

AMIR TEMUR AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE IN THE PERIOD OF THE TIMURIDS

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ANNOTATION

In this state, there is detailed information about the development of science in the second stage of the Eastern Renaissance, which began in the XIV - XV centuries, until the period of Temura and Timurids. In addition, through this article, we tried to provide information about the culture of the Timurid period.

Keywords: Amir Temur, Khurasan, Movorounnahr, Samarkand, Timurids, culture, renaissance, science, madrasa.

INTRODUCTION

Thanks to Amir Temur 's concern for the development of science, Samarkand became the educational center of the world. Famous scientists came to Samarkand. Qazizada Rumi, doctor X Usamuddin Kermani, meteorologist Maulana Ahmed are among them. During Ulugbek's time, more than 100 scientists from different countries performed scientific and creative activities. After coming to the top of the country, Sohirqiran began to gather intellectuals around him, not only military personnel, but also intellectuals, poets, historians, and scholars began to participate in his meetings. Sohirqiran ordered the construction of many scientific institutions for the development of science and culture. . Along with religious subjects, he paid great attention to the teaching of mathematics, history, music, astronomy , literature, and architecture in madrasahs. In the "Tuzuklari Temur", teachers were appointed by the masters to each city to teach science.

LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

Amir Temur considered the sayyids, scholars, intellectuals, and historians to be important people and respected them. In managing the country, Sahirqiran solved nine percent of the problems by peaceful means, and the remaining one by sword only when there was no other option. After Amir Temur came to the throne, peace reigned in Samarkand for many years. This was the most necessary factor for the development of science. By this time, many facilities were created for the people, many new buildings were built. Sahirqiran's policy was to establish a strong independent society centered in the country, to introduce law and order in every work, to revive peace in the country, to develop handicrafts, trade, and Islamic beliefs. started with compliance. The activities of Amir Temur and the Timurids were undoubtedly influenced by the development of science and spirituality. [1:46]

THE RESULT

More than 100 scientists who conducted scientific researches in all branches of worldly sciences worked in the reign of Sahirqiran. Ibn Arabshah describes it as follows: "Temur collected every

soul and brought everything to Samarkand. "In Samarkand, there were scholars from every branch of science and art, who were superior in their fields, and who were superior to their peers." They conducted scientific research in various fields of science, raised the science and culture of Turonu land to the level of world civilization, and established a unique scientific center in Samarkand. Later, during the time of Ulugbek, the great-grandson of the owner, it laid the foundation for the wide development of science, the establishment of a scientific laboratory and the Samarkand Academy of Sciences. By the time of Timur, Samarkand became a place of scholars. The tasks of madrasahs also expanded, and they became institutions of higher science. Most of these scholars taught students in Samarkand madrasahs, which were established and prospered during and before Timur. In addition to religious values, civil servants and talented young scientists began to be trained in them. The proof of our opinion is that Ibn Arabshah, a young student of science brought from Damascus, studied at the Temur madrasa in Samarkand and became a famous historian. As for the issue of madrasahs, which were built during Timur's time and improved and their activities were positively started, there are almost ten of them in Samarkand alone. Temur's beloved grandson Muhammad Sultan madrasa, Bibikhanim madrasa, Feruzshah madrasa, Amir Shahmalik madrasa, Idiku Temur madrasa, Qutbiddin Sadr madrasa and others. In addition, scientists, many writers, poets, composers, painters, architects, engineers, builders, painters, skilled craftsmen were busy with creativity in Shahrisabz, Bukhara, Khivot. [2:125]

During this period, the madrasa where he studied in Shahrisabz, Temur's homeland, was renovated and expanded and turned into a center of scientific education, i.e. the "Dome of Adab Science". In the "Dor uttilovat" created by Timur, not only literature, but also religious and worldly knowledge were studied. Shahrukh Mirza, taking Timur's efforts in the field of science and enlightenment, established the largest library in Khurasan in Khivat. In both huge libraries of Timur's kingdom, the most rare works were collected not only in Arabic and Turkish languages, but also in Persian, Latin and Greek languages. The scientists who worked using these works later became members of the great scientific academy formed by Mirzo Ulugbek in Samarkand, and they became great and famous scientists in the world with their scientific activities. In Khivot, as a continuation of these efforts and as a component of the Khivot library, the "Art Academy" "Nigaristan" was established under the leadership of Kamoliddin Behzad during the time of Husayn Boygaro and Alisher Navoi. [3:225]

During the time of Amir Temur, ulama and mudarris were given great financial support, and they worked as mudarris with good salaries and wages. And thanks to the material and moral support given by the state and its head to scientists and scholars, the results of science created in those times will not lose their value today and in the future. Currently, in Samarkand, there are ancient manuscript copies of several treatises on mathematics, geometry and logic by one of the scholars who served in the court of Amir Temur, Muhammad Ibn Umar Sa'idin al-Taftazani. One of them is devoted to the parallelism of straight lines. In the process, he also proves a number of other properties of angles. As their application, it also provides solutions to two problems. The works of Amir Temur and the scientists who created during the Timurid era were copied and used over the years. Research shows that these works have a special place in the further development of science. [4:96]

The owner himself was engaged in science and wrote books about history, a lover of history. His "Manzumoi Turk" and "Tuzuklari" are among them. In addition, Amir Temur creates great conditions for the development of medical science and creates folk medicine, buildings of scientific centers of medicine. There is no information in the literature that Timur built a hospital in the style of a separate building. However, we know that during the time of Amir Temur, a hospital service was established in the Ark fortress in Samarkand. Amir Temur ordered to build many scientific institutions in the cities for the development of science and culture. According to Timur's regulations, scholars and mudarris were appointed to each city by the masters to teach Muslims in religious madrasas, to teach Sharia beliefs and Islamic sciences, tafsir, hadith, and fiqh. The students were taught by the great scholars of their time. The madrasa mudarris were paid a lot of salaries and they lived a comfortable life. In the author's "Tuzuklari Temur", I considered the sayyids, scholars, intellectuals, and historians to be important people and put their respects in their place. He writes that he exchanged valuable ideas with them.

DISCUSSION

Although there are enough scientists, engineers, and craftsmen in the land of Turan, Amir Temur also brought scholars from India, Iraq, and Iran to Samarkand. Whatever country Amir Temur occupied, his unique prey were the artists and skilled craftsmen of that country. He showed kindness to local scientists and scholars. These activities have produced very good results. According to Hilda Hookham, "In the country where Timur was born, extensive works were created in the fields of philosophy, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, geography, history, and literature. These works later gave rise to the European Renaissance and served as the basis for the development of European science for many centuries. The fifteenth century can be called the period of Timurid Renaissance. The care for science in the time of Timur bore its fruit in the time of Ulugbek and made Samarkand famous in the world. By the seventeenth century, the first astronomer of the Kingdom of England used Ulugbek's work "Zijjadidi Koragoniy". The great representative of the spirituality of the Timurid era is undoubtedly Alisher Navoi. The Navoi school is a unique phenomenon, and it continues to amaze the world until now. [5:65] After his campaigns, the master Amir Temur brought not only gold, silver, jewels, many rare manuscripts, scholars, poets, sages, architects, engineers, scientists to the capital of the country, Samarkand. and entrusted them with the work of improving science and building new buildings. He assigned them good shares and positions .

Summary

Summary by doing so to speak It is clear from the information given above that Temur paid special attention to the development of science and enlightenment in his reign even before Ulugbek's grandson, and it can be concluded that the foundation of such a huge place of science as Ulugbek Academy was actually laid by Temur himself.

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