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# CULTURE OF THE TEMURIAN PERIOD

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the formation of medieval culture and the culture of the Timurid period.

**Keywords:** Science, Literature and Art, Crafts and Architecture.

**Introduction:**The Timur and Timurid period marks a special period in Central Asian culture makes up. This period, considered a classic period in the history of culture, in particular, it served as the basis in the legal settlement of butungi of Uzbek culture. First of all, the culture of this period was founded by Timur strong principles of statehood it is associated with socio-economic development, which is formed on the basis of.Amir Temur the unification of Central Asia as an independent state during the country's it has a positive effect on its economic and cultural development. Science, literature and arts, crafts and architecture flourished. Country and capital On the way to the prosperity of Samarkand, many from local and foreign countries gathered people of Science and art, artisan architects and musicians.

Timur to production in the process of forming a centralized state, in particular, he paid special attention to agriculture. Agriculture in Central Asia well understood that it depends on artificial irrigation, Temür can be traced back to the Angor canal dug and established irrigation works in the Murgab Valley. Samarkand and Cities of Shahrisabz with flowing water-ariks in Lalmikor lands it was excavated. Grain crops, flax, flax are planted in the farm. For paint Mulberry is widely planted in the rosewood, as well as in sawmills. Grapes, lemon maturgirshnan.

During the Ulugbek period, various plants were planted in the garden area and named after the Garden built a garden. Timur Samarkand around Baghdad, Sultania and Sheroz will build named villages. Sheep farming in the Timur and Ulughbek period and special attention was paid to the yoke.Mining operations have been established and various crafts have developed due to the mining of Mines.Landscaping, the development of irrigation farming is an important area in economic life, positive for the development of agricultural, trade and commodity money relations affected in cities due to the increase in artisanal networks growing number of craft neighborhoods, new market stalls, tim and toads built. Textiles, pottery, locksmithing, blacksmithing and binoculars the main place in the fields is over.

Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Shohruhia,New craft mahalas in Termez, Shahrisabz, Karshi it was built and became a shopping center. Fabrics from yarn, wool, hemp fiber are woven. Silk silk fabrics satin, kimkhob. like banoras, duhoba, horo, debo gazmols are woven. In the 15th century, metal objects, household items, tools equipment, weapons were produced in large numbers. Samarkand gunsmithing turning into the center, the cooler neighborhood is dry. Copper and jezdan in cities pieces and copper blades were minted. Master Izzoddin by decree of Timur.The brass cauldron and candlestick made by Isfahani are still standing today. Misgar and plumbers are able to polish, pour metal, make a pattern on the surface, water Gold and silver those who have done complex work, such as doing.

For example, the doors of the Bibikhonim mosque are made of seven different Madan alloys prepared. Jewelers are elegant ornaments from gold, silver and brass alloys those who made things. Gold and silver flanges, precious stones inlaid patterns and inscriptions were worked on the surface of the dishes.

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2. Timurid period in Central Asian land science, literature, art in the fields were expected to the stage of maturation. The power of the Timurid state in particular manifested in architecture. "Our power", which is inscribed on the pedestal of the Oqsaroy if you want to see - let's go to our buildings!"is a political inscription of the state of Temür it also meant the task. In the construction of the cities of Movarounnahr during the Timur period fortifications, Royal streets, architectural complexes will acquire a wide scope. First from "Shahristan", the main part of the medieval city, the lake and Samarkand Shahrisabzda construction "hisor", which differs in content can be observed. The architecture of the steps also has a unique structure. Temür Bukhara Chashmai Ayub (1380y.) will build his monument.Temür built the khilkhana "hazira"- "Dor ussiozat" (1389-1400) for pilgrimages and funerals in the Shahrisabz. When his son Jahangir died.He built a mausoleum in the Prince. It contains Khwarezmian architecture pineapples can be seen. Architecture of Ulugbek Observatory in Samarkand a unique monument of his art. The observatory is circular with a diameter of 48 Meters it has three floors. The palaces built during the Timurid period were of two types. The first-administrative-was for Political Purposes and was built inside a fortress or city. The second-reception in settlements built in parks outside the city ceremonies, sessions were held and a choir was issued. The Prince The dome of the Oqsaroy was 22 meters in diameter, with odd and irregular arches.The main, residence of Timur and Ulughbek, the Koksaroy in kamarqand and Boastonsaroy is called. Also outside the city Temür twelve parks and the palaces were built.

Sister Shirin Beka, built in Timur darvri,Bibikhonim, the District sister in the monuments of nagkashlik and khatgotlik together with the relief boards are also available. In the mausoleum of sister Shirin, the image is in many colors, natural landscapes in white and blue on the walls of the remaining interior building will be described.

To the development of calligraphy art in the 15th century, the traditional naskhi, Kufic, mural suls and fast-Nastya unique, which decorate the counters along with letters special workshops in which slave works are transferred to bookmaking had a positive effect on prosperity. The images of historical figures are also featured in miniatures. The image of Amir Temur was reflected in the time of resurrection miniatures have not yet been found. Close-up shots of the original "Triumph" are coccurs in early copied copies. Its a little brighter the figure appears in Herat (1467 BC).) are cited in the copied "triumphal". Originally Rich in this miniature, which Mirak Naqqosh started and Behzod completed the combination of composition and Sergio paints stands out.

In conclusion, it should be said that the culture of each period itself is adopting it based on the specificity of the adoption to be passed on to the next generation we will have to have an important task.

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