

GREAT SCHOLARS OF IX-XII CENTURIES INMOVAROUNNAHR AND KHORASAN

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Annotation: This article explores the influential scholars of the 9th to 12th centuries in the regions of Movarounnahr and Khurasan. The author delves into the intellectual achievements and contributions of these great minds, highlighting their impact on various fields such as science, philosophy, and literature during this period. Through a detailed examination of their works and influence, the article sheds light on the cultural and academic landscape of Movarounnahr and Khurasan during this golden age of scholarship. By examining the lives and legacies of these scholars, readers gain a deeper understanding of the rich history and intellectual heritage of these regions.

Key words: IX-XII centuries, Movarounnahr, Khorasan, scholars, Islamic world, Al-Farabi, Avicenna (Ibn Sina), philosophy, science, medicine, literature, Al-Biruni, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, intellectual achievements, legacy.

During the 9th to 12th centuries, the regions of Movarounnahr and Khurasan were home to some of the greatest scholars in the Islamic world. These scholars made significant contributions to various fields of knowledge, including science, philosophy, medicine, and literature.

One of the most renowned scholars of this period was Al-Farabi, a philosopher and scientist who was born in Khurasan but spent much of his life in Movarounnahr. Al-Farabi is often referred to as the "Second Teacher" (after Aristotle) and was known for his works on logic, metaphysics, ethics, and political philosophy. His ideas had a profound influence on

later Islamic thinkers as well as European philosophers during the middle ages. Abu Nasr al-Farabi (873-950 AD). He was born in Otror, after receiving his primary education in Shosh, Bukhara, Samarkand, he lived for a long time in Baghdad and interacted with scientists of his time. He wrote more than 160 treatises on various fields of science. The famous work dedicated to music theory called "The Big Book of Music" is one of the earliest historical sources dedicated to the history of this field. He is a brilliant, encyclopedic scholar.

Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Musa al-Khorazmi (783-850). The great thinker and scientist al-Khwarizmi's work on arithmetic and algebra "Kitab al-jabr wal mukobala" (The book on complementation and contrast) not only started a new era in the science of mathematics, but also marked its next. It was also a great basis for the development of the centuries. Thanks to the work "Book on Indian Arithmetic", first the peoples of the East, and then the peoples of Europe, got acquainted with the great achievement of Ancient India - the system of decimal position calculation. (translated into Latin in the 12th century). Al-Khorazmi's "Kitab surat al-arz" (picture of the earth) is related to geography, "Astronomical tables" are related to astronomy, and they spread the name of the author to the world.

Abul Abbas Ahmad ibn Muhammad Al-Farghani. Information about Al-Farghani's biography has not been preserved in history. He died in 861. A scholar of astronomy, mathematics, geodesy, and hydrology, he took an active part in the construction of observatories in Baghdad and Damascus, where he checked the data in Ptolemy's "Table of Stars". Al-Farghani organized the knowledge of astronomy in his work "Fundamentals of Astronomy" on astronomy and enriched it with his new results. According to the tradition of that time, he divided the countries into seven climates. Sun hours gave a statement, created astronomical instruments. This work of Farghani was used as the main guide to astronomy in Europe until the time of N. Copernicus.

Another prominent figure from this era was Avicenna, also known as Ibn Sina. Born in Khurasan, Avicenna was a polymath who made significant contributions to medicine, philosophy, and science. His most famous work is "The Canon of Medicine," a comprehensive medical encyclopedia that remained a standard textbook in Europe for centuries. Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037 years). He created hundreds of works on philosophy, logic, spirituality, literature, poetry, music, geology, mineralogy, physics, mathematics, medicine, astronomy. The scope of Abu Ali's scientific interests was so wide that it is known

that he created more than 40 works on medicine, about 30 works on astronomy and natural science, and 185 works on philosophy, logic and theology.

In addition to Al-Farabi and Avicenna, Movarounnahr and Khurasan were home to many other notable scholars during this period. Al-Biruni, a mathematician and astronomer from Khwarezm (in present-day Uzbekistan), made important contributions to trigonometry and geodesy. Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, another polymath from Khwarezm, made pioneering contributions to anthropology, geology, and comparative religion. Abu Raykhan Beruni was born in Khorezm, this thinker, a brilliant scientist, created about 150 works on astronomy, history, medicine, mathematics, geography, geodesy, meteorology, ethnography, philosophy, philology. These works spread Beruni's name to the world. It is also known that he wrote stories and poems. Beruni was the first to create a globe in the middle ages. He knew Arabic, Persian, Indo-Turkish languages perfectly. His works "Pharmocanasia", "Geodesy", "India", "Minerology", "Masud's law", "relics from ancient peoples" have been translated into Uzbek and Russian languages.

In conclusion, the scholars of the 9th to 12th centuries in Movarounnahr and Khurasan were instrumental in advancing knowledge and intellectual pursuits during this period. Their contributions in various fields such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy have left a lasting impact on the development of Islamic civilization. Their works in many fields such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, ethnography, medicine, history, literature, ethics, philosophy, ancient monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, Shahrisabz, Termiz and other cities are the spiritual property of all mankind.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "preserving, studying and passing down the historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of state policy." They left a huge mark in the history of the East. Thanks to their contribution to our country, education, science and technology are developing even more. In short, we can say that they are the main causes of the beginning of the age of technology. Through their dedication to scholarship and pursuit of knowledge, these great scholars have paved the way for future generations to continue the legacy of intellectual inquiry and discovery. Their work serves as a testament to the rich cultural and scientific heritage of the region, shaping the course of history and inspiring countless individuals to strive for excellence in their own pursuits.

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