance in defining his military doctrine and strategy. Temur understood the importance of logistics in organizing his military campaigns and achieving the intended goal, and in the rational and effective integration and support of the army system. He created his military-political logistics based on regulations. He developed rules for rational planning, control, and management of army system movements, implementation of material and non-material operations during the war, rapid analysis of the situation, timely organization of army maintenance, defense and attack, when to use the bow, when to use the spear, when to use the sword, and when to use other weapons. He achieved a systemically integrated management and the correct organization of the desire for victory throughout the army. He

was able to clearly and correctly explain his ideas, thoughts, views, strategic goals and objectives to each soldier and emir. Even in the most difficult situations, he created complex supply chains and relied on carefulness, vigilance, and enterprise-based military planning to supply his troops with food and equipment. Based on regulations, he taught the army to prepare in advance for its food and supply of necessary weapons.

Amir Temur often created reserves of food and weapon supplies, as well as well-defended warehouses for storing them. Although some researchers have focused on the ruthlessness and cruelty of his military campaigns, most scholars and experts have admired his military-political logistics, and have increasingly emphasized the organizational skills required to manage these vast logistical networks. Amir Temur not only managed the supply for military campaigns himself, but his regulations stipulated that every ten-man commander, centurion, thousand-man commander, emir, and even the amir ul-umara (commander of commanders) had to create reserves of additional horses, their feed, and food and weapons for the troops in advance. A year before large and important military campaigns, he would send 20,000 cavalry suppliers to create supply reserves along the route of the military campaign. More than 20,000 engineers managed to remove obstacles encountered during military campaigns. He organized special preparatory work for the production and delivery of food, ammunition, military equipment, and other necessary items. Temur built fortified warehouses to store food and other resources for a long time. These warehouses were often located in fortresses and strategic points, which helped the movement and supply of the army. Military engineers and transport vehicles such as wagons played an important role in Temur's army.

Engineers created complex devices for siege operations, built roads, and constructed bridges for crossing rivers. Transport vehicles helped transport resources. Temur had great experience and skill in planning and managing resources such as food, water, and military equipment. He carefully controlled the movement of troops and the distribution of resources. Temur also used the resources of the local population to supply his troops. He ordered the local population to provide food, transport, and other assistance. Great attention was paid to the rational distribution of necessary resources to the various units of the army. Each military unit was supplied with the appropriate amount of food, ammunition, and equipment. Temur's logistical success played an important role in the success of his military campaigns and the implementation of his strategy. His troops marched long distances, fought in difficult conditions, and allowed him to create the largest, most powerful, centralized state and legal system of his time. A thorough and comprehensive study of Amir Temur's doctrine of the army makes it possible to understand the essence of his powerful centralized state and the content of its legal system. In particular, it serves as a basis for improving the scientific foundations of modern military doctrines and military strategies, and for developing new military strategies.

In his doctrine of the army, Amir Temur effectively used the rules of siege during military warfare. Temur was adept at using military siege rules, applying various methods to conquer heavily fortified cities during his military campaigns. He developed new rules of military siege to break enemy defenses, cut off the city under siege from its supply sources, cut off the water supply, organized the digging of tunnels to pass through the city's defensive walls, blew up underground passages, and effectively used up to 20,000 engineer specialists and the rules of psychological warfare in some campaigns. Although his sieges were often cruel, they were strategically planned and served to achieve the intended strategic goals. This element of Temur's military doctrine and military strategy is presented and detailed in chronicles such as "Zafarnama," which present details of siege operations.

International Legal Issues in Amir Temur's Military Doctrine: Diplomatic Rules: In relations with states, Temur primarily relied on the diplomatic rules of international law. Even in the military sphere, he relied not only on armed force but also on diplomatic rules with the enemy. He used the diplomatic rules of international law to divide enemy ranks, find allies from the enemy's side, disrupt the enemy's plans and decisions, and achieve victory. He had the ability to conduct skillful negotiations, taking advantage of the enemy's competition and weaknesses. Researchers often debate the sincerity of Temur's diplomatic proposals, but do not deny his ability to use diplomatic rules. Temur used diplomacy for various purposes: to prevent war, preferring to use peaceful diplomatic rules to avoid armed conflicts. In particular, he believed it necessary to effectively use diplomatic rules in weakening enemies, dividing their ranks, gaining allies, increasing his influence, and securing the resources needed for military operations. Temur sent his ambassadors to various countries, establishing diplomatic relations or strengthening existing relations. The ambassadors performed tasks such as conducting negotiations, concluding agreements, and collecting information about the political situation. Temur sometimes used diplomatic relations to deceive his enemies and trap them. He knew the rules of conducting peace negotiations to weaken the enemy's military preparations and then defeat them with a surprise attack. Temur sent letters and proposals on diplomatic relations to the rulers of his state and other states, putting forward important ideas on establishing interstate diplomatic relations. These letters served as an important part of diplomatic communication. Temur supported his allies militarily, politically, economically, and diplomatically. He provided them with military assistance, developed trade relations, reached agreements in the field of peace in cooperation, and cooperated in the fight against enemies. For example, Temur formed a diplomatic alliance with the Mamluks and defeated the Khan of the Golden Horde.

Establishing Political and Diplomatic Relations in the Military Sphere. Amir Temur effectively used diplomatic means in his military doctrine. For example, he also established diplomatic relations with the Byzantine state. His diplomatic goals with the Byzantine state were to obtain military assistance, expand trade relations, and limit Byzantium's influence in Asia. Temur also tried to establish diplomatic relations with the Holy Roman Empire. Relations with this state were mainly focused on trade and political purposes. His skillful conduct based on diplomatic rules helped him gain prestige as a political figure in the region. His use of diplomacy served to establish and maintain relations with many states. His relations with the Ottoman Sultan Bayazid Yildirim and his family, who were captured by Temur after the Battle of Ankara, were also diplomatically important.

Military Order and Discipline. Temur ensured strict order and discipline in his army based on regulations. In particular, each soldier, ten-man commander, centurion, thousand-man commander maintained order and ensured the execution of orders and a high morale. He promoted loyalty and rewarded success, thereby creating a united and effective fighting force. The importance of discipline and organization is often emphasized in military theory and reflected in accounts of Temur's military campaigns.

Vigilance, Caution, and Enterprise: Temur was a senior military leader who was ready to test his new military regulations, tactics, and technologies. He learned from his enemies and incorporated their strengths into his army. His ability to adapt to changing conditions, his vigilance, caution, and enterprise, both in governing the state and in managing the army, were the key factors in his success.

Conclusion: Based on the discussion and analysis of the above facts, thoughts, views, imaginations, and ideas, we can draw certain conclusions:

- The success of Amir Temur's military doctrine and strategy was the basis for creating and strengthening a powerful, humane, patriotic, centralized state and legal system. This doctrine and strategy has been, is being, and will be a scientifically and practically substantiated program of action

for the development, improvement, and revolution of the military doctrines and strategies of the states of that time and the present time.

- Amir Temur is not only the founder of a powerful, great centralized state and its glorious army, but also the founder of the doctrine and strategy about the powerful army of his time, a great statesman and military commander who reached the level of a great thinker in the military field.
- Amir Temur is a skilled tactician, a master of logistics, a highly qualified diplomat, and an organizer of solid military discipline and order in the military field. His success came from a combination of traditional Asian military skills and innovative approaches to warfare. When analyzing each of his military campaigns from the point of view of both historical and modern military doctrines and strategic foundations, it is astonishing to repeatedly gain confidence in the greatness and power of Amir Temur's military doctrine and strategy. A deeper scientific and practical study of his political-legal, and especially military-organizational, heritage allows us to strengthen, improve, and develop the state and its army of Uzbekistan even today.

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