



## The land where the great encyclopedist Abu Rayhan Beruni was born

**Nozima Jumayeva**, 4th year student of the Faculty of Philology of Bukhara State University

### ABSTRACT

This article is about the life and scientific heritage of the famous encyclopedist Abu Rayhan Beruni, as well as the historical and cultural heritage of Beruni District, the place where he was born and grew up, and where he realized his huge astronomical size, places, historical facts related to the places are given.

### ARTICLE INFO

**Received:** 8<sup>th</sup> December 2023

**Revised:** 7<sup>th</sup> January 2024

**Accepted:** 10<sup>th</sup> February 2024

**KEY WORDS:** Abu Rayhan Beruni, city of Kat, ancient Khorezm, statue and symbolic tomb of Beruni, astronomical research, shrines, architectural monuments, ancient fortresses and hills.

If you want to travel around the world, there are many historical and modern objects. If you want to learn about the way of life of ancient people, interesting events related to the creation of buildings with a long history, and the life of famous people, you should first go to see historical objects. Through this, your knowledge of history will increase and your outlook will expand. Today, many people visit modern objects as well. Various entertainment events in such places raise people's mood, prevent stress and increase people's interest in life, of course.

Today, let's talk with you about the Beruni district, which has a history of several thousand years and is famous for its many antiques, as well as the ancient archaeological, monumental and interesting places located there.

Beruni district was the capital of ancient Khorezm and was called Kat in those times. On July 4, 1957, by the decision of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was named Shabboz (Sheikh Abbas Vali) district. After 1964, the scientist and thinker who was born and raised here started working under the name of Abu Rayhan Beruni.

Abu Rayhan Beruni is one of the leading representatives of the Golden Age of Islam from Khorezm. In Western languages, his name is also called Aliboron. Al-Beruni's name is derived from the Persian word "birun" (meaning "foreign"), and he was born in the suburbs of Qat, the capital of the African Khorezm Shahs. Al-Biruni spent the first 25 years of his life in Khorezm, where he studied Islam, jurisprudence, theology, grammar, mathematics, astronomy, medicine and philosophy, physics and other sciences. Beruni knew Persian, Arabic, Greek, Hebrew and Syriac in addition to his native Khorezmite, and learned Sanskrit at the age of 50. The last representative of the Iraqis was Abu Nasr Mansour ibn Iraq Beruni's teacher. Al-Biruni was well versed in astronomy, mathematics, geodesy, geography and mineralogy, and natural sciences. He also distinguished himself as a historian, chronologist and linguist. He is known as an encyclopedic scholar because he studied almost all the sciences of his time and was richly rewarded for his tireless research in many

fields of science. The royal family and other powerful elements in society funded Al-Beruni's research. Al-Biruni himself, who had a unique influence, while studying philosophy, also received inspiration from scientists of other nations, especially Greek scientists.

Beruni made astronomical observations in the city of Kat in the 990s. He measured the earth in precise calculations, and this figure is only 0.9 percent, which differs from the calculations of today's modern technologies. Beruni's contribution to mathematics and other fields of science can be seen in more than 100 works that he wrote down. . The largest of them are "India", "Monuments", "Kanuni Mas'udi", "Geodesy", "Mineralogy" and "Astronomy". The rest can be divided as follows: mathematics - 22; about astronomical instruments - 10; astrological ones - 21; various sciences (physics, mineralogy, literature, history, etc.) — 38; translated works from different languages - 21. Only about 30 of Beruni's works have survived to our days. Even in his youth, Beruni spent a lot of time with various observations. The famous scientist died in 1048 in the city of Ghazna, the capital of the Ghaznavids, at the age of 75.

In memory of the scientist, a statue, a museum and a shrine dedicated to him were established in the city where the scientist was born and grew up, located in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In this area there is also a remarkable monument, which was built in 1998, with the symbolic grave of Beruni Khoki. Every year, tourists from different parts of the world come to see this place and see the places where the great scientist's great researches were carried out.





In addition, in the Beruni district, there are about 20 miles BC such as Ayazqala, Dali Qala, Karatepa, Tashqirmontepa, Pilqala. Archaeological monuments built from the 3rd century to the 19th century have been preserved.

Ayozkala is an archaeological monument of the II-IV centuries BC and consists of 3 hills. They are called Ayozkala-1, Ayozkala-2, Ayozkala-3. The remainder of this area is located in the Beruni District of the Republic of Kazakhstan to provide additional support for the protection of these residents from settlers. There are some legends about the origin of the name of Ayozkala. According to it, in ancient times, a king made a condition to the people: "Whoever builds the highest and strongest fortress, I will give him my daughter." A young man named Ayaz undertakes this big job. He spends years on the work. The king does not keep his promise and gives his daughter to someone else. After that, Ayaz leaves without finishing the work. . goes The restoration of historians' traces revealed that Ayozkala was the residence of the Kushan king in ancient times, the place of archers during the battle, and kept strong defenses. Today, the view of the castle remains.



In ancient times, many saints and prophets lived in the district. Today, the area where their graves are located has been turned into a shrine. There are many interesting legends and stories about them among the local population. Many tourists visit to hear these stories and to learn about the unique abilities of the saints. For example, there are shrines in the area with about 10 ancient mausoleums such as Father Vali, Kechirmas Baba, Sheikh Abbas Vali. These shrines are architectural monuments of the 12th and 19th centuries.



**Shrine of Kechirmas Baba**

In ancient times, many art lovers lived in Beruni district. Among them, Bakhshis were especially respected people. They memorized hundreds of large-scale epics and sang in circles to the accompaniment of drums. Among these, the Musa bakhshi, one of the famous bakhshis of his time, was considered the pride of his people. Years later, in 1998, the artist's mausoleum was renovated and turned into a pilgrimage site in the cemetery of Sultan Uvais Baba, located in Kyzilkala OFY, the area where Bakhshi lived.



In short, every corner of our republic has its own long-standing history. In particular, Beruni district, which we met above, will go down in history as a place where many saints and prophets, scientists and thinkers grew up on its soil. It is a great place for curious and pilgrim tourists.

### References

1. Pirmat Shermuhamedov. "The Birth of a Genius or the Fate of Abu Rayhan Beruni". Tashkent sh.
2. Ahmed, Akbar S. (1984). "Al-Beruni: The First Anthropologist". RAIN (Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland) (60): 9–10. doi:10.2307/3033407.
3. Tolstov S. P., Drevniy Xorezm, M., 1948; Tolstov S. P., Po sledam drevnexorezmiyskoy sivilizatsii, M., 1948.
4. UzNE The first volume. Tashkent, 2000