



The Importance of Science and Education in the Period of Amir Temur and Temurids in Increasing the Sense of Patriotism in Young People

Ibragimov Anvarjon Jahongirovich

Higher Military Aviation School of the Republic of Uzbekistan Senior Lecturer of the Department of Socio-Economics and Humanities, Lieutenant Colonel

Abstract: *This article shows the great influence of Sihibkiran Aimir Temur on the economic and cultural development of our ancestor, the development of science, literature and art, handicrafts and architecture, as well as the wise ideas of scholars on morality and aesthetics. in enriching them, in educating them in the spirit of high moral qualities.*

Keywords: *Spiritual-ethical, patriotism, science, science, art, intelligence, maturity, tradition, tradition, language, aesthetics.*

Date of Submission: 20-01-2022

Date of Acceptance: 08-2-2022

The activity of Amir Temur and other thinkers who lived and worked in the time of the Temurids plays an important role in educating the younger generation in the spirit of morality and patriotism. The spiritual heritage they have left has been educating many generations in the spirit of high patriotism, calling them to spiritual and moral maturity.

Today, our servicemen serving in the Armed Forces are nourished by such a rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors and form their own patriotic, spiritual, moral and intellectual qualities.

The great Arab philosopher Ibn Khaldun, who had the honor of talking to Amir Temur, notes that Jahangir mastered the history of the Turkic, Arab and Persian peoples, as well as the complex aspects of religious, secular and philosophical knowledge.

Amir Temur was a world-renowned commander in the military field and the most powerful ruler of his time, but his military theory and applied martial arts, tactics and strategy were a rare miracle of his time in terms of army structure. This is based on the establishment by Sahibkiran of a centralized and powerful state in Movarounnahr and the maintenance of peace and tranquility here.

Unfortunately, most of the literature about Amir Temur in the Soviet era, as well as in many publications, contains almost no information about the great services of the master to humanity.

His military skills are manifested in various areas: in the reorganization of units, in the use of various methods in attacking the enemy, in the thorough study of enemy lands before the attack, and in command.

As Amir Temur, the historian Ibn Arabshah, wrote, "Temur was kind to scholars and kept the nobles close to him. He would put each of them in his own position and pay his respects to him. "

Sahibkiran's spiritual and moral views are embodied in his "Temur's rules". This play reflects Timur's view of society, socio-political life, political and moral principles of the state.

Amir Temur considers religion and Sharia as the main directions in governing the state: "I have seen in my experience that if the state is not built on the basis of religion (rule, image, order, habit, manner, style), the prestige, power and order of such a kingdom will be lost. Such a kingdom is like a naked man, and anyone who sees him will turn his eyes away from him, or it will be like a house without a roof, without a door, without a hole.

In our opinion, it is important to study the art of command of Amir Temur, the founder of the great state, how he chose and encouraged the generals. Because the wise words of the great emir, "The state and the kingdom are built on three things - property, treasury and army," have not lost their relevance today.

Sahibkiran prioritized vigilance, vigilance and entrepreneurship in the conscript. He says, "A man of business, courage, and determination, a man of determination and vigilance, is better than a thousand careless, indifferent people."

He said: "I followed three rules when composing and recruiting navkar: firstly, I paid attention to the strength of the young man, secondly, to his ability to play the sword, and thirdly, to his intelligence and maturity. It was only when these three qualities were combined that I was hired as a navkar. For a strong young man can withstand any hardships and sufferings, a man who can play the sword can defeat his opponent, and a wise navkar can use his intellect everywhere and overcome difficulties. "

He was able to appreciate the loyalty and devotion in people, including his navkars. He did not bring unfaithful and unfaithful soldiers closer to his kingdom.

I summoned the broken emirs to the place one by one, and spoke to each of them separately. I promised wealth to the weak and greedy who were greedy for wealth, and I gave the rule of one of the countries and provinces under my control to the officials who were looking for a career and governing countries.

I kept them all between hope and fear. I subdued the rest of the soldiers with the hope of food, drink, and clothing, sweet words, and an open face. I rewarded his service tenfold and pleased his tongue. As a result, they supported me and united around me. Promising not to lose the unity in all matters, not to break my command, they vowed to sacrifice their lives for me on the battlefield.

On the road, observers and officers should be appointed to guard the roads, track passengers, merchants, and strangers, and deliver their property and other belongings from one place to another. If someone is lost on the road, killed, or otherwise injured, let them be responsible for it.

Wherever thieves and robbers are caught, they should be punished according to the law. If anyone seizes someone's property by force, let them take it and hand it over to their owners. If someone breaks someone's tooth or drinks alcohol, they should take him to a Sharia judge to punish him.

In the palace of Amir Temur, many scholars of enlightenment enjoyed the blessings of the master and were at his service. The French scholar Lyangle writes of the master's conversations with the master's trades, with great emphasis on the development of the fields of mathematics, handasa, architecture, astronomy, literature, history, and music; "Timur was kind to scientists. In addition to his knowledge, he trusted those who saw his innocence. He often came down from the throne and came to them to talk to historians, philosophers, as well as all those who were talented in science, office, and other matters. Because Temur focused on taking care of these areas. "

The Great Amir put human, moral qualities and strong faith first in everything. During the reign of Amir Temur, the unification of Central Asia under an independent state undoubtedly had a huge

impact on the economic and cultural development of the country, the development of science, literature and art, crafts and architecture.

To this end, he gathered in the capital a great number of scientists and artists, talented craftsmen, architects and artists from all parts of Movarounnahr, the countries of the Near and Middle East, the dependent countries. This is a sign that Sahibkiran's aesthetic taste is very high.

The importance of the Great Silk Road

The merchants engaged in trade through the Great Silk Road were cultured, well-versed in the science of accounting, knowledgeable in economics, honorable, and acquainted with the language and customs of other peoples. Because at that time the terms merchant and ambassador were close to each other. The merchants served as ambassadors and were also engaged in trade. The merchant brought cultural news from the countries he visited, and he carried valuable manuscripts from one country to another. They wrote in their notebooks about the prices in the countries where they carried their goods, the types of products grown, the general state of the economy, and market demand. They also collected information about the lifestyles, customs, traditions, language, dress, and ceremonies of the various peoples they encountered along the way.

In those days, merchants were referred to by terms such as “Muslim merchants”, “Chinese merchants”, and “Christian merchants” rather than belonging to any nation.

The history of the Great Silk Road is the history of extensive cultural ties and trade between the peoples of the East and the West. It is a history of mutual cooperation and cultural enrichment that has laid the foundation for peace and development.

Central Asia is located in the center where the main routes of this road intersect. It was visited by merchants, artisans, scientists and musicians from different countries.

An acquaintance with the socio-political and cultural life of Central Asia in the XIV-XVI centuries shows that in the independent centralized state founded by Amir Temur, his policy played an important role in science, art, literature, crafts and youth education. As a result of Amir Temur's and Temurid princes' strict attention to enlightenment, education of children from 6 years of age was widely introduced in cities, villages and auls, madrasah education was reformed, construction sites, architectural monuments, parks, shops were built, the Great Silk Road was built. revived. Criteria for public administration, politics, law, economics and entrepreneurship have been developed.

The peculiarity of the population of the republic is that they are connected to the places where their ancestors lived long ago, they do not have a tendency to migrate. Another feature of the republic is the uniqueness of its national composition. Indigenous peoples dominate the ethnic composition. At the same time, more than a hundred nationalities living in the territory of the republic have their own culture and traditions. Uzbekistan's great national and cultural diversity, with its growing national identity and spiritual revival, serves as a powerful factor in the renewal of society, its transformation into an open society, and creates favorable conditions for the republic's integration into the world community.

The republic has a favorable geostrategic position. Historically, the territory of modern Uzbekistan has been a place where the ancient trade routes connected the famous Great Silk Road, vibrant foreign relations and the process of mutual enrichment of different cultures took place. In many respects, it serves as a link between the republics and plays an increasingly active role in the development of relations with foreign countries.

The history of societies and states shows that no country has developed without cooperating with other states. Located at the heart of the Great Silk Road, which connects East and West, Uzbekistan has been a crossroads of religions, nations and cultures for centuries.

Especially during the reign of Amir Temur, during the Temurids, the world's major powers established relations with Samarkand. Amir Temur's correspondence with the kings of France, England, and Spain, as well as with the rulers of dozens of neighboring countries, testifies to the vibrant political, cultural, and commercial ties of the time.

The Great Silk Road, in turn, influenced the development of culture in the Central Asian oases, contributing to the spread of writing.

The Great Silk Road, which has served the development of countries for centuries, is being reborn today. This path is the path of friendship, culture, economic prosperity and development between countries.

In short, the moral and aesthetic views, practical activities of the great Sahibkiran have not lost their importance in educating the younger generation in the spirit of morality and patriotism, but on the contrary, over time, they have become more meaningful.

References:

1. Ш.М.Мирзиёев “Миллий манфаатларни таъминлаш борасидаги фикр ва мулоҳазалари” - 2018 й.
2. Ш.М.Мирзиёев “Танқидий таҳлил, қатъий тартиб-интизом ва шахсий жавобгарлик-ҳар бир раҳбар фаолиятининг кундалик қоидаси бўлиши керак”-2017 й.
3. Темур тузуклари.-Тошкент: Маънавият, 2011.
4. Муҳаммаджонов А. Амир Темур ва Темурийлар даври. -Тошкент: Фан, 1996.
5. Шарофиддин Али Яздий.Зафарнома. Т., 1972.