

HISTORY OF MILITARY PATRIOTISM AND MILITARY ART.

Khasanov Nurmukhammad Khaydarali ugli

is a master of the Faculty of Military Education of FarDu.

Ubaydullayev Saidakbar Saydaliyevich

2nd level cadet of the Faculty of Military Education of Fergana State University

Alinazarov Nodirkhon Nosirkhonzoda

1st level cadet of the Faculty of Military Education of Fergana State University

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Abstract: in this article, military patriotism, history of military art, military strategy, operational art, tactics, military history of ancient times, military history of the Middle Ages, military history of the early modern era, military art of the 19th century, 20th and The military art of the 21st century is explained

Keywords: war, battle, military art, tactics, teams, operatives, corps, association, army, front, group of fronts, troops

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War is a complex social phenomenon, which consists of armed, economic, political and ideological struggle between states for economic or political goals. Wars have a great impact on the political and socio-economic life of nations and states. According to their nature, wars can slow down or accelerate the development of society.

No matter how many wars have taken place in the history of the world, they are different from each other. Each of the wars has its unique characteristics. The conditions under which these wars took place, the causes of the wars, the goals of the wars and the results of the wars were different.

No matter how diverse and complex wars are as a socio-economic phenomenon, they are always subject to objective laws. Discovering and understanding the laws of war, the methods of preparing and conducting wars, is the content of military science. Military science is the theory of military work.

Military science is a system of knowledge about laws of war, preparation of war and their conduct in specific historical conditions. The integral connection of wars with the life of one's country, the course of the war and its end depends not only on military factors (the strength of one's army and the military art of one's army), but also on many other socio-political and economic factors. It also depends on spiritual factors. Therefore, military science not only directly studies and develops the methods of preparing and conducting armed conflicts, but also takes into account the economic and moral capabilities of one's country, allies, and enemy countries.

Military art is the theory and practice of battle, practice and preparation for war in its entirety, as well as the organization, training and education of troops.

Military art also has a past, present and future.

To know the history of military art (that is, to know the history of the birth and development of the armed forces, the forms of organization of troops and the methods of their training and education, the factors affecting the development of the armed forces) modern military art and in the future it is important for a correct and deep understanding of its development prospects.

Military art is a part of military science. The component of modern military art consists of interrelated military strategy, operational art and tactics. Military art is determined by the level of development of production and the nature of the social system, and depends on the characteristics of the country's development history, national characteristics and traditions, geographical conditions and economy.

Military strategy is the science of the theory and practice of warfare. It is a branch of military art, and it is the peak of military art. Military strategy covers issues of strategic operations, companies, the theory of full preparation for war, planning and conducting war, studies the laws of war.

Operative art is a theoretical and practical science, a component of military art. It occupies a place between strategy and tactics. Operative art studies the methods of preparing and carrying out operations carried out independently or jointly by large combat formations (corps, association, army, front, group of fronts, troops) in order to achieve the goals set by the strategy.

Tactics is a theoretical and practical science, a component of military art. It covers the practice of preparation and conduct of battle on land, water and air by formations (brigade, division, corps), parts (ships) and units of armed forces, special forces units.

Ancient military art.

Warriors of primitive tribes used to fight in unorganized groups, each of them fought individually. With the formation of states, a professional army and organized combat procedures appeared. For example, in Babylon, the infantry were lined up to a depth of 100 sherenga. In some of the richer countries, the army consisted of well-trained cavalry.

With the outbreak of war in ancient Greece, almost all unemployed citizens became warriors. The basis of the army was made up of heavy infantry called hoplites.

The main combat unit of the ancient Romans was the legion. The legion is lined up in the form of six sherens in the form of a continuous phalanx. Light infantry (valites) are in the front, and cavalry are on the wings.

The legions were distinguished by their mobility and easy discipline.

Hannibal, the general of the Carthaginian state. av. 216 years in the battle of Canna, they succeeded in completely encircling a large Roman army with a small number of forces using the method of striking from both wings at the same time. Mil. av. 1-a. The Roman general Julius Caesar set up his headquarters, skillfully

maneuvered his troops on the battlefield, used the 3rd line of the cohort to deliver a decisive blow against the flank and front of the enemy's army, thereby starting the formation of a reserve.

Ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Chinese, etc. peoples were good at building strong fortifications, roads and bridges. In the wars conducted by some countries of the ancient world, the navy played an important role, it helped the land army and sometimes acted independently.

Military theory gradually began to emerge in the Ancient East, Greece, and Roman states. For example, the Chinese general and thinker Sun Tzu said in his "Treatise on Military Art" that military forces depend on the strength of the state, the influence of time and geographical factors on conducting military operations, the role of the general, careful preparation for war and the opponent's the importance of learning about strengths and weaknesses, and b. cited.

The Mongol army (13th-14th centuries) consisted of light and heavy cavalymen who marched over long distances and acted in large numbers on the battlefield. The army consisted of the advanced part, the left and right wings, and the reserve.

Medieval military art.

In the ancient Germans, infantry was the dominant type of army until the 7th century. They used to line up in the form of horses. In order of battle, the infantry were drawn up in a single line at wide intervals. Behind them are carts with their families, food and loot.

Charlemagne introduced significant order to the military art of that time, built a battle order consisting of several lines. Light infantry began to prepare for battle with bows; heavy infantry entered the battle with spears and swords; horsemen in iron armor and helmets brought the battle to an end.

Cavalry prevailed among the Arabs. In their order of battle, the first line is the cavalry. Cavalry warriors entered the battle first. In the second line there is a "day of help" and in the third line there is a column of cavalry and a phalanx of infantry. The best friends are those who are in reserve. After them, there are carts where soldiers' families are located. Women sometimes took part in the battle or shouted and encouraged the warriors to a new attack.

The order of battle of the Mongol cavalry consisted of the vanguard, the right and left wings located behind it with a column, and the general reserve behind the wings. The Mongols tried to attract the enemy to themselves and surrounded it with an iron ring using its separate parts.

Firearms began to be used in Europe in the 14th century. But these weapons could not have a significant impact on the battle. Firearms became more important in the siege and defense of fortresses.

Military art of the early New Era.

From the 15th century, mercenaries began to prevail in Western Europe. Firearms were gradually improved.

Infantry soldiers were divided into light infantry (armed with arquebuses, later replaced by muskets) and heavy infantry (armed with protective gear and halberds or long pikas) according to the weapons they had.

The weight of musketeers increased rapidly. Since it takes a long time to load muskets, they were immediately lined up in a *serenka* and exchanged on a counter-march vehicle.

On the battlefields, cavalry began to give way to infantry. Eastern peoples and Slavs have preserved the fierce attacks of horsemen. The idea of using the cavalry on horseback and on foot was born. As a result, carabniers, cavalry arquebuses, and dragoons appeared.

Artillery was being improved and its impact on the outcome of the battle was increasing, but still its structure remained complicated and its mobility was low.

Military art of the 19th century.

In 1792 (at the beginning of the war of the first coalition), a French revolutionary army based on new principles was created in France. General military service was introduced. This made it possible to idolize the armed forces at an unprecedented level. In 1793, he made it possible to increase the number of people in the army to 1,200,000.

In 1796, Bonapart Napoleon improved the methods of supplying food to the troops.

Napoleon Bonaparte developed the reconstruction of military art developed by the Great French Revolution to the end. Success justified his actions. The peoples of Europe looked forward to the new system of warfare. Even when the whole army entered the battle, Napoleon would have a large reserve in his hands. He personally participated in the reconnaissance of the enemy.

The 19th century is characterized by the development of technology, including the development of military equipment. In 1847, the Mignet bullet was invented, which made it easier to shoot rifles. Rifles with rifles have a longer range than smoothbore rifles.

Cutting weapons were used on a large scale in the Crimean War of 1853-56. Russian troops, armed only with smooth-bore weapons, were helpless.

The Civil War in the USA in 1861-65 demonstrated the power of edged weapons and the importance of field fortification. Railways were used for the transportation of relatives, and telegraph was used for communication. Revolvers were effectively used in battles.

The Austro-Prussian war, which took place in 1866, resolved the questions regarding the tactics of opening fire. The Prussians used a Drayze gun and a muzzle-loading cannon.

The Russian-Turkish war (1877-78) confirmed one of the most basic principles of strategy - the need for maximum tension from the beginning of the battle. The war showed trenches to be of great importance. Excavation tools (shovels) were recognized as necessary tools, just like rifles.

Military art of XX and XXI centuries.

The Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) was the first armed conflict of the 20th century and marked the beginning of a new era in the history of wars. The frontal attacks of the British troops in the 19th century were unsuccessful. The Boers fired strong and accurate shots from the panagoks. They avoided hand-to-hand combat of the British and passed from one place to another through communication routes. After the British occupied Pretoria, the Boers started a guerilla war.

In the Russo-Japanese war (1904-05), machine guns were used, trenches were used effectively. The width of the front reached 150 km.

Multi-million armies took part in the First World War (1914-18). The participants of the war used aviation, tanks, cars, armored cars, flamethrowers, poisonous gases, pistol-machine guns, field telephones, and radios.

In the Second World War (1939-45 years), nuclear weapons were used in addition to the previously used weapons. In 1945, the USA dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As a result, more than 300,000 people died in a few hours.