

AMIR TEMUR'S MILITARY STRATEGY**Samandarov Qalandar Daniyoro'g'li,**

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ANNOTATION

When we talk about our great ancestor and brave politician Amir Temur and his centralized country, we have to point out his great military art and military tactics in the Middle Ages. Amir Temur relied on mainly his soldiers in order to strengthen his interior and foreign policy of his country's independence and defense.

Keywords: *caravan, Pontonchy, Naftondor, Unbashis, Yuzbashis.*

Before occupying one country, firstly, Amir Temur sent a lot of soldiers of secret service in order to learn that country's interior policy and condition.

One thousand military unit investigated about the boundary countries by camels in deserts and by horses in other places and on foot. They used a lot of tricks and tried to know their real condition and their purposes when they are going to attack and their military plans. According to that information, Amir Temur prepared special military plans and military tactics. Such kind of special secret information was gathered by international tradesmen occasionally. Amir Temur sponsored separately on tradesmen and the leaders of caravans and he knew a lot of information about their travelled countries. According to the situation Amir Temur made a decision.

Amir Temur emphasized that no need to enter those territories with weapons when can be entered there with politics. And using weapons was really wrong strategy in this case. He also emphasized that before beginning the war, every commander should find their enemies' styles of using weapons, looking for the ways of attacking and running away, influencing the enemies soldiers' and their commanders' mood and their character. Amir Temur learnt all these peculiarities personally. When the amount of the enemies' soldiers were more than 40 thousand, the army went against led by Amir Temur. In these cases, the soldiers were divided into 40 parts. The most selective 12 parts went in the first lines, the other 28 parts went in the second and third lines. Amir Temur's sons and grandsons went in front of the right side the first line of the 40 lines, the soldiers led by his relatives went in front of the left side.

Amir Temur's army was divided into cavalry men and passers-by. However, passers-by were supplied with horses in long distances and in deserts, more parts of the cavalry men could battle on foot too. When shooting with bow was needed they turned into passers-by and turned around the passers-by soldiers and shoot with bow. Undoubtedly, they could battle in their horses, because the nomadic people were educated to battle in horses. Except main parts, Amir Temur's soldiers were divided into three parts: 1. Pontonchy (they trained with movable bridges); 2. Naftondor (those, who throw Greek fire); 3. Soldiers (who could work with attacking machines, stone-throwing machines).

We can tell that Amir Temur knew very well The Romanians' and Greeks' attacking styles while he was occupying the castles

In the battle against Boyaizd, Amir Temur entered the battle putting the Greek fires onto the elephants. 4) Amir Temur had soldiers, who could battle in steep hills at any time and adapted to battle in such kind of places. This kind of part gave a hand in the roads of mountains and the castles in the mountains. As a result of a great military art Amir Temur could defeat a lot of his enemies.

Nomadic people were not aware of trade and money, so they sold and bought products by the animals, such as horse, sheep, camel and etc. Therefore, Amir Temur gave the salary to his soldiers' horses. Excellent soldiers got from 2 to 4 horses, leaders got the amount of 10 soldiers' salary. If somebody committed crime those military servants' 10 per cent salary was taken as a punishment.

The rulers' salary consisted of the cost of about 10 thousand horses according to their degree, Amir Temur's relatives' salary consisted of the cost of about 12 thousand horses and sometimes they were given some regions.

The unbashis (the leaders of tenperson military unit) had a right to receive other soldiers instead of dead or runawaysoldiers. The yuzbashis (the leaders of a hundred person military unit) selected from those soldiers to following unions. Amir Temur was only given information about dead, run away, substituted unbashies and yuzbashis. Ordinary person was also ruled like this: like citizens rule the whole country in our time. Among military servants, among ordinary people if whoever did not submit to the higher positions, they were punished and, of course, substituted altogether. Since Amir Temur did not like giving physical punishment, he prohibited thosekind of punishment. He told that if any rulers' government is weaker than their whip or stick, those rulers must not rule the country.

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