



**CULTURAL LIFE OF MOVAROUNNAHR AND KHOREZM IN THE  
9TH-12TH CENTURIES**

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Muallif: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligining Andijon  
akademik litseyi tarix fani o‘qituvchisi

<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>KEY WORDS</b>
This article is prepared on one of the most relevant topics today - "Cultural life of Movarounnahr and Khorezm in the 9th- 12th centuries ". heritage is mentioned.	Movarounnahr, spiritual heritage, UNESCO, Asian renaissance, Ma'mun Academy, "House of the Wise", Avicenna, Al-Khwarizmi.

**Introduction**

Every country and its people has its own unique history , far and near . Including the Uzbek people and their national homeland, the state of Uzbekistan has its own history. The national history of Uzbeks is also extremely rich, meaningful , healthy, attractive. This dear land of ours, called Turan, Turkestan, Movarounnahr, has been known to the world since time immemorial along with ancient and great countries such as China, India, Iran, Egypt, and Rome in historical written and archeological sources.

The international community recognizes and acknowledges that our ancient and beautiful land is one of the best civilizations not only of the East, but also of the world . Many great people, scholars, politicians and generals have grown up in this blessed land , secular and religious sciences, especially knowledge related to Islam, which have become an integral part of universal civilization and culture , have reached the highest level in history. "The incomparable services of the great scientists who were born and matured in our motherland during its rise give us great pride and honor" <sup>1</sup> , - wrote our first president Islam Karimov.

Beruni , al-Khorazmi, Ibn Sina, Farabi, Ahmed Farghani, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Mahmud Kashgari, Narshahi, Navoi, Ulug, who were born, grew up and matured in the soil of our country. Bek , Nizamiddin Shami, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Khondamir, Babur, Muhammad Salih and many other world-famous scholars and thinkers, great attention is paid to studying the valuable works and heritage . In his speech at the opening ceremony of the 43rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "Nothing in great history goes without a trace. It is preserved in the blood and historical memory of peoples and is manifested in their practical work. That is why he is powerful. Preservation of historical heritage, study and passing it down from generation to generation is one of the most priority directions of our state's policy

<sup>1</sup>Islam Karimov. High spirituality is an invincible power. Toshkent: Spirituality, 2008. 30 p.

<sup>1</sup>. Indeed, today's adopted laws and developed programs are opening great ways for the study of historical heritage.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said in one of his speeches, "Great scholars and thinkers such as Al-Khorazmi, Abu Raykhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Ulug'bek, Al-Fargani, Alisher Navoi made a great contribution to the development of world science, philosophy and culture. and spread this region to the whole world. The results of their research and scientific work have served as an important source of science in the leading universities of Europe for several centuries and have not lost their relevance even today. <sup>1</sup> who emphasized that.

On the initiative of the first President, the names of our great ancestors were restored during the years of independence. Great work has been done to study their life and their priceless heritage, to beautify and preserve their heritage. As the first President noted, any changes and innovations in the development of society, especially the processes and discoveries that give a great impetus to the development of humanity, do not happen by themselves. For this, age-old traditions, appropriate conditions, a school of thought, and a cultural-spiritual environment must first exist.

Our people, who lived with such noble goals and thoughts, made a great contribution to world development. Science and culture have long been developed in the territory of our country, which connects the East and the West, where great civilizations meet. Especially in the Middle Ages, thousands of scientists, poets and great thinkers grew up from our motherland. Their works in many fields such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, ethnography, medicine, history, literature, ethics, philosophy, ancient monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, Shahrisabz, Termiz and other cities are the spiritual property of all mankind. is considered

One of the greatest thinkers and scientists of that time is Muhammad Musa Khorezmi. Today, the calculations used by the whole world, the operation of modern technologies are based on the rules created by our ancestors.

The whole world highly appreciates Khorezmi's contribution to the development of science and pays special respect to the land that brought him up.

The fact that Ahmad Farghani's "Principles of Astronomy" was translated into Latin and Hebrew in the twelfth century, and later reprinted in many countries such as Italy, Germany, France, Holland, and the United States, shows its great importance. .

Eight hundred years later, the famous traveler Christopher Columbus, who practically proved Alloma's view that the Earth is spherical, wrote, "I am fully convinced of the correctness of al-Farghani's calculations about the amount of one degree of the Earth's meridian." One of the craters on the moon was named after our grandfather.

According to the decision of UNESCO, in 1998, the 1200th anniversary of Ahmad Farghani's birth was celebrated at the international level. This was another recognition of our great ancestor's great contribution to the development of world civilization and the scientific potential of our people. On the initiative of the head of our state, statues of the thinker were erected in the cities of Kuva and Fergana, Fergana State University was named after Ahmad Fergani.

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<sup>1</sup> Shavkat Mirziyoyev. We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. 29 p.

<sup>1</sup> Historical legacy of Middle Ages Eastern scholars and thinkers...../Proceedings of the international conference. Tashkent. Uzbekistan, 2014. 34 p

Khorezm Ma'mun Academy had a special place in the development of Oriental science in the Middle Ages. More than a hundred scholars and talented students have conducted scientific research in this dargah, which has structures such as a huge library, a madrasa, a school of translators and calligraphers. The contribution of encyclopedic scholars such as Abu Nasr ibn Iraq, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Ahmed ibn Muhammad Khorezmi to the development of universal thought is incomparable.

Ibn Sina's name is written in golden letters in the history of world science and culture. An evergreen tropical plant is called Avicenna. In many countries, streets, educational and medical institutions were named after him, and medals and awards were established in honor of the scholar.

The celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the Khorezm Ma'mun Academy under the auspices of UNESCO and the reorganization of its activities are a vivid example of the attention paid to the memory of ancestors and the development of science in our country. Now, in this ancient and modern place of science, scientific researches on the history of Khorezm, its unique culture, ecology, land and water resources are being continued.

Mirzo Ulug'bek built madrasas in a number of cities of our country, and in Samarkand he established a unique scientific environment, in today's language, an academy. More than 200 scientists worked there. Ulug'bek's work "Zij", which fully covered the theoretical and practical issues of the science of catastrophes, was widely spread in the countries of Asia and Europe in the Middle Ages. European astronomers translated it into Latin, French, and English languages, and the comments were finished. This work, known as "Zizhi Ulug'bek" and "Zizhi Jadidi Koragoniy", describes the position and position of 1018 stars. The height of the stars and the distance between them, the movement of the sun and the moon, and the times of their eclipses are described. These calculations do not differ much from the observational results determined by modern technologies. For example, according to Ulugbek's calculation, one year is 365 days, 6 hours, 10 minutes, and 8 seconds. Today, one year is 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes 6 seconds.

While talking about this, I involuntarily remember a conversation I had in Paris in 1996 with Mr. Federico Mayor, the Director General of UNESCO at that time, - writes the first President of the Republic in the work "High Spirituality - Invincible Power". - At that time, Mr. Mayor praised Ulug'bek's scientific heritage and said that his calculations regarding the motion of the stars were found to differ by only a few minutes when checked with the help of a computer today. Then I looked at him and said, "No, Mr. Federico Mayor, Ulugbek may not have made a mistake, but the computers may have made a mistake."

All over the world, respect for the inexhaustible genius of our great ancestors, interest in studying their rich scientific heritage has always been high. The confirmation of this can be seen in the creation of scientific and artistic works about their life and activities in different countries, as well as the construction of monuments in memory of our great ancestors. Statues erected to Ibn Sina in Belgium and Latvia, to Mirza Ulughbek in Latvia, to Alisher Navoi in Japan, Russia and Azerbaijan, to Ahmed Fargani in Egypt are an expression of deep respect for the history of our nation.

At the opening ceremony of the 43rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation held in our capital in October 2016, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev made an in-depth study of the works of the thinkers of the Islamic world who grew up in our country, their invaluable contribution to the development of world civilization, Islam to all the peoples of the world. In order to convey the true essence of his religion, he proposed to establish an international research

center under the Imam Bukhari memorial complex in Samarkand. This initiative was widely supported by the international community. During the visit of the head of our state to Saudi Arabia on May 21 this year, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Islamic Development Bank on the establishment of the Imam Bukhari International Research Center. At the moment, the construction of this complex is in full swing. Also, large-scale work on the establishment of the Islamic Culture Center in Uzbekistan was started today in our capital. The decision of the President of May 24, 2017 "On measures to further improve the system of preservation, research and promotion of ancient written sources" was adopted. These efforts are aimed at deeply researching the lives and scientific and creative activities of great thinkers from our holy land, establishing inter-religious and inter-civilizational dialogue at the international level, revealing the humanistic essence of Islam in today's complex times, and raising the young generation to high standards. It will undoubtedly serve to educate people of character. At the opening ceremony of the conference on the theme "The heritage of our great scholars - a priceless treasure", Taleb Rifai, the Secretary General of the World Tourism Organization, Badarch Dendev, the head of the UNESCO representative office in our country, Abdulaziz Usman al-Tuvaijri, the Director General of UNESCO, Sergey Lebedev, the Chairman of the CIS Executive Committee - Executive Secretary, IRSIKA General director Khalit Eren spoke about the role of Central Asian scholars in world civilization, their contribution to the development of science and culture. Especially in the development of Islamic culture, the incomparable services of scholars such as Imam Bukhari and Imam Termizi were noted, and it was emphasized that the study and wide promotion of their heritage is extremely important in today's era of globalization. The work carried out in this direction under the leadership of our President in our country was highly recognized, and it was noted that it will be an important factor in uniting the peoples of the world and fighting against various extremist currents acting under the guise of Islam. - The initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, to establish the Imam Bukhari International Research Center was fully supported by our organization, - says Mrs. Makhla al-Talebna, director of the Department of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. - First of all, this is due to the fact that Imam Bukhari collected the best and most reliable hadiths and made a great contribution to the development of the holy religion of Islam. Studying this heritage and teaching it to the younger generation remains an urgent task in all times. Another important aspect is that today's turbulent situation in the world, terrorist activities in different regions are connected with the religion of Islam. However, the basis of Islam is enlightenment and spirituality. It is the most correct way to convey this to today's and future generations through the scientific legacy of great scholars like Imam Bukhari. At the plenary session of the international conference, special features of the Central Asian renaissance, scholars who worked during this period and scientific works on studying their heritage, lectures on international cooperation in this direction were heard. "The Great Silk Road played an important role in the renaissance of Central Asia," says Li Ruo Hong, chairman of the China International Peace Foundation. - This road was not just a means for transporting goods or providing services, but served to promote the culture of different peoples, develop science, and connect the East and the West. Samarkand became a center of knowledge and culture as a crossroads of the Great Silk Road. In this regard, it is no coincidence that today's conference is held in this ancient city. The "Sharq Taronalari" international music festival, which continues here these days, is also important because it is aimed at the development and promotion of the national art and culture of the peoples of the world.

Various aspects of the scientific and cultural renaissance that took place in Central Asia in the 9th-12th and 14th-15th centuries, Muhammad Khorezmi, Ahmad Fargani, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ibn Sina, Mahmud Zamakhshari, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi and special attention was paid to the contribution of other thinkers to the development of science, the analysis of the spiritual heritage of scholars such as Imam Bukhari, Burhoniddin Marginani, Imam Termizi, Abu Mansur Moturidi. In the afternoon, the conference "Development of exact and natural sciences during the Central Asian Renaissance", "Central Asia - the cradle of advanced ideas of Islamic science", "Humanities during the Central Asian Renaissance", "Culture and architecture in Central Asia" as a bright reflection of cultural progress" continued divided into branches. - When we talk about the medicine of the past or the medicine of today, first of all, we rely on the views of Abu Ali Ibn Sina, - says Mark Bonnel, president of the Avicenna Association in France. - Because the ideas, signs of diseases and ways of their treatment recorded in the works of scholars have not lost their importance even today. On the contrary, many of the treatments and procedures offered in modern medicine are described in simple language in Ibn Sina's medical books. That's why we still need to conduct large-scale research on the scientific heritage of the great doctor.

The 9th-12th centuries were the years of sharp rise in the development of material and spiritual life in the history of the Central Asian peoples compared to the previous periods. Scientists from Mamun Academy. On the initiative of Harun al-Rashid, a scientific center-Academy ( "Bayt-ul-Hikma" ) was organized in Baghdad, and scientists and scholars from all Muslim countries, including Central Asia, gathered in it. In this center, scholars such as Musa Khorezmi, Ahmad Farghani, Marwazi, Marvarudi, and Jawhari who came from Movaraunnahr and Khurasan made a great contribution to making the Baghdad Academy famous in the world. One of the positive aspects of the establishment of the Arab caliphate in Movaraunnahr and the widespread spread of Islam is that, following the example of the scientific academy in Baghdad, the Ma'mun Academy was established in Khorezm in the 10th century, and its members were the scientists of their time. sages with their creations spread the wisdom of Movaraunnahr to the world. Also, the most respected people of the Islamic world, scholars of hadith came from the territory of our country, whose names are still at the top of both worldly and mystical science.

Mamun Academy in Khorezm. It is known that the history of the development of the peoples of Central Asia, which has a long past, has experienced various events, periods of growth and retreat from its beginning. Undoubtedly, all these periods left a certain mark in history. In particular, the role of the 9th-12th centuries in the development of our scientific culture is incomparable. It is worth noting that Ma'mun ibn Muhammad united Khorezm, which was divided into southern and northern parts, into a single center at the end of the 10th century. Ma'mun especially turned the capital Gurganj into one of the largest scientific and cultural centers of the East. Ma'mun established "Baytul Hikma" (House of the Wise) in Gurganch. It was also called Mamun Academy. The great thinkers Al-Khorazmi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Ibn al-Hammor, Abu Sahl Masikhi, Ibn Iraq, Ahmad Farghani created in this place. Also among them were great scholars from many countries of the East.

Ma'mun Academy in Khiva, "House of Wisdom" in Baghdad, and Ulugbek School in Samarkand were established during that period of development of science and culture, scientific exchange of ideas and dialogue between countries and peoples of similar civilizations. was an important component that ensured the year.



The periods of scientific, cultural and spiritual growth in Central Asia in the 9th - 12th and 14th - 15th centuries, the achievements of scholars and thinkers who lived and worked in the region during these periods made an incomparable contribution to the development of human civilization, and these achievements were recognized by the world scientific community as the Renaissance in Europe. had a positive influence on the formation of the period and the development of other regions of the world. The national program successfully implemented in the field of education of our country, the traditions of enlightenment founded by the great scholars and thinkers of the Eastern Renaissance are being developed consistently.

The scientific achievements and great discoveries achieved by the scholars of the Middle Ages in the East gave a strong impetus to scientific and cultural growth in the vast region of the world. Their incomparable contribution to the development of science and world civilization was recognized by the world community as the Eastern Renaissance, which positively influenced the Renaissance processes in Europe and other regions of the world.

The lives of the thinkers of our country devoted to the field of science, the achievements they have achieved and which continue to amaze the entire enlightened humanity today are, without a doubt, an example of true spiritual courage.

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