

BETWEEN SAHIBKIRAN AMIR TIMUR AND TOKHTAMYSH KHAN “QUNDUZCHA” BATTLE

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Abstract. This article provides information about Amir Timur's battles against Tokhtamysh, the Khan of the Golden Horde, and his military tactics.

Keywords: Sahibkiran, ruler of Turan, Golden Horde, Dashti Kipchak, 7 hands, center, left and right wings, battlefield, main hand, chief hiravul (head), chig'davul (vanguard). Amir Temur, Temur, Temurbek (full name Amir Temur ibn Amir Taragoy ibn Amir Barqul) 1336.9.04. Khoja Ilgor village near the city of Kesh (present-day Shakhrisabz) (present-day Yakkabog district) - 14.05.18.02. Buried in the city of Otrar, Samarkand) - a major statesman of the Middle Ages, a great commander, founder of a strong centralized state, patron of science and culture (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Amir Temur

In our article, the Golden Horde, Tokhtamysh Khan, Kunduzcha, and Moscow participate. At that time (14th century), the ruler of Turan, Sahibqiran Amir Timur, marched his army into the Kipchak Steppe, defeated Tokhtamysh Khan, removed the powerful Golden Horde state from the historical stage, and miraculously brought under his control the city of Moscow, which had not yet gained worldwide fame. It is becoming increasingly clear that a large part of these historical events has been forgotten for a long time or

concealed for as long as possible.



Figure 2 Battle flag of A. Temur

In Uzbekistan, from 1991 to 1997, several primary sources on the history of Sahibkiran Temur were published as books. The possibilities of the researcher and the student have changed. In our article, with the help of these publications, we attempted to examine the events related to the relationship between Amir Timur and Tokhtamysh Khan. In such a situation, any reader has full opportunity to independently review what has been written. Using this simple method, we will embark on a short journey together to the forgotten times and the famous battlefields of "The Beaver" (Figure 2).

Tokhtamysh Khan left a mark on history as "the ruler who caused the disintegration of the Golden Horde, one of the most powerful states in the history of mankind." He was brought to the throne of this great empire by Sahibkiran Amir Timur[1].

Friendship at a distance of one zodiac sign.

Tokhtamysh quickly restored the integrity of the Golden Horde. All provinces and principalities within the state are subordinate to it according to the traditional order. Those who

disobey will be severely punished. In the year 789 AH (1387), Tokhtamysh Khan's power overflowed, and he appeared on the pages of history as Timur's enemy. At this time, in the eternally continuously rotating wheel of the heavens, a circle of only one cycle (12) of their friendship was forming (Figure 3). In the next circle, friendship turned into open and bitter enmity. This hostility began that same year near the famous Darband settlement. In the first battle, Tokhtamysh's army was defeated. In the year following his despair (1388), he organized raids around Turkestan, Savron, Samarkand, Bukhara, and Nasaf. By this act, he inflicted an inescapable misfortune upon himself and the Golden Horde. Upon learning of the events, Sahibkiran changed his plans, and Dar us-Saltana immediately returned to Samarkand from Persia and Iraq, completely driving the enemy out of the territory of the Chagatai Ulus. Sahibkiran spent 1389-1390 in Samarkand.



Figure 3. A. Timur is holding a meeting



Figure 4. A. Timur's time before the battle

immeasurable spoils[3].

The battle between the troops of Amir Timur and the army of Tokhtamysh, the khan of the Golden Horde, took place between the cities of Samara and Chistopol, on the eastern bank of the Volga River, in the area of Kunduzcha (now Kondurcha) (June 18, 1391); one of the largest battles of the Middle Ages (Fig. 5).

Tokhtamysh, who maliciously observed the growing influence of Sahibkiran in Iran and Transcaucasia, planned to form an alliance with Egypt against Amir Timur. Taking advantage of Sahibkiran's presence in Iran, he even organized raids on Transoxiana. To put an end to Tokhtamysh Khan's hostile actions, Amir Timur decided to campaign against him in 1391 and declared a general mobilization. A 200-thousand-strong army headed towards Otrar. A memorial inscription about this campaign by Sahibkiran has been preserved on the rocks of the Great Mountain in Kazakhstan. Among other things, it states: "History is seven hundred and ninety-three, in the middle of the summer of the Year of the Sheep, the Sultan of Turan, Timurbek, with 200 thousand troops, submitted to Tokhtamysh Khan for the sake of Islam. Upon reaching this point, he scattered this fabric as a sign. May God grant us grace, God willing, may He have

The Battle of Kunduzcha was a blow that shook the Golden Horde.

Never before had the Golden Horde faced such a blow. Mamaq's battle at Kulikova was one of his usual internal conflicts. This battle was aimed at bringing him to his knees (Figure 4). This event took place on the fifteenth day of Rajab, 793 AH (June 18, 1391), according to the Turkic year of the sheep, and entered history as the "Battle of Kunduzcha." The details of the battle are cited in several sources, scientific research, and articles. Tokhtamysh found himself in a difficult situation and somehow managed to save his life. Sahibkiran returned from Dashti Kipchak with an unparalleled victory and

mercy on us, may He remember us with prayers."According to Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Tokhtamysh's army was much larger than that of Amir Timur. About 500 thousand warriors from both sides took part in the Battle of Kunduzcha[2].

Amir Timur decided to organize the army in a different order from the traditional order - center, left and right wings, and applied a new method of combat organization, the army was divided into 7 branches (Fig. 5).

The central army was effectively commanded by Amir Suleiman Shah. Behind him was a detachment led by Muhammad Sultan, followed by 20 troops (battalions) under the command of Sahibkiran as a reserve unit. Mironshoh Mirza is located in Barong'ar, Amir Hoji Sayfuddin Barlos in Qunbul (wing), Umar-Shayx Mirza in Juvong'ar, Amir Berdibek as Qunbul, and Sari Bug'oqo'li in Qunbul. Amir Timur took command of the armed and reserve units. His status is behind the center, for whoever needs help. He was ready to send help. Later it became known that the fate of the battle was decided by this military unit[4].



Figure 5. Combat order of A. Timur's army

Tokhtamysh Khan divided his army into 5 detachments, appointing princes from the Jochi dynasty and the highest-ranking emirs as commanders. When both sides reached a distance where neighbors could see each other, Amir Timur ordered the installation of yurts and tents in front of the enemy, and the laying of carpets. Such demonstrative coldness was supposed to have a negative impact on the enemy's psyche and confuse them.

Early in the morning on the day of battle (June 18), before the eyes of Sahibkiran's army, he dismounted and prayed two rak'ahs in supplication to Allah. The army, carrying flags and banners, begins the battle with drums and shouts, accompanied by the sounds of huge battle trumpets. The left wing under Umarshaykh's command fell into a difficult situation due to Tokhtamysh's strike, and the enemy army managed to break through the left wing and launch an attack from the rear. At this time, Amir Timur was pursuing the main part of the Kipchaks, but he came to the aid of his left wing with a reserve, and the enemy was repelled. After this, Tokhtamysh directed the main blow to the units under the command of Sheikh Timur Sulduz and broke through the center, destroying his troops, but Umarshaykh Mirza's army came out and engaged in battle [5]. Thus, the wing troops under the command of Haji Saifuddin Barlas began to attack the enemy's vanguard, which broke the enemy's resistance. Tokhtamysh launched an attack against Haji Sayfuddin, but Amir Jahanshah's troops attacked them (Fig. 6). The breakthrough of Sheikh



Figure 6 Battle Procedure

Timur Sulduz's ranks has also been halted. According to Ibn Arabshah, part of Tokhtamysh's army fled the battlefield due to a dispute between two commanders.

The Battle of Kunduzcha was decided in Sahibqiran's favor. Tokhtamysh fled, followed by the emirs, commanders, and the rest of the army. Sahibqiron finally dismounted and praised Allah. Amir Timur sent seven out of every ten horsemen to pursue the enemy [6].

Golden Horde warriors, persecuted up to the Volga River, were killed or captured. Having rested for about a month, Sahibkiran returned to Maverannahr with great spoils.

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