



UZBEKISTAN IS A CENTER OF SCIENCE, ENLIGHTENMENT AND CULTURE

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Annotation: *In this article, the development of science and culture in the territory of our country, which connects the East and the West, where great civilizations meet, thousands of scientists, poets and great thinkers came from our motherland in the Middle Ages, as well as their mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, ethnography, medicine, history, The information in his works related to many fields such as literature, ethics, philosophy is covered.*

Key words: *East, West, Great Silk Road, civilization, science, culture, thinker, mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, ethnography, medicine, history, literature, ethics, philosophy*

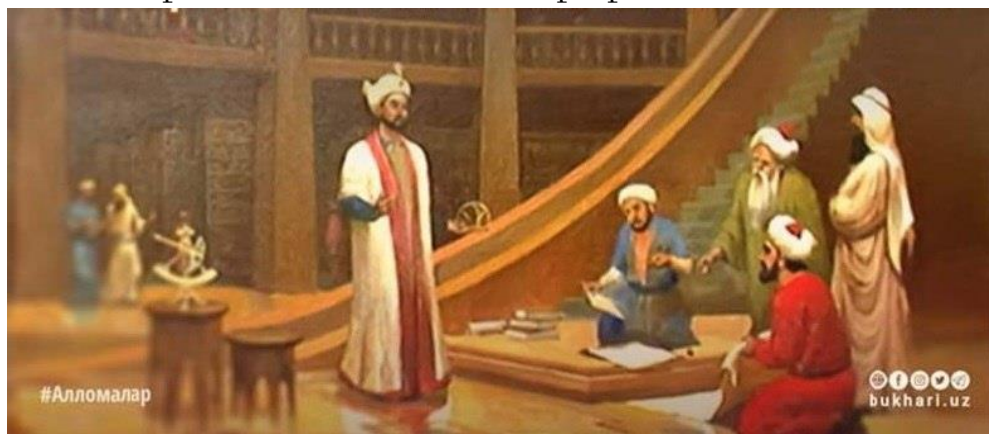
INTRODUCTION

It is known that Uzbekistan has been considered a center of science, enlightenment and culture since time immemorial. Therefore, the scientific and spiritual legacy of scholars who came from our country has not lost its importance even today. Not only we proudly mention hundreds of scholars such as Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Imam Bukhari, Imam Tirmidhi, Imam Moturidi, Abu Muin Nasafi, but the international community, in particular, representatives of world science circles, also highly appreciate them. Today we aim to be a worthy generation of our great ancestors. In this sense, the Center of Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan, founded on the initiative of the leader of our country, the international research centers named after Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Imam Moturidi, in addition to demonstrating the spiritual and educational perfection of our nation, which is striving for a new stage of development, is a science that serves as the foundation of the Third Renaissance. - there is no doubt that there will be places of enlightenment. They spent their lives on the path of knowledge and became mature scientists in all the sciences available at that time. That is why interest in the life and rich scientific and spiritual heritage of scholars who came from our country has always been in the center of constant attention of the international community, in particular, of world scientists.

Science and culture have long been developed in the territory of our country, which connects the East and the West, where great civilizations meet. Especially in the Middle Ages, thousands of scientists, poets and great thinkers came from our motherland. Their works in many fields such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, ethnography, medicine, history, literature, ethics, philosophy, ancient monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, Shahrisabz, Termiz and other cities are the spiritual property of all mankind. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "...preserving, studying and passing down the historical heritage from generation to



generation is one of the most important priorities of state policy.²⁴ The discoveries of great scholars and thinkers of the East are the foundation of modern science and development. Any changes in the development of society, innovations, especially the processes and discoveries that give a great impetus to the development of humanity, do not happen by themselves. For this, age-old traditions, appropriate conditions, a school of thought, and a cultural-spiritual environment must first exist. The history of the Middle Ages in the East shows that the incomparable growth in the fields of culture and education, medicine, literature, art and architecture, the creation of scientific schools, the emergence and coming of age of a new wave of talented generations - all this, first of all, economy, was directly related to the rapid growth of agriculture and urban economy, the high level of development of crafts and trade, the construction of roads, the opening of new caravan routes and, above all, the provision of relative stability. Ancient Bactrian, Sogdian, Orkhon, Khorezm inscriptions, wall art works and sculptures, and architectural examples testify to the existence of a developed culture in the life of the peoples of Central Asia.



It served to ensure trade relations between China, India and Central Asia, the Middle and Middle East, and the Mediterranean region, as well as the exchange of information between continents and countries, new technologies and developments (silk, porcelain, gunpowder, paper and other many products) played an important role in the rapid spread, development of agricultural crops and agrotechnologies, cultural values. Through the Great Silk Road, information about the activities of great scholars and thinkers of the Eastern and Western world was transmitted to Europe, and from Europe to Asia. There is a practical opportunity to study the scientific works, ideas and discoveries of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Ptolemy and other great scholars of antiquity.

The peculiarity of the Eastern Renaissance period is manifested, first of all, in the development of concrete and natural sciences such as mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geodesy, pharmacology, medicine, as well as history, philosophy and literature. One of the greatest thinkers and scientists of that time is Muhammad Musa Khorezmi. Alloma's services to the development of world science were universally recognized, and among Eastern scientists only his name and works were immortalized in modern scientific terms such as "algorithm" and "algebra". The fact that the work of the next scholar Ahmad

²⁴ Mirziyoyev Sh. Speech at the opening ceremony of the 43rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation // People's Word, 2016, October 19.



Farghani entitled "Fundamentals of Astronomy" was translated into Latin and Hebrew in the twelfth century, and was later reprinted in many countries such as Italy, Germany, France, Holland, and the United States, shows how important it is. Eight hundred years later, the famous explorer Christopher Columbus, who practically proved Alloma's views about the spherical shape of the Earth, left his signature saying, "I am fully convinced of the correctness of al-Farghani's calculations about the amount of one degree of the Earth's meridian."

Ibn Sina's name in the history of world science and culture inscribed with golden letters. Evergreen tropical plant is called "Avicenna". In many countries, streets, educational and medical institutions were named after him, and medals and awards were established in honor of the scholar. The life and work of Abu Ali ibn Sina, who was awarded the title of "the most famous philosopher and encyclopedic scholar of the Islamic world and one of the greatest thinkers of mankind", arouses special feelings of pride and respect in generations. This great breed, who started scientific research at the age of 16, created more than 450 works during his lifetime. Most of them are devoted primarily to medicine and philosophy, as well as logic, chemistry, physics, astronomy, mathematics, music, literature and linguistics. Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Francis Bacon and many other generations of scientists read and admired his works. His contemporaries called Abu Nasr Farabi, an encyclopedic scholar of the 10th century, the "Aristotle of the East" because of his universal knowledge. He enriched many disciplines with scientific discoveries, developed the philosophical views of scientists from different countries, and wrote more than 160 works. The most famous of them are "A word about the essence", "Book about the emergence of sciences", "Essence of thinking" and other works. Mirzo Ulug'bek built madrasas in a number of cities of our country, and in Samarkand he established a unique scientific environment, in today's language, an academy. More than 200 scientists worked there. Ulug'bek's "Zij", which fully covered the theoretical and practical issues of the science of catastrophes, was widely spread in the countries of Asia and Europe in the Middle Ages. European astronomers have translated it into Latin, French, and English languages, and the comments are complete. In this work, known as "Zizhi Ulug'bek" and "Zizhi Jadidi Koragoniy", the position and position of 1018 stars is determined. The height of the stars and the distance between them, the movement of the sun and the moon, and the times of their eclipses are described. These calculations do not differ much from the observational results determined by modern technologies. For example, according to his calculation, one year is 365 days 6 hours 10 minutes 8 seconds. Today, one year is 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes 6 seconds.

Including, in our 92nd school of Khatirchi district of Navoi region, a number of educational activities are bearing fruit. Mainly, the high heritage of our great scholars in raising our children to perfection is worthy of attention.



In the process of recognizing the work of our ancestors in our school, we honor our teachers. The achievements of our great ancestors are examples of spiritual courage. The people of Uzbekistan have seen a lot, bravely overcome the trials of history and made a worthy contribution to the development of the entire human civilization.



CONCLUSION

Therefore, rational and effective use of the heritage of our ancestors for the development of humanity is our task with you, our duty with you. Preservation of historical and cultural heritage, development, enrichment and increase of intellectual potential, education of the growing young generation in the spirit of national and universal values are the basis of material and spiritual development.



Examples of our students' creativity



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