



CAMPAIGNS OF AMIR TIMUR

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Abstract:

This article talks about Sahibqiron Amir Temur's military campaigns, military tactics used in the battle, skillful military organization and being one of the most mature people of his time in the military field . In addition, this article also provides brief information about the territories conquered by Temurbek.

Keywords: military campaigns, political process, Tokhtamish Khan, Circassian campaign, Zinda Chashm, three-five and seven-year campaigns, Iranian uprising.

Introduction

Amir Temur ibn Taragai ibn Abagai was born on April 9, 1336 in the village of Khoja Ilghor, which belongs to the city of Kesh (now Shahrisabz) of Movarunnahr. Timur began to look at his military work with special love and passion from a young age. In his early interest in military art, his father , amir Qazaghan (martyred in 1358), one of the archons of the state, amir Taragai, who became famous for his bravery, courage and nobility died 1360) contributed a lot. Temur, who had reached a ripe old age , wanted to put an end to the Mongol tyranny of about a century and a half, to put an end to the conflicts and wars prevailing in the Chigatai ulus as a result of feudal disunity, and to help the masses of the people, who were suffering from external and internal oppression. Amir Temur realizes that the only way to achieve such noble goals as to extend the country, to rehabilitate ruined cities and villages, and to protect them from foreign invasions is to gain power . He started his first military career by serving some regional emirs with his subordinates. He participated in their battles, showed courage, trained in battles, and improved his military skills. Its grain is spread over the entire Kashkadarya oasis. Amir Temur's intelligence, courage, and fame brought him close to the influential amirs of Movarunnahr, amir Yasovuri and amir Kazaghan. According to Khondamir's writing, his father, amir Taragai, married Amir Temur first (1352) to Turmush aga, the daughter of amir Joku Barlos, and then to Kazag. His grandson and the sister of Amir Husayn, Oljoy Turkon, married him. Due to the marriage, an alliance was formed between Amir Temur and Amir Husayn, the governor of Balkh, and they fought together against the Mongols. Amir Temur's efforts to unify Movarounnahr began in the early 60s of the 14th century. At the end of the 50s of the 14th century, the struggle between the emirs intensified in Movarounnahr, and the emir Kazaghon was killed. The political chaos in the country reached its peak and there was severe tension. According to the information given in Khondamir's book "Habib us-siyar", the ulus was divided into about ten independent tribes. Amir Bayon Sulduz in Samarkand region, Amir Haji Barlos in Kesh, Amir Bayazid Jaloyir in Khojand, Oljai Buga Sulduz in Balkh, Muhammad I Khoja Aperdi Naiman in Shibirgan, Amir Sotilmish, the king of Badakhshan in Kohistan, Kaikhusrav



in Khuttalon, Hisori in Shodmon region Amir Husayn and Amir Khizr Yasavouri declared themselves as absolute rulers. [2 : 195]

Literature Analysis and Methodology

Although Amir Temur freed Movarounnahr from the rule of the Mongols and established an independent state in this ancient country, stable peace was not yet established in the country. On the one hand, some regional emirs refused to recognize the authority of Amir Temur, on the other hand, the eastern and northern regions of the country were restless. The rulers of Mongolia and the White Horde threatened the cities of Otrar, Yassi (Turkestan) and Sayram, east of the Ferghana Valley, frequently attacked these areas and looted the inhabitants. That is why Amir Temur attached great importance to ensuring the security of the country's borders in the early years. He fought fiercely against the rebel emirs. In the fall of 1370 and spring of 1371, Amir Zinda attacked Chashm and subdued Shibirgan region. Balkh and Tashkent regions also recognized the authority of Amir Temur. But Khorezm relied on the rulers of the White Horde and still refused to submit. Amir Temur considered Khorezm to be an integral part of the Chigatai ulus and followed the policy of annexing it to his state. However, when this issue was not resolved peacefully through ambassadors, Amir Temur marched five times to the territory of Khorezm. The first campaign ended with the capture of the city of Cat in the summer (July) of 1371. Amir Temur's two campaigns towards Khorezm in spring 1373 and summer 1375 ended without results. At this time Yusuf Sofi, the ruler of Khorezm, who formed an alliance with Tokhtamysh, Khan of the Golden Horde, made several marches to the territories of Amir Temur's state with his help, plundered Karakol region and Bukhara districts. Such a situation undoubtedly forced Amir Temur to send an army to Khorezm for the fourth time in 1379. But this campaign, like the previous ones, ended with a truce. Nevertheless, Yusuf Sufi recaptured the southeastern part of Khorezm (including the cities of Kot and Khiva) that belonged to the Chigatai tribe. Such an aggressive policy of Yusuf Sufi towards Amir Temur's state caused Amir Temur to march on Khorezm for the fifth time. In 1388, the capital of Khorezm was destroyed and it was subordinated to the state of Amir Temur. [3:96] _ _

Results

March to Mongolia. In the meantime, Amir Temur clashed with Qamariddin, the governor of Mongolia, because during this period, his raids on Movaroonnahr intensified. In 1370-1371, he repeatedly attacked Tashkent and Andijan. In 1376, Qamariddin even conquered a large part of Ferghana Valley. Amir Temur begins a serious attack on Qamarid to eliminate the constant threat to the northeastern regions of the country. During twenty years (1371-1390), Sahibgiron marched to Mongolia seven times and won victories over the Mongol rulers Anqatora and Qamariddin. At the same time, Amir Temur put an end to the internal disunity, mutual disputes, as well as the pressure from Mongolia in Movarounnahr and Khorzm, and united the peoples and peoples living in this area into a single state. This undoubtedly had a positive effect on the fate of the people of Movarounnahr.



Discussion. Amir Temur was not satisfied with this. Soon he set himself the goal of marching on the neighboring countries and peoples, subduing them and establishing a great centralized kingdom. During this period, the socio-political situation in the Golden Horde, Khorasan and Iran was very favorable for him. Amir Timur started his military campaign from Khurasan. In 1381, he captured Herat. The cities of Sarkhs, Jam, Qawsiya surrendered without a fight. Khurasan, especially its capital Herat, was strategically important and served as a bridge to Iran, Iraq, Syria and other countries. During the years 1381-1384, Amir Temur occupied a large part of Iran. First (1381) Kalot, Turshiz and Sabzavor, then (1383) the fortresses of Zireh, Zova, Farah and Bust of Seistan, and in 1384 the cities of Amul, Sori, Sultania and Tabriz of Astrobad region and Azerbaijan were subdued.

Amir Temur invaded Iran, Azerbaijan, Iraq and Sham (Syria) three times. These campaigns are known in history as the "three years", "five years" and "seven years" wars. As a result of the three-year (1386-1388) military campaigns, Jand, Azerbaijan, the northern part of Iraq, Georgia and the lands around Lake Van were occupied.

At the same time, Amir Temur was forced to raise troops three times against Tokhtamish in order to stop the pressure from the north-west, i.e. by the Golden Horde. He was born in 1389 in the Achchik region of Dizaq (Jizzakh), on June 18, 1391 (in the valley of the Kunduzcha (Kondurcha) river, located between the cities of present-day Samara and Chistopol - the city of Kunduzcha) and in 1395 (February 28) in the North Caucasus. On the banks of the Terek River, Tokhtamish's army was dealt a crushing blow. The Owner himself is in charge of creating an anti-stoppage ban. He uses a new method of placing the parts of the army on the battlefield and divides them into seven arms. And Tokhtamysh Khan divides his army into five hands. The battle takes place in the full advantage of Amir Temur. The remnants of Tokhtamysh's army, which was completely defeated, are pursued to the Volga. As a result of Amir Temur's military campaigns, Lower Idil (Volga) regions, Saray Berka, Khojitarkhan (Astrakhan) cities were destroyed. Amir Temur chased Tokhtamish and went to Ryazan region and occupied the city of Yelits. Sh.A. Yazdiy describes Amir Temur's campaign to Moscow as follows: "The host came to Moscow from among the cities of Russia and conquered it. Anda yetkonda Nusratshi'ar party subjugated the whole region (surroundings of the city) and its governors. And innumerable goods fell on the deer of Cherik. Azakh (Azov), Kuban and Cherkasy lands also suffered greatly in this war. It is interesting that Amir Temur called the son of Urus on the Turotur kechivu of Idil and gave him the former Khoji ulus that he had acquired. [4 : 72] According to Russian historians BDGrekov and A. Yu. Yakubovsky, Amir Temur's victory over Tokhtamysh was of great importance not only for Central Asia, but also for the entire Eastern Europe, as well as for the unification of scattered Russian principalities.

After that, Amir Temur turned all his attention to conquering the lands of Iran, Iraq, Syria, Asia Minor and India. During the five-year war (1392-1396), he occupied Western Iran, Iraqi Ajam and the Caucasus, as a result of which the rule of the Muzaffarids and Jaloyiris was ended.

Amir Temur's campaign against India (May 1398-March 1399) lasted nearly eleven months. Amir Temur returned from India with a large booty, including 120 war elephants. shin was distributed, and the rest was spent on the constructions being carried out in the cities of Kesh and Samarkand.



As a result of Amir Temur's military campaigns in 1399-1404, the major cities of Syria such as Aleppo (Aleppo), Hums, Baalbek (Ba'albek), Dimishq (Damascus) and Ubilistan region (Ancient Cappadocia) of Iraq Ajam, Baghdad, also a large part of Turkey will be conquered.

Amir Temur and Bayazid Yildirim The battle between According to the sources, the army of the Turkish sultan consisted of approximately 160 thousand fighters. The Sahibqiran army operates in its traditional battle order . Sahibgiron directly commands the central arm of the Sipoh, which is made up of forty units. A violent conflict is sharp and prolonged. Finally, the sultan's troops, unable to withstand the pressure of Amir Temur's units, began to retreat. The fighters under the command of Bayazid will continue to resist until the last breath. In the battle of Ankara, Amir Temur won against one of the great generals of the world, Bayazid Yildirim. The Sultan of Turkey was captured. His wife, the Serbian princess Olivera, and his sons Musa and Isa Chalabiy died with him. Then Amir Temur occupied the Anatolian peninsula, conquered the city of Izmir, located on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, and ended the last stronghold of the Crusaders in the Middle East. Then the rulers of the Genoese possessions on the Aegean islands of Chios and Lesbos surrendered to him, and Egypt also submitted. Amir Temur captured the cities of Ankara, Nicaea, Bursa, and Izmir, and obtained a large fortune from the taxes collected by Byzantium and the entire Christian world for Bayazid. The gold and jewels taken from the city of Bursa alone were the burden of a huge caravan. After the captive Bayazid was brought to the camp, Amir Temur showed him respect and reverence. After his death (March 9, 1403), he took care of his successors and gave them immeasurable favors. He appointed Bayezid's eldest son Suleiman Chalabi as governor of the Turkish provinces in Europe. The city of Edirne (Adrianopole) was designated as its capital. The north-western part of Anatolia was entrusted to Isa Chalabi as a governor, and the city of Bursa was made his capital. The administration of the central part of the Ottoman Turks was entrusted to Musa Chalabi. Amir Temur did not intend to completely conquer the state of the Ottoman Turks. Because he understood very well that the European countries have aggressive intentions towards the countries of the Middle East. That's why Amir Temur saved the state of the Ottoman Turks and extended a hand of mercy to Bayezid's successors. Nevertheless, King Charles VI (1380-1422) and King Henry IV (1399-1407) of England congratulated Amir Temur on this victory over Bayazid and sent him a special letter. He attacked the threatened Ottoman Turks and became the savior of all Europe. [5:195]

After Amir Temur returned to Samarkand from Asia Minor, on November 27, 1404, he left Samarkand with 200,000 troops for a trip to China. However, the march on China was not possible due to the death of Amir Temur in O'tror (February 18, 1405). Although the news of Amir Temur's death was kept secret at first, soon this unpleasant news spread throughout the country. Amir Temur's body was brought to Samarkand and buried.

Summary. Summary instead, we can admit that Sahibgiron Amir Temur was considered one of the most accomplished rulers of his time. The tactics used in the military field are taught in educational organizations of many countries of the world.

Temurbek went down in history as the ruler of science and culture. Taking into account the above, we can say that Sahibgiron Amir Temur is an ideal person with a place in the world community.



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