



## PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY OF MIRZO ULUG'BEK

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### Abstract:

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This article provides detailed information about Mirzo Ulugbek's life and activities, state administration, contribution to science, and pedagogical activities.

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Mirzo Ulugbek, a great scientist, state figure and representative of science in the era of feudal society, was recognized by the world community with his multifaceted talent. Mirzo Ulug'bek made a great contribution to the sciences of mathematics, astronomy, musicology and history. Interest in its extensive heritage grew from the 17th century onwards. There were many scientists who worked in this regard, including Thomas Hyde, Francis Bailey, John Greaves, L. Sediyo, VL Vyatkin, E. Knoble, TNQoriniyozi, G'. We can cite Jalolov and other similar scientists as an example. The great scientist devoted his life to science, and his conflict-filled life shows us the genius of the scientist, his ability to solve problems diplomatically, and his ingenuity. Mirzo Ulugbek's scientific legacy is more and more important than we think. The legacy of the scientist has not yet been fully explored, and a lot of work awaits us in this regard.

Mirza Ulughbek is the ruler of Turan, the grandson of Amir Temur and the son of Shahrukh Mirza. His mother was Gavharshad Begum, one of the noble Turkic tribes. He was born in the city of Sultaniya on March 22, 1394, during Amir Temur's march to Iran. According to the testimony of the famous historian Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, on the eve of Ulugbek's birth, Amir Temur was painting the "Mordin" fortress. When he heard that Ulugbek was born, in honor of this joyous news, he gave the Mordin fortress a safe place. After this incident, he was given the name Mirza Muhammad Taragai. From his youth, the future scientist, who grew up on trips following his great-traveling grandfather, traveled to the Middle East and India, studied Eastern and Indian culture. She grew up under the supervision and education of her aunt Sarai Mulkhonim, who was one of the talented, energetic and extremely intelligent women of her time.

If we focus on Ulugbek's youth, we can see that he was educated by Amir Temur, who was considered a great general and statesman. Several historical

chronicles testify to this. For example, Ulugbek was used in the councils and consultations with scholars, sayyids, scholars, and sheikhs at Amir Temur's palace, when receiving ambassadors and statesmen from abroad, during banquets, as well as during military exercises and marches. there is information that he often participated. Ulugbek grew up with a thirst for knowledge from childhood, read many books, studied mathematics and astronomy with great interest. He also knew Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Mongolian and a small amount of Chinese. According to historical information, Amir learned the science of astronomy from Maulana Badriddin, the special astrologer of Temur's court. At the same time, Maulana Badriddin mentored the future scientist, with his help, Ulug'bek studied the works and activities of several Eastern scholars. Among them, we can see great scientists and artists such as al-Khorazmi, al-Farghani, Nasriddin Tusni, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Omar Khayyam. These centuries left a significant share in the life and work of the scientist.

After the death of Amir Temur in 1405, a fierce struggle for the throne began in the state, in which Shahrukh, the youngest son of Temur, father of Ulughbek, won and established his power in Khurasan and Movourounnahr. He declared his eldest son Mirza Ulughbek as the ruler of Movarunnahr and Turkestan. From this day in 1411, at the age of 17, Mirzo Ulug'bek took his place in the state administration as the ruler of the kingdom. Ulug'bek's grandfather Amir Temur did not forget his teachings during the administration of the Sultanate. To the grandson of Amir Temur, you will always be the ruler, if it is written in your tole, but no matter who you are, be a Muslim, do not do injustice to anyone, do not hurt without reason, wear the ball of righteousness, the poor and taught to show mercy to the weak in any situation. In fact, Ulugbek followed these instructions and ruled the country with justice.



During Ulugbek's life, the ideas, views and teachings of great scientists who contributed a huge share to the treasure of the world, the cultural-spiritual, scientific-philosophical knowledge, historical, religious and moral heritage of humanity for several thousand years. studied with interest and pleasure. From his youth, he carefully studied the teachings of the famous Greek scientists Plato, Aristotle, Hipparchus, Ptolemy, Bitlymus and Koliuz, and used them effectively in his political, scientific and practical activities, observations and researches.

Ulugbek was an orphan of his time, his contribution to the scientist is commendable. In a letter written to his father from Samarkand to Koshan in 1417, one of his devotees, Ghiyosiddin Jamshid Koshi, described Ulugbek's activities and knowledge as follows: "I thank God and his blessings, Ulugbek, ruler of the seven climates, the king of Islam, is wise. are people. I'm not saying this about etiquette. The truth is that, first of all, he knows most of the Holy Qur'an by heart. They memorize and memorize the commentaries and the words of the commentators about each verse, and they write very well in Arabic. Also, he is my person from fiqh informants: logic meanings statement and they are also aware of the methods. Apart from being a great scientist, Ulugbek was a strong general. But due to the fact that he spent most of his time in the observatory and madrasa with Talib scholars, he stayed away from state affairs, as a result of which a conspiracy arose against him in the state, and he was killed by his family members and ignorant religious leaders in 1449. done. During his lifetime, he created a solid foundation necessary for the development of society in terms of spiritual and moral education.

During Ulugbek's time, Movarounnahr flourished in the true sense, during his time Lutfi, Mawlana Khisli, Ismatullah Bukhari, Kamal Badakhshi, Fazlullah Abullais, Mawlana Nafis, Sirojiddin Basotoi Samarkandi, Ali ibn Muhammad Jurjani, Qazizada Rumi, Ali Kushchi, Ghiyasiddin al-Koshi hundreds of scientists gathered in Movarounnahr. In 1417-1420, Ulug'bek founded the largest madrasas of his time in Samarkand and Bukhara, and in 1433 in Gijduvan. In 1424-1429, he built an observatory on Kohak Hill in Samarkand by order of Ulugbek. According to scientists, this observatory was the best observatory in the Islamic world and the largest in Central Asia at that time; The Samarkand madrasa and scientific school founded by Ulugbek gained great importance in the history of Eastern culture and science. It has a great influence on the development of the country and also on the cultural development of many peoples. Many great figures were formed here. The joint activity of the

observatory and the madrasa makes it possible to raise astronomy and mathematics at the Ulugbek Scientific School to the highest level in the Middle Ages. Ulugbek's the most great from work one is in the city of Samarkand to himself special Academy organize reached It is scientific at school Ulugbek from 200 under the leadership more than A scientist of various sciences fields according to research take went These are between attention owner Ali Kushchi ( ), in Qaziza Rumi, Taftazani (Amir Temur during science and refuge looking for To Samarkand came ), Jamshid al-Koshis counting transition inappropriate in Samarkand The king built two madrasahs to be despite another scientists line in madrasahs per week one to March lecture studied

Mirza Ulugbek mathematics, astronomy, musicology and history sciences in the field pencil vibrated scientist. A scientist this about wrote works are enough. To these example as "Zijji it was Koragoniy", "Bir degree determination about treatise", "Treatise" Ulugbek" and others we bring can Especially "History - i Arba ulus" Mirza Ulugbek's scientific leadership and personally in the presence of created and he created works between separately place holds The work is from 1425 writing completed. The work "Ulus - a arba - iy Chingizi" ("Chingizi's four " Ulusi" is also called. This is a work own period for perfect Chronicle it has been let's say we are not mistaken. Specifically work own name with big Mongolian empire history reflected. That's right this work until us complete arrived did not come But Ulugbek's this of his work some fragments "Habib us - siyar" work by Khondamir reached through came

Mirza Ulugbek a person in maturity family own responsibility place that there is emphasizing passed "In the family parents especially educated parents own of their children real a person being maturity to find separately attention to give should".

Another addition who does if we pedagogy in the field Ulugbek's moral to education about thoughts big important have He is every one person's moral maturity in finding his others with mutually relations, cooperation and friendship leader place claims that it occupies In life real friendship glorifies. Ulugbek again work education separately importance will give. Education in the process scientist from his creation use as a result in young people hard work friendship, humanity such as one how much moral qualities will be raised. Ulugbek a lot edged talent the owner was He especially literature, history, mathematics, astronomy to the fields interested. Ulugbek to science interest and of the country development intended because of new method knowledge country - school



and madrasahs set up to do decision so , almost one of time in itself , Samarkand, Bukhara , Gijduvan built three madrasahs is enough in Samarkand astronomical school was formed . Ulugbek set up Samarkand madrasa and scientific school East culture and science in history huge importance occupation did Country development also a lot of nations cultural development big effect shows. Here many great figures was formed . Ulugbek during the Samarkand jinn period meaning big kingdom center and the world polished science place it has been.

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