

RESPECT FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE ERA OF AMIR TEMUR

Boltaev Abdurasul

Professor of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada jahonning turli mamlakatlarida Amir Temur shaxsiga bo'lgan e'tibor ortib borayotganligi ko'plab misollar orqali tahlil qilib berilgan va xulosalar chiqarilgan. Bizning maqsadimiz ham ushbu jihatlarni yanada chuqurroq va teranroq o'rganishdan iborat.

Kalit so'z: renesans, o'yg'onish davri, bunyodkor, adolatli, markazlashgan, qudratli.

Аннотация: В статье на многочисленных примерах анализируется растущее внимание к личности Амира Темура в разных странах мира и делаются выводы. Наша цель — изучить эти аспекты более глубоко и всесторонне.

Ключевые слова: восстание, ренессанс, эпох возрождения, созидатель, справедливый, централизованные, могуществы.

Abstract: This article analyzes the growing attention to the personality of Amir Temur in different countries of the world through many examples and draws conclusions. Our goal is to study these aspects in more depth and depth.

Keywords: renaissance, creative, justice, centralized, powerful.

During the reign of A. Temur, his bold position was completely rebuilt, a little to the south of Afrosiyab. The city was surrounded by a strong fortress wall, and 6 gates were erected, called Akhanin, Sheikhzoda Chorsu Korizgokh, Suzangaron and Feruza. Temur's residence, Koksaroy and Bostonsaroy, were built in the city arch. Koksaroy was four-story, and its domes and walls were covered with slatted tiles, patterned and floral rivets, so it was called that. In Koksaroy, the ceremony of transferring khans to the royal throne was carried out on a white felt mat, and the Tsar's main seat was the Koktash duymen. In addition, the arch housed buildings such as the state office, weapons workshop, armory, coin mint, and plowshares.

In addition to the buildings in Samarkand, A. Temur also built flower gardens around it for his relatives. The skillful and experienced master Amad (Okhimaroli and others) built them with his intelligent labor and skill.

Gardens such as Bogu Dilkusho, Boguchinor, Bogu Shamol, Bogu Baland, Davlat Abad, Bogu Nav, Bogu Shamol are examples of them. [1.47-48]

In 1370, all the emirs swore allegiance to Timur and participated in many of Timur's military campaigns. Amir Timur was the ruler of a very large feudal state, which subjugated lands stretching from Delhi to Damascus, from the Aral Sea to the Persian Gulf. We will not describe the process of the formation of the state of A. Timur. We will only note that the emergence of the Timur state was preceded by the intensification of the class struggle for a long time, as well as the transformation into feudal rivalries between the ruling class, which contributed to its decline. For example: Historical sources indicate that in 1365 a popular uprising took place in Samarkand. In this process, the leaders, led by the woolen scholar Abu Bakr Kalavi and the student of the Samarkand madrasah Mevlonozoda Samarqandi, played a leading role. One of the oldest cities in the world, Samarkand has been known since its foundation as an important trading center, establishing effective trade relations with India, China, Iran and Eastern Europe.

It played an important role in cultural life, where artisans of various small trades rose to a high level. In Samarkand, silk and textile weaving, weaving techniques used in pottery and other

crafts were mastered. The world's best paper came from Samarkand, the water of the Juvzi boilers was completely used up. This black water, mixed with the familiar seradur konigil Suyahob, is called Obihayot, another fabric of Samarkand, stored in the vicinity and on the shelf of Makhmaldurkiz. Despite the strength of the country's production, very little wealth accumulated as a result of Timurid's many military campaigns was brought into the country. Despite the conquering and ruling activities of the Timurid general, who helped to rise, the half-Spanish ambassador Lun Gonzalez De Clavijo, full of ambition, noted that Samarkand played a major role in foreign trade and wrote: Very well-woven silks were brought from China, especially atlases that were famous throughout the world. In addition, from China, musk, which is not found in other parts of the world, is brought, as well as precious stones and many medicines and spices. From India, various spices, nutmeg, peppercorns, ginger, cinnamon, cinnamon, and others are brought to Samarkand. According to the historian of that time, Ibn Arab Shah wrote that gold and silver were brought to Samarkand from foreign countries, in particular ores from Khorasan, rubies, diamonds from Khind and Sindh, satin from China, and others. The amount of goods brought to Samarkand was so large that Clavijo testified that he saw a caravan of 800 tusks from the Chinese capital of Khanbalik. [2.8-9]

For example, many historians describe Timurid's campaigns in Asia Minor, writing: Timur at this time was moving against the countries of Damascus, Syria and Egypt, trying to punish the khans who had seceded from him or supported those who had seceded, he planted flags everywhere in cities, set fire to them and brought their inhabitants to the point of death, but when Timur had finished his work, he returned to Samarkand in the middle of 1400, where wonderful people held feasts, and at the same time paid great attention to it. A. Timur prepared for his military campaigns very carefully, usually personally inspecting the weapons and armor of each warrior. A. Timur was not only a continuation of military traditions, but also a master of weapons. In the battle with Tokhtamysh Khan in 1391, he again used a special formation consisting of a horse, which no one had heard of before. His troops could not remain hidden except during their usual movements. Timur, whose soldiers appeared in unexpected places, invented a special headdress for his troops, and his warriors recognized each other by this, and he assigned different places for their gatherings, and he himself, as if he were going from Samarkand to Khoshang, suddenly turned the road in another direction and gathered his troops in different places. When he joined the army, he left Luristan, the westernmost part of Iran, and the leadership of A. Timur, who led the army, amazed contemporaries with his organizational skills, responsiveness, talent, meticulousness and excellent memory. He loved to play chess and, as historical sources indicate, was a master of this game. His memory was extremely good, so his conversations would amaze him with what he knew. In addition to his native language, he also knew Persian well.

A. Temur gave significant political importance to his capital, Samarkand, and tried to make it beautiful and magnificent. Considering the great role played by the priests, Temur determined the main direction of construction, and many mosques, mausoleums, and khanaqohs were built, in addition to which luxurious palaces were built, and gardens with magnificent palaces were built around the city.

In order to describe the art of the architects of that time, let us consider some of the monuments of material culture during the reign of Temur. For example, let's take the Jami Mosque in Samarkand, built by order of Timur and named after his wife Bibikhan. This architectural structure, which began to be built in 1399 and was completed in 1404, is very luxurious for its time. Every detail here speaks of how powerful Timur's state was and consists of a high gate, which forms a rectangular courtyard, and 4 minarets rise at the four corners of the courtyard. The 5 thousand square meter courtyard is surrounded by a dome with columns. The Jami Mosque,

located on the other side of the courtyard, has a very large roof with 8-fold minarets on 2 sides and a very large blue dome rises above it. The walls, roofs and minarets are covered with delicate carvings, as well as tablets from various religious inscriptions describing this structure. When mentioning the monuments of material culture of Samarkand, we are talking about the monument of "Shahizinda" (Living King). This monument stands on the Afrosiab monument in one of the outskirts of Samarkand. It consists of several mausoleums and forms the main magnificent memorial ensemble. These buildings are the burial place of "Shahi Zinda" Abbas oglu, the uncle of the Prophet Muhammad, Saint Kusam, and are called "Shahi Zinda" Barhayat Shah. [3.1]

This architectural complex consists mainly of the mausoleums of the palace ayins. According to the surviving records of the ensemble, the oldest of the buildings is the Kusam ibn Abbas Mausoleum, built in 1334-1335, and the youngest is the Peshtokir, built by Ulugbek in 1434-1435 in the name of his youngest son Abdulaziz. Thus, the buildings in this ensemble reflect the development of architectural art over the centuries. Unlike many other ancient monuments in Central Asia, and in particular in Samarkand, the architectural monuments here have developed without the disappearance of decorative forms and secrets. The patterns clearly reflect the fact that the skill of masters and architects reached the peak of their time. One of the magnificent monuments of ancient Samarkand is the "Ishratkhona" Mausoleum. In 1464, the wife of the Timurid Abu Said built it over the grave of her daughter. During excavations in 1940, several more female graves were found here. The mausoleum consists of a very large porch and several rooms. These rooms were once destroyed. There were saganas in the basement. It is not for nothing that the mausoleum, with a blue dome rising outside the central building, is called "Ishratkhona": its interior decoration is extremely rich and magnificent, very beautiful patterns are used on the Gishlari, gilded, and subtle gilded patterns are used on the panels. It is worth considering the mausoleum of A. Temur Guri Amir, which occupies a special place among the ancient monuments of Samarkand. Guri Amir is one of the best examples of medieval architecture in terms of architectural art. It is carved into its own pieces and decorated with many ornaments.

The mausoleum was built in 1404 to commemorate the death of Temur's beloved grandson and heir, Muhammad Sultan (who traveled to Iran on March 25, 1403). The building is lined with marble panels. The entire wall surface above the panels is covered with blue and light-colored fragments. The blue dome was built with particular skill. The interior of the mausoleum is also rich in polish, and the walls are semi-transparent). The lower part of the panel is carved from marble, with a delicate gold-plated interior, and above it are inscriptions and plaques about his life. Others also agree on the purpose of this mausoleum. A strong earthquake in the 19th century shows that the upper part of the dome fell off, but it was later restored. In 1968, the northeastern minaret collapsed. In the earthquake of 1903, the adjacent minaret also collapsed. In 1905, there were historical inscriptions. In 1906, this inscription appeared to Osmangül, and then to Berlin. On the plaque (Such as Sultan A. Temur Ko'ragoniy) in the mausoleum building where saganas were used above the graves, a second floor of saganas was also placed, and among them stands out the sagana of Temur made of black jade. The area where the saganas were placed is surrounded by an extremely beautiful marble fence. In 1740, the troops of the Iranian ruler Nodir Shah occupied Samarkand, removed Temur's sagana made of jade stone and brought it to Miron Shah. After the sagana was completed, Nodir Shah ordered this stone to be returned to its place in Samarkand. A four-sided dungeon leads to the sagana in the basement. This sagana is repeated in the main plan of the main hall of the mausoleum (a four-sided square). The sagana consists of a simple smooth marble panel, the top of the wall and the ceiling of which are polished and covered with baked ghis The dome was lowered so as not to make it too high and was made like

a 12-sided pyramid. [4.106] Accordingly, the arches above the takhmon were not made in the usual arc-shaped form, but in the form of a truncated one. We cannot help but dwell on the doors of the Guri Amir mausoleum, where there are saganas and elegantly crafted tombstones on the floor of the dahma. According to some literary sources, the mausoleum had doors of various designs made of wood and mother-of-pearl, and one of these doors was installed in the adjacent building at the entrance to the main building of the mausoleum. In this case, the second door was in the eastern adjacent building. Where the mausoleum now enters (its mother-of-pearl is almost gone), the third door is in the western adjacent building (it only has mother-of-pearl), and the fourth, largest door was installed in the main gatehouse in the center of the building. One of the four doors of the Guri Amir is located between the main and second doors. The second layer is kept in the Hermitage. The second layer is in the Ulugbek Museum in Samarkand, and the other two are in Guri Amir. However, as we noted above, the architectural composition of Guri Amir, whose pearls have been removed, is unknown to the great theoretical and practical work of highly qualified architects. [5.54]

It is natural that all this was brought to completion by the hard work of several generations of folk masters. It is worth saying that they are monuments that emerged as a result of the collective creativity of the best children of the cultural wealth of the peoples of Central Asia, including the Uzbek people, created under the conditions of feudal oppression. It would be more correct to say that the huge feudal state of A. Temur was preserved only due to the unlimited ability of the "Sahibkiran".

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