

AMIR TEMUR'S MARRIAGE COUNTRY TO INDIA

Alimkulova Baxtigul Baxromjon qizi

Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi
Nukus shahar Xalq ta'lim bo'limiga
qarashli 44-sonli umumiy o'rta
ta'lim maktabi Tarbiya va
tarix fani o'qituvchisi

Annotation: In the article "Amir Temur's march to the land of miracles" the reasons for the march of Amir Temur to India, the land of miracles, which conquered vast territories in the Middle Ages the methods of warfare used in the three fortresses to occupy the land are discussed and analyzed at the end of the march.

Key words: countries, commander, military activity, night prayer, Chigatay nation, infidels.

After gaining its independence, Uzbekistan has ample opportunities to comprehensively study its socio-political history of several thousand years. In particular, clarifying the issues of the centralized empire of Amir Temur, its role in the development of Uzbek statehood and culture, our historians and orientalists have published works in Uzbek. The sources covering the life and work of Amir Temur are numerous and diverse, which means that his place in the history of the world is incomparable. As our first President I.A. Karimov emphasized, "... there is an image of Amir Temur in our history, and his legacy is a testament to our lives today. As long as we are able to solve the problems we face today, we have no right to study, describe and promote this heritage. Amir Temur's statesmanship and military activity can be divided into two periods: Timur's conquest of power in the Chigatay nation. Overcoming the oppression of the Mongols and establishing an independent centralized state (1370-1380). A period of enslavement of other countries in order to expand the empire. After the formation of the centralized state, all its forces were partially devoted to the wars of defense and conquest (1380-1405). He quickly conquered Khorasan and Iran, India, Iraq, Syria and Egypt, Rome and the Caucasus, and annexed them to the territories of his state. In May 1398, Timur marched to India with 90,000 troops across the Amu Darya. After besieging Kabul in August, it laid siege to Multan for six months.

Amir Temur: "First of all, I advised my children and amirs to get to know their hearts and minds." Amirzoda Pirmuhammad Jahangir said, "If we take India, we will occupy the whole earth with its gold." Amirzoda Muhammad Sultan said, "We will take India, but there are obstacles: the first is the rivers, the second is the forest groves, and the third is the fully armed sepoys and the rabid elephants that hunt people." he said. ... As for me, that is, Amir Temur says, I did not want to give up my determination to fasten my belt to go to India, and I did so. „ Let us pray to God. Let us prophesy from the Qur'an whether to fight or not, so that we may do what God commands. "Everyone agreed with my proposal. fight. " I ordered Prince Pirmuhammad Jahangir, who was stationed in Kabul with thirty thousand cavalry, to march through Mount Solomon and cross the Indus River, to make a sudden invasion of the province of Mutan and to conquer it. I ordered Sultan Muhammad Khan, Prince Rustam, and other emirs to cross the Indus River on horseback with thirty thousand barons on horseback, and to invade the province of Lahore by surprise. I myself was with the cavalry of thirty thousand slaves ... I came to a place called Andarob on the border of Badakhshan. After standing here for a few days, defeating and punishing the infidels living on Mount Qatur, I turned to the invading Indian army. The army reached the territory of the Sultanate of Quita without any resistance. Sultan Abdullah Wali al-Mulk was an old man with a white beard. I asked the Sultan for a way to Delhi. He: „You go to Multan Road. India starts after Multan. On your way to Delhi you will come across three great castles - Marath, Luni, Jumba. When Temurbek left Multan and reached the forest in 1398, he saw thousands of monkeys screaming at the trees in the woods. Finally, the fortress of Marath was seen. The front of the fortress was land. But its north and south sides were land. Temurbek called the commanders to the tent: only the body is large, the trunk is long. It is possible to cut or injure the trunk with a sword blow. The elephant's belly is torn with a struck sword

or spear. Wait sent an envoy to Alashir and offered him to surrender. After receiving a refusal, the siege of the fort began. The whole scene seemed to be on duty, and the house exploded. Unaware of this trick, the fortresses turned their attention to the builders of the tower and began to throw stones at them. Meanwhile, engineers led by Sher Bahrom Marvozi carried out excavations on both sides. On the fortieth day of the siege, when engineer Sher Bahrom reported on the readiness of the nakabs, Temurbek ordered early in the morning to set fire to the nagabs of the nakabs. The explosion was so powerful that it shook the environment like an earthquake. Two walls of the castle collapsed. The Movorounnahr army launched a fierce attack on the fort. The Indians surrendered in droves. He left about a thousand soldiers in the castle and ordered them to march towards the castle of Luni. When the sun came up, Luni Castle appeared. This castle was also built on a hill like Maratx. He sided with Sad Waqqas, the youngest commander in the army, to lay siege to the fort. He himself sent the young men of the King of Gur, who were looking for a convenient way to advance with the main army. ... He slowly began to articulate his plan. Some corpses were left in the siege of Luni Castle. The rest will continue on the road again. But the enemy must not know this. It should be done as if all the priests were busy with the siege work. All the tents stay here. Castle pole Cortor man it's not. It's hard to distract him. So let the excavations begin immediately under the castle walls. "Who will stay here?" Said Prince Khalil, glancing at Shahrukh Mirza, who was sitting next to Sultan. "Sad Waqqos, whom I promoted to the rank of district chief today," said Temur. ... The commanders know that this eighteen-year-old boy is the son of Temurbek's old comrade who once died, and that Sahibkiran respects him as his own child. The fortresses of Marath and Luni were built at a height, while the fortress of Jumba-Ilon was in the valley. The Movorounnahr troops encountered a scene they had never seen before under the castle. Women, not men, are walking on the fence. ... A waterless ditch around the castle. The bridge is broken. Temurbek saw this scene and came to a decision. ... Let tents be pitched around the castle. ... Temurbek, who was praying the night prayer, entered the tent to rest. ... There was a sound from the south of the camp. ... -Snakes, snakes! Snakes crawling everywhere were visible from the torchlight. ... The snakes fled back in the light of the square. Hundreds of pots were chopped. In the morning, the prepared stairs were attached to the walls. The attack began. No women were seen on the fence. Along with the soldiers, Temurbek also entered the fortress. An empty space appeared between the fence and the houses. What is the purpose of such an empty space in eight places inside the castle? Scorpions appeared in the empty space. ... Women appeared on the other side of Scorpion Square. It turns out that there are no men in the castle, the women belong to the Brahma church, which worships the god Vishnu. The snakes were released by them. At Temurbek's command, poruch-tubed glasses began to be thrown at people. The women shouted and surrendered. The explosions not only shattered the snakes but also terrified the women. Mahmoud Khalaj, the last representative of the dynasty, is currently being held captive by Malu Eqbal! He seized power in Delhi from Hallaj. I want to go and eat it. ... I was unaware of the situation in Delhi. I did not know that only Malu Eqbal heard this news and called on Mahmud Khallaj, known as Mahmud II, to release me from captivity and fight together against me, and that Mahmud Khallaj accepted the offer and joined forces. I wanted to ask about the condition of the Delhi wall today, Ebdala Gilzey said that he did not have enough information, but the wall is very strong and can withstand gunpowder explosives. I was about to reach the walls of Delhi in the morning and light a fire. Until then, I was unaware of the tragic fate of my son Saad Waqqas. First of all, Delhi

I wanted to know about the dimensions of the castle wall. It is not close to 50 dice, as in the case of embossed words. My guess is that the height of the Delhi retaining walls is no more than 12 feet. Looking at the stars, I knew there was an hour before dawn. I lay down to rest for a while. But before my eyes, a commotion broke out. The people of the castle were throwing huge stones towards our camp. ... There were no stone-throwing devices on the wall that day. ... I immediately set out to move my troops to safety. As soon as I had built the new camp, I called my commanders to the council. I said, ,, The suburbs are surrounded by a ditch full of water and we can't cross it. Digging an underground passage under the trenches is very difficult and time consuming," I said to Sher Bahrom. Sher Bahrom said: "O Amir Temur, there should be no water in the trench to dig the underground passage - we should dry it. ... if the water in the ditch is blocked, it will be possible to dry it out," he replied. Our carpenters made five giant stone-throwing devices and installed them in the part of the trench where construction work was in progress. We also started throwing stones at the castle

walls and managed to soften the blows of the castle defenders for a while. After that, the work accelerated and we also filled the part of the trench that was important to us. When this work was completed, the masters, led by Sher Bahrom, began excavating the underground passages. One day he came to me and said that the corridor was ready. Lion Bahrom marked the site of the explosion right from the bridges we left. I ordered the foreign fighters to be the first to enter the city. As I said before, the Chetans were the best fighters in my army. I also decided not to lose caution and put the Ebdala Gilzai warriors behind the aliens, who skillfully use their unique weapons. ... We blew up the gunpowder installed under the city walls. Foreign warriors stormed the city from the formed guzar. ... Both the swords of the foreign warriors and the slingshot weapons of the Gilzain men were helpless in the face of the enemy's protection. At noon the Indians released their fighting elephants. I ordered my warriors to dig deep in that ruined place. ... After that I walked towards the southern part of the city. The fight against the enemy's fierce elephants culminated. As the battle continued, I summoned my son-in-law, Black Khan, and ordered him to send 500 volunteers at my disposal. ... We were advancing so fast that we soon approached the gate, the distance being 20 darts: Now there were no elephants on our way. ... We broke through the city, biting the ground without leaving any enemy fighters. We finally climbed into a relatively quiet, peaceful area of the city. Blood flowed to my left eye when I didn't fall, maybe I didn't even feel injured. There were two more injuries, to the front shoulder and elbow, and to my leg. It was unknown at this time in the heat. I do not know what happened after that. ... When I came to myself, all my combat uniforms were taken off, the top of my eyes was bandaged with ointment for the wounds on my arms and legs. ... Then the Black Khan came and said that Malu Eqbal and Mahmud Khallaj had just been taken prisoner. When our fighters captured enough military booty, they took them all out of the city. I lived in Malu Eqbal's residence for three days. ... the Black Khan appeared anxiously before us. I asked him why. He replied, "My lord, our warriors are in pain, their whole bodies are trembling." ... The doctor says it's a plague. 'Surprisingly, the disease does not infect the indigenous population. Our doctor was also helpless in the face of this. The Black Khan said to me, "Amir, if we do not leave Delhi soon, there will soon be no one left in the army." Maybe if the climate changes, we will get rid of the disease! "Until the third day of our departure from Delhi, there were plagues and deaths among our navkars. It was as if it was inflated. Although I knew that the hanging body belonged to my son Sa'ad Vaqqas, I could not understand what it looked like, like an inflated bag under it. The skin of the limb was torn off, and then it was covered with straw. I ordered my commanders to finish the siege around the castle. Our masters began to build stone structures under the porch. The next morning we set out to occupy the castle. We were about to explode. The next day the deep diggers were divided into several groups and climbed to the top of the hill. Stone-throwing devices were set in motion: we began pouring stones incessantly at the defenders of the castle. ... on the third morning, we finally managed to break down two places on the wall. With a group of fighters, we rushed in through the broken spot on the east wall. After the first hour of our battle, our warriors entered the fort again. One of them said, "Temur," saying my name, and said something in Hindi during his speech. I looked at him and said, "I am Temur!" He pointed to himself and said, "Kartar!" ... I rushed towards him. He also came to me wielding a sword. I hit the squirrel with a jump. The sword fell from his hand. I just wanted to know one thing - who was dying. After that they skinned him and put straw in it, and by this time they had hung him where my son was hanging. I sent my war brother to Kesh via Kandahar. The spoils and the spoils will be sent to Samarkand by skilled craftsmen and artisans, and the rest will be divided among the emirs and armies. Each of them is touched by craftsmen from the 150th century. Timur marched from the army to the banks of the Ganges. Returning there, he arrived in Samarkand in the spring of 1399 and brought with him many Indian elephants. In conclusion, it should be noted that Amir Temur is the founder of a centralized state that has its own prestige and power not only in Central Asia but also in the world. The statehood of Amir Temur's time has a special place in the history of our people due to its spiritual potential, educational power and influence. We can see that in military battles he was a mature person who listened to the opinions of his relatives as well.

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