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ART AND CULTURE UNDER AMIR TEMUR AND THE TIMURIDS

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Introduction

During the years of independence, the emphasis on the research of history in our country on the basis of written sources increased, the study and promotion of cultural and spiritual heritage created by our ancestors in the distant past was put among the pressing issues. The forgotten names of our ancestors, which made a huge contribution to the development of science, culture, were revived. Amir Temur, a skillful sarkarda, statesman, patron of science, culture, is one such historical figure. The Lord founded a centralized state, strengthened and developed it in every possible way, spread its glory all over the world, United Nations and rings as the ruler of the great kingdom. During his years as ruler, culture, science, architecture, fine arts, music, and poetry reached heights. In a word, the renaissance of the Timurid era was founded.

President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov said at the opening ceremony of the State Museum of Timurid history: "whoever wants to understand the Uzbek name, the power of the Uzbek nation, His righteousness, unlimited possibilities, his contribution to the development of the Universal, his faith in the future on this basis, should remember the urimas of Amir Temur!"(Karimov I.A. A word about the history of Amir Temur. – B. 27.).

This is what our president says in his work" high morale — invincible strength "... when the spiritual world of our great-grandfathers is considered, it is natural for us to dwell separately on the Noble Emir Temür. Because this classical siymo, a symbol of unparalleled perseverance, courage and wisdom, built a great kingdom and left both a practical and theoretical legacy on statehood, opened a wide path to the development of science, culture, creativity, religion and spirituality."

The Lord of Sahibqiran Amir Temur is one of the Leaning mountains of our nation, the eternal pride and pride of our people.

Ul zot freed Turonzamin from the complications of the Mongol invasion, gave rise to a centralized powerful state that could fully and reliably guarantee the inviolability, peace and tranquility of the country and the people, their development in prosperity and prosperity, under the will of his command, life flourished here in every way. Turonzamin became one of the hot, bustling, delightful goths of the Great Silk Road during the reign of Amir Temur.

The muarrichs, who lived during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Nizamiddin Shomiy, Mirkhand, Ibn Arabshah, Muiniddin Natani, and most of the other authors, are vividly and convincingly chronicled the events and events that took place because they lived during that time, both as his direct and indirect witnesses.

Notable 15th-century Arab historiographers, including: Ibn Kholdun, Ibn Duqmaq, As-Suyutiy, Al-Qalqashandiy, As-Sahawi, Bahriddin al-Ayniy, Ibn-Iyos, Ibn Taghriberdi, Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani, al-Maqriziy, and others, cite in their historical works many valuable references to Amir Temur, especially to his person, his military campaigns to Iraq, Shom, diplomatic relations.

Information and generalizations about the Timurid-era performing arts, festivals have been preserved in large numbers. In this sense, such works as "Badoe'ul-vaqoe" by Zainiddin Wasifi, "Makorim ul-ahloq" by Khondamir, "Boburnoma" by Resorhiddin Muhammad Babur, "Muzakkiri ahbob" by Khasanhaja Nisori are valuable. In particular, data on traditional theater, dance and circus generalization thoughts and miraculous studies are scattered throughout the entire work of Alisher

Navoi. Also, references to dance rhythm and methods, scientific observations are found in treatises on the music sa'nath of Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Abdullah Khwarazmi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abdurahman Jami, Darwesh Ali Changi and others.

