

The coronation and campaigns of Alexander The Great Muyiddinov Bekali Bahodir o'g'li The teacher of History and Philology department, Asian International University

Abstract: in this article, we will dwell on the process of coming to power of Alexander Makedonsky, who is recognized as the first Jahangir in history, having a special place in the history of the ancient world, and the wars that the activities of his military campaigns took especially to Central Asia.

Key words: Philip II, Alexander, Achaemenid, Darius III, Arrian, Quintus Cursius Ruf, Jaxart-Syrdarya, Ochs, Bess, Maraqand, Khwarazm, Choch (Tashkent Oasis), Fergana, land of SACS, Sughdiyona, Bactria, Marghiyona, Parthia

Today, the unique management system of the Uzbek statehood has been formed over the long millennia, and as a result of various invasions, it has passed the test. It would not be a mistake to say that one of the first roots of these processes was the Greek-Macedonian campaigns of invasion and the policy of governance that accompanied the economic, cultural Hellenistic processes that they left in the life of our country is also considered an example of early governance. Philip II of Macedon died suddenly during the campaigns of the invasion. The throne is held by his 20-year-old son Alexander. From historians, Arrian, reflecting on Alexander, can see that he was highly appreciated by him: "Alexander The Great was a brave commander, and the Just King was, at the same time, an ideal man who knew his perfection." He seriously entered the war against the Achaemenids and summoned the



Parmenionic chieftain troops from Asia Minor. The military council set clear tasks for the troops acting on the dust and water.

Mil. in the 1st century BC. In May 334 (next to the Graniq River), in October 333 (in Gavgamela, northeastern Mesopotamia), Persian forces suffered a complete defeat. After that, the road to the Centers of the Achaemenid state was opened for Alexander. Alexander first captured Babylon, and then the treasures of the Persian tsars, occupying the cities of Suza, Persepolis, Pasargada. The last Achaemenid ruler, Darius III, fled first to the Medes and then to Bactria. According to cursius Rufus, Bactria was assassinated in a conspiracy against Darius III, and Bess, who led the plot, proclaimed himself King of the Achaemenids. Bess, however, was unable to counter Alexander with military troops.

Historian N. According to Khlopin I. Zulqarnain's March to Central Asia is in the following 4 stages:

1. Medea-Gircan invasion.(mil.in the 1st century BC.333 BC).

2. Aryan and Drangian invasions.(mil.in the 1st century BC.329 BC).

3. Bactria and the Sogdian invasion.(mil.in the 1st century BC.328 BC).

4. Sogdian and Indian invasion.(mil.in the 1st century BC.327 BC) can be seen to have carried out.

Mil. in the 1st century BC. By the spring of 329, Alexander was occupying regions such as Aria, Drangiyona, Arachosia, and coming out into the Axis powers. According to Arrian and cursive Ruf at this time, the river was very succulent and overflowed. Alexander's troops, after crossing the river in pursuit of Bess, head for the "Sughd region of Navtaka" (first the Advanced section under Ptolemy Lag, then the main force). In the Sugd lands, the Spitaman Chief local warlords take Bess hostage and hand him over in an

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attempt to stop Alexander. Alexander, however, had no intention of stopping military campaigns. After navtaka, Greco-Macedonian troops march on Smarakanda, the capital of Sugdiyona, and take it. According to the Italic Ruf, the Greco-Macedonians begin to move towards the northeast, "leaving behind their small gornizons in the city, burning and destroying nearby villages". In the mountainous regions between Jizzakh and O'ratepa, the Greco-Macedonian armies experience severe casualties. Alexander himself is badly wounded. Nevertheless, the Greco-Macedonian steppe nomads, who barely defeated the inhabitants of the mountainous region, move towards Yaksart-Syrdaryoga, which forms the border between the sacs and Sughdians. The Greco-Macedonians stopped by the Bank of Jakarta and began to place their military units in the cities here. Soon the inhabitants of these cities raise an uprising against Alexander. The Saks on the Right Bank of the river also begin to gather their troops together. At the same time, uprisings against Alexander began in the regions of Bactria and Sughdiyona.

Alexander at first decided to strengthen his position on the banks of Jakarta, suppressing the uprisings here. In sughdiyona, A.D.in the 1st century BC. In autumn 329, he dispatched troops under the command of sarkarda Farnoux to suppress an uprising (at Marocand) led by Spitaman. He himself marched on the Saks with the main forces. However, this march ended without attitude.

The troops sent to Marocanda under farnoux were defeated by Spitaman. Alexander himself was forced to return to Sughdiyona with his main forces. The rebels had been hiding in areas in the mountainous regions of sugdiana where the invaders had not reached the mark. Almost all the inhabitants of sugdiyana sided with Spitaman and had high hopes for his victories. Alexander, however, died in 1700 BC.in the 1st century BC. He did not waste



time spending the winter of 329-328 in Bactria (some sources say in Navtaka). Here he negotiated with the Khwarezmian ruler Farasman. As a result, Alexander's plan to march on Khorezm was abandoned.

Mil. in the 1st century BC. From the spring of 328, the struggle against the Greco-Macedonians was again in full swing. Local residents continued to fight in large cities, castles, mountainous areas. Alarmed by the seriousness of the situation, Alexander divided his 30,000 troops into 5 groups, which he placed in charge of the trusted warlords, Hephaestion, Ptolemy Lag, Perdiccas, Ken, and Artaboz. The forces were unequal. In this struggle, after the death of Spitaman, mainly mountain fortresses turn into riot foci. These include "Sugd rock" (or "Arimaz rock"), "Horien rock", mentioned in written sources.

The indigenous people who lived in the regions of Uzbekistan have acted as a recognition-a soul for their freedom and independence. However, the ratio of forces and unequal military equipment in many cases ensured the superiority of the invaders. Nevertheless, such cases have left an important mark on the history of statehood.

Thus the Land of Khorezm, Choch (Tashkent Oasis), Fergana and Sakas will remain independent of Alexander. Sugdonia, Bactria, Marghiona and Parthia were added to Alexander's state, and later some Greek-Macedonian States would form on their territory.

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