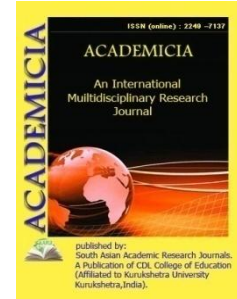


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AMIR TEMUR AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL-MILITARY GAMES

Negmatov B.M*; Xodjaeva D. Yu**

*Associate Professor of Humanities,
 Candidate of Philosophical Sciences,
 Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of UZBEKISTAN

**Associate Professor of "Fundamentals of Spirituality and Legal Education",
 Candidate of Philosophical Sciences,
 Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

The article describes the games related to the military activities of the great commander Amir Temur, their royal life, their role in the physical and moral development of the younger generation, the fighting potential of the army and its role in raising confidence in victory.

KEYWORDS: State, Army, Combat Training, "War Theater", Navkar's Physical And Mental Maturity, Folk Games, Military Games, "War-War" Game, Horseback Riding, Fencing, Archery, Javelin Throwing, Solo Singles Wrestling, National Wrestling, Horseback Riding.

INTRODUCTION

One of the priorities today is to study in depth the folk games created by our ancestors and passed down from generation to generation, in particular, games related to military activities, their history, development and significance today. Because in different periods of the history of our country, such games have been one of the important factors determining the beauty and appearance, physical, mental and intellectual maturity of our people. We can see this in the activities of the great statesman and invincible commander Amir Temur.

It is known that many sources describe the childhood of Amir Temur in a legendary way. In particular, under the protection of Timur's father Taragay Bahodir, he enjoyed all kinds of mental and physical education typical of the nobility at that time, and was trained both mentally and physically. From the time his tongue came out and recognized his mind until he was twelve years old, he enjoyed going to school, being literate, listening to fairy tales, then

historical stories and legends, and playing various action games with his peers. Over time, the games became more complex. These include horseback riding, racing, one-on-one wrestling, and "war-of-war" games. "I used to play with children on the street," Amir Temur wrote, - playing wars with the kids, appointing myself a commander, directing the game, and practicing fighting one group of kids with another group"¹.

It should be noted that the book "Temurnoma" by Mullo Salohiddin Tashkendi also mentions the game of "war-war", as well as illustrates the fact that Amir Temur grew physically strong and brave from childhood. Amir Temur argued, shot the butcher's six days with one finger, lifted the cart full of loads with one hand, bit the dragon's head with his teeth, and pulled the mesh out of the well by himself forty times alone. Amir Choku, who contributed to his upbringing, and Mirzo Sayfiddin, who was later appointed his minister, and his tribesmen and peers witnessed and watched such an extraordinary demonstration of Amir Temur's power.

According to the sources, Taragay Bahodir oglu Temurbek always said the same thing: that we are the descendants of ancestors famous for martial arts, so I was obliged to study martial arts from childhood. As much as Temurbek was eager to learn, whether under the influence of such invitations or because he was in his blood, his interest in military work was no less. In the areas bordering Kesh there were very large pastures, where herds of yearlings and wild donkeys grazed. Among them was a small herd that belonged to my father. Temurbek used to come here after school eager to learn to ride a horse. At first he was taught how to subdue these semi-savage horses, which no adult had ever ridden. He mastered all the rules of the job. He was later much more qualified in this regard. "When I was twelve years old," writes Amir Temur, "I began to play childish games"². Amir Temur now began to love horseback riding, horseback riding and hunting.

"When I was fifteen, I fell in love with horse hunting, and my skills in this field have matured," he says³. But even then, he did not give up the "war-war" game. Only now the game is played in a serious way with real horses, not with stray horses as before. There is such information in the sources about this.

It was not enough to ride a horse in the Sahibkiran pasture. He practiced fencing, archery, and self-defense on horseback. Of course, his teacher, who received the hadith of this art, would help him. I shot while running on horseback, but the arrow did not hit the target, and the sword did not give the expected result. Then his teacher rubbed him and said, "You are still young, your muscles are not strong. As you grow older, your body will become stronger - and you will be able to shoot long distances by mistake"⁴.

At the age of sixteen, Amir Temur mastered the martial arts to such an extent that none of his peers could compete with him in wrestling and shooting. His muscles were so strong that if he fired a shot into the sky, he would disappear into the clouds, returning a long time later. He was also distinguished by his agility from many heavyweight wrestlers. He tried to be superior to others in everything, to do exercises that were difficult for them to do. One such exercise was riding three horses side by side and jumping from one to the other.

"When I was in my twenties, I often went to war exercises with my peers: I divided them into two groups and trained one to fight the other"⁵. In this way a simple fun game becomes a real combat exercise.

Another of our great-grandfather's hobbies was grabbing the saddle of a horse that was running at high speed, jumping to and fro, and straightening his saddle without touching the ground. This exercise was later used in battles to give left to the arrows of the beast.

In addition to riding, the great commander Amir Temur also had great skills in swimming. The Jaihun River flows along the Movarounnahr. In the spring, it overflows and does not fit into the river. Swimming from one shore to another becomes difficult, and even the current becomes dangerous. Even in this situation, Temurbek swam to the opposite shore. To do this, he surrendered himself to the current as soon as he fell into the water. As he walked along the stream, he was in a slow motion to get closer to the other shore, a situation that lasted until he reached the shore.

It is known that according to the tradition of the XIV-XV centuries, battles and military marches were carried out to the sound of trumpets, drums and bolobons. The notion of "war theater" that has emerged in Western Europe and Russia in recent centuries can be applied to that period as well. After all, the fighting was also reminiscent of a big show. Amir Temur's marches and battles are no exception. One of Timur's rules is called "The big drum and flag-giving system". That is, the drum is held in place like a flag. "I have ordered," Amir Temur writes, "that each of the twelve great emirs be given a flag and a drum." Let them present to Amir ul-Umar with a flag and a drum, a district flag and a chart. And let them give the commander a flag and a trumpet. As for the rulers of the provinces, they should present one drill. Give each of my four princes a flag, a drum, a flute, and a trumpet⁶.

Emirs, captains, centurions, and corporals were promoted with additional flags, flags, and drums, increasing their ranks according to their services in battle.

In the army of Amir Temur from time to time held various competitions, performances, demonstrations to awaken the necessary fighting spirit, the spirit of confidence in victory. At such meetings, the physical and mental readiness of the navkars was tested. After all, the Navkars regularly mastered the techniques of combat. Hundreds of special sticks, clubs, chains, rope fights, wrestling on the field and on horses, boxing, jumping, chilling, hitting the head, twisting the hands were used. The winners of such contests and competitions were awarded the title of hero and high ranks. Therefore, every navkari of Amir Temur, trained through trainings and public competitions, with his strength, skill, entrepreneurship, confidence in victory, mental freshness, stood up to a thousand soldiers.

Sahibkiran even used the dhikr of the Sufis, in which many hafiz and sages participated. According to the Temurnoma, before fighting against the Greek army, Amir Temur inspected his 40,000-strong army in ranks and formations. According to his judgment, they will bring forty thousand trumpets, drums, and bolobons. He orders the hunters to catch forty thousand swallows. They put them in cages and prepare the grain with water. After that, they start "four thousand hafiz khushkhan". In the evening, the soldiers, led by the vigilant hafiz, begin to recite dhikr. The swallows are released from the cages, they cover the blue face. Thousands of torches are lit. "By waving the flags on all four sides and chanting the takbir, the hafiz will sing the anthem and start marching against the Romans⁷". The earth trembled and shook the hearts of the Greek people. Opposition soldiers in the square begin to flee.

As we study the life and work of the great master in depth, we see that he was very physically strong. In particular, "Temurnoma" contains information that Amir Temur fought with a number of heroes. Here are two of them. One is that after the conquest of Herat, the merchants came to him and complained to the Emir of Kandahar, Bahodurkhan. Amir Temur dressed five hundred young warriors in the guise of a merchant and rode a herd of horses near Kandahar. Bahodurkhan invited them to his presence, lifted the elephant and walked around the square to show his strength. The owner goes around the field seven times as he lifts the elephant. Annoyed by Bahodurkhan, he called on Amir Temur to fight one by one. They fight from morning till night, and finally they beat their opponent on the ground, asking for help from the masters⁸. The second example is Amir Temur's fight with a hero named Sword Lion. The incident took place near the city of Tus. They fight first with a spear and then with a sword. The Sword Lion's horse fell and broke his neck. Then they get the waist. Amir Temur will win. After that, the master Sword puts a sarpo on the Lion and adds him to the ranks of his heroes.

It is known that during the reign of Amir Temur special attention was paid to the national struggle. Special wrestling grounds have been built in different parts of the country. For example, in the presence of Amir Temur's grandson Pirmuhammad from India, two wrestlers wrestled. "Two men in short-sleeved leather jackets struggled," Clavijo wrote, "and couldn't knock each other down". Pirmuhammad said one of the two men in the fight must definitely fall. Eventually, one of them knocks down the other and presses for a long time without letting it stand"⁹.

The national wrestling, which was a picture in the time of Amir Temur, is divided into three types according to its practical application, task, order and form: combat, competition and spectacle wrestling. Among them, combat was of special importance. This type of wrestling was introduced mainly among military soldiers, specific troops. The commanders regularly trained their navkars for future battles. In this type of wrestling, fighters are first and foremost taught the secrets of bending, twisting, breaking, jumping with an unarmed foot, and hand-to-hand combat on the field. He also improved his skills in complex trades such as the use of special sticks, hammers, chains and ropes, horse and foot battles, strangulation, head hitting, and stabbing.

So, it is important to use the system of games related to the highly developed military activity during the reign of Amir Temur to bring up the younger generation as physically strong and spiritually mature people, to form in them a true love for our national values, selflessness, courage and determination. is important.

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