



THE MILITARY POTENTIAL AND CREATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS OF AMIR  
TEMUR

Alijonov Tolibjon To'lqinjon o'g'li

*The graduate student of Uzbekistan  
State University of World Languages (UzSWLU)*

**Annotation:** *This article provides information about the accomplishments of the great Sahibkiran Amir Temur, in terms of his military strategy and military tactics and the architectural monuments, in particular, the historical monuments built during Amir Temur and the Timurid era.*

**Key words:** *Mawarannahr, "Holy Qur'an", Kesh, totalitarian regime, Amir Temur and Haji Ilyas, the great statesman, "UNESCO, "List of World Cultural Heritage", Aksaray, Darut-tilovat.*

Amir Temur was born on April 8, 1336, in the village of Khoja Ilgar (Yakkabag) near Kesh (Shakhrisabz). His father, Emir Muhammad Taragai, was from a noble family of the Turkic Barlas clan. It is known that Amir Temur's mother was called Takina Mokhbegim, but there are very contradictory information about her origin. He spent his childhood and youth in Kesh. In his youth, Amir Temur loved hunting and horse racing, javelin throwing and archery, and had a penchant for military games. Amir Temur was a brave and reserved man. Possessing sobriety of judgment, he knew how to make the right decision in difficult situations. These character traits attracted his fellow tribesmen to him. Amir Temur began his military service with local rulers. Glory brought him closer to the influential emirs of Mawarannahr.

Amir Temur has played an important role in the history of the spiritual inheritance of the Uzbek nation. He reached spiritual maturity in his youth and adolescence. As a result, he became brave, courageous, sharp-minded and intelligent. Having memorized the "Holy Qur'an", he thoroughly studied various world sciences along with the science of hadith as he was seen to be honest and purehearted. Therefore, the greatness of Amir Temur is based on his spiritual qualities.

Under totalitarian regime, we were deprived of a chance to give a fair assessment of our great ancestor due to the fact that all reliable sources about him were hidden or falsified from the people. The disintegration of the former USSR brought the Republic of Uzbekistan into a new era. After achieving independence, as a result of the tremendous work to restore historical justice and national pride of our people, a rich historical heritage and names of many great ancestors were revived. A special place in their row is occupied by the symbol of courage and wisdom, national pride of our people Sahibkiran Amir Temur. This ideological vacuum favored the rebirth of Amir Temur, whose existence had been carefully concealed during the seventy years of Soviet rule. The new historical, cultural and political recognition gave this victorious the first place in modern Uzbekistan. After independence, he has become the main historical figure in our country. In the center of every city, there is a statue, square or street dedicated to the great statesman.



**The military strategy.** Strategy represents the triumph of logic, where the right or wrong choice of strategy can be known only by the final result. Because it is possible to lose a battle, but in the end, it is impossible to win a war. Strategy is a structure, a link between a point of reality and a point beyond the point of reality, because the realization of the goal does not exist in the present. This is a clear virtual situation, which is activated by the software of today's point. In order to achieve political and military goals, it has always been important to know how to correctly develop and apply a strategy. In the development of strategy in modern processes, not only practical experience, but also previous knowledge is studied, analyzed and applied to the current situation.

From the following information, we will learn about the military tactics used by Amir Temur in the most important battles of his career. In 1361-1364, there were many battles between Amir Temur and the Mughal Khan Haji Ilyas. With his military tactics, Amir Temur puts Haji Ilyas, whom he considers his enemy, into a state of trouble. At the end of 1364, Amir Temur came up with the following tactic against the 30,000-strong army of Haji Ilyas:

1. Amir Temur left 2,000 cavalry troops near the Chirchik River, crossed the river with his 5,000 cavalry troops and climbed the hill where Haji Ilyas's army was located.
2. Amir Temur orders the riders, whom he took with him, to make noise, raising fire and smoke from many places, and the riders to move without stopping.
3. This method frightens the army of Haji Ilyas and makes them tremble. They think that Amir Temur will attack us with a huge army and lose his moral superiority.
4. Amir Temur attacked from four sides in the middle of the night, when the army of Haji Ilyas lay in a panic.
5. The army of Amir Temur approached the camp of Haji Ilyas and defeated the Mongol troops. Amir Timur did not stop there until he drove all the Mongol troops out of the country. Using another ruse, he forced the Mongol troops remaining in some fortresses to retreat and return to their territories without inflicting any losses on his army. Amir Temur prepares a retreat label on behalf of Haji Ilyas and hands this label to the Mongol troops in the fortress. Amir Temur's troops had to constantly move and raise dust while the label was being read by Mongol troops. When the Mongols received the news, Amir Temur was forced to return after seeing the fighting spirit and bravery of the army.

**Architecture.** After Uzbekistan declared its independence (August 31, 1991), the work of promoting the cultural heritage of our people on a large scale intensified. In particular, as a result of UNESCO's attention to cultural heritage, a significant increase in the number of tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the republic included in the "List of World Cultural Heritage" is a clear example of this. The creative works carried out by these authors, the importance of achievements in the development of national architecture during the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, the unique traditions of scientific schools of architecture that developed during this period were studied with great interest. In their published scientific works, the architectural monuments of the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids and the rulers who built them paid attention to the creative work and the skill of master architects was highly appreciated.



The first direction of Amir Temur's creative work after his accession to the throne of Mawarannahr was to create strong fortification qualities in the system of cities. The city, which embodies the spiritual and economic potential of the kingdom, was a priority goal to implement the idea of architecture and urban planning, aimed at the protection of settlements, the creation of peaceful, protected caravan routes for trade throughout the country. Therefore, along with the strengthening of the state system, he carried out a very large-scale construction work to provide each city with means of protection, to create protective fortifications on caravan routes.

In fact, Temur made Samarkand the capital of his kingdom and one of the most beautiful cities in Asia. He was very interested in culture, and he favored the architectural embellishment of Samarkand, whose very mention evokes the Silk Road, the smell of exotic spices and the beauty of its architecture, and to which he gave that mythical aura that it still retains today. After each conquest, it is said that Timur spared the lives of scholars, artisans, poets and architects, who were immediately sent to Samarkand. Thanks to them, he turned the capital into a high-performance center for the arts. He also hired the best writers to extol the most praiseworthy aspects of his reign. He knew how to combine the best of East and West: Syria sent its weavers, glassmakers and armourers; Delhi provided masons, builders and gem cutters, and Anatolia supplied goldsmiths, rope makers and master armourers.

**Aksaray.** It is a monument located in the main square in the northeast of the city of Shahrissabz. It was built by Sahibkiran Amir Temur in 1380-1404. According to historical data, about 30,000 bricklayers, 20,000 tilers and other craftsmen participated in the construction of Aksaray, and about 700 pots were boiled every day to feed them. So, Aksaray is a great monument in the architecture of Central Asia, and it is an example of the peak of creativity of national architects. During the years of independence, the part of Aksaray that has survived to us was reconstructed. Every tourist visiting Kashkadarya will not leave without seeing Aksaray.

**Darut-tilovat architectural complex.** Amir Temur also built several prayer complexes and mausoleums in Shahrissabz. After the death of his son Jahangir Mirza, Temurbek built a huge mausoleum for himself and his descendants (1379-1380) near the Doruttilovat complex and buried Jahangir Mirza's body in it.

The meaning of the word "Darut-tilovat" means "the place where the Qur'an is recited". The complex includes Shamsuddin Kulol mausoleum, Kokgumbaz mosque and Gumbazi Sayyidon mausoleum. They were mainly built at the end of the 14th century - the first half of the 15th century. "Temurbek's nobleman built a city and a capital for Keshdin with a lot of effort and attention, and built high buildings in Kesh".

We can also see that the solemn Guri Emir Mausoleum, which houses the tomb of Amir Temur as well as his other relatives; the enormous Bibi-Khanym Mosque, about which endless legends are told; the Shakhi-Zinda Complex, a spectacular avenue of mausoleums, containing a series of tombs of relatives from the time of Timur and his grandson Ulugh Beg, with some of the most beautiful tile decorations in the Muslim world. And of course, the spectacular Registan Square, one of the most stunning architectural complexes in the Islamic world that must be seen both during the day and illuminated at night.



In conclusion, it can be clear seen that Amir Temur achieved victories with the power of his military potential and even higher military genius, while he also managed to leave many architectural monuments, buildings and complexes to the next generation.

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