

HISTORY OF THE AMIR TIMUR ERA: ON THE EXAMPLE OF SCIENCE AND CULTURE

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Abstract

This article analyzes the historical processes that took place in Central Asia during the 14th–15th centuries, particularly the distinctive features of the development of science and culture during the era of Amir Timur. The state established by Amir Timur was not only strong politically and militarily, but also distinguished by its great attention to the development of science and culture. The article highlights the conditions created for scholars, the activities of madrasas and scientific centers, and the processes of cultural development during the Timurid period. In particular, the historical significance of this era is revealed through the example of the development of Samarkand as a scientific and cultural center. In addition, the rise of architecture, art, and literature during the Timurid period is scientifically analyzed. This period is considered one of the important stages in the development of science and culture in the history of Central Asia.

Keywords

Amir Timur era, Timurid state, development of science, culture, Samarkand, architecture, historical heritage, madrasas

Introduction

The political, economic, and cultural processes that took place in Central Asia at the end of the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th century are of particular importance. This period is associated with the activities of the great commander and statesman Amir Timur. The Timurid state established by him quickly became a large and powerful empire.

Amir Timur holds an important place in history not only due to his military campaigns and political activities, but also for his contribution to the development of science, culture, and art. During the Timurid period, many cities were improved, new architectural monuments were built, and scientific centers were established. In particular, the city of Samarkand was turned into the political, economic, and cultural center of the state. Many scholars, thinkers, and artists worked there. As a result, the Timurid period became one of the important stages of the Eastern

During this period, political stability was ensured in Central Asia, trade developed, cities were improved, and science progressed. Especially the development of Samarkand as the capital played a significant role in the history of this era.

Main Part

In the mid-14th century, political fragmentation prevailed in the territory of Movarounnahr. During this time, Amir Timur came to power through his political and military abilities. In 1370, he was recognized as the ruler of Movarounnahr and began to establish a centralized state. Timur introduced strict discipline in governance, strengthened the military system, and sought to unite various territories into a single state. He carried out numerous campaigns and expanded the territory of his empire.

State Governance and Political System

Timur governed the state based on strict laws and regulations. His political views and administrative experience are reflected in the work "*Temur Tuzuklari*" (The Code of Timur). This work provides important information about state governance, military organization, justice, and discipline.



Amirs, military commanders, and advisors played a crucial role in state administration. Timur appointed loyal officials and strengthened central authority to consolidate the state.

Development of Science

Amir Timur was one of the rulers who paid great attention to the development of science. He respected scholars and emphasized their importance in governance and social life. During the Timurid period, scholars, craftsmen, and architects from various countries were brought to Samarkand.

This process created favorable conditions for the development of science. Madrasas, libraries, and scientific centers expanded their activities. Particularly, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, and history developed significantly, contributing greatly to the advancement of scientific thought in Central Asia. Many scholars were active during this period, and their scientific works had a lasting impact on the development of science in later eras.

Development of Culture and Art

The Timurid period is considered a time of flourishing culture and art. Great achievements were made in literature, visual arts, crafts, and architecture. The state supported artists and craftsmen. Court culture also developed significantly. Various cultural events, scientific discussions, and literary gatherings were organized, contributing to the formation of a rich cultural environment. The construction of roads, markets, gardens, and water facilities contributed to the development of cities. As a result, urban culture in Central Asia reached a high level during the Timurid period.

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