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MAVZUSIDAGI ILMIY ONLAYN KONFERENSIYA TO'PLAMI

2021

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AMIR TIMUR'S TACTICS AND STRATEGY

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In this article, Amir Temur's strategy in the great commander and the tactics he used played an important role in the battle. The thoughtful application of this strategy encourages today's young military personnel to acquire a deeper knowledge of military training.

Key words: *Army, vanguard, strategy.*

If the enemy had more than 12, but less than 40 thousand people, then Timur sent at least 40,000 army against him, entrusted the leadership to one of his sons, to whom he attached two experienced emirs and other military leaders. The battle order for these troops was as follows: the troops were divided into 14 parts; one of them, probably at least 1/3 of the entire corps, stood in reserve under the personal command of the commander; three units were assigned to the right and left wings, making up the 2nd line; of these, one were at the forefront of these wings, and the others made up the right and left half of each wing; in front of the vanguards of the right and left wings, 3 more units were placed each, which made up the 1st line, of which one unit was separated into the vanguards, to which troops were assigned, which consisted (of weapons) of swords, mines and bows and which consisted of experienced and undaunted warriors. They had to fight with a loud shout and disorganize the enemy's vanguard. Outposts were set up ahead of the vanguard. According to Timur's rules, a good commander, having learned the number of troops from the enemy, should be able to oppose units to them, observe what the enemy is doing, what arrows and swordsmen he has, notice the moves and exits of

the battle, etc. lured him into an ambush. A skilled commander must understand the whole mechanism of battles, guess the intentions of the enemy and use all means to frustrate his plans. The case was started by the vanguard, preceding the riflemen, who made up the forward detachments. The main vanguard was gradually reinforced by the avant-gardes of the first line, then by the parts of this line, first closest to the center and then external. If these attacks did not resolve matters, then units of the second line were brought into battle in the same order. If the reinforcement was also insufficient and 13 attacks did not decide the outcome of the battle, then the commander should not hesitate and introduce his reserves into battle, which, consisting of the most selective warriors, rushed at the enemies, and the arrows showered the enemy with a cloud of arrows. If this did not decide the outcome of the battle, then the chief should rush into the battle himself, showing an example and inspiring other combatants. In any case, the military banner should not be lost sight of.

For a whole army.

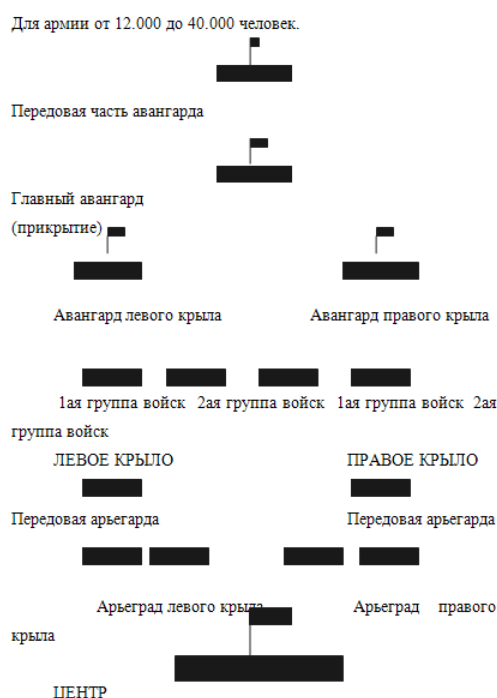


Figure 1. The order of building troops.

If the enemy army outnumbered 40,000 people, then Timur himself opposed it.

Then his troops were divided for battle in the following way: forty regiments were assigned to the direct command of Timur; of these, 12 selected were the first line, and the remaining 28 were the second and third lines. The troops led by his sons and experienced emirs became ahead of the right flank of the aforementioned forty divisions, and his relatives and allies - ahead of the left. All these units made up a reserve and provided help wherever it was needed. Six branches formed the base or second line of the right wing and one vanguard of it. The same number of branches and in the same order left the base of the left wing. In front of both wings of the second line, the first was located - in the same order and in the same number of parts. Ahead of the front of the first line was a large advance of the same number of squads, made up of experienced archers. This vanguard had another squad ahead of it, which made up its vanguard. Two detachments of light troops, by means of forward posts and ramps, concealed the army from surprise attacks and watched the enemy. The light troops and the forward vanguard began the battle, the chief of the main vanguard reinforced them and brought the first, and then the second vanguard into action. If this did not help, then the right and left wings of the reserve entered the battle. If these efforts did not bring victory, then the rest of the reserve entered the battle and made a decisive attack.

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