

## PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISM DURING THE REIGN OF MIRZO ULUGBEK

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**Abstract:** Mirzo Ulugbek is one of the unique persons in the Timurid dynasty, who made an invaluable contribution to the development of science and culture. Mirzo Ulugbek is the son of Shahrukh and the grandson of the great Tamerlane. The main goal of the scientific article is to study the scientific and cultural heritage in the Timurids era and to create the invaluable work "Star tables of Ulugbek" that causes admiration and surprise of the whole world.

**Key Words:** Mirzo Ulugbek, Temurids dynasty, historical heritage, astronomer, observatory, patron of science and culture, "Star tables of Ulugbek", scientific research.

Mirzo Muhammad ibn Shahrukh ibn Timur Ulugbek Guragan - entered the world history not only as the ruler of the state, but first of all as an outstanding scientist, educator, organizer and patron of science and art. It was no accident that he was called "the scientist on the throne". After Tamerlane's death, internecine wars broke out, which ended with the victory of Tamerlane's son Shahrukh. He chose the city of Herat as his residence, so as not to be in Samarkand. He gave Transoxiana, as a possession of the crown, to his eldest son Ulugbek (1394-1449).

It seemed that even at birth he was destined to be a commander: Ulugbek (Muhammad Taragay), the grandson of the great Amir Temur, was born on March 22, 1394 during one of the military campaigns of his invincible grandfather. It happened during the great campaign against Iraq and Azerbaijan, at the end of the grueling siege of the fortress of Mardin. Enraged by the stubborn resistance of the defenders of the citadel, Temur's soldiers were ready to destroy the city from the face of the earth, but at this time a messenger delivered the good news to the great commander's tent. The massacre of the inhabitants ceased: trumpets sounded, summoning the army to the tent of the Victor. Heralds informed the soldiers of the birth of their grandson. On the occasion of the birth of the future ruler, the ruler of the world granted the inhabitants of Mardin life and freedom.

However, the descendant was not destined to make his name famous by wars and conquests: history remembered Ulugbek as a great humanist and educator, astronomer and mathematician, an outstanding scientist of his era.

So in 1409, a fifteen-year-old boy, with all his soul drawn to the comprehension of science, became the ruler: first the city of Samarkand, and two years later-and all of Transoxiana. The new ruler of Samarkand was very young, but a good help in the adult, complex duties of the ruler he served as a natural mind and outstanding education. And it is not surprising that during the reign of Ulugbek Samarkand became truly the intellectual center. After all, Ulugbek inherited scientists, artists, artisans, and builders from his great grandfather. This was a time when Sufism, especially the Naqshband order, was spreading more and more in society, influencing minds and souls; the time when science flourished, which resulted in the formation of a school of Samarkand mathematicians and astronomers. Remarkable minds, many outstanding scientists gathered at the court of Ulugbek.

At last this natural-born scientist on the throne could do what his soul most wanted to do. In 1417-1420, on his instructions, the first madrasah building was erected on Registan square. Two more madrassas were built in Gijduvan and Bukhara. "The pursuit of knowledge is the duty of every Muslim and Muslim woman," reads the inscription on the portal of the second of them. Lines from one of the hadiths of the prophet Muhammad. The famous Ulugbek madrasah – this is how it was called from the first days – is two stories high, with four minarets at the corners-and still adorns the Samarkand Registan, admiring the elegance of proportions. Classes were held here five times a week, the disciplines were taught by prominent scientists of the East. The remarkable poet, philosopher, and scientist Abdurakhman Jami studied here. According to Ulugbek's plan, this educational institution was to become a higher school with mandatory teaching of mathematics, astronomy, philosophy and literature. He dreamed of scientific debates and discussions being held here: science and trade, he believed, were meant to make countries allies if not to erase borders between States. The young enlightened ruler came to the idea that the deeper the knowledge, the stronger the ties between the countries of the East and the West, the less reason for war. Man needs other people, people need other peoples. They can't do anything without each other. And it is knowledge that will help you come to the realization of this great idea.

Becoming the center of science, art, and literature, Samarkand will earn the respect and recognition of the entire world. That is why there is no better use for power, power, and wealth than to use them in the service of science and enlightenment. It is only in working for the good of others that a man becomes a man.

Ulugbek's work "the History of four ulus" belongs to his pen. But his all – consuming passion – perhaps from the time of that childish love of the stars-was astronomy. Mirzo Ulugbek made a number of remarkable astronomical discoveries. The main business of his life and that of his associates was the construction of a large Observatory for the compilation of new planetary tables. In 1417, the largest astronomers gathered in Samarkand, chose a place for the Observatory – on the rocky foot of Kuhak hill – to protect the building from aftershocks, and outlined a program for its work.

In their scientific research, Ulugbek and his associates relied on the achievements of their brilliant predecessors – ancient scientists, including Hipparchus – which helped them make accurate astronomical observations. Under the guidance and with the participation of the Royal astronomer, the main work of the Ziji-Guragan Observatory was compiled - "Star tables of Ulugbek". The catalog contains the coordinates of 1,018 stars, determined with amazing accuracy. The creation of this catalog is an outstanding contribution of Mirzo Ulugbek and the scientists who worked with him to the Treasury of world astronomical science. Planetary tables made by Samarkand scientists have played a great role in the history of astronomy. Ulugbek's star book was the highest achievement of medieval astronomical science before the invention of the telescope. The accuracy of its tables exceeded anything previously achieved in the East and in Europe. For a long time, this catalog was considered the best in the world. It was published at Oxford in 1665, and has since been reprinted with numerous commentaries. Only in the seventeenth century. Tycho Brahe managed to surpass the accuracy of the observations of Samarkand astronomers. The enlightened ruler spent more and more time in his favorite Observatory – his own "ivory tower" – trying to protect himself from worldly worries and worries. Observing the celestial sphere was a real spiritual delight for him. How he wished that his entire earthly path was only a path to knowledge and that there would never be any obstacles on this path! Power

was insignificant for Ulugbek compared to the true power of nature, and the science of the stars remained the main meaning of his life.

### **A ruler with the soul of a Stargazer**

Meanwhile, as the ruler of Samarkand, he was forced to pay much attention to the Affairs of the government. The state was torn apart by civil strife: The Empire created by Amir Temur could not hold on to its former borders. Mogolistan and the nomadic state of Dasht-I-Kipchak caused much concern. And the day came when Ulugbek, a man not at all warlike, was forced by the will of his father Shahrukh to go on a military campaign against the Mughals.

A large army led by him crossed the Syrdarya in the Chinaz region and entered Tashkent. In the battle of Aksu, the enemy was defeated; after a long pursuit, several Mughal detachments were destroyed and their property captured. The trophy brought by Ulugbek from this campaign to Samarkand was two huge pieces of jade for the tomb of the Temurids. The grandson of Temur did not inherit the generalship talent of his great grandfather and he understood this well. But he was given something else-to discover the secrets of the universe and give people knowledge. However, the cruel era demanded otherwise. The time has not yet come for spiritualized personalities on the throne. So Ulugbek, the ruler with the soul of a Stargazer, was doomed. After almost no serious military action for twenty years, in 1447 he was still forced to March on the Khorasan campaign – and was defeated. Dissatisfied with this, his eldest son rebelled against his father. And in October 1449, during a pilgrimage to Mecca, which was offered to Ulugbek by the same Abdal-Latif, the life of the 55-year-old ruler-scientist was cut short by the hand of a conspirator, guided by the will of his own son. After the tragic death of Mirzo Ulugbek, what should have happened to his Observatory happened: it took only two decades for the unique equipment of this outstanding scientific center and its most valuable library to be looted and looted. The scientists who worked here were exiled even earlier. And by the end of the XVII century nothing remained of the most magnificent structure.

For two centuries, the location of the Ulugbek Observatory remained a mystery to historians. Traces of the destroyed Observatory were discovered only in 1908, thanks to many years of research and enthusiasm of the remarkable scientist-archaeologist V. L. Vyatkin.

### **Ulugbek's Observatory**

Almost simultaneously, an astronomical Observatory was being built in the vicinity of Samarkand. Its main instrument was the sextant – a gigantic double Meridian arc with a radius of 40.2 meters—a structure for observing the stars. The lower part of the arc was located in a trench 11 meters deep, cut into the rock. The Meridian arc was built into the building, the aboveground part of which was a cylindrical three-tiered structure with a diameter of 46 meters and a height of 30 meters. The Observatory was located on a hill and struck everyone who saw it with its gigantic size.

The Samarkand marble sextant, which has survived to this day, was considered the largest of all known before it in the East. It is no exaggeration to say that the Ulugbek Observatory was the prototype of modern astronomical institutions. It also housed the largest library, the book collection of which numbered more than 15 thousand books covering almost all branches of science.

Under Ulugbek, Samarkand became one of the world centers of medieval science. It is known that about a hundred qualified astronomers and mathematicians worked at his Observatory. Here, in the first half of the XV century. There was a whole scientific school. At the same time, Ulugbek always remained the leader of his "astronomical Academy". It is he who has the idea of creating the main instrument of the Observatory and conducting his own observations of the stars.

According to the well-known economic historian Professor Andrew Gunter Frank, Central Asia has indeed been an important link between different parts of the continent, as well as Asia and Europe, for centuries. It defines the status of the region by using the expression "Centrality of Central Asia" - the centrality of Central Asia. German scholar Adam Metz also notes that the humanism of the medieval European Renaissance would not have been possible without the early explosion of the study of philosophy on our earth.

Thus, for a long time this ancient land remained a hotbed of education and science, one of the centers of world civilization, and the desire for knowledge has always been an integral part of the mentality of our people. The greatest merit of the thinkers of the middle ages is that they expressed ideas about universal, social and state development based on the ideas of humanism, enlightenment and mutual respect. These scientists were distinguished by high academic mobility and played a significant role in the formation of Sciences in various countries of the East, the expansion of interchange between regions and continents, and the development of world civilization as a whole.

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