

The development of science and education during the Shaibani period

Moydinov Muhammadali

Faculty of History of Fergana State University

3rd year student

ABSTRACT

This article contains information about education, science and culture in the years of Shaibani dynasty, which ruled politically during the XVI-XVII centuries of our country's history.

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 1st March 2023

Revised: 1st April 2023

Accepted: 6th May 2023

KEY WORDS:

Shaybani, Movorounnahr, education, science, culture, Samarkand, Kochkunchikhan.

Enter. Speaking about the economic and cultural life in Movoraunnahr, during the Shaybani era, the place and role of the dynastic figures in the development of science and culture was great. They themselves were extremely educated people. Muhammad Shaybani Khan, Kochkinchi Khan, Ubaydullah Khan, Abdulaziz Khan, Shaibani wrote poems in Turkish and Persian languages. Those who have enough religious and secular knowledge. Muhammad Shaibani Khan first received his education in the Bukhara madrasa when he was young. It is known that Ubaidullah Khan had a great interest in the science of music and played musical instruments. During the Shaibani period, the science of history developed greatly.

Literature analysis and methodology. "Fathnama" by Mullah Shadi, "Shaybaniynama" by Binai, "Shaybaniynama" by Muhammad Salih, "Zubdat al-asrar" by Abdullah Nasrullah, "Mehmonnomai Bukhara" by Fazlullah Rozbekkhan, "Badoi ul Waqoye" by Zayniddin Wasifi, Hafiz Tanish Bukhari's classic historical works such as "Abdullanama" are proof of this. In addition, during the time of Muhammad Shaibani Khan, Binai's geographical work "Ajaib ul Makhluqot" is also known. Herat, which was the national cultural center in the second half of the 15th century, lost its position by the 16th century, becoming one of the outlying cities of the Shaibani rulers, and later the Safavid rulers of Iran. By this time, the role of cultural and literary center had moved to Samarkand and Bukhara. Enthusiasts of one or another field came to these cities not only from the regions of Central Asia, but also from the cities of Armenia, Afghanistan, and India. Very prominent representatives in various fields of culture and literature of that time lived and worked in this country. In the 16th century, literature, history, architecture and fine arts developed in Movarounnahr. Poetry flourished. The appearance of literary and historical works in the Uzbek language in Movarounnahr in the first half of the 16th century is a very interesting phenomenon. "Tarihi guzidayi Nuratnoma" is one of the first works in this field.

Results. Muhammad Salih's epic "Shaybaniynoma" is also written in Uzbek. Although these two works were written with Shaibani Khan's commission and participation, they contained very interesting materials based on facts about the history, ethnography and literature of the peoples of Central Asia. The only handwritten

copy of the religious ode "Bahr ul Asror" (The Sea of the True Way) written by Shaybani Khan in 1508, is kept in the library of the British Museum in London, England. "Devon", a collection of poems by Shaibani Khan, consists of 191 pages, and today it is kept in the library of Tonqoni Palace in Istanbul, Turkey. The classical song of Sakkokiy, Gadoiy, Navoiy Ananas, who continued his Turkish poetry, always mentions the boundless love of the poet for the land of Turkestan. [1:75]

During this period, great attention was also paid to the field of medicine. In 1541, Muhammad Husayn Ibn Al-Meroni al-Samarkandi wrote a scientific work on the field of medicine and pharmacology and conducted deep research in the field of preparation of medicinal plants. In the 16th century, we know that Qazis were doctors in Samarkand who were engaged in the treatment of eye diseases. Ophthalmologist Shah Ali ibn Sulaiman worked under Navroz Ahmad Khan. Sultan Ali, a physician from Herat, worked in Samarkand during the time of Kochkinchikhan. He wrote Medical Programming, which provides general information about diseases and therapies. During the Shaibani era, many works were translated into Uzbek, and libraries were established due to the strong interest in books. In the 16th century, the art of Hattot developed at a very high level. Sultan Ali Mashhadi, Mir Ali Khiravi, Muhammad ibn Ishaq, Ash Shikhabi and others were famous masters of khusnikhat. In 1586-1587, dervish Muhammad ibn Dostmuhammad Bukhari wrote a work on the theory of the art of polygraphy. The works written in this period are decorated with pictures. Such works include "Fathnama", "History of Abulkhairkhani" compiled in 1521. From the works of Alisher Navoi, it is possible to show the copy of "Tavorihi guzidayi", copied in 1562-1563. The miniatures used to decorate these works show the material culture of Central Asia. G. A. Pugachenkova, who studied the work of painters of this period, said that a special miniature painting characteristic of Central Asia appeared in the 16th century. [2:123]

Like the Timurids, the Shaibanis received an extremely well-educated madrasa education, acquired secular and religious knowledge, were talented artists in both military art and poetry, and even mastered beautiful writing in Persian. The work of representatives of the dynasty in the development of science, culture, literature and art, memorization during the Shaybani period is commendable. This is the reason why famous poets, historians and scientists from different parts of the country come to Bukhara from Shaybani in search of refuge, and according to their abilities, they get a job, a house, and enough money, and they find honor. Muhammad Shaibani Khan, Ubaydullah Khan, Rustam Sultan, Abdulaziz Khan and Jahangir Sultan were poets and wrote poems in Uzbek and Persian. Abdullah Khan I was a musicologist, musician and astronomer. Abdulla Khan II received the scientific worlds of religious leaders in the analysis and interpretation of hadiths in the interpretation of the Holy Qur'an. These tariffs are not just empty words, but objective opinions written down by well-known authors of that time.

The libraries of Abdulaziz Khan and Abdullah Khan II of the Shaibani were one of the largest book treasures in the Muslim East at that time. Even during the Shaibani period, the spirit of the rise of the Timurids did not die out. One of the historical merits of the Shaybs is that Turkestan came to be understood by all Turkic peoples as the land of the Uzbeks, distinguished by their own characteristics, lifestyle, etc., with their own national image. [3:175]

Discussion. During the period of Timur and the Timurids, architecture reached the peak of its development. After the Timurids, the Shaibani dynasty is considered to be the dynasty that made the greatest contribution to Uzbek architecture. The Shaybanites continued the architectural traditions of Timur and Timurids, from the 16th century, many architectural monuments have reached us, including public buildings, mosques, madrasahs, tombs, and commercial buildings. During the Shaibani era, the largest buildings were built in Bukhara. During this period, the increase in the economic and political prestige of Bukhara and the increase in the population of the city caused its expansion. It is known that not only Shayban rulers, but also court nobles took an active part in architectural constructions. Muhammad Shaibani Khan and Abu Said Khan built madrasahs in Samarkand. In addition, Muhammad Shaibani Khan built a mosque in Yassi and repaired the wall of the Balkh fortress. During the reign of Abdullah Khan and Abdullah Khan II, the city of Bukhara was surrounded by a wall. Many buildings built in the 16th century further decorate the city.

Ubaydullah Sultan's victory over the Safavids dedicates him to his spiritual inspiration, Mir Arab, who later orders the construction of a new madrasa in honor of this victory. This madrasa is the Mir Arab madrasa, which is making Bukhara Bukhara and adding beauty to it.

In the 16th century, great attention was paid not only to the cities of Bukhara and Samarkand, but large buildings were built in other cities as well. A mosque was built in Yassa, a palace was built near the river in Karshi, and a madrasa was built in Sovrin. During the Shaibani period, science and culture developed and the legacy of the Timurids was continued. It has been proved on the basis of evidence that poets such as Shaibani Khan and Ubaidullah Khan, among the Shaybani rulers, contributed to the spiritual heritage of our nation.[4:125]

Summary. In short, science and culture progressed in Movorounnahr during the Shaibani dynasty's reign. The political crisis that arose in the society during the period of the Timurid princes was resolved during the years of Shaibani rule. Great achievements were made in historiography, calligraphy, architecture, and a number of arts and sciences.

References Used

1. Karimov IA "There is no future without historical memory" T. 1998
2. Akhmedov B. "Uzbek nation" T. 1992
3. Ibrohimov A. "We are Uzbeks" T. 1999
4. Muhammad S o lih. "Shayb o niyn o ma" T. 1988.
5. Azamat Ziya History of Uzbek statehood (from the earliest times to the Russian invasion) - T.: Sharq, 2000.
6. Arslonzoda RA Source: text of lectures for students of the Bachelor's course 5120300 "History (by countries and regions)". - Fergana, 2022.
7. Arslonzoda R.A. Istochnikovedenie -T.: Navruz , 2019 .