

PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISM DURING THE REIGN OF AMIR TEMUR

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Abstract: The spiritual heritage of the Timurids is one of the brightest pages of world history. The brilliant take-off of science, architecture, urban planning, visual and applied arts, literature, poetry, music is a unique phenomenon of a global scale. The article notes that Sahibkiran Amir Temur left a huge mark in world history not only as a great statesman and commander, but also as a patron of art and science.

Key words: Amir Temur, Timurids dynasty, contribution, "The Laws of Temur", scientific research, legend, historical heritage.

Temur Ibn Taragai Barlas – an outstanding political strategist who built a powerful centralized state in Transoxiana, based on the rule of law and respect for traditions. Its important merit was that it supported artists and scientists, artisans, merchants, and merchants. It was under him that the magnificent, indestructible buildings were built, which today, centuries later, continue to amaze and delight the whole world. Amir Temur sought to create an Empire that would command respect for its development and unprecedented achievements in all spheres of life.

The man who influenced an entire era was born in 1336. His talents were shown very early: the boy was talented in everything, but most of all he was interested in history. The love of science later made Amir Temur a great patron of art. In the capital of his state, he gathered the brightest minds of that time, brought here the most skilled architects and other masters, who turned Samarkand into the cultural center of the country and the most beautiful city on earth. Even in his youth, he appeared on the political scene as an active political figure and military figure. When he became the ruler of Samarkand, he built a great army and made many annexationist campaigns. In this way, he expanded his Empire, which stretched from the Volga river and the Caucasus mountain ranges in the West to India in the Southwest. But the center of the Empire was in Central Asia. Tamerlane wanted to designate his native city of Shahrissabz as the capital, but some political reasons forced him to leave the status to Samarkand, which was affectionately called "the Shining Star of the East".

With all his love for his land, Amir Temur was well aware of the importance and significance of the high achievements of neighboring countries and peoples. He based his cultural policy on the idea of coexistence and interaction of the peoples of the countries and regions he conquered within the framework of his unified and powerful state. This policy was based on the synthesis of the main cultural elements – Turkic - Mongol and Persian-Tajik. Russian culture was also added to them, as well as other interactions with Chinese, Arabic and Indian culture. At his court, he gathered the most educated people of that time – scientists, poets, musicians, artists, architects from Syria, Iran, India, from all over Transoxiana, and created

the best conditions for their creative activities. The biographer of Amir Temur Ibn Arabshah emphasized that Temur had a deep respect for the scientists and provided them with special honor. He was keenly interested in the history of the countries of the East and West and their rulers, and was considered a good expert on the history of the Turks, Arabs, and Iranians. His favorite pastime was talking to scientists and travelers. Temur was also interested in literature, philosophy, mathematics, and valued all knowledge, especially those that brought practical benefits, such as medicine, astronomy, and architecture. He was an educated man himself, and astonished scientists with his knowledge of various Sciences, especially geography. He believed that the game of chess contributes to the development of thought, so not only loved to play them, but even improved them.

Amir Temur was also engaged in law-making activities. He created a work called "The Laws of Temur", in which he outlined his vision of the most effective state system, as well as the fundamental principles of governance of the country. "Justice is not in power, but power is in justice," Temur was sure, and made this slogan the motto of his rule. The period of his tenure on the throne is characterized by the active development of the economy, trade, Handicrafts, and strengthening of international cooperation. He understood that one of the factors of the successful development of the state, and, therefore, the well – being of the people-strong partnerships with other countries. Being a skilled diplomat, Amir Temur has done a great job in establishing friendly relations with the countries of Europe and Asia.

Amir Temur made an outstanding contribution to the national state system, education and culture, and to the overall development of his state. He promoted the construction of monumental historical buildings, especially in Samarkand. Some of them can be seen today. The inscription on the door of Tamerlane's Palace "AK-Saray" in Shakhrisabz reads: "If you doubt our power, look at our buildings." The imposing architecture was intended to demonstrate the greatness of the Empire. Every possible means and effort were devoted to the construction of these magnificent buildings. An extensive range of building materials from neighboring regions were brought in to work, and many well-known architects, suppliers, and a large number of workers were brought in. Various specialists were taken from the occupied countries.

Throughout the 14th century, a large number of experienced architects and artists were gathered in Central Asia, most of them stationed in Samarkand. Skilled artisans from Iran, Azerbaijan, Khorezm and India have never neglected to take part in the creation of architectural masterpieces. Both foreign and local craftsmen realized the great importance of the projects. They represented various types of applied art, which others could not cope with. They assimilated each other's styles, realizing a completely new, original style.

Tamerlane's political status required him to have friendly relations with the leaders of various religions. Such relations were based on the construction of mosques, madrassas, and especially mausoleums. Many of them, such as the "Juma Mosque", "Gur-Emir Mausoleum" And the architectural ensemble "Shahi-Zinda" in Samarkand, the Dorus-Siadat Mausoleum in

Shakhrizabz, the Chashma-Ayub Mausoleum in Bukhara and the Haji-Ahmad Jassavia Mausoleum in Turkestan, have endured the trials of time and can still be seen today.

Timur went down in history as the creator of one of the greatest empires in history. Some of his things have survived to our time, they are in different parts of the world. The stone with the Karsakpay inscription by the hand of the conqueror is presented in the St. Petersburg Hermitage. Sword war - in the museum of Tehran. The so-called Timur ruby can be seen in London. In his honor, monuments were erected in the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz. Also, the Museum of the History of Timurids has been opened in the capital of Uzbekistan.

Legend

There is a legend about the curse of Amir Timur. If someone disturbed his grave or dust, terrible disasters and wars would begin. There was a case when a tombstone was taken to Iran from the grave, this led to a devastating earthquake in those places, the stone was returned. And when Soviet scientists opened the tomb of the conqueror, and began researching the remains, after 2 days the Great Patriotic War began. And only after the return of dust to the place, the USSR won a victory, significant for the course of the war, in the battle of Stalingrad. Tamerlane is a significant personality for his time. His will, determination, knowledge and strength were not only enough to conquer vast lands, but also a reasonable government of this state. Before his death, he also wanted to go on a military campaign, to China.

Today, the achievements of this brilliant ancestor of the Uzbek people have received a worthy assessment. His services to human civilization are honored not only in Uzbekistan, but also abroad. Amir Timur's achievements and spiritual legacy are the clearest example of how the wise will of the head of state continues to contribute to the development of the country many centuries after his rule.

It is also worth noting that the descendants of Sahibkiran - Shahrukh, Ulugbek, Hussein Baykara, Babur, Kamran Mirza, Akbar, Shah Jahan and others as the greatest representatives of their time made a great contribution to world science and culture.

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