

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITY OF AMIR TEMUR IN THE EYES OF WORLD HISTORIANS

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Abstract

This article provides information about the great general Amir Temur's military activities, military campaigns and works left in history. The views and opinions of world historians on Amir Temur's activities are also covered.

Keywords: Sahibqiron, great commander, ruler, victory, military commander, military art, tactics, strategy.

Introduction

Famous state and public figures, scientists and writers from around the world highly appreciated the contribution of our great ancestors, especially Sahibqiron Amir Temur, to the development of world civilization and culture in the course of their socio-political, scientific and creative activities.

The names of people who changed the course of history, such as Amir Temur, are very rare. His mighty victory over Bayezid Yildirim at the Battle of Ankara in 1402 extended the life of Constantinople by half a century and thereby saved Europe from Turkish conquest. Khan Tokhtamysh and his strong blows to the Golden Horde freed the Russians from the Mongol colony and created great opportunities for Moscow to implement reforms. In addition, his forays into the Middle East, Iran and North-West India fundamentally changed the political balance in these regions.

As a result of Petit de la Croix's translation of "Zafarnoma" into French in the 18th century, Amir Temur became widely known among Western intellectuals, left a great mark on the life of Eastern countries, and his name is famous in these countries, but there are conflicting opinions about his personal and historical role. There are also opinions. Although five hundred years have passed after the events, Amir Temur's personality and activities are the cause of constant debates, various legends are being woven about him. Information about the life and activities of the great general Amir Temur was recognized mainly in terms of his military achievements. When studying the character of Sahibqiran, for the main information, the "Tuzuklari Temur" compiled by him, the book "Zafarnama" by the famous Azerbaijani historian Nizamuddin Shami, the work "Tarikhnama" by Tajiddin al-Solmani, the work "Tarihi arba' ulus" (History of the Four Nations) by Mirza Ulug'bek, Ibn "Ajaib ul-maqdur fi tarikhi Temur" by Arabshah (miracles of fate in the history of Temur), "Zafarnama" by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, "History of the Great Amir Temur" by Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, "Memories about Amir Tumor and his palace" written by Archbishop John of the Sultanate such works are a valuable resource. Today, the figure of Amir Temur and his universal services are studied and recognized by scientists of hundreds of countries of the world.



German scientist F. Schlosser wrote in his "History of the World" (Vol. III): "Bakhtiyar was a warrior, a world traveler, and a jurist in the Far East, but he expressed tactical and strategic knowledge rare in Asia," while the French historian Du Saenkeyo wrote in "History of Temur the Great" (1678) in his work: "... this breed was superior even to Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar, because Temur avoided their mistakes by accepting all their advantages. As a result, Temur surpassed them in gaining fame and victory," he said. If we pay attention to the

reasons for the effectiveness of the mighty man's campaigns, his leadership potential, foresight, the ability to scientifically predict the development of events, justice, hard work, ferocity and mercy, as well as speed and determination are noticeable. American historian Richard Nelson: "The most impartial assessment of a commander is his victories in battles... Temur occupies a special place among the great commanders of all times... Temur was also a great strategist, he showed himself magnificently in battle at the right time and in the right place, there was a peculiarity." , he noted.



Amir Temur used many methods and means to give moral strength to the army, including: "If the enemy attacked and destroyed parts of Chopovul, Shirgovul, Barongor and Jawong and reached the armed part of the army, then at that time the Sultan would firmly put his brave foot on his leg patience, and the enemy will be driven forward to fight back and lose.

For example, I did this in a fight with Shoh Mansur. I reached the place where he stood, came face to face with him and fought until I buried him in the ground of destruction." Taking into account that the superiority of the enemy in a combat situation has a strong

impact on the soldiers not only materially, but also morally, the commander knew very well that the actions of the Sultan in such situations give the army moral strength.

Lucien Keren sums up his almost thirty-five years of research on Amir Temur and writes: "On the one hand stands the mighty Temur, on the other side stands the Temur who welcomes and protects the people of knowledge; on one side is Temur, who conquers entire cities, and on the other side stands Temur, who builds monuments, madrassas, anchors and plants gardens. This complex man remains a mystery to historians." Similar situations happened in all his cruel and strong battles and brought him victory.

Another example is the following situation. Amir Temur saw that the cold winter was having a negative impact on army morale during his last campaign, a trip to China, so he shaved his head. This action of the owner gives morale to the army.

Studying the military art of Amir Temur is worth hundreds of fundamental studies. The great master took his place in history as a great personality who made a significant contribution to the historical development of all mankind, society and countries of the world with his historical campaigns, victories in battles and the methods of combat he used.

Uzbekistan is establishing broad, mutually beneficial relations with many countries in various fields, consistently and decisively moving towards strengthening international security and stability, developing all forms of cooperation. On this path we are always accompanied by the legacy of our great ancestors, especially Amir Temur.

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