



EASTERN RENAISSANCE AND ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE: THE VIEW OF FOREIGN RESEARCHERS

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Annotation:

Article covers the facts connected with life, scientific activities and socio-political views of the great thinkers and statesmen of Central Asia living in a wound of East Renaissance, more precisely in the 9-12th centuries and during board of temurid (the 14-15th centuries). Development of a world civilization prompts us that, such social factors as, emergence in the 9-12th centuries in Central Asia of the independent states, owing to prosperity of an Islamic civilization in our corner of the world appeared such scientists as Abu Nasr Farabi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Nizamulmulk and during the second East Renaissance of such statesmen as Amir Temur, Alisher Navoiy. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

Keywords: The Renaissance in Central Asia, civilization, social, Central Asia, period, political and legal sciences, development.

The Renaissance in Central Asia resulted in the greatest achievements in the political, economic and spiritual life of society. During this period, political and legal sciences, new literature and art, medicine, philosophy, and a new aesthetic consciousness were created. For the first time, the Renaissance figures posed the problem of man so sharply, and everything that was achieved served the development of man himself. This era needed its creators, and history gave them. The scientific discoveries made by Fergani, Farabi, Firdausi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Beruni, Ulugbek, Jami are the pride of our national culture. With their natural scientific and philosophical discoveries, they made a revolution in human



consciousness. Academician M. Khairullaev divides the Central Asian Renaissance into two stages. The first stage covers the 9th-12th centuries. During this period, the encyclopedists Muso al-Khorezmi, Ahmad al-Fergani, Aburaikhan Beruni, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ab-dulloh Rudaki, Firdausi, Avicenna, the founder of the new direction of Sufism A. Yassavi, outstanding writers Mahmud Kashgari, Yuibsu, Ahmad Yugnaki and many others.

The second stage is called the mature Renaissance (XIII-XV centuries) and is associated with the names of the great astronomer Ulugbek, famous scientists Koshi and Ali Kushchi, poets-philosophers Jami and Navoi, artist Behzad, historian Khondamir, etc. This stage is also called the era of Temur and Temurids. Thus, the Renaissance in the East contributed to the development and strengthening of cultural and economic ties, which allows us to conclude that the Renaissance for Mave-raunnarch, Azerbaijan and Khorasan is a common historical phenomenon, joint cultural development.

The term "Renaissance" was more often associated with the flourishing of culture in Europe, which began in Italy, and then spread to other countries - France, England, Germany, Russia. However, the Renaissance in Central Asia began almost five hundred years earlier. With the formulation of this question and its analysis in various aspects (based on the material of general cultural, literary, philosophical development of various eras and countries), we meet in the works of both Russian and domestic, and foreign researchers: G. Voigt, J. Burckhardt, E. Brown, A. Meda, R. Shv'aba, K-Chaikina, M. G. Rafili, Sh. I. Nutsbidze, V. M. Zhirmunsky, N. I. Konrad, S. L. Vainshtein, B. A. Cha- Gin, V. K. Chaloyan, V. M. Stein, V. B. Nikitina, I. S. Braginsky, Sh.F. Mamedov, M. T. Iovchuk, A. F. Losev and others. The problem of the Renaissance, along with many other questions, is considered in modern scientific literature in a new light. Earlier, when applied to the East, the concept of "renaissance" was used in different senses:

- the flourishing of culture in general;
- the flourishing of culture, which necessarily presupposes the revival of Greek antiquity, or the Eastern Greek past (A. Metz [3]);
- Eastern Renaissance by analogy with the Western (identity or close similarity of the phenomena that took place in the East, with the phenomena in the West of the 1X-X11th centuries). The lack of analogies with the Western Renaissance made some researchers firmly convinced that there was no Renaissance in the East. Thus, for E. Brown, the Eastern Renaissance is the flowering of classical poetry in Farsi in the 1st-11th centuries, for Metz, cultural development in the



Near and Middle East in the US-10th centuries. , for R. Fry - a cultural upsurge in the X-X1 centuries. in Eastern Herat, Central Asia, and then in Western Iran. Sinologist R. Wilhelm refers to the flourishing of Chinese literature as the Renaissance during the Tang and Song dynasties in the 11th-10th centuries. A. Zayoich-kovsky considers the Renaissance era characteristic of the East as a whole, and not for a particular country. Only a few architectural monuments of the 1X-X11 centuries have survived to our time. During this period, high-quality fired brick and alabaster mortar began to be used in construction. A significant role in the buildings of the 10th century. the tree was playing. Initially, the old traditions continued to be preserved in the composition of the buildings under construction. Such is the mausoleum of Is-mail Samani in Bukhara (10th century), one of the most perfect works built at the turn of the 1st-10th centuries. The building has survived to this day and is in excellent condition. Remains of residential buildings on the settlements of Afrasiab, Varakhsha, Paikend and some others are of great interest for science and cultural heritage. Fragments of painting with glue paints on alabaster plaster, carving on alabaster and clay plaster, and wall paintings with a floral plant pattern were found in them.

It is advisable to use state private enterprise mechanisms to support agricultural producers. Lease financing is an effective tool for ncreasing the competitiveness of agricultural producers. The competitiveness of domestic agricultural producers is largely determined by their technical equipment.[6]

In the practice of foreign countries, it has become an international practice where the crimes of bribery of officials are widespread. In some countries, it was even possible to get deductions from your company's tax liabilities in exchange for bribes, and this is not surprising, as multinational corporations around the world have already paid bribes to support their businesses. [7]

In the X century. monumental architecture became widespread. A significant number of fired brick masterpieces produced in the 11th-12th centuries have survived to our time. - Deggarron mosque in the village of Khazar, the mausoleum of Fakhrud-din Razi and the mausoleum, called the Sheikh mazar, in Urgench. In the XI- II centuries. there was a growth of cities with an influx of an ever-increasing population. The concentration of administrative power in them, the further expansion of domestic and international trade put forward responsible tasks for architects and builders. Further expansion of the range of building materials and improvement of structures were noted. In monumental construction, the requirement to strengthen the strength of buildings has led to



the increasing use of fired brick masonry on high-strength ganch mortars, and in structures of a wet regime (bridges, baths, foundations) - on waterproof lime-ash solutions. The architects achieved great success in the development of vaulted-domed systems made of raw and burnt bricks. Particularly interesting is the construction of the dome, based on the square of the walls, the transition from which is carried out by means of various sails, the device in the under-dome zone of lightweight axillary spaces and, finally, the removal of the domes themselves with a double shell, in which Central Asia was three hundred years ahead of a similar structure in European architecture. The development of construction and pottery expands the types of architectural decoration. In addition to the pattern-forming layouts of burnt bricks, which were already used in the previous period, various ornamental systems of a brick pattern appear. Carved figured bricks - "bows" interspersed in the laying of paired horizontal bricks, and the laying in the "Christmas tree" is especially virtuoso used in the buildings of Khorasan and Tokharistan. Everywhere, hewn bricks are used to lay out a geometric pattern-girikh or Kufi inscriptions. In Maverannahr and Khorezm, in addition to brick decoration from the XII century. claddings of carved terracotta are used, in which, along with girikh, a lush floral ornament and inscriptions are introduced. Summing up, it is worth noting that architectural and cultural monuments, squares, fortresses, ruins of ancient settlements are real stone pages of history. Many people know about the grandiose Registan Square in Samarkand, surrounded by a triad of magnificent madrasahs (XV -XVII centuries); about the turquoise dome of the majestic Gur-Emir mausoleum, within the walls of which, faced with semiprecious onyx, the famous commander Amir Temur found peace; about the graceful necropolis of Shah-i-Zinda, which began to form in the XII th century. The image of Bukhara is usually associated with the dynastic burial vault of the Samanids (late 1st century) and the famous 50-meter Kalyan minaret, although there are 170 more significant architectural monuments in the city, and Khiva is famous for its "city within a city" - medieval Ichan-Kala, where there is practically nothing does not remind that it is already the 21st century. And although the ruthless hand of time has touched most of the magnificent buildings, but today the creations of the architects of the Middle Ages are justly admirable. And the best part, however, is that all these attractions are not just an open-air museum. The historical scenery is still filled with life, which to an outsider looks like an episode from the Middle Ages.



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