

NEW UZBEKISTAN-HOMELAND OF THE EASTERN RENAISSANCE

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Annotation. *The development of world philosophical, scientific and cultural thought shows that its individual historical periods are characterized either by signs of gloomy stagnation caused by the conservatism of social relations, or by waves of rapid growth characteristic of turning points in historical development. The period of the Eastern Renaissance testifies to such a rise that during this period the average formulation and solution of many philosophical and life problems led to radical changes. In the course of the improvement and development of the country, the rise of power, the development of spiritual culture and science, naturally, influenced the rapid development of all sectors of society, as a result of which science stars grew up on this land, world-famous scientists who brought glory to their country. This article examines and highlights the exemplary life paths and rich scientific and spiritual heritage of the great scientists who grew up in our country.*

Key words: *Renaissance, science, culture, heritage, humanism, ethics, enlightenment, East.*

Muhammad s.a.v. the hadiths of the Prophet state that “love for the Fatherland is from faith”. Bahauddin Naqshband Hazrat, one of the allomas of mysticism in Central Asia, had also taught As “as-Safari dar Vatan”. It is understood that love for the motherland, first of all knowing it, studying the history of the Motherland, the long-standing national values of our people, cultural and spiritual riches, reading the heritage of our great ancestors and allomas, will be applied to them in life.

As noted by our countryman, " nothing goes without a trace in the great history. It is stored in the blood of rings, in historical memory and is manifested in its practical work. That is why he is powerful. Preserving, studying and leaving historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state policy.”

The rapid development of our national culture naturally assumes that we study its main source, our cultural heritage, widely and deeply, and consistently on a scientific basis. It is known that the history of the peoples of Central Asia with a long past has experienced various events from its beginning, periods of ups and downs. These periods undoubtedly left a certain mark on history. In particular, the IX-XII centuries played a huge role in the development of our culture. This period made the

peoples of Central Asia famous in World Culture. Because, the cultural achievements of the peoples of Central Asia during this period, innovations in science form an integral part of the development of World Culture, Science.

The "Renaissance" (Renaissance) period is a conditional designation in the countries of the near and Middle East, and includes the 9th-15th centuries. The extraordinary flourishing of spirituality and enlightenment was characteristic of this period. During this period, the people of qomusi science, great poets, great statesmen grew up. That is why, with the essence of Renaissance – Renaissance culture, spirituality and enlightenment, a secular, humanistic worldview, an appeal to the cultural heritage of antiquity, bamisoli symbolizes its reawakening. The views of the manifestations of the Renaissance are characterized by the fact that a person is viewed with faith in his endless possibilities, in his will, in his intelligence.

The concept of " Muslim Awakening "was first coined by Swiss Orientalist scholar Adam Mets (1869-1917) in his book" Musulmansky Renaissance", published in 1922, which dealt with the cultural history of the arab Caliphate in the 9th-10th centuries. The scientist, who limited his research to two centuries, analyzed and studied a huge number of sources related to this period in a broad sense, as a process that expresses the cultural-historical reflection of the era, as a result of his careful study, which he saw as necessary in his attention and eyes. In addition to information about the legal system during the Muslim caliphate, the book covers issues related to management and financial issues, the tax system, spiritual life, the way of life of people of those times, literature, ethics, religion, the Māori system, holidays, Economic Affairs and trade, including river and sea farms.

The formation of medieval Central Asian aesthetic thought is determined by the development of Culture, Science. "Here, various scientific, religious negotiations broke out, extensive scientific discussions began to be organized by representatives of Science from different countries, knowledge arose, as a result of book copying, translation of scientific books from different languages into Arabic, a Special School of translators arose, interest in writing works increased. During this period, the first Academy, the House of wisdom, was founded, providing wide opportunities for the development of various sciences. In it, arab, Jewish, Persian, Turkish, Indian, Greek scholars from different parts of the caliphate worked together" .

The spirit of belief in universal values, loyalty to the principles of humanism began to turn into a solid system. In the history of the peoples of Central Asia, "Awakening was, first of all, the return from dependence, independent thinking, independent creativity, independent spirituality – the fruit of independence."

The academy was further developed in 813-833. There was also an observatory under the academy, later a new library was built. This Science Center in Baghdad, in turn, influenced the progress of Science in the East and West, the development of

spiritual life. In this regard, it is worth noting the patronage of the Caliph al-Ma'mun in the prosperity of science. After all, caliph al-Ma'mun greatly appreciated science. He collected scholars from Movarounnahr and Khurosan even while he was viceroy of the caliphate in Khurosan from the beginning of the 9th century, creating conditions for their scientific work. These included our compatriot scholars such as al-Khwarizmi, al-Khuttaliy, al-Jawhariy, al-Farghani, al-Marazviy. After Al-Ma'mun ascended the throne of the caliphate he recalled all the scholars to Baghdad, and science prospered in collaboration with arab scholars in the “Beit-ul-hikmat” - House of wisdom (“Ma'mun Academy”).

“One of the characteristic aspects of the culture of this period was that works of science, art-literature, socio-thought were created in three languages-Arabic, Persian – Tajik and Turkic. During this period, the influence of ancient Greek science, culture on the culture of Central Asia, the entire Muslim world, also intensified” .

In the 11th century, science thrives in Khwarezm. The khwarezmian King Ma'mun II offers zabardast scholars to his court. The “Beit-ul-hikma” -House of Wise Men, which he founded, left a name in history as “Ma'mun Academy”. In the development of this academy, scholars such as Abu Rayhan Beruniy, Abu Ali ibn Sina, historian Miscavaix, mathematician Abu Nasr ibn Iraq, philosopher Abu Sahl al-Masihiy, tabib Abulkhair Hammor were involved in scientific creation. But as a result of the struggle for the crown, this branch of knowledge ceases to exist and the scientists are scattered. Spiritual uplift in Movarounnahr and Khurosan by the 9th century led to the beginning of the Eastern Renaissance – Renaissance. In his scientific heritage, qomusi scientists also paid great attention to the creation of educational and moral works, and the ideas put forward in these works became of great importance in the maturation of man, both mentally and morally, aesthetically and physically, in the development of pedagogical thought. Also, during the eastern Renaissance, pure pedagogical works were created, and educational scientists who left a name with an immortal doctrine about the private and general methods of human improvement in education also took to the field.

In the 15th and 17th centuries, one cultural uplift is visible in European countries after another. This cultural rise was inextricably linked, first of all, with socio-economic changes, with the development of cities, urban culture, handicraft production in the life of society.

Renaissance culture in the West began first in Italy. It is known that Italy occupied one of the central places in the Mediterranean at that time, in a time when there were no railways or airways, in the development of trade by the waterway, in the culmination of various economic-cultural ties with other countries. In Spain, Italy's eastern neighbor, however, the Caliphate of the Arab states of Córdoba, which had developed Muslim culture directly, lasted almost until the 15th century. These all

showed that in the formation of the Renaissance Renaissance Renaissance culture, which began in Italy, the culture of the Arabic language, which arose in the countries of the near and Middle East in the 9th-12th centuries, was inextricably linked with the culture, science of the Eastern Renaissance.

In Italy in the 12th and 14th centuries, the works of such famous Eastern scholars as Muhammad Khwarazmi, Ahmad Farghani, Marwazi, Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd, Abu Rayhon Beruni were translated into Latin, the desire to study arab scientific achievements increased. These works were widely distributed in Europe and became an important part of Renaissance culture.

Central Asian cultural traditions are of great importance in the formation of the culture of the middle and Middle East Renaissance. It is known that in the 8th century, Middle Asia was invaded by the Caliphate, an arab state that had just emerged in the Middle East. Despite fierce struggles, resistance, the indigenous people became dependent on the invaders. According to the great scholar Berunius and historian Narshakhy, the invaders caused great harm to the Indigenous Peoples both materially and spiritually, the local government was suspended, cities, monuments of ancient culture, existing records were destroyed, books were burned, architecture, art samples were destroyed. Sacrifices of Science and spirituality were sacrificed and hokozo. The people were addicted to the caliphate, a new religion. Spiritual discontent went to kuchaya, the people were incited to the struggle for the restoration of independence. In the 8th and 9th centuries, there were popular uprisings led by Abu Muslim, Shariq ibn Shaykh, Muqanna. They fought against the invaders for freedom, freedom.

As a result of the people's struggle for independence, in the late 9th century, the Somonian state of Central Asia arose, which was to get rid of dependence on the arab Caliphate, to gain independence.

The nation, which gained independence in Central Asia, which was extremely rich in the traditions of ancient culture, was able to elevate its culture during this period. The Renaissance of the Renaissance, which was the fruit of the rapid development of cities, urban culture and the strengthening of cultural ties, began during this period, creating unprecedented patterns in science, culture, history in Central Asia.

The likes of Farabi, Beruniy, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Firdavsiy, Rudakiy, Bukhari, Ahmad Yugnakiy, Makhmud Qoshgariy, Zamakhshari were the peaks of the cultural uplift of this period. It is historically known that the Arab caliph of khattaki Ma'mun took Central Asian scholars to the center of the caliphate, and that they served for science, as is the case with scholars such as Muhammad Khwarazmi, Akhmad Farghani, Jawhari, Ibn Mansur Marwardi.

In the history of the culture of Central Asia, Awakening, first of all, was the salvation from dependence, independent thinking became the fruit of free creativity, independent spirituality – independence.

Abu Rayhon Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Beruniy (R.973-1048), a man of Genial intellect and immodest zeal, was also a prolific scholar of the “Oriental Renaissance” period. His worldview was formed in the second half of the 10th century and at the beginning of the 11th century in a rather complex, lively historical situation in which Central Asia and developed feudalism were deciding.

From an early age, his interest in science grew. Beruniy then trained under the famous scholar Abu Nasr Mansur ibn Iraq. Ibn Iraq writes a number of works on astronomy, geometry, mathematics, dedicating 12 of these to Beruniy. In addition to his language, berunius also studied several other languages: Arabic, Sogdian, Persian, Greek, and ancient Jewish, and later Sanskrit in India.

According to Oz in one of his scientific works, he made important astronomer observations in bohslab Kot from the 990s, during his time living in Khorezm. He himself used astronomical instruments for these observations. From the age of 22, he lived in the city of Jurjon on the southeastern coast of the Caspian Sea.

Showing that the Eastern renaissance in its essence is clearly distinguished by the following important factors and peculiarities mimkin: secular knowledge in culture, the development of creeds, their interpretation in terms of the interests of society and people; the use of cultural heritage, values, achievements, spiritual resources of various states, peoples; the development of astronomy, mathematics, minerology, geography, chemistry and other natural sciences; the promotion of ideas of human friendship, high morality, the formation and upbringing of a perfect human personality; the growth of the sciences of philosophy and history; the wide development of literature, music, artistic culture, oratory; the acquisition of wide recognition of erudition, wisdom in a holistic way.

In conclusion, we can say that our country has long been the land of great allomas, thinkers, geniuses who have outgrown their time. As you know, today in our country great attention is paid to the cultural and educational sphere, great works are being done in order to educate young people as worthy descendants of our ancestors. It is important to deeply study the invaluable heritage of our great gods on a scientific basis, to widely promote the land of our holy land as the homeland of noble gods, thinkers, to preserve and develop our national-cultural values, to educate the younger generation in the spirit of noble ideas, to strengthen in their hearts the feeling of love for the Motherland.

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