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SOME HISTORY OF THE MUD BATTLE

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Abstract This article provides some analysis of the Battle Mud Battle in 1365 between Amir Temur and the Mongols.

Amir Temur is a great general and statesman who left a great mark on the political, military-defense, state security, economic, social, and cultural-educational management of Uzbek statehood. In the period when the oppression of the Mongols increased, the violence and disunity of the local governors increased, he rushed to the field, drove out the enemies from this dear homeland, which was left without a single leader, protected the rights of the people oppressed by humiliation and oppression, eliminated violence in the Eurasian region, established the order of the world, not only in Central Asia. rather, it is our great ancestor who fought hard for the prosperity and well-being of all regions.

According to the information, it was difficult and dangerous to pass through the caravan and pilgrimage routes, but during the time of Amir Temur, no one's property equal to one misqal (equal to 4.68 grams.) was looted, regardless of race, religion, nationality, and the flow of pilgrims' caravans increased.

In a word, he connected regions and countries through caravan routes for mutually beneficial cooperation. The Middle Ages were a time of wars. As wars are a part of human history, military power and might will continue to play an important role in the peace and stability of the state. As a representative of his time, he knew very well that the time belonged to the great. After all, it is a fact that military power has always occupied a political position. Amir Temur paid great attention to the military and defense sector to maintain the security and stability of the state even in those times when the words of the powerful were sharp. According to Amir Temur's concept, the wealth of the people causes the treasury to be constantly filled, the wealth of the treasury affects the supply of soldiers and the maintenance of a constant state of war, which is one of the important bases for the maintenance of state borders and peace. Therefore, it follows the path of solving defense issues by strengthening the economy and increasing the income of the people.

Key words; Amir Temur, mud battle, mongols

As we observe his activities, we realize that he was determined to destroy the enemies and to achieve this goal, he fought for the freedom of the country step by step with intelligence and measures.

On the eve of Amir Temur's arrival on the political stage, the oppression and campaigns of the Mongols intensified. The reason for this was the growing disunity

among the Mongols and their disobedience to the Khan of Mongolia. On the other hand, Movarounnagr was also divided into small governorates at that time, and the country was in a vortex of mutual factions. It is also known from history that many battles took place between the Mongols and their local chiefs.

Mud battle- the battle of Amir Temur and Amir Husayn ibn Musallab against Khan Ilyashhoja of Jeta (Mongolia) (according to Nizamiddin Shami's "Zafarnama" it took place on June 16, 1360, and according to Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafar-nama" on May 22, 1365). 1361 Amir Temur and Amir Husayn rebelled against the Mongol invasion and after 3 years of fighting, finally in 1364. in the end they manage to drive them out of Movarounnagr territory. However, in 1364 In the spring, Ilyashhoja marches with a large army to Movarounnagr. Then Amir Temur and Amir Husayn gathered an army against him on the Chirchik River, between Tashkent and Chinoz.

In 1364-1365, rumors about the Mongolian march to Central Asia became stronger. Amir Temur informs his brother-in-law Amir Husain about this in order to clear his country from the invaders and repel their marches.

Hearing this news, Amir Husayn gathered an army against the Mongols and came to Samarkand. At this time, Amir Temur also gathered an army against the Mongols. According to the order of Amir Husayn, Polatbugo, Zindahashm, Malik Bahadir and other amirs will unite with the army of Amir Temur in the region of Aqar. Resting the horses for a few days, they cross the Syrdarya and build a camp opposite the enemy's army, preparing for battle with them.

Amir Husayn will arrive here with his large army.

The Mongol army was determined to take revenge for Ilyashhoja's actions and decided to wage a big war here.

Amir Husain was a capricious and emotional governor who did not have the ability to act according to the circumstances. He was angry with all his amirs and forgot the services of his amirs-commanders who were ready to risk their lives and sacrifice their lives in the most difficult moments. During this period of intense internal conflicts, Movarounnagr patriotic army had to fight with the Mongolian commanders. This was due to the lack of a strong commander at their head, and the fact that Amir Temur was not given such an opportunity. Amir Temur had to fight against the Mongols in such a precarious situation under the leadership of the uneducated leader Amir Husayn. It is well known that the Battle of Loi took place in May 1365.

On the first day of the month of Ramadan, both sides prepare for battle by the water of Almond and take up alternate positions.

Amir Husayn stood in barongor (right wing), and Arlot the Beggar sat in his seat. He placed Oljoytu and Bahrom in hirovul (avant-garde). Amir Husayn nominated Poladbugo, Farhad and Malik Bahadir as slaves.

Javongor (on the left wing) – Amir Temur stood. He nominated Amir Soribugao as his candidate. He sent Amir Joku, Amir Haji Saifuddin, Amir Muayyad and Amir Abbas to

the edge of the shelf in the style of hirovul (avant-garde). Thus, the battle lines were strengthened in six gulas.

On the day of the battle, the wind suddenly rose, the sky was covered with black clouds, and an unprecedented torrent began to pour down. Amir Temur's army entered the battle. On rare occasions, the bowstrings of the soldiers and the quills of the arrows froze. The army was completely disorganized. The chariots (horses, camels, riding animals) were unable to walk, they were knee-deep in mud.

Muniddin Natanziy said, "On the other hand, this place was such that even a rabid elephant could not cross it [1]" and likened the heavy rain that fell that day to "Noah's flood".

Mongolian soldiers, wearing kapanak (felt cloaks) and raincoats, sat in shelters waiting for the battle to begin. At the peak of the flood, they suddenly took off their raincoats and hats and entered the battle against the Movaroonnakh army.

In such an uproar, shouts of warriors, rain and whistling of bullets "stroked" shoulders, "kissed" manglai, pierced hearts and suffocated breath. By the grace of God, Temur attacked from the left wing and broke the right wing of the enemy, which was occupied by Shangum Noyan, that is, the brother of Amir Hamid. Seeing this, Ilyas Khojakhon ran away. However, fate turned the other way, Shirovul and Hajibek, who were occupying the left wing of the enemy army, attacked the right wing, chased Tilanji and Zinda Chashm to the side of Amir Husain, who was leading the right wing, and this wing dispersed and fled. Seeing that Sher Bahrom and Hajibek chased away the right wing of this side, Farhad and Bek Temur stopped in confusion. On the other hand, Amir Shamsiddin showed his bravery with his large army.

Amir Husain was numerically superior to the Mongol army. There was enough opportunity to win this battle.

Amir Temur defeated the right wing of the enemy in the first attack and drove the Barongor core Shankum Noyan army in front of him. The Mongolian army commander Dalanjiqa Shiram and Hajim commander Amir Husayn moved the Qanbul from its place.

In "History of Rashidi" these events are described as follows: Sher Bahram fought bravely for about an hour at the head of Amir Husain. But Shamsuddin the Mongol held his own and did not enter the battle yet. In the battle, Amir Temur with seventeen fighting troops, Amir Saifuddin threw himself on the Mongol and pushed him out of his place with one attack. Amir Husayn, seeing Amir Temur's ferocity, began to gather his fugitive soldiers.

The battle-trained soldiers of both sides clashed and fought, and the Mongol army fled in defeat. Temur's army chased after the enemy as if it were an avenging fate. Amir Shamsuddin, who had lost his army, went with his banner, and stood at one end. The army in pursuit of the fugitives drew the reins and turned towards that flag. The fleeing army regrouped and threw itself upon them, shaking the sky...

Because of the disloyalty of the age, the flag that had previously brought victory is now caught in the clutches of misfortune, and the army that was victorious is now defeated and put to flight. Mirza Muhammad Haidar describes these events as follows:

Poem:

"Look at the work of the changing sky:

First it gives pleasure, then comes torture.

Many people got stuck in the mud during the riot. The enemies, who had been vanquished at first, rose again and used the sword of vengeance to satisfy their desires, and about ten thousand men perished. As it is said in the verse: "Allah's command and will are eternally destined" (33.38). This event happened in the year of the snake, 766 (May 22, 1365), at the beginning of the month of Ramadan. The eighth link in the series of constellations occurred in the sign of Scorpio, which astrologers call an independent link. At the end of our speech, we did not bring this idea to confirm that the things happening on earth are influenced by heavenly bodies. After all, there is no power that affects the world except Allah."

The commander of the Mongols, Hajim defeated most of the barongor, chased after the defeated, and when he returned, he sent Toban Bahadir and Malik Bahadir to Amir Husain, and through them conveyed these thoughts to him:

As the star of Amir Husain's happiness began to dim in front of the shining star of Temur, the day of his power was approaching the evening of bad luck, and as it is said in the Qur'anic verse: "Surely, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change themselves", his mentality changed during those days. He committed misconduct. When Taban came near him, he cursed and hit him so hard that he fell. Temur sent to him Malik and Hamid, who were the followers of Amir Husayn, and appointed these words: "In order not to miss the favorable moment, he must come." As soon as he heard these words, Amir Hussain rode his horse in anger and hit them and said, "Have I run away, should he call me? It is good if you win, if the victory goes to the enemy, they will not be safe from my revenge," he threatened them.

Amir Husayn did not listen to Amir Temur's opinion and threw his anger at them and said, "My entrepreneurship and leadership are not less than Amir Temur's, if I act according to his advice!" Even if you win or lose, I will kill all of you without leaving a single one," he said. He swore to it[2]. Desperate in both cases, Amir returned to Temur, took the bridle of his horse, and did not let him attack the enemy.

Despondent Malik and Hamid came to Hazrat Sahibqiran, held on to his reins and said: "Don't expect any more help from that scoundrel, don't try it anymore." Hazrat did not reject their opinion and pulled the target's hand from him. Due to the fact that the left wings of both sides were scattered by the opposite wings of the enemy, both armies did not meet their heads and stopped at the place where they reached the enemy's destination.

Amir Temur was brought back from the battlefield with strong requests and entreaties.

On that day, when the two armies completely left the battlefield, some of them spent the night on horseback, and others, because of the heavy mud, remained where they could get to.

On the morning of the second day, opposing forces lined up again. Now Movarounnagr's soldiers were reluctantly engaged in battle. Even today, the commander of the Mongols, Amir Shams, stood firmly in his place and achieved success, maintaining the stability of the defeated army. After a long defense, Movarounnagr forces lost the battle.

Amir Husayn sent people to Amir Temur several times to summon him, but Amir Temur did not come to him. His pride and dignity were crushed. He told Husayn's men: "The leaders of the army and the nobles are showing bravery and fighting for swordsmanship. And you, in return, are hurting for no reason. Instead of receiving them with kindness, you are causing a thousand insults to each of them, and today, thanks to this act of yours, such a prosperous country is on the verge of being inoculated with a foreign enemy. And you don't listen to the words of well-wishers."

When the emirs left here and reached Shahrissabz, each of them decided to cross the river Jayhun. Amir Husayn said to Hazrat Sahibqiran: "Now it is expedient for us to cross the river with our family and people." Sahibqiran said: "They went to cross the river. And my zeal does not allow me to leave this province, because it will be a victim of betrayal and injustice. "I will gather an army again and fight the enemy," he said.

Amir Husayn went to Solisarai. When he arrived there, he gathered his people and subordinates, crossed the river, passed through hills and passes, and stopped at a place called Shibartu. He sent people to watch out for the Mongol army, and he wanted to go to India if the Mongol army rose up.

As soon as Amir Husain left Shahrissabz, the mighty Sahibqiran began to gather an army and formed twelve armies behind his enterprise. Temur sent Khoja Oghlan, Jovarchi and Abbas Bahadir with seven troops as attackers to Samarkand. Jovarchi indulged in drinking wine there, and the wine affected him as stated in the following verse:

The scent of May is as pleasant as the palm of your hand,
If it is close to feces, it is unpleasant.

And the flame of indifference that arose in him came out. He threatened Davudhoja and Hindushah, saying: "Hazrat Sahibkiran will capture you and hand you over to Amir Husayn, he will not let you live." They were horrified by this statement and preferred to flee and crossed over to the enemy's side. When they reached the destination Kulang, Kebek Temur, Shirovul, Angirchak, Hajibeks, the son of Ulug Tug Temur, came there as an attacking part of the Mongol army. Davudhoja and Hindushah were their leaders, they led them against Temurhoja Oghlan, Jovarchi and Abbas and injured them, thus breaking the bond of unity between the armies.

Hearing this, Temur realized that there are still defects and obstacles in state affairs, and excessive effort and haste will not help.

Poem:

He tries to fix the situation, but -
This is a problem in this situation.

He always tried to improve his situation, but the situation did not allow it. So, he crossed the river Amu and took up his abode at Balkh, collected his scattered tribe and district. He also ordered to collect the district of Kebekhan and the district of Elchi Buga Sulduz and appointed a group of people to guard the riverbank and keep informed about the affairs happening there, even the smallest affairs. Temurkhoja punished Ogholan for the mistake he made in the war.

In this situation, Amir Temur was very worried about the danger of the prosperous country becoming infected with the Mongols, and he understood very well the necessity of protecting the nation as a child of this country.

Movarounnahr troops left the battlefield after this battle. Some of them went to Samarkand, some to Balkh.

After the battle, Amir Husayn said, "I couldn't bear it any longer." Women and children should be moved beyond the Jayhun water. "Let's leave this country and take measures to save our lives [3]."

Amir Temur was deeply affected by this defeat and remembered this battle for the rest of his life. It is not surprising that at that time he came to the firm opinion that every task should be performed vigorously on time. Amir Temur responded to Amir Husayn's opinion about running away as follows: "A life without honor is worthless, and a life wasted with regret cannot be recovered. If you allow me, I will stay in Samarkand and gather my troops and fight with the Mongols again."

Amir Temur certainly set his sights on fighting the Mongols and completely ousting them from the land of Movarounnahr, and in order to achieve these goals, he began extensive preparations.

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