

## AT THE SAME TIME, SPITAMEN'S CAVALRY WAS THROWN INTO THE RIVER, AND AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO HIDE ON ONE OF THE ISLANDS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER

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### ANNOTATION

This article gives a brief overview of Spitamen's methods of warfare and martial arts. This article is designed to acquaint students of higher and secondary special education institutions with the secrets of martial arts.

**Keywords:** Politamet, Nautaki, Jang, Sak tribes, ambush, perseverance, Sogdia, Bactria.

### INTRODUCTION

Just as every country, every nation has its own long and unique history, so the history of the Uzbek people is rich and meaningful.

Sacrificing one's life for the freedom of the homeland, demonstrating courage, bravery and fighting spirit, is the honor and sacred duty of everyone. That is why it is not in vain to say that loving one's country is a matter of faith. Our forefathers have been faithful to their homeland, courage, bravery and fighting spirit, and have set an example for all of us.

Spitamen, a talented commander from one of our ancestors, fought against the Greek-Macedonian invaders, demonstrating loyalty, courage, bravery and fighting spirit.

A new period in the development of martial arts in Central Asia began after the conquest of certain territories by Alexander the Great.

Bactria and Sogdiana were located on the main trade route. In order to rule this territory, Alexander the Great had to occupy these lands.

After the death of Darius III, Alexander of Macedon began to persecute Bess, the viceroy of Bactria and Sogdia, who declared himself the successor of the Achaemenids. The official reason for Alexander's march to Central Asia was to punish Bess. M.a. In 329, the Macedonian army invaded Bactria and Sogdia. This army crossed the Oxus (Amudarya) in five days.

The local rulers, knowing the intention of the Macedonian king, captured Bess and delivered it to her. Alexander punished Bess, but did not stop walking.

Alexander's army passed through Nautaki (now the Book Region) and captured Marakand (Samarkand). The Macedonian army then marched to the banks of the Yaksart (Syrdarya) River, on the banks of which a strongly defended Chekka Alexandria was built, but had to fight hard for three years with cities and tribes fighting for their independence in order to consolidate in Sogdiana (Fig. 1).

In Sogdiana, Spitamen led a talented commander who relied on alliances with the Sak tribes to fight the Macedonian invaders. The people of Sogdiana, who had attacked the enemy's small detachments and small garrisons, put up a resolute resistance. Located in the valleys of the Yaksart River, the inhabitants of seven cities, who had risen up against the invaders, crushed the Macedonian garrisons.

Alexander had to lay siege to these cities again. A detachment under Spitamen's command besieged the Macedonian garrison in Marakand. The Saks gathered on the right bank of the Yaksart. The Macedonian army was in a difficult position. After fierce battles on the right bank of the Yaksart, the Saks retreated into their own state. Alexander's heart did not dare to pursue them across the desert.

The invaders continued their advance on Marakand. Spitamen correctly assessed the situation, did not enter the battle, broke the siege of Marakand and retreated to unite with the Saks. He tried to catch a small detachment of Macedonians.

Spitamen began to attack the Macedonians in time without engaging in a serious battle. This situation forced the Macedonians to start retreating. To see less damage from the enemy's arrows, the Macedonian detachment stopped in the bushes along the Politamet (Zarafshan) River, and from there the battle began (Fig. 2).

The Macedonians began to cross the river. Spitamen's archers attacked the enemy's wings as they began to destroy the enemy crossing the river with bows in front of them. Spitamen's squad literally crushed the Macedonians with bows. Some of the Macedonians were ambushed by the Saks.

All the Macedonian military leaders were killed, but only 40 cavalry and 300 infantry managed to escape.

Spitamen's mobile cavalry, without entering the battle, forced the enemy into the traps, ambushed, and crushed a large detachment of the Macedonian army.

Alexander sent a large force to help his detachment, which was too late, despite having covered 280 km in three days.

The Macedonian army buried the dead and returned to Bactria, frightened to enter the Saxon territory. Throughout the winter, the Macedonian army prepared for a new campaign and, at the same time, continued to fight the rebellious peoples of Bactria and Sogdiana.

When Alexander began to march to the East, he still believed in the teachings of his mentor Aristotle (Aristotle), "barbarians and slaves are both the same in nature." However, what Alexander saw in a distant land unknown to him radically changed his notion of 'barbarians'. Here he saw not slavery and freedom, not barbarism and ignorance, but perseverance and high human dignity.

Spitamen did not leave the enemy alone for a day. His cavalry attacked the invaders and inflicted significant losses on him.

M.a. In the spring of 328, Alexander divided his army into five divisions, moving from one end of Sogdia to the other, killing 120,000 men. In the fall of this year, Spitamen had his last battle with Alexander for Marakand. In this battle, both sides suffered heavy losses. Spitamen retreated to the desert again. Here the leaders of the nomadic tribes treacherously attacked him, and, as Arrian writes, "sent his head to Alexander by beheading him, thereby averting the danger which threatened them."

Alexander, who conquered the Achaemenid world, was unable to quell the popular uprising in Sogdiana. Only because of the treachery of the local aristocracy and the military superiority of the Greek-Macedonian army was the heroic resistance of the Sogdians suppressed. It took Alexander almost three years to conquer the lands of Central Asia, but he was still able to

conquer a small area: Sogdia, Bactria, and a small part of the mountainous regions. Khorezm and nomadic tribes retained their independence.

In order to win over the local aristocracy, Alexander married Rohshanak (Roxana), the daughter of Vakhshuvar (Oxiart), the ruler of one of the mountainous regions of Sogdia.

Spitamen's revolt was hardly suppressed, but Paretakena (the historical region of the northern region of Surkhandarya, the land of the Paretakas) was still resisting, where the Bactrian warriors, led by tribal chiefs Austan and Katan, were fighting heroically. This revolt was drenched in blood. For Alexander the Great, victory was costly and equal to defeat. When he reached the Syrdarya, he did not dare to continue the attack with the Saks.

The perseverance of our ancestors, who had talented commanders such as Spitamen, Avstan, Katan, and cavalry detachments with high fighting ability, forced the Macedonians to expend much effort and time to conquer Bactria and Sogdiana. The Macedonian army suffered heavy casualties. Alexander himself was wounded several times.

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