

Amir Timur is known as a great military leader and ruler. His strategic thinking, organizational skills, and ability to achieve victory made him one of the most powerful figures of his time.

In 1398, Timur launched a campaign into India, where he faced Sultan Mahmud. During this expedition, he crossed 350 kilometers of icy mountains and 600 kilometers of desert to reach the heart of India. Despite these extreme natural obstacles, he successfully maintained discipline within his army.

Sultan Mahmud prepared for battle in advance, assembling a powerful army that included war elephants. Elephants played a crucial role in warfare, creating fear among enemies and disrupting their formations. However, Timur analyzed this threat beforehand and devised a special strategy.

During the battle, his forces held their ground against the elephants' charge, using tactical maneuvers to neutralize them. As a result, Amir Timur emerged victorious and entered Delhi, demonstrating both his military and political dominance.

Timur did not remain in India for long and soon returned. His campaign was not about complete conquest but rather about showcasing his power and influence. These events became a significant part of history, illustrating his lasting impact on the world.