FOUNDERS OF THE EASTERN RENAISSANCE

Meliqulov Muhammad Jamol o'g'li
Student
Gulistan State Pedagogical Institute
Email: memu.083106@gmail.com

Abstract: This article scientifically analyzes and reveals the role of the founders of the Eastern Renaissance and their rare works today, as well as their exemplary aspects for the younger generation.

Keywords: Mawarannahr, Islam, religion, great scholars, Ibn Sina, Beruni, Imam Bukhari, Al-Khwarizmi, Renaissance.

Mawarannahr was one of the centers of Islamic culture and scientific development in the Middle Ages. Great scholars from this region achieved tremendous success in science, philosophy, art, and religion. Their works influenced not only the Muslim world but also European science. The development of Islamic culture in Mawarannahr and the impact of Islam on the cultural environment was profound and comprehensive, continuing over centuries. Islam entered this region through the Arab Caliphate in the 7th century, and by the beginning of the 8th century, it began to spread widely among most of the population. The influence of Islam on life was reflected in the following:

Development of science and culture: With the spread of Islam, scientific and cultural life in Mawarannahr flourished. Major scientific centers emerged in cities like Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khorezm. Great scientists such as Al-Farghani, Beruni, and Ibn Sina became globally famous by applying Islamic principles to science.

Sufism - is a teaching that combines religious and secular views, which has enriched our people's spirituality and shaped their social thinking based on noble ideas over many centuries. Its influence on the development of the region's art, culture, literature, and philosophical sciences is incomparable[1:1-3].

Architectural heritage: The influence of Islamic culture was also clearly manifested in architecture. Mosques, madrasas, mausoleums, and shrines became an integral part of Mawarannahr architecture. Examples include the Shakhi-Zinda complex in Samarkand and the Poi Kalon Mosque in Bukhara.

Social life: Islam had a great impact on the daily lifestyle of the local population. It introduced new principles in ethics, family life, education, and trade. At the same time, certain aspects of local cultural traditions were integrated with Islam.

Today, the scientific legacy of these scholars continues to be studied by scientists worldwide. In particular, Imam Bukhari compiled several works of high scientific importance: "Al-jami as-sahih," "Al-adab al-mufrad," "At-tarikh al-kabir," and others. From this information, we can clearly be convinced that Imam Bukhari left an indelible mark in Muslim history. For example, his work "Al-jami as-sahih" is considered second only to the Quran among the books of believers, because it reliably presents authentic and non-authentic hadiths. Thanks to Imam Bukhari, numerous schools of hadith studies were established and successfully operated in Mawarannahr during the 9th-12th centuries. Today, the works of our

great ancestors have been translated into dozens of languages worldwide, and his contributions are utilized in numerous studies in the Islamic world[2].

Al-Khwarizmi - the great mathematician, astronomer, and geographer Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi was born in 783 in Khiva. He gained a high reputation in history as the founder of algebra. We know well that the word "algebra" itself comes from his treatise "Al-jabr wal-muqabala." His treatise on arithmetic was based on Hindu numerals and led to the spread of the decimal counting system and operations that we use today in Europe. Indeed, in today's globalized world, it is not difficult to see that in some developed countries in Europe and other continents, there are views of Islam as a backward religion based on terrorism that only harms people. However, they do not even imagine that the scientists who were the main contributors to their present development were adherents of Islam.In particular, without Al-Khwarizmi's foundation of algorithms, it would be difficult to imagine the emergence of all our mobile devices, including our phones and computers that have become an essential part of our ordinary lives, as well as the developing artificial intelligence of today[3:56-60].

Abu Rayhan Beruni was born in 973 in the ancient city of Kyot. He mastered all the sciences of his time, primarily astronomy, physics, mathematics, theology, and mineralogy. Beruni created more than 150 works. His works such as "Monuments Left by Ancient Peoples," "India," and "Geodesy" are among them. It should also be emphasized that Beruni knew Islam well. Additionally, Abu Rayhan Beruni's correspondence with Ibn Sina took place during his time in Gurganj. Only 18 of their questions, answers, and criticisms have reached us. This correspondence shows that he was also interested in issues of natural philosophy and physics. In these exchanges, the two famous scientists conducted scientific discussions on issues such as space, heat propagation, thermal expansion of bodies, reflection, and refraction of light[4].

Abu Ali Ibn Sina (real name Abu Ali al-Husayn Ibn Abdullah Ibn al-Husayn Ibn Ali) was born in 980 in the village of Afshona. The scientist who made a huge contribution to the development of world science was called "Sheikh ar-Rais" (leader of the wise men), "Sharaf al-mulk" (honor and prestige of the country), "Hakim al-wazir" (wise man of the vizier) in the East, while in the West he is famous as Avicenna. Ibn Sina's work "Al-qanun fit-tib" (Canon of Medicine) was translated into Latin in the 12th century and was used as the main medical manual in Europe until the 17th century. Although the work that made him famous in the West as "Avicenna" was "The Canon of Medicine," the title "Sheikh ar-Rais" indicates his greatness as a philosopher, so we can hardly doubt that Ibn Sina had perfect knowledge not only of medicine but also philosophy. In the history of world science, Ibn Sina is recognized as an encyclopedic scientist because he dealt with all existing sciences of his time and wrote works on them. Returning to "The Canon of Medicine," it covers many important medical issues such as the causes and sources of diseases, diagnosis, treatment methods, properties of medicinal plants and medicines, diet, and the importance of physical exercise for human health.

From the above, we can conclude that all these scholars had high capabilities, and most importantly, they all were believers of Islam and had perfect knowledge of religion. Unfortunately, negative attitudes toward religion are increasing today. For example, all the great thinkers memorized the Quran from childhood and became Qaris (Quran reciters), but today, the age limit for studying religion is set at 16 years. In our opinion, it is important to introduce the younger generation to both secular and religious knowledge. This is because Islam is based on ethics, and this religion has always operated according to the principles of interfaith tolerance. In Islam, which is being portrayed today as the cause of conflicts, scholars

of other faiths were also encouraged and not hindered in their work.As an example, Caliph Mamun gathered scholars of various religions and sects in the "Mamun Academy" and said, "Debate whatever you want from knowledge, just don't cite from your religious books so that sectarian problems don't arise"[5:101].From this, we can conclude that it's not us but they who are seeking conflict.

References:

1. Komiljon Rakhimov. History of Mawarannahr Sufism: formation and systematization of the teaching (VIII-XI centuries). -Tashkent: "Akademnashr". - p. 400.
2. Hazrat Imam al-Bukhari (text): Life and scientific heritage of Imam al-Bukhari / Sheikh Abdussalom al-Mubarakfuri: translated from Arabic by U. Uvatov. -Tashkent: Tashkent Islamic University, 2015.
3. Faizullaev A. F. The emergence and development of the concept of "algorithm" // Classical science of Central Asia and modern world civilization / Ed. by P.K. Khabibullaev and A. F. Faizullaev. -Tashkent: Fan, 2000.
4. https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imom_al-Buxoriy.12.11.2024.
5. Sheikh Muhammad Sodiq Muhammad Yusuf. "Faith". -Tashkent: Hilol Publishing. 2023.