

Amir Timur And Our Spirituality Of The Temurian Dynasty Role In The Development

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Abstract: In this article, the reforms carried out in the country during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty, their scope, and how important they are for today, and their significance in the development of our spirituality, are explained. Also, relevant recommendations and conclusions are given on this topic.

Keywords: justice, perfect person, youth, spirituality, science, culture, Great Silk Road, spiritual heritage, art, literature, tradition, enlightenment, religion, manners, morality.

INTRODUCTION

The essence of development, its pace, in all periods of social development, depended on the level of spiritual maturity of people. It is known from history that where spiritual development was high, where educational and educational work was carried out, society developed rapidly based on the criterion of social justice. The effectiveness of large-scale reforms being implemented in all spheres of our life is inextricably linked, first of all, with the revival of national spirituality, the in-depth study of our rich historical heritage, the preservation of our traditions and customs, the development of culture and art, science and education, and most importantly, with the change and elevation of society's thinking. That is why the task of educating people who are confident in their own strength and capabilities, who can independently approach the events taking place around them, and at the same time see their personal interests in harmony with the interests of the country and the people, who are well-rounded in all respects, has become an important issue for us.

Another urgent task is to approach the growing generation and its spiritual education with a sense of great responsibility. After all, young people are worthy owners of the national spirituality. Therefore, every son and daughter should enjoy our cultural wealth from their very

first steps. In this regard, the role of our great ancestors who lived in history in the formation of high spiritual feelings in young people is incomparable. After all, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirmonovich Mirziyoyev noted: “We have a great history worthy of admiration. We have great ancestors worthy of admiration.” In this regard, the era of Amir Timur and the Timurids occupies a special place in the history of Central Asian culture. The first President of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, said at the opening ceremony of the State Museum of the History of the Timurids: “Whoever wants to understand the name of the Uzbek people, the power, justice, unlimited possibilities of the Uzbek nation, its contribution to the development of humanity, and on this basis, confidence in the future, should remember the figure of Amir Timur!”

Based on this, the relevance of the topic can be justified by the following factors:

Firstly, the role of Amir Timur and the Timurid dynasty in the development of our spirituality is particularly commendable. After all, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev emphasized at a videoconference meeting dedicated to spiritual issues, “The magnificent empire founded by Sahibkiran Amir Temur in the fifteenth century and

continued by his worthy descendants began the second Renaissance in our country.”

Secondly, “Understanding the personality of Amir Temur means understanding history. Understanding Amir Temur means understanding ourselves. Glorifying Amir Temur means strengthening our faith in our deeply rooted roots in history, in our culture, and in our great future.”

Thirdly, the reforms implemented in Amir Temur’s strong, centralized state and the idea of justice clearly show what a far-sighted strategist the ruler of Turan was. That is why the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, chose the great Amir Temur as the guiding star of independent Uzbekistan. The historical legacy of Sahibkiran undoubtedly played a major role in the strength and spiritual, educational, socio-political rise of the young state that had just gained independence. After all, the figure of Amir Temur has become a symbol of freedom and independence for the modern state of Uzbekistan. “I was born in Samarkand, I was lucky to live and grow up in a land of monuments that reflect the great genius of Amir Temur, the freshness and grandeur of which are beyond words to describe. "From my earliest childhood, I lived, enjoying the breath of creativity of a long and vibrant era of historical monuments and unique culture that made a worthy contribution to world development," said the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov in the foreword to the book "Amir Temur in the History of the World." In a word, the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids played a major role in the formation of a centralized state in Central Asia and the development of enlightenment.

During the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids, attention to education and patronage of science became state policy in Transoxiana and Khorasan. Higher educational institutions, madrasas, were established in all cities, and outstanding scholars and scholars of their time were

attracted to teach students the sciences. The era of Amir Temur and the Timurids is significant as a period when the education and education system and science were highly developed in the ancient Turanian land. The development of the Timurid Renaissance was directly due to the establishment of a fair governance system in the vast empire founded by Amir Temur. Amir Temur, who relied on the traditions of ancient Turkic statehood and Islamic law in building a powerful empire and an enlightened society, deeply understood that the basis of any development is a quality education system. Therefore, Sahibkiran first of all went the way of establishing education and upbringing in the right direction, raising the status of educated, enlightened individuals in society. Many primary schools were built in all cities and large villages of the vast empire. According to historical sources, during this period, the tradition of sending a boy to school when he was 4 years, 4 months and 4 days old was in practice, and primary education covered all the cultural lands of the vast empire. As was the case throughout the Islamic era, during this period, madrasah education played a key role in the development of science in the country, and many madrasahs, which were centers of higher education, were built in large cities that were cultural centers of the empire. Attention to education and patronage of science rose to the level of state policy during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids. The task that Sahibkiran set for the administrators of the empire was to “build mosques, madrasas, and khanaqahs in every city, big or small, and every village”; “determine daily salaries for the mudarris and sheikhs”; “hold the sayyids, ulama, mashayikh, fuzalo, and great people dear,” which is also reflected in the “Temur regulations.” This task of Sahibkiran was naturally carried out within the entire empire. “I appointed scholars and mudarris in every city to teach Muslims religious matters and teach them the doctrines of Sharia and Islamic

religious sciences, such as tafsir, hadith, and fiqh”; “I considered the sayyids, ulama, mashayikh, wise and wise people, hadith scholars, and historians to be distinguished and respected people, and I gave them their due respect,” Sahibkiran emphasizes in his regulations.

The importance of the spiritual heritage of Amir Timur and the Timurid dynasty in the spiritual education of the younger generation today is incomparable. Since the time of Timur, science, art and literature began to develop in Transoxiana and Khorasan. The growth of productive forces, the improvement of the economy, the attention paid to the development of agriculture, the construction of irrigation facilities, the construction of canals and, finally, a slight increase in the standard of living of the population compared to previous periods led to the flourishing of various branches of science and the emergence of a great group of thinkers. Since the reign of Timur, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, logic, theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, history, ethics, geography, medicine, art and literature have begun to develop rapidly.

The main criterion determining the spirituality of Amir Timur is his motto, which he adhered to throughout his life: “Power is in justice!” This motto embodies the entire essence of Amir Timur's life and work. Amir Timur's spiritual and educational views, the teachings he left to his children, grandchildren, and heirs to the throne, are embodied in the "Temur Codes". This invaluable historical work reflects vital spiritual and moral laws and regulations, such as the duties of governors and ministers, their attitude to their work, the protection of the rights of various strata of the population - the raiyat, and the attitude towards soldiers. One can read the following lines from Sahibkiran's "Temur Codes" with pleasure: "What a hundred thousand horsemen could not do can be done with one correct measure." "I took the rights of the oppressed from the oppressors. After proving

the material and physical harm caused by the oppressors, I discussed them among the people in accordance with the Sharia and did not oppress one sinner in place of another. "Whoever has taken someone's property by force, let him take it back from the oppressor and return it to its owner. If anyone breaks a tooth, blinds an eye, cuts off an ear or nose, drinks wine, or commits adultery, let him be taken to the Sharia judge or the Ahdas judge in the Divan and handed over to him."

In conclusion, during the reign of Amir Timur and the Timurids, science and culture developed, and a kind of Renaissance arose.

Amir Timur unites the cultures of all peoples in the territory of the vast state he created into a single system. A large part of the Islamic world removes all obstacles that hinder its material and spiritual life. He is able to raise the spiritual values of various ethnic groups based on the universal Islamic faith to the level of universal spiritual values. A great empire with a unified political administration during the reign of Amir Timur cannot but influence the culture of other neighboring states. With his mature political skills, care for representatives of science and literature, Sahibkiran restores the culture of the first Renaissance of Central Asia, which was destroyed by the Mongol invaders. It once again demonstrates their great creative potential, faith, and loyalty to the traditions of their ancestors. It unites the heads of the great and powerful Turkic clans and allows them to occupy a worthy and solid place in the history of world statehood.

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