

ULUGBEK MADRAS AND THE SCIENTISTS WHO GROWED THERE

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Abstract: This article provides information about the construction of the Ulugbek Madrasah, its role in the development of science, and the scientists who grew up there.

Keywords: Samarkand, Ulugbek Madrasah, Ulugbek Observatory.

Samarkand has gone through a complex historical process from the time of its foundation to the present day. The interior walls of the buildings were decorated with carved wood. According to Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the walls and crypts of the Muqatta Mosque, located in the market square of Samarkand, were decorated with some pieces of wood with patterns. Samarkand, one of the most ancient cities in the world, was famous as a major trading center in the East. Construction work developed during the reign of Ulugbek; on the one hand, new buildings were erected, and on the other hand, constructions that had been started before were completed. Before Ulugbek could completely pacify his enemies, in 1417, by his decree, madrasahs were built in Bukhara, Samarkand (1420), Gijduvan (1432-1433), and religious courts (Abdurazzaq) in Merv. A famous observatory was built in Samarkand. The famous Navoi said: "All the relatives of Ulugbek have died out. Who remembers them in our time? But Ulugbek achieved a lot by reaching out to science." Thanks to his great love for science, great ability, and diligence, Ulugbek was able to achieve remarkable success as the founder and head of the astronomical school. Ulugbek devoted himself to scientific work and made good use of his opportunities. He built a madrasa in Samarkand. After the madrasa was built, Ulugbek himself selected the scholars who would teach there. Ulugbek first interviewed them and was convinced that they had sufficient scientific qualifications before appointing them to the position [1. – B. 217-220].

During the Timurid era, Islamic persecution began to be eliminated, and eventful images were revived. The walls were decorated with images of weddings, mashaqq mutribs, the emir's own portrait, the queen and her relatives, and the ceremonies of

receiving scholars. The Ulugbek Observatory also depicted picturesque landscapes, which depicted nine layers of heaven and seven layers of earth, fixed planets, mountains, seas, and deserts. The main task of fine art during this period was to glorify the power, wealth, and military prowess of the rulers. The madrasa in Bukhara is the oldest of the three madrasas built by Mirzo Ulugbek. This madrasa is rectangular in shape, with a magnificent front door. On one side of the entrance corridor (miyonkhona) is a classroom, and on the other side is a mosque. A library operated on the second floor of the miyonkhona. There are two more roofs in the courtyard of the madrasa, with minarets built on both sides of them. The roofs are decorated from bottom to top with beautiful brickwork and floral tile border patterns. According to the information provided, the madrasa had 80 rooms. The period of study in it lasted from 15 to 20 years. The fee for study was 3.5 gold coins per year. Studying lasted all day, classes were held in the form of free conversation. The madrasa built in Gijduvan is relatively small and simple. The madrasa is one-story, square in shape, and consists of a courtyard, a mosque, a classroom, and dormitories. A porch is built in front of the building, and buildings are built on its sides. A porch is made on the western wall opposite the door, its interior is decorated with tiles. There are five rooms on both sides of the courtyard. This madrasa was last renovated in 2003. Operation of the Ulugbek Madrasa During the 14th century, it suffered serious damage due to external influences, earthquakes, and internal wars. The dome of the Ulugbek Madrasah was one of the largest domes in the East. In 1428-1429, the Ulugbek Observatory was built in Samarkand. The observatory building has since disappeared [2. – B. 177-178].

According to Academician Qori Niyazi and astronomer Ghiyos Jalolov, this instrument is not a quadrant, but a sextant. It is oriented from south to north, quite accurately along the meridian line. Their opinion is also confirmed by the investigations of V.N. Kastelsky and V.P. Shcheglov.

Under the leadership of Professor Shishkin of the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, many years of investigation were carried out and the site of the observatory was thoroughly studied. As a result, it was confirmed that what Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur wrote about the observatory building was also

correct. According to architect V. A. Nilson, the observatory was a large, solid building in the shape of a cylinder.

The government of Uzbekistan paid great attention to the study and preservation of the remains of the monument. In 1949, a monument was erected in honor of the observatory. In 1964, the Ulugbek Memorial Museum was completed and ceremonially opened.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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