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THE HISTORY OF MILITARY LIFE OF CENTRAL ASIA NATIONS VIII-XI CENTURIES

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Annotation. This article provides information about the changes in the military life of the people of Central Asia in the VIII-XI centuries, the types of weapon, the structure of army, the methods of warfare and the duties of military

Key words: The Arab caliphate, kipchaks, the Samanids state the Saljuks state, bow, sword, spear, slaves, “an army on the Ikto list” and “salary army”.

The history of military art is an integral part of human history. It is the history of military art that also serves as a program in shaping today's professional army. So, any kind of news comes from old chest. The VIII-XI centuries are important period for Central Asia of people state in history. Well, which countries specially ruled in the territory of Central Asia in the VIII-XI centuries and how was military life in these countries, in what degree were the structure of their army, composition, weapons and methods of warfare. In this article, we will give a brief description of these issues. It should also be mentioned that in writing the article, the research scientist. F. Khasanov's information was helpful.

As we know that at the beginning of the VIII century the military actions of the Arabs acted to the state of Movoraunnahr, that condition led to come with Arabic culture in this territory and also it effected in military arts of the Turkish people. In fact that what was military life really like among the Arabs. The first briefly consider this issue. In the VII-VIII centuries, the role of the army and its unity, which played a special role in the emergence of the

caliphate, which was able to unite a vast territory, was great. Hence, kinship relations of the Arabs had united them in battle. This tradition of their military action was preserved even during the invasion of the territory of Movounnahr. The Caliphate army consisted of cavalry and infantry, and camels were also widely used to further accelerate their movements. Soldiers fighting on camels usually used a long spear. Because of course, a long spear was more effective in fighting on camel which was considered taller than a horse. The weapons of the Arab soldiers were varied and quite rich. For example, each soldier is armed with two strong bows, 30 bullets in bow, a spear made of bamboo stalk, a sharp throwing disc with a sharp edge, a sword designed mainly for running, a double-edged ax, etc. The soldiers defensive armor consisted of an armor, a helmet, two elbows and two number cups.

They used a variety of methods in the attack. These include ambush, harassment, sudden attack. The fighting order of the army was as follows: The front was avant-garde, then the center, with the right and left wings on either side of the

center, and the rearguard on the side. Professional referral we can also observe the order of use of soldiers in the military life of the caliphate. This is especially the case during the Abbasid rule (750-1256) when it had a regular army of mercenaries. The basis of the regular army was Caliph's Guard. Each part of the guard was uniformly armed and dressed in special clothing. The Arab army was formed on the basis of the decimal system. The smallest division consisted of ten men and five of the same division formed a unit of fifty men. A section of two fifty men made up one hundred. Ten hundred and one thousand, ten thousand and one thousand and ten thousand. Above him stood the Emir.

Khasanov F. Military Hour of the People of Turan: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2018.-B.200

Nomadic Kipchaks also have a special place in the development of Central Asian military arts. The Kipchak army, like that of other nomadic Turks, consisted mainly of cavalry. His weapons were mainly swords, spears, battle axes and bows. The structure of their swords was curved. This is because it was effective to use swords of his type when attacking the enemy on horseback. The prves once again that their army consisted mainly of cavalry units. The archer Kipchaks were given military training from a young age. Learned to ride a horse from the age of 2-3, and then run a horse and shoot a bow. They improved their military skills by hunting. It was these hunting exercises that determined their military potential. When Nomadic Kipchaks attacked, the army was divided into units and attacked different parts of the rival army. The Kipchaks made extensive use of pottery filled with flammable liquids during the siege.

When talking about the development of the military sphere in Movonaunnahr in the Middle Ages, it is expedient to dwell on the military life of the Samanid state. During the Samanid period, the army was structurally divided into a permanent special guard and a temporary army. The palace guard played an important role in the life or the state and the royal palace. Later, the same situation was observed in the Khorezmshahs' military administration. The ranks of such slaves increased in size and prestige. For example, in palace guard, there were the positions of vusuqboshi, hajib and haylaboshi. "In general, Turkish slaves played an important role in the political and military life of the Samanid state. Even Sobuqtgin, who was later considered one of such Turkish slaves in the service of the Samanids, founded a separate independent Ghaznavid state. The centralization of the state administration during the Samanid period led to the formation of e regular army.

It should be also noted that when there was military need in this country, the owners of the provinces of Movounnahr and Khorasan gathered a large army of volunteers, that is, the people's army. According to Istahri, the state is divided into separate areas that supply a certain number of soldiers for the volunteer army.

The Samanids army armament and military elements specific to nomadic pastoralists in tactics discarded. In particular, soldiers of certain units in the army are usually armed with hammers and axes, daggers, swords, spears, shields and bows. Organizing hunting ceremonies as military exercise (similar order was in the Mongol army in the 13th century) jumping on horses for children, chavgon game for

adults and using the method of fighting in a circle in battle.

Institute of History of the Academy of sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Military in Uzbekistan from history, T: Sharq, 2012.-B.59work

Masharipov Kudrat. Jaloliddin Manguberdi is great patriotic commander. T Navruz 2019 259-B

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National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. The letter G.T:200-B.5

The Ghaznavid state, which conquered most of the territories of Movoraunnahr, Khorasan, India, Afghanistan and Iran was also a state with strong military capabilities. The backbone of the country is the regular army, which consists mainly of cavalry. The army also included infantry and volunteers from cities and villages. Some elements of the Samanid army can be observed in the Ghaznavid army as well. For example, they had special structure in their army, which included representatives of the nobility as well as captured slaves. Slaves are currently divided into categories. These are the slaves of the palace, the bodyguards of the sultan. It should be noted that the slaves in the Ghaznavid army had a special place in the army, as in the Samanid army. Fakhridin Khasanov, a researcher, states in this book *The Military art of the Turanian People*: there were also special military units composed of slaves. They received special education and military training in private and palace schools. The Ghaznavid army was territorially divided into three divisions: special units assembled from Khorasan, India and Iraq.

Note: This method is familiar to us as the filing method. However, the Turkish word *tolgama* is used in 16th century sources.

Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. From the history military service in Uzbekistan. T: Sharq, 2012. –B. 61

The order of military rule in the Seljuk state also plays a special role in the development of Central Asian military arts. The Seljuk military structure at that time was divided into “Salary Army” and “Ikto listed Troops”. Although the use of the army was initially considered to be quite effective, it is also possible that the army later reduced the army’s combat capability, as mercenaries did not develop a sense of loyalty to their homeland.

The Seljuk army also included units consisting of Kuchmanchis. Each nomadic tribe and tribe in the army had its own head of clothing, weapons, military flag and banner. Over time, changes in the weapons of the Seljuk army also became apparent. Even armored armor could not withstand the blows inflicted by the swords. The main weapon of the heavily armed cavalry in the army was a long spear, which reached a length of 6-8 meters. Light cavalry, on the other hand, used short spears. The nomads in Koshin are the weapons of the nomads armed with word, shield and knobs.

Khasanov F. Military Hour of the Peoples of Turan T: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2018.-P. 247

In conclusion, it should be noted that if we consider the military life of the peoples of Central Asia as a long chain, the military life of the middle people of this chain in the VIII-XI centuries played a special role in the steady development of military life in the

later links. We see this in fact that a soldier on a camel used a long spear in the army of the Arab Caliphate, as mentioned above, when a heavily armed horse in the Seljuk army became the main weapon of the soldier centuries later. It appears that the ability of a heavily armed cavalryman to fight at close range with an opponent is limited. That is why such a cavalryman tried to destroy the enemy as far as possible. In addition, it is clear that in the period covered by our topic, the formation of large local states, combined their military life with the military life of nomadic people. For example, the main part of the army is made up of cavalry, fighting as nomads (in a circle) in combat methods, the change of weapons. Similarities are also observed in the order of division of the army. In particular, it is no exaggeration to say that the arrangement of the Arab army began with the traditional medieval style, in the front was avant-garde, then the center, the right and left wings on both sides of the center and rearguard at the rear, even we observe in the Khorezmshah army in the XI-XIII centuries.

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