

## AMIR TEMUR'S REFORMS IN THE MILITARY SPHERE

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**Abstract.** Amir Temur's significant contribution to the development of world military art was rightfully recognized by these experts and generals. Amir Temur, who is considered a great commander and military organizer, managed to create a disciplined army, manage the army units wisely during the battle, quickly send the forces to the places where the fate of the battle will be decided, eliminate existing obstacles and problems with entrepreneurship, and keep the fighting spirit in the army at a high level.

**Keywords:** army, general, commander, international relations, historical relations, battle.

**INTRODUCTION**Historians, politicians and representatives of the military field have attracted the attention of historians, politicians and representatives of the military field by the efforts made by Temur towards the creation of a large kingdom, his creative works for the development of the country, political events, and his military methods.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**In particular, in-depth research is currently being conducted on Amir Temur's military talent and tactics used in battles. During the Soviet Union, Amir Temur's activities were limited to smearing black mud. The Great Owner was called a robber, invader, tyrant, bloodthirsty, executioner. Russian and Soviet authors repeatedly said that Amir Temur waged wars of invasion and destruction only to gain wealth.

Based on the international military-political situation of that time, it was natural for Amir Temur to shine as a bright star in the political field. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's work "Zafarnama", which is considered one of the most reliable sources of Timur's era, says that, "The wars waged by Timur were mainly to take revenge on the enemies he had acquired at different times, or to end the tyranny of the governors who were oppressing the population, or to fight with religious enemies, which were considered a Shariah obligation" [4].

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**It is true that Amir Temur followed the rules of Islam and fought against the enemies of Islam. But it is natural that the question of "warrior against the Ottoman Empire" arises. No matter how much Timur tried to get along with the Turkish Sultan Bayazid Yildirim, the Turkish Sultan did not want to agree with Timur. In his first letter to Bayazid, Temur asks to send Kara Yusuf and Ahmad Jaloyir, who took refuge in the presence of the sultan, who made a name for themselves with robbery, invasion and robbery [5].

They even robbed the pilgrims going on Hajj. Temur expressed his gratitude to Bayazid for fighting with the infidels and said that he had no intention of fighting with the sultan, that it was not good for two Muslim kings to fight with each other, and that the infidels would be happy through war [2].

But Bayazid stubbornly and arrogantly considers himself superior to Amir Temur and humiliates him with insulting letters. He sympathized with the movement of those who opposed Timur and supported them. As a result, in the summer of 1402, Sultan Bayazid was defeated in a fierce battle between two sides. Timur shows great respect to the captured sultan. Sultan Bayazid died on March 9, 1403. After Bayazid's death, Amir Temur appointed his sons as rulers of his father's lands. It is clear from this that Timur had no intention of taking over the Ottoman Empire, but that he wanted to have two great Muslim countries in the world [3].

Despite receiving high respect and support from Amir Temur, we can say that his treachery and greed in the campaigns against Tokhtamysh Khan. Amir Temur shows great respect and great

support to Tokhtamishkhan. It even helps in taking over the power of the Golden Horde. Tokhtamish Khan invaded Tabriz in 1385 and destroyed the city [4].

After that, there is a danger that all of Iran will be occupied and annexed by the Golden Horde. Due to this factor, Amir Temur decides to annex Iran to his possessions before Tokhtamish. After conquering Iran, the idea of conquering all of Khuloku's property was born. Indeed, after the conquest of Iran, the main part of Khuloku's domain, and the two capitals of that domain, Tabriz and Sultanate, it was impossible not to add parts of this domain, Iraq, Syria, and Eastern Anatolia. Because the governors of these lands gave refuge to Temur's enemies, and their land became a place of provocation and attack against Amir [5].

There was another reason for Timur's military campaigns. Even so, it was to unite the Great Silk Road into one country and ensure its security. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi says several times in his work that in Mongolia, Iran and Iraq, because of the violence of local governors or the increase of bandits, caravans and even ambassadors were unable to travel and it became dangerous to go to Hatt. Amir Temur was a child of his time and the greatest military leader. His time was extremely complicated. By the middle of the 14th century, the three western Mongolian states - the Golden Horde, the Chiqatai state, and the Khuloku state were in a military and political crisis and were in a difficult situation [1].

Amir Temur carried out military and political activities for 35 years. As a result of this 35 years of activity, he managed to build a great empire. It includes Movarounnahr, Khorezm, regions around the Caspian, present-day Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, India, Iraq, South Russia, the Caucasus and a number of countries of Western Asia in total 27 countries [3].

Amir Temur's success was primarily due to his personal character, his ability to correctly assess complex situations and get out of this situation, and his rare military talent. Amir Temur's military, political, social, economic and cultural activities are a true example for modern state administration.

**CONCLUSION**In conclusion, our grandfather Amir Temur was a true patron of creativity and science. In particular, he describes the events and methods, congresses, councils, mashfirads, which he carried out and used in practice in "Temur Tuzuklari". In this respect, "Tuzuklari Temur" is superior to the books and theories written by other ancient and modern philosophers, generals and scientists about state management and military theory.

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