

TEMURBECKA HAS A LESSON FIGHT

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«Preserving, studying and passing down the historical
heritage to future generations is one of the
directions of our state's policy»
Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Abstract:

In this article, information about Amir Temur's initial efforts to unify Movarounnahr, Amir Temur's uncle, governor of Kesh province, Amir Haji Barlos, fled to Khurasan, science and culture during the Timurid era, and information about the "Mud Battle" stated.

Keywords: Amir Temur, Mughal Khan Tughluq Temur, Amir Husayn, Kesh region, Movarounnahr, Khorasan, Ilyas Khojakhon.

INTRODUCTION

The first efforts of Amir Temur to unify Movarounnahr began in the 60s of the XIV century. In the late 1350s, as a result of the struggle of the emirs, when Amir Kazaghan was killed, the political disorder increased. The Mongol Khan Tughluq Temur (1359-1363) invaded Movarounnahr twice in 1360-1361. Local emirs were the leaders of the people and could not lead the fight against the Mongols. Amir Temur's uncle, governor of Kesh region, Amir Haji Barlos fled to Khurasan.

At the beginning of 1360, 24-year-old Amir Temur Tughluq Temur was appointed as the provincial governor. However, Temurbek's compromise with Ilyas Khojakhon, who was the ruler of Movarounnahr, did not go well, he left the country at the end of 1361 and formed an alliance with the influential Amir Husayn, and their alliance was strengthened by kinship ties, that is, Uljoy, the sister of Temurbek Amir Husayn. Married to Turkon.

Amir Temur and Amir Husayn fought against the local rebel emirs and Mongols. In 1363, allies won a victory over the enemy near the city of Kunduz on the left bank of Amudarya. Over the next two years, the allies fought several times with the Jetalashkars of Ilyas Khojakhon, and at the end of 1364, they drove the Mongols out of Movarounnahr.

After the Jeta army was defeated near Shahrisabz and driven out of the country, Amir Temur and Amir Husayn put Kabulshah on the throne of Movarounnahr. The internal turmoil in the country has ended and the situation has somewhat stabilized.

Ilyas Khojakhon, who succeeded his father to the throne in Mongolia, gathered a large army and marched to Movarounnahr. In this regard, Emir Husayn Soli held a conference in the Palace and discussed the preparation for the fight against the Mongols. According to the decree of Kabul Shah, Temurbek was appointed as the commander-in-chief. Amir Husayn ordered to collect two years' worth of taxes from the population at once. Temurbek's command intensified preparations against the Mongol invasion.

Ilyas Khojakhon, who did not want to lose Movarounnahr, marched on Turkestan again in the spring of 1365. Temurbek had strengthened his position in the lands north of Temirkapug, and Amir Husayn in the lands south of it and on the other side of the Amudarya. But the Mongolian troops were much superior in terms of numbers.

The battle, known as "Jangiloy" in the history of the two countries, took place on the first day of the month of Ramadan, 22 May 1365 AD (766 Hijri year) on the Chirchik river between Tashkent and Chinoz. This battle went down in history with the famous names "Mud Battle" and "Mud Battle". Historian Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi also called it "Loyurushi" in "Zafarnama". Information about the "Mud Battle" is provided by medieval historians Nizamiddin Shami, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Muiniddin Natanziy, Russian authors A.Y. Yakubovsky, YE. Berezikov, contemporary historians B.Ahmedov, A.Muhammadjonov, H.Dadaboyev, O.Boriyev, famous writer and temurologist Muhammad Ali works (Nizomiddin Shami. Zafarnoma. T.: "Uzbekistan", 1996; Sharafuddin Ali Yazdiy. Zafarnoma. T.: "Sharq", 1997, 37-6; Muiniddin Natanziy. Muntakhab uttavarihi Mu'iniy (A selection of Mu'ini's histories) T.: "Uzbekistan", 2011; B.D. Grekov, A.Y. Yakubovsky. Golden O and its fall. T.: "Teacher", 1956. B.2017-208; E. Berezikov. Great Timur. T.: "Teacher", 1996; B. Ahmedov. Amir Timur. Historical novel T.: "People's heritage", 1995, 112, 37-6; A. Muhammadjonov. Timur and the reign of the Timurids. T.: "Chief editorial office of Komuslar" 1996; H. Dadaboyev. Amir Timur's military skills. T.: "Writer", 1996, 10-12-6; Achil Boriyev. The history of one battle. - Science and culture during the Timurid period. Proceedings of the international scientific conference. March 13-14, 2017. T.: "Akademnashr", 2017. 115 -6; The same author. A rich victory or a battle that taught Temurbek. "Sahibqiran star", issue 3, 2017. 31-35-6) Historians Nizamiddin Shami, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Mu'iniddin Natanziyir recorded that the "Mud Battle" lasted for two days, and our writer Muhammad Ali said that it lasted for 3 days. Based on the information that the battle lasted for two days in the works of most medieval historians, it is possible to agree with this opinion.

In order to repel the army of Ilyas Khojakhon (more than 20 thousand people), who invaded Movarounnahr with a large army, Temurbek and Amir Husayn gathered troops and arrived at this location.

Amir Husayn's troops (15 thousand people) joined Temurbek's army (7 thousand people) stationed at the water's edge between Chinaz and Tashkent and fell into their positions. The army of Ilyas Khojakhon also settled on the banks of the Bodom river (the water that flows from the Korzhov mountain to the Aris river). When the eyes of the guards of the opposing side collided with each other, both sides waved their flags and banged their drums and straightened their ranks (H. Dadaboyev. Illustrated work. 10-12-b) Amir Husayn was the leader of the barangay. Tilonchi, a representative of the Arlot tribe, is located in the kanbul of Barangar, Uljayto Aparidi, Sher Bahrom, Polad Buga, Farhad Aparidi, Malik Bahadur and other well-known Bahadirs are located in the advanced part of Hirovul. Temurbek commanded Juvangar, and Saribuga stood with the Kipchak tribe in his kanbul. Temur Khoja was appointed to Hirovul. Amir Jakubek, Amir Saifuddinbek, Amir Murad Barlos, Abbas Bahadur and other famous Bahadirs were ready for battle in the center.

As usual, Temurbek read fortunes from the Qur'an before the battle. The verse "Allah has

brought you victory in many countries" is written on the fold. Finally, this time Temurbek, who gathered a large number of supporters from his opponents and entered the battle, was inspired by the prediction of fortune telling and entered the battle with confidence and enthusiasm.

It was clear that each of Temurbek and Amir Husain's cherigi and juvanger had additional soldiers. The relatively weak side of this yasol consisted in the fact that the hand was much weaker than that of the barangar and juvanger, and it did not have an advanced part, that is, a hirovuli, an auxiliary spare part. Historian Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi noted that the army of allies outnumbered Ghanim's army in terms of numbers.

On the eve of the start of the battle, it rained heavily and the battlefield became muddy. After Ilyas Khojakhon used the Yadachilars, the pouring rain turned into a flood. Due to the extreme intensity of the attack, the battlefield became muddy, and the clothes and equipment became so heavy that neither the infantry nor the cavalry had a chance to move. The battlefield turned into a quagmire, even the horses were covered in mud. Jeta soldiers wore kepanak, covered their heads with felt, and protected their clothes and weapons from the rain. As soon as the allied army approached them, the Jetas came out from under the felts and threw themselves into battle with their resting horses.

Temurbek injured the barangay, which was headed by Emir Hamid and his brother Shingum. But the opponent's kanbul under the command of Shirovul and Hajibek prevailed over the barangay kanbul of the allies and chased its captain Tilonchi and took him to the right-hand side of Amir Husayn. Amir Husain's soldiers, confused, fled and scattered.

Concerned about the situation on the right wing of the Lashkar, Sahibgiron, with seventeen cannons under his command, gave a strong blow to the noble unit led by Amir Shamsuddinbek and destroyed it. In order to consolidate the achievement, Temurbek sent Toban Bahadur to Amir Husayn, but Amir Husayn beat and insulted Toban Bahadur.

Also, other runners (Malik and Hamid) went to Amir Husain and conveyed Temurbek's proposal to attack the main forces of the enemy together. Amir Husayn even throws away one of Sahibgiron's choppers with his tongue.

However, the arrogant Amir Husayn replied: "There is no need to make any effort in this battle and one should not make too much effort in this regard." Historian Mu'iniddin Natanziy quoted the text of Amir Temur's letter to Amir Husayn in "Muntahab": "The leaders of the army and special estimators are showing bravery and striving hard for swordsmanship. And you, in return, are hurting for no reason. Instead of pleasing them with a compliment, you are doing a thousand and one harms to each of them, and because of this act of yours, such a prosperous country is on the verge of becoming a fodder for a foreign enemy. And you don't listen to the words of well-wishers" (Mu'iniddin Natanzi. Featured work. 67-6)

Although the battlefield turned into a swamp and the horses were knee-deep in mud, Temurbek's men fought with their lives. Temurbek's army drove the Mongols out of the barangay headed by Shingum. Ilyas Khojakhon, who was on hand, also retreated.

Unfortunately, when the victory was close, Amir Husayn was slow, stopped his army and went to the side. To Temurbek's driver, Husain said: "I am ready to run into oil and die, but I will not sink into the swamp. "Tell Temurbek to take care of his reputation" (B.Ahmedov. Illustrated work. 112-113-6) He took his army to the south side of Sirdarya. Then Temurbek

stopped the battle and had to retreat.

The next day the battle continues and Jeta's army is defeated and flees. While pursuing Ilyas Khojakhan, who was retreating despite the allies' backs, he came across a group of soldiers separated from Amir Shamsuddinbek's division and had to fight with this cannon. The enemy skillfully used the unexpected opportunity to reorganize their ranks and launch a sudden attack against the pursuers.

The allies were caught in a dilemma and had no choice but to turn back the reins of their horses. The horses of those who fled were covered in mud and mud. The allies, who lost about ten thousand soldiers in the riot, rushed towards Kesh. Historian Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi writes about this in his "Zafarnama": "Many people were left in the mud, and the enemy, who had been defeated, became stronger and struck with swords, and ten thousand people were killed in an instant. And this event took place at the beginning of Ramadan, in the year seven hundred and sixty-six, in the year of the snake (May 22, 1365)" (Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi. Referenced work. 37-6)

After Amir Husayn gave the order to retreat, Temurbek gave up all hope of victory and said: "If one heartless ten-hearted man has a head, eleven cowards will appear. If one heart leads ten heartless ones, eleven brave ones will enter the field".

According to historical sources, cavalymen were considered the most effective part of Temurbek's army, they were divided into cavalry groups armed with heavy and light weapons. Cavalry, lightly armed with bows, bows and swords, were mainly engaged in reconnaissance and surveillance, and had the right to fight with enemy forces only when absolutely necessary. In this battle, Amir Temur and Amir Husayn were defeated because they did not work together. Temurbek explained the reason for this defeat as follows: "All these things happened because Amir Husayn did not agree to attack Ilyas Khojah from two sides on my advice. We witnessed the ending of two governorships during the war with a bad end" (Zafar yoli. T., 1992, 80-6) Temurbek also deeply and deeply understood the folk saying: "Two rams' heads do not boil in one pot" was enough.

In this battle, while Amir Temur's army was trying to win, Amir Husayn left the battlefield with his soldiers. Amir Temur was forced to retreat. Ilyas Khojakhan occupied Khojand and Jizzakh without any resistance and went to Samarkand. Movarounnahr was conquered again by the Mongols and ruled until 1369. The allies, who lost many of their soldiers due to the betrayal of Amir Husayn in the battle, left for Kesh, then retreated to the Amudarya and settled in Balkh region.

Amir Husayn was afraid and fled to Soli Saray. He did not stop there and hid in Shabartu (a place in the Hindu Kush mountains) between the mountains. Temurbek also retreated to Samarkand and moved to Kesh with his remaining soldiers. Unable to stay there, he went to the other side of Amudarya and went to Balkh.

A number of factors contributed to the victory of the Mongols in the battle: local emirs did not agree on battle tactics, and the Mongols were adept at fighting in the open. On the second day of the battle, it rained heavily, and the Mongols were not harmed by the rain. No matter how selflessly Temurbek fought, Amir Husayn's wing showed weakness in resistance.

Amir Husayn's laziness and indolence were a warning, his army lacked experience and

determination. Regardless of Temurbek's military potential, the battle ended in defeat. It can be said that the main reason is Amir Husayn's selfishness, laziness, stinginess, his disdain for Temurbek, and his disregard for him. Amir Husayn could not even inspire his subordinate amirs to victory, and most importantly, his incompetence led to defeat. Historian Nizamiddin Shami writes that before the battle, the loss of trust of the emirs and state archons towards Amir Husain was also the reason for the defeat.

So, "Battle of Mud" was Amir Temur's first and last defeat due to Amir Husayn. A rich victory is a bitter lesson for Amir Temur throughout his life. Temurbek, who drew the relevant conclusions from this, always paid great attention to the regular improvement of the combat composition of the army during his 35 years of non-stop campaigns.

He strengthened the center of the army with the hand, the advanced part with the hirovul, and the auxiliary part with the chagdavul, and made him responsible only to the supreme commander (B.D. Grekov, A.Y. Yakubovsky. The indicated work 297- 298-6.) Sahibgiron paid great attention to the development of military tactics in his army. It is a historical fact that our great-grandfather was a great and victorious general who contributed not only to the development of military science in Central Asia, but also to the world, to the formation of new methods and tactics (from the history of military work of Uzbekistan. T.: " Sharq", 1992. 105-6.) After all, as President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "... an invincible general and statesman like our grandfather Amir Temur, who was never defeated in a single battle, is rarely found in the world" (SH. Mirziyoyev We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. Volume 1: "Uzbekistan" NMIU, 2017. 534-6)

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