

HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF CREATING THE THIRD RENAISSANCE IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
<p>The article is based on the analysis of historical sources, according to which the spirituality and education of the peoples of the Turan land in the 9th-12th and 12th-14th centuries were the period of the Eastern 1-2-Renaissance and were recognized by the whole world. Also, analytical data on the positive works of great thinkers and scientists who lived in the East and left us a rich scientific and spiritual heritage, in the places of science, culture and education, are historical facts, and the work carried out in Uzbekistan in the field of science, culture and education is recognized as the beginning of the stage of the third Renaissance.</p>	<p>Turan, Movaraunnahr, Turkestan, spirituality, education, science, art, culture and enlightenment.</p>

Introduction

The whole world has already recognized that in ancient times Turan, Turkestan, Movaraunnahr, now called Uzbekistan, was one of the cradles of world civilization. From here it served as a bridge connecting the East and West, South and North, economic ties, trade, science and art, scientific and universal spirituality and values, the only land route was the Great Silk Road. The Great Silk Road at one time served as the Internet, a means of international communication. Uzbekistan is a country that has experienced great cultural upheavals in its history, thanks to which completely new civilizations, new cultural and spiritual values were created. In its past history, the people of Uzbekistan have repeatedly experienced a period of cultural heights - the Renaissance. It was in the first period of the Eastern Renaissance (IX-XII centuries) that nobles, scientists, politicians, masters and military leaders made an invaluable contribution to the development of our history, culture, spirituality and education, justice and the rule of law and world civilization, science, spirituality and education on our ancient and sacred land.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In his speech at the ceremony dedicated to the Day of Teachers and Mentors, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: in particular, the 9th-12th centuries (the first Renaissance), called the period of the Eastern Renaissance, were a period of great flourishing of spirituality and enlightenment of the peoples of the Turan land. During this period, world-famous great

figures appeared. These were scientists-encyclopedists, thinkers, great poets and scientists, great inventors [1]. There are certain aspects of the Renaissance culture, which include:

1. The desire for world enlightenment, the widespread use of the achievements of the culture of the past and neighboring countries, especially the development of natural, philosophical and social sciences.
2. From nature, the development of natural science, rationalism, faith in the power of reason, focus on sciences aimed at finding truth; consider truth as the basis of human imagination, science.
3. To glorify man, to substantiate his mental, natural, artistic, spiritual qualities, to improve humanity, high moral rites and rules, to strive to educate a perfect person.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Universality - encyclopedia, interest in everything - was one of the important aspects of the culture of this period. Renaissance thinkers flourished during the Abbasid rule in the Arab Caliphate. In 762, the capital of the Arab Caliphate was moved to Baghdad, and Baghdad became the center of science. Harun ar Rashid of the Abbasids and his son Caliph al-Ma'mun (813-833) sponsored the development of science, compiled many rare books and founded a large library. Scholars and translators from different countries in various fields were invited to conduct research in the field of science, create innovations, and also translate. Al-Ma'mun paid special attention to the development of science in Khorezm and Khorasan during his tenure. He gathered around him local scholars from Khorezm, Fergana, Sogdiana, Shosh, Farob and created conditions for their creative work. After the accession of the Caliph in 813, he developed this work. Caliph al-Ma'mun gathered scholars from Khorasan, Movaraunnahr, Bactria, Ferghana and Khorezm to Bait al-Hikma, the assembly of scholars in Baghdad. They taught, took students from the Arabs and made their name known throughout the world. They were Muhammad Musa al-Khwarizmi, Abu Mashar al-Balkhi, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Ahmad al-Farghani, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Bakr al-Razi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Mahmud Kashkari and others. We believe that the great merits of the Renaissance thinkers can be described as follows: they made great discoveries in various fields of science. The scientific teachings they created serve the future of all mankind. It was they who made serving mankind the essence of their lives. The Central Asian region, which has been at the crossroads of world trade routes for thousands of years, has a unique rich culture. Another great contribution to the cultural and educational world was the translation of the works of ancient Greek scientists Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Hippocrates, Galen and Euclid into Arabic, which contributed to the development of scientific thought. In addition to mastering the prospects of Greek science in the house of wisdom, they also studied Indo-Sanskrit culture and science with interest. The great scientist of the East, our compatriot Khorezmi "Al-Jabr-wal-Mukabala" ("Equations and Comparisons"), "Hisab-al-Hind" ("Indian Counting"), "Kitab Surat Ul, Arz", ("Er Surat"), in his books such as "History" (Book of History), "Astronomical Tables", "At the Hour of the Sun", "Book of Construction" - priceless works that introduced the world to the name of the scientist. Al-Farghani made great discoveries in mathematics, geography and astronomy. He was the first to pave the way for accurate geographical maps that Christopher Columbus used to discover America.

Another of his invaluable contributions to world science and education was his perfect study of lunar and solar eclipses. Ahmad Farghani is known in the West and East as "Munajim ar-Rais". In the Western world, he was called Alfraganus. Abu Nasr al-Farabi was known as the "Second Teacher".

There has never been such an intelligent person among the scientists of Islamic countries. Farabi's scientific legacy is diverse and can be divided into two areas:

1. Interpretation and study of the scientific legacy of ancient Greek philosophers and natural scientists;
2. Independent scientific research into the problems of medieval science. The great thinker of the Eastern Renaissance, Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037), wrote more than 450 works in various fields of science, of which only 242 have reached us. His famous philosophical book "Encyclopedia" contains five disciplines: logic, medicine, astrology, music and theology. In addition to the Khorezm language, the great figure of the Central Asian spiritual and educational world Abu Rayhan Beruni mastered the Sogdian, Persian, Syriac, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew and Sanskrit languages. These are "Monuments of the Past", "Famous People of Khorezm", "Geodesy", "India", "Kanudi Masudi", "Mineralogy", "Saydana" and others. Abu Rayhan Beruni is a bright representative of the Khorezm scientific school, as well as the founder of the Mamun Academy, a scientific center in Urgench, known as the house of wisdom. In his work, Khorezm science reached its apogee.

Another great representative of Turkish culture of the 11th century is Yusuf Khos Khodzhib. He is a great scholar who mastered the encyclopedic knowledge of his time and made a great contribution to our spirituality with his work "Kutadgu Bilig" ("Knowledge Leading to Happiness"). His teachings on justice and humanity play a key role in Kutadgu Bilig. Another scholar of the 11th century, Mahmud Kashgari, made a worthy contribution to the spiritual and educational development of mankind. His work "Devonu lugatit turk" (Dictionary of Turkish words) immortalized his name in the history of science and culture, and one of the great thinkers of the East is Ahmad Yugnaki. In his "Hibat al-Hakik" ("Gift of Wisdom"), it can be said that all sciences, moral rules, socio-political, religious, moral and philosophical views and teachings of the past found their own scientific and artistic expression. We want to feel the great contribution of the first thinkers of the Renaissance, who glorified the world with their great scientific teachings and discoveries, glorified the country of Turan, their followers, their "academies" in the development of science and enlightenment. The second period of the Eastern Renaissance (the second revival), undoubtedly, the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids in the history of the Turan land and the life of its peoples, It should be noted that this was the stage of civilizations. The end of the 14th - beginning of the 15th century were turning points in the socio-economic, political, cultural, spiritual and educational life of our ancestors. The invaluable teachings of Eastern thinkers, science, architecture, fine arts, painting, music, developed trade and economic relations, the creation of a strong central state and its domestic and foreign policy had a vital impact on the process of European awakening.

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids occupies a special place in the history of Uzbek statehood. Amir Temur's merits to the peoples of Central Asia are great:

- first, he liberated the country from the Mongol invaders;
- second, he laid the foundations of independent Uzbek statehood;
- third, he ensured the governance of the country according to the rules (laws);
- fourth, the cause of justice and education. According to the motto "Power in justice";
- fifth, he cleared the neighboring states of invaders, despotic and cruel dictators and established law and order there;

- sixth, he made Samarkand the center of the world. It became the capital, where many ambassadors, tourists, traders, scientists from such countries as Spain, France, Great Britain, China come. In the Middle Ages, Amir Temur created such conditions in Turkestan that the Ulugbek Observatory, Alisher Navoi, Babur and others managed to attract the attention of the world community with their works, just politicians Amir Temur, Shahrukh Mirzo, Ulugbek Mirzo, Hussein Boykaro, Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur. Wise geniuses, righteous men, great scientists led the development of science, gave priority to the construction of madrasahs, libraries and hospitals, writing and publishing books, organized scientists, poets, scientists, philosophers and historians around themselves and listened to their leadership, followed their advice, promoted them to higher ranks.

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