

**AMIR TEMUR AND THE PERIOD OF TEMURIDS**

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***Abstract:*** *Amir Timur and the Timurids presided over a truly transformative era in Central Asian history, characterized by remarkable cultural processes that left an indelible mark on the artistic, intellectual, and architectural landscapes of the region. This article seeks to delve into the rich patronage of the arts, architectural achievements, literary advancements, and cross-cultural exchanges that defined the Timurid period. Central to this exploration is an appreciation of the Timurid Empire as a vibrant and multicultural hub that fostered a dynamic cultural environment. From the majestic architecture of Samarkand to the flourishing of literature and scholarship, the Timurids' legacy endures in the enduring cultural heritage of the region. Join us as we uncover the enduring legacies of the cultural processes during the period of Amir Timur and the Timurids.*

***Keywords:*** *education, the era of Timurids, "Temur tuzuklari", culture, fine Art, khandasa, Registan Square.*

The era of Amir Timur, commonly known as Tamerlane, and the Timurids is acknowledged as a pivotal epoch in history, characterized not only by military conquests and political dominance but also by remarkable cultural processes that shaped the region's artistic, intellectual, and architectural landscape. This article

delves into the rich cultural developments and processes that unfolded during the reign of Amir Timur and the Timurids, shedding light on their profound impact on the arts, literature, scholarship, and cross-cultural interactions. The rise of Amir Timur and the establishment of the Timurid Empire marked a significant turning point in Central Asian history. The Timurids, known for their multicultural nature, presided over an empire that encompassed vast territories spanning from present-day Iran, Afghanistan, and Central Asia to parts of India. This diverse empire served as a melting pot of cultures, religions, and civilizations, fostering a fertile ground for cultural exchange and innovation. Amidst the political stability and consolidation of power, the Timurid court became a renowned hub of artistic and intellectual patronage. Amir Timur himself was a great patron of the arts, known for his support and encouragement of artists, poets, and scholars. The Timurid court attracted talented individuals from various backgrounds, resulting in a vibrant cultural environment that nurtured creativity and intellectual pursuits. One of the most enduring legacies of the Timurid period is its remarkable architectural achievements. The city of Samarkand, in particular, flourished under Timurid patronage, boasting grand structures that showcased a fusion of Persian, Islamic, and Central Asian architectural styles. The Registan Square and the Gur-e Amir mausoleum stand as enduring testaments to the architectural prowess and aesthetic sensibilities of the Timurid era. Amir Temur's hospitality was recognized by many ambassadors. In particular, Clavioho wrote many of his works dedicated to Amir Temur. Literature and scholarship also reached new peaks during the Timurid period. The Timurid court in Herat became a renowned intellectual center, attracting scholars, poets, and thinkers from across the empire. Prominent figures such as Jami and Hafez produced timeless works of poetry, while educational institutions and libraries thrived, fostering a rich intellectual tradition that influenced subsequent generations. Amir Timur is a prominent figure known for his excellence in morality, faith, and education. This is evident in the various programs and teachings he established, such as the "Timur's Decrees," proverbs, and historical works about his life. "The Code of Timur" is a

renowned work that exemplifies the depth, strength, and universal values of life advice and teachings. This work can be considered a guide to ethical conduct. The teachings within this work are remarkable and bring people together to pursue common goals, achieve success, and possess a powerful educational influence. This pedagogy addresses state management, military success, peace establishment, scientific and cultural development, unity among peoples, compassion, and the cultivation of morality and humanity. During Timur's era, religious schools were established to provide elementary education for boys, primarily conducted by individuals educated in mosques and private residences, including imams. Schools founded by locals were also prevalent in many cities, and among the nomadic and herder population, schools were typically operated during the spring and summer months. Imams from mosques or students from theological schools often taught in these schools to improve their economic circumstances. Urban schools had an average of 20-30 students, while rural schools had 10-15, and sometimes more. The students' ages varied. In the era of Timur and Timurids, significant advancements were made in the realm of spiritual culture. Amir Temur himself made a substantial contribution to the spiritual life of society, religion, philosophy, science, and other spheres. Historians assert that individuals such as Ulugbek, Sultan Hussein, and Babur not only sponsored scientific and cultural development, but also actively engaged in scientific, philosophical, artistic, and aesthetic pursuits.

Mirzo Ulugbek's influential role in fostering the development of science and culture in Movarounnakhir was particularly noteworthy. Ulugbek held a steadfast belief in the power of scientific and artistic thinking for the prosperity of the country. He recognized the profound value of embracing the spiritual heritage in secular and religious cultural development, and thus delved into the works of prominent figures such as Ahmed Fergani, Al-Khorezmi, Beruni, Farabi, Ibn Sina, as well as ancient Greek scholars like Plato and Aristotle. Ulugbek also advocated for the teaching of secular sciences in religious schools, emphasizing the significance of subjects such as mathematics, khandasa, medicine, geography,

and Arab philology alongside traditional Islamic studies. Ulugbek established conducive conditions and opportunities for prominent scientists of the period, such as Shamsiddin Havofi, Kazizade Rumi, Giyasiddin Jamshid Kashi, and Alouddin Ali Qushchi, to share their knowledge in the madrasahs. He appointed Kazizade Rumi as the chairman of the madrasah teachers, and these scholars were personally chosen by Ulugbek to contribute to the academic environment. Mirzo Ulugbek, a distinguished scholar of the fifteenth century, conducted groundbreaking research in the field of world astronomy. He constructed an observatory near the city of Samarkand in 1424-1428 and conducted astronomical observations there, leading to remarkable advancements in the field. Ulugbek's astronomical calculations were remarkably precise, where one minute was divided into two seconds, demonstrating an exceptional level of accuracy for his time. The activities of Hussein Boykaro exemplify the emphasis of the Timurids on culture, creative endeavors, and the creation of high artistic and aesthetic achievements. Under his reign, Herat flourished as a center of science and culture, attracting scientists, poets, and industrialists under his patronage, greatly influenced by the thinker Alisher Navoi. During Hussein the rich International's reign, renowned figures such as medical scientist Hussein Jarrox, musicians Sayid Ahmad, Ustad Hussaini, Ustad qul Muhammad, Nakkash, Mirak Nakkash, Kamoliddin Bekhzad, and musicologist fan, among others, made substantial creative contributions to the cultural landscape. The Timurids witnessed a period of economic, social, and cultural renaissance in Movarounnakh. Amir Temur, the founder of the centralized state, accorded special attention to the matters of science and education during his reign, ultimately leading to the state's ascent to great economic and cultural prominence.

In conclusion, the era of Timur and the Timurids marked a significant period of advancement in spiritual culture, scientific exploration, and artistic creativity. Leaders such as Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, and Hussein Boykaro played pivotal roles in promoting and nurturing the development of science, philosophy, arts, and aesthetics. Through their patronage and personal

engagement in scholarly pursuits, they created an environment where prominent scientists, scholars, artists, and thinkers flourished. The emphasis on embracing both the spiritual and secular heritage, as well as the integration of traditional Islamic studies with the teaching of secular sciences, allowed the Timurids to foster a rich and diverse cultural landscape. This renaissance in Movarounnakh not only led to remarkable advancements in astronomy, medicine, music, and the arts, but also contributed to the overall economic and cultural prominence of the region. The enduring legacy of the Timurids lies in their commitment to holistic development, which continues to inspire and influence cultural and intellectual pursuits to this day. During the reign of Amir Temur, madrasahs served as a higher educational institution. They were the center of religious and later secular knowledge, the Gulshani of thought, the training center of personnel. In madrasahs, the most prominent wise sheikhs of the country, scholars of the scientists were teachers and lectured. We can learn and absorb a lot of things from even the manuscripts of Amir Temur and books of him like “Temur Tuzuklari” and other ones which were used by grandchildren of Amir Temur in the past.

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