

DAVLAT BOSHQARUVI VA HARBIY-STRATEGIK SAN'ATNING
QIYOSIY TAHLILI: AMIR TEMUR VA ALEKSANDR MAKEDONSKIY
JAHON TARIXI KO'ZGUSIDA

Pulatov Sherzod Shukurullayevich

HX va MU STOM kafedra boshlig'i

Annotatsiya: mazkur maqolada jahon tarixidagi ikki buyuk sarkarda va davlat arbobi — Amir Temur va Aleksandr Makedonskiyning davlat boshqaruvi hamda harbiy-strategik mahorati qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda "Temur tuzuklari"dagi boshqaruv tamoyillari va ellinistik monarxiya tizimi, qo'shinlarning tarkibiy tuzilishi (Temurning "yetti favj" tizimi va Makedon falangasi), logistika hamda diplomatiya usullari o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlar yoritilgan. Ayniqsa, Temurning "kunbul" taktikasi va meritokratiya tamoyillari, shuningdek, har ikki hukmdorning jahon sivilizatsiyasi va madaniy uyg'onish davrlariga qo'shgan hissasi ilmiy jihatdan asoslab berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Amir Temur, Aleksandr Makedonskiy, Temur tuzuklari, harbiy strategiya, davlat boshqaruvi, kunbul, falanga, Temuriylar uyg'onishi, logistika, diplomatiya, meritokratiya.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AND
MILITARY-STRATEGIC ART: AMIR TEMUR AND ALEXANDER THE
GREAT IN THE MIRROR OF WORLD HISTORY

Pulatov Sherzod Shukurullayevich

HX va MU STOM head of department

Abstract: this article provides a comparative analysis of the state administration and military-strategic skills of two great commanders and statesmen in world history - Amir Temur and Alexander the Great. The study highlights the similarities and differences between the principles of governance in the "Temurian Constitutions" and the Hellenistic monarchy system, the structural structure of the troops (Temur's "seven-favj" system and the Macedonian phalanx), logistics and diplomatic methods. In particular, Timur's "kunbul" tactics and the principles of meritocracy, as well as the contribution of both rulers to the eras of world civilization and cultural revival, are scientifically substantiated.

Keywords: Amir Temur, Alexander the Great, Temurian Constitutions, military strategy, state administration, kunbul, phalanx, Timurid revival, logistics, diplomacy, meritocracy.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ВОЕННО-СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО ИСКУССТВА: АМИР ТЕМУР И АЛЕКСАНДР МАКЕДОНСКИЙ В ЗЕРКАЛЕ МИРОВОЙ ИСТОРИИ.

Пулатов Шерзод Шукуруллаевич
HX va MU STOM руководитель отдела

Аннотация: В данной статье представлен сравнительный анализ государственного управления и военно-стратегических навыков двух великих полководцев и государственных деятелей мировой истории — Амира Тимура и Александра Великого. В исследовании освещаются сходства и различия между принципами управления в «Темурских конституциях» и эллинистической монархической системе, структурным устройством войск (система «семи фавдж» Тимура и македонская фаланга), логистикой и дипломатическими методами. В частности, научно обоснованы тактика «кунбуля» Тимура и принципы меритократии, а также вклад обоих правителей в эпохи мировой цивилизации и культурного возрождения.

Ключевые слова: Амир Тимур, Александр Великий, Темурские конституции, военная стратегия, государственное управление, кунбул, фаланга, Тимуридское возрождение, логистика, дипломатия, меритократия.

The history of the great empires of the past cannot be studied without a deep analysis of the individuals who created them. In the pantheon of world leaders, Amir Temur and Alexander the Great hold a unique position, not merely as conquerors, but as the architects of new socio-political realities. While traditional historiography often focuses solely on battle scenes, the true greatness of these rulers lies in their ability to synthesize military might with innovative methods of state administration, diplomacy, and cultural development.

This research constitutes a comprehensive study that compares not only battlefield tactics but also the philosophical foundations of power, legal systems, and logistical strategies that allowed these leaders to alter the course of human civilization [1].

A fundamental difference-yet an equal brilliance-is evident in their approaches to legitimizing power and structuring the state apparatus. While Alexander the Great sought to create a universal Hellenistic monarchy by merging Greek and Eastern traditions, Amir Temur built a centralized state based on the synthesis of Turco-Mongol nomadic traditions and Islamic legal culture [2].

One of the most significant intellectual foundations of the Timurid state is the "Tuzuklari Temur" (The Code of Timur). In this treatise, the Sohirqiron (Lord of the Fortunate Conjunction) outlines the principle that "nine parts of state affairs are based on counsel, measures, and meetings, and only one part is based on the sword." This approach fundamentally distinguishes Temur from the stereotypical image of a spontaneous invader. He viewed strategy as the triumph of logic, where the correct choice of direction determines the outcome of the war even before the battle begins.

In Temur's administrative structure, the Kengash (Council) held a special place. He emphasized that a single correct decision made in council could replace the efforts of a hundred thousand cavalymen, demonstrating the superiority of political intellect over brute force. The Codes detail the methods of attracting supporters, the procedure for appointing officials, and the tax system that ensured the stability of the vast empire.

Governance Areas	Model of Amir Temur	Model of Alexander the Great
Basis of Legitimacy	Turco-Mongol law, Islam, personal valor	Hereditary power, divine origin (Hellenism)
Role of the Council	Institutional "Kengash" (Consultative body)	War council of close associates (Hetairoi)
Legal Framework	"Tuzuk", Sharia, Qonun	Greek law, local Eastern traditions
Elite Relations	The 313 system (Meritocracy)	Appointment of Macedonian and Persian satraps
Capital	Samarkand (symbol of the "Golden Age")	Alexandria (multiple cities as cultural centers)

Amir Temur introduced a unique personnel selection system based on personal merit and loyalty. His army and state were led by 313 beks (commanders) categorized into three tiers: centurions (commanders of hundreds), commanders of thousands, and *tuman* beks (commanders of ten-thousands). Notably, lower-level commanders—the desyatniks (commanders of tens)—were elected by the soldiers themselves. This

created an atmosphere of trust and grassroots democracy within an otherwise rigid military hierarchy [3]. Alexander the Great also relied on an elite corps, the "hetairoi" (companions), but his system was more deeply rooted in the aristocratic origins of the Macedonian nobility, although he began actively incorporating the Persian elite toward the end of his life.

A comparative analysis of these two commanders reveals two distinct strategic philosophies: the Macedonian "crushing blow" school and the Timurid "maneuverable superiority" school.

The army Alexander inherited from Philip II represented the pinnacle of ancient military engineering. The infantry's core was the Macedonian Phalanx, armed with 5–6 meter long *sarissas* (pikes). In battle, the phalanx functioned as the "anvil," pinning down enemy forces behind an impenetrable wall of shields and spears. The "hammer" was the heavy cavalry of the *hetairoi*, which delivered the decisive, shattering blow into gaps in the enemy line [4].

The effectiveness of this system relied on strict coordination. Phalangites fought in deep formations of 16 rows; the first five rows lowered their *sarissas* to create an impenetrable "forest of pikes." However, this formation had a significant weakness: it required flat terrain and lacked mobility when attacked from the flanks or the rear.

Amir Temur revolutionized military science by introducing the "Seven-Division" (Favj) system, which replaced the traditional five-part army structure. This new organization provided unprecedented flexibility on the battlefield.

The composition of Temur's battle order was as follows:

1. Karovul (Outpost): Responsible for reconnaissance and initial contact.
2. Manglay (Vanguard): The primary striking force designed to absorb the first blow.
3. Barangar (Right Wing) and Javangar (Left Wing): The main flank forces.
4. Wing Hiravuls: Additional striking units on the flanks to support the vanguard.
5. Kul (Center/The Great Reserve): The main reserve under the ruler's direct command, subdivided into 40 regiments.
6. Chagdavul (Rear Guard): Protection for the army's rear.
7. Kunbul: A specialized cavalry unit designed for flanking protection and maneuvers aimed at striking the enemy's rear.

The *Kunbul* is of particular interest to military historians. It is noted that such a specialized tactical element was absent in the armies of Alexander the Great, Hannibal, or even Genghis Khan. The *Kunbul* allowed Temur to execute the "tolg'am" (envelopment) tactic with mathematical precision, which frequently led to the total demoralization and collapse of the enemy forces.

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The ability to maintain combat readiness during prolonged campaigns distinguishes truly great strategists from ordinary military leaders. Both Temur and Alexander prioritized this aspect, operating under the fundamental understanding that "logistics wins wars."

In 1391, while pursuing Tokhtamysh Khan, Temur's army spent seven months in the desolate steppes of the Kipchak (Desht-i-Qipchoq). In the absolute absence of standard supply lines, Temur employed innovative survival and logistical methods:

- **The Great Hunt (Shikor):** To provide meat for his massive army, Temur organized large-scale strategic hunts. Soldiers would form a multi-kilometer cordon, driving game toward the center to sustain the troops.

- **Dietary Discipline:** When supplies reached critical levels, Temur enforced a strict austerity regime. He prohibited the traditional cooking of meat and transitioned the entire army—including high-ranking emirs—to a liquid broth known as *atala* (previously considered a food for the lower classes) to conserve resources.

- **Engineering Mobility:** Temur's forces included specialized "pontoon" units for rapid river crossings and "naftandazlar" (fire-throwers) who utilized early chemical warfare analogs similar to Greek fire.

Alexander the Great was also a master of logistics. His army was among the swiftest of antiquity because he abandoned heavy, slow-moving supply trains; instead, each soldier carried a significant portion of their own equipment. Alexander's engineering feats were legendary, most notably the Siege of Tyre, where he constructed a massive causeway across the sea to transport siege engines to the city walls, effectively turning an island into a peninsula.

His siege towers reached monumental proportions, allowing his forces to overcome the defenses of the strongest fortresses in Asia.

Contrary to the popular stereotype of a "barbaric conqueror," Amir Temur preferred achieving his objectives through political and diplomatic avenues. He actively fostered diplomatic relations with major European monarchs, including Charles VI of France, Henry IV of England, and Enrique III of Castile and Leon. His ultimate goal was not mere territorial expansion, but the stabilization and restoration of secure trade routes—specifically the Great Silk Road [5].

Temur recognized that the prosperity of his empire was inextricably linked to commerce. He provided state protection for trade caravans and ruthlessly suppressed banditry along major routes. To revitalize the economies of conquered territories, he initiated massive infrastructure projects, such as the construction of the 70-kilometer "Nahri Barlos" irrigation canal in Baylakan. Remarkably, this canal was cleared and operational within a single month, transforming war from a process of destruction into a centralized reorganization of resources under state patronage.

Both rulers left a legacy that extended far beyond political borders. Alexander introduced Greek philosophy and science to the East, ushering in the Hellenistic Era. Amir Temur, in turn, became the founder of the Timurid Renaissance—a period of unprecedented flourishing in science, architecture, and literature across Central Asia.

Samarkand, the capital of the Timurid Empire, became a focal point for the greatest minds of the era. Temur personally engaged in scholarly debates with intellectuals like the historian Ibn Khaldun and poets like Hafiz Shirazi. He commissioned the construction of madrasas, mosques, and palaces that remain masterpieces of world architecture. His profound interest in history and jurisprudence was noted even by Western chroniclers. The German scholar F. Schlosser described him as possessing unique tactical and strategic knowledge that was rare in Asia at that time [6].

French historian Lucien Kehren, who dedicated 35 years to studying the *Sohibqiron*, highlighted the paradoxical nature of his character: "*On one side is Temur the powerful conqueror of cities; on the other is Temur who welcomes and protects the people of science, building madrasas and gardens.*"

A critical aspect of this comparative analysis is the level of resistance each commander faced. Many historians argue that Amir Temur encountered more formidable and worthy opponents than either Alexander the Great or Genghis Khan.

While Alexander campaigned during the decline of the Persian Empire, Temur's adversaries were powerful rulers who threatened all of Europe and Russia:

- Tokhtamysh Khan: A leader who unified the Golden Horde and possessed the vast resources of the steppe cavalry.

- Bayezid I "The Thunderbolt": The Ottoman Sultan who had defeated the Crusaders at Nicopolis and was considered invincible in Europe.

- The Mamluk Sultans of Egypt: Owners of the most powerful professional standing army of that era.

Despite these challenges, Temur remained undefeated in any major strategic campaign throughout his 35-year reign. While Alexander occasionally faced situations where his troops refused to advance (as seen in India), Temur maintained absolute control over his forces even under the harshest conditions.

In conclusion, Amir Temur and Alexander the Great represent the two summits of human strategic thought. While Alexander perfected dense formations and shock cavalry tactics, Temur developed a universal military machine capable of operating in any geographic or climatic condition—from the frozen forests of Russia to the jungles of India.

The primary lesson derived from their reigns is that the longevity of an empire is secured not by the sword, but by the "Tuzuk"—laws and institutions. Temur successfully transformed military expansion into a means of stabilizing Eurasia, ensuring the safety of trade routes, and facilitating cultural exchange. His "seven-division" system and the use of the *kunbul* prefigured the development of operational art for centuries to come, and his principles of state counsel remain relevant in modern political strategy.

These leaders remain a "puzzle for historians" not just because of their victories, but because of the quality of their personalities, which allowed them to be simultaneously fierce warriors and sophisticated patrons of the arts. Their legacy reminds us that true strategy requires a profound harmony between will and intellect.

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