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AMIR TEMUR IS A GREAT COLONEL, SPONSOR OF SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Mustayev Ruslan Damirovich
Tajibaev Muzaffar Tursunpulatovich
Teacher of military education faculty of Fergana state university

Annostation: this article discusses the life, activity and cultural contribution of the great Amir Temur. It talks about Amir Temur's campaigns, his care for the people of science, and the personal views of the authors are reflected.
Key words: Sarkarda, culture, care, development, scientists, science.

Amir Temur Koragoniy ibn Amir Taragay ibn Amir Burqul was born in the month of Ramadan 736 AH (April 9, 1336 AD) in the village of Khoja Ilgor of Kesh (now Shahrisabz). He is a great statesman and a great general of the Middle Ages. Amir Temur was the founder of a strong, centralized state, patron of science and culture. His father, Amir Taragaybek, was one of the influential elders of the Barlos tribe.

His mother, Takinahotun, is a descendant of Ubaydullah ibn Mas'ud, a famous jurist from Bukhara known by the nickname Tajush-shari'a (the Crown of Sharia). Timur learned well from a young age, memorized the entire Book of God, and became a memorizer of Kalamullah. At this time, he was fond of riding and hunting, engaged in archery, horse riding, various exercises and military games. He grew up to be a skilled horseman and a brave horse.

Amir Temur built a strong state in Movarounnahr and Khorezm. Then, marching on the neighboring countries, he aimed to subjugate them and establish a centralized great kingdom. He started his military campaign from Khurasan and captured Herat. The cities of Sarakhs, Jam and Qawsiya surrendered without a fight. He also subdued a large part of Iran.

Amir Temur marches three times on Iran, Azerbaijan, Iraq and Sham (Syria). These campaigns are known in history as "three-year", "five-year", "seven-year wars". Amir Temur's victory over Tokhtamysh, Khan of the Golden Horde, was of great importance not only for Movarounnahr, but also for the whole of Eastern Europe, as well as for the Russian principalities.

Amir Temur's battle with Ottoman sultan Yildirim Bayazid also ended with Temur's victory. Having returned from Asia Minor to Samarkand with victory, Amir Temur began marching from Samarkand to China with two hundred thousand troops in the fall of 1404. However, this march was not completed due to the death of Amir Temur in Otrar due to illness on the seventeenth of Sha'ban 807 AH (February 18, 1405).

A centralized state country established by Amir Temur to the improvement of the economy and development, strengthening of cities, caravan routes revival, expansion of trade, development of crafts and agriculture prepared the ground. All of these made it possible for culture and science to flourish. Culture in the country and Science flourished on a large scale political and economic to rise the condition alone is sufficient was not The presence of rich cultural heritage, spiritual ground was also required. Movarounnahr and the rich cultural traditions of Khorasan Amir Temur is a center that is famous for its values He flourished even more during his time. Social created in the country - economic conditions Iran, Cultural relations with Arab countries, India, China and many countries of Europe plays a key role in development.

Amir Temur paid attention to the cities he was born and raised at first The capital is Shahrisabz, the majestic Aksaray and beautiful mosques Magnificent and luxurious in Samarkand buildings, in

Turkestan, Damascus and Mosques and madrassas were built in Tabriz there was a conflict. In this period, besides Samarkand and Herat, Bukhara, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Balkh, There are many such as Mashhad and Shiraz there are cultural centers, many of the world's centers scientists gathered. Artists of Amir Temur's palace magnificent architectural monuments, wall paintings and miniatures that have survived to our days Jahangir Bukhari and others were the creators of hundreds of manuscripts with decorations.

All this is Amir Temur Timurid period Renaissance there is evidence to say that he is the founder.

Also, in the past, traditional theater, puppetry, dance, folk circus, singing forms, types called "Watch". represented by a single term. Originally In Arabic, this word means "Look, from the eye means "forgiveness". But in the Central Asian region, its scope of meaning is very wide is intended for many people and which pleases or saddens the viewer and listener, sometimes it even confuses performances, field marches, demonstrations related to ceremonies and games - all called "Watch" held. The term "Oyin" is also used in Turkish. But his the scope of application is too wide wide range of leisure activities, including fields related to physical education and sports.

Amir Temur in Movarounnahr continue the old traditions he celebrated each of his victories with a holiday and a wedding. Treat every dear guest and treated with a feast. Family ceremonies are also performed by musicians, singers and without dancers, generally involving large groups of players liked In his time, the people holidays are very wide we can find that it was celebrated in historical sources.

Status songs at special parties played Dancer to these tunes and the dancers are embarrassed, mocking and the muqallids laughed, and on holidays there were shows suitable for large squares and marakas. Between field shows horse race, goat such as running (Kopkari), dismounting, chavgon, playing considered a true test of strength wrestling (Gushtrilik), sword, spear, mace and other combat weapons and competitions with weapons, as well as ram and cock ancient games and competitions, such as wrestling, took the lead.

Amir Temur's hometown Shahrisabz is sacred as "Kubbatul ilm wal adab" in the middle ages It is well known from history that he was awarded the title. According to historical data, Shahrisabz was home to famous Islamic exponents of their time and Abu Muhammad is one of them Obdon was Keshi. In the 14th and 15th centuries, Abdullah Samarkandi, Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bukhari and Abul Husain Muslim Nishapuris too Living in Shahrisabz, the Islamic sect developed.

Amir Temur liked to organize discussions and debates with scientists, and gave valuable gifts to the winners. Owner During his lifetime, the scientists in his palace became famous for their scientific discoveries.

Among these is a letter of encouragement inventor Abdulkadir Marogini (1334-1435), great mathematician Ghiyasiddin Jamshid, astrologer Sayyid Sharif Jurjani (1339–1413), philosopher and encyclopedist Sa'diddin Taftazani (1322–1392), Khoja Muhammad Porso (in 1420 deceased) and others can be included.

Representatives of scientists, especially historians, medicine and astrology scholars (historian Khofizi Abru, diplomats Shamsiddin Almaliqi and Maulana Abdullah al Keshi, astrologer Abdullah Leeson, physician Maulana Fazlullah Tabrizi and others) on trips to the owner those who accompanied Sa'diddin Taftazani and Sharif Jurjani Amir Encyclopedic scholars in the reign of Timur.

Amir Temur studied history, especially the history of peoples and peoples is very good he knew, organized regularly himself He actively participated in discussions at scientific meetings. Hafizi According to Abru, this is so Sahibqiran

himself in scientific debates It's very simple that those in the circle and that he is a ruler those who forget. Arab historian scholar Ibn Khaldun is also from Damascus with Amir Temur on the doorstep when he met and talked, his praise for the breadth of knowledge we know through sources that he said.

Science in the reign of Amir Temur along with various fields, applied art, calligraphy, fields such as books and literature also developed. He is in his kingdom all peoples, cultures of peoples, attention to the development of art gave By the time of Amir Temur Kitobot culture in Movarounnahr Synthesis of achievements takes place will be. With the inspiration of masters conditions were created for creation, producing the best paper in the world released. A manuscript in Central Asia wonderful examples of books were created.

Comprehensive development of Amir Temur's Great Silk Road efforts made in connection with it Free information between East and West exchange, book production and through its unhindered transportation to the expansion of the information space had an impact. This was an important ground for the development of science, the rise of culture, and the flourishing of human civilization.

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