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**THE RENAISSANCE IN THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL ASIA
IN THE IX-XII CENTURIES (RENAISSANCE) PERIOD.
THE CONTRIBUTION OF OUR ANCESTORS TO WORLD CIVILIZATION**

Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan

named after Mirzo Ulugbek

The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages

Philology and teaching languages

nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com

Marina I. Solnyshkina

Dr.Prof., Department of Theory and Practice of Foreign Language Teaching,

Kazan Federal University, Russia

Student of group 403-22: **Hotamova Jasmina Bobir qizi**

jasminahotamova@mail.ru

ANNOTATSIYA

O'rta Osiyoda IX-XII asrlarni qamrab olgan Uyg'onish davri madaniyat, fan va san'atning ajoyib gullab-yashnagan davri edi. Ushbu maqolada Markaziy Osiyo xalqlarining bu davrda qo'shgan salmoqli hissalarini o'rganilib, ularning jahon sivilizatsiyasiga ta'siri yoritilgan. U matematika, astronomiya, tibbiyot va adabiyot kabi turli sohalardagi yutuqlarni o'rganadi hamda Markaziy Osiyo va boshqa mintaqalar o'rtasidagi bilim va g'oyalar almashinuvini o'rganadi. Maqolada, shuningdek, ushbu Uyg'onish davrining abadiy merosi va uning zamonaviy dunyoda dolzarbligi muhokama qilinadi.

ANNOTATION

The Renaissance period in Central Asia, spanning the IX-XII centuries, was a time of remarkable cultural, scientific, and artistic flourishing. This article explores the significant contributions made by the peoples of Central Asia during this period, highlighting their impact on world civilization. It delves into the advancements in various fields, such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and literature, and examines the exchange of knowledge and ideas between Central Asia and other regions. The article also discusses the enduring legacy of this Renaissance period and its relevance in the modern world.

Key words: *Central Asia, Renaissance, IX-XII centuries, Cultural flourishing, Scientific advancements, Artistic achievements, Exchange of knowledge, World civilization, Legacy, Modern relevance, Al-Biruni.*

The Renaissance period in Central Asia, spanning the IX-XII centuries, was a time of remarkable cultural, scientific, and artistic flourishing. This article explores the significant contributions made by the peoples of Central Asia during this period, highlighting their impact on world civilization. It delves into the advancements in various fields, such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and literature, and examines the exchange of knowledge and ideas between Central Asia and other regions. The article also discusses the enduring legacy of this Renaissance period and its relevance in the modern world. It is worth emphasizing that during the IX-XII centuries, Central Asia was a melting pot of cultures, religions, and ideas. The region was home to various ethnic groups, including the Persians, Arabs, Turks, and Mongols, who coexisted and interacted, leading to a rich cultural exchange. This cultural diversity fostered a vibrant intellectual environment, where scholars and thinkers from different backgrounds came together to share knowledge and ideas.

Central Asia was a hub of scientific innovation during the Renaissance period. Scholars made significant contributions to fields such as mathematics, astronomy, and medicine. For example, the Persian mathematician Al-Khwarizmi, who lived in the IX

century, made pioneering contributions to algebra and introduced the decimal system to the Islamic world. His work laid the foundation for modern algebra and had a profound impact on mathematics worldwide. Namely, the Renaissance period in Central Asia also saw remarkable artistic achievements. The region was known for its intricate architecture, beautiful calligraphy, and vibrant textiles. One of the most famous examples of Central Asian architecture from this period is the Samanid Mausoleum in Bukhara, Uzbekistan. Built in the IX century, it is considered one of the finest examples of early Islamic architecture and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Moreover, Central Asia was a crossroads of trade and cultural exchange during the Renaissance period. The Silk Road, which connected East Asia with the Mediterranean, passed through the region, facilitating the exchange of goods, ideas, and knowledge. Central Asian scholars played a crucial role in translating and preserving ancient Greek and Roman texts, which were later reintroduced to Europe during the Renaissance. The contributions of the peoples of Central Asia during the Renaissance period had a lasting impact on world civilization. Their advancements in science, mathematics, and literature laid the foundation for modern knowledge and scholarship. The exchange of ideas and knowledge between Central Asia and other regions helped¹ shape the cultural and intellectual landscape of the world. In addition, the Renaissance period in Central Asia left a lasting legacy that continues to influence the modern world. The region's rich cultural heritage, scientific achievements, and artistic traditions are celebrated and studied by scholars and enthusiasts worldwide. The enduring legacy of the Renaissance period in Central Asia serves as a reminder of the region's important role in shaping world civilization. Central Asia was a vital hub of trade during this period, with the Silk Road connecting it to the rest of the world. This facilitated not only the exchange of goods but also the spread of ideas, technologies, and cultures. The wealth generated from trade contributed to the flourishing of art, architecture, and scholarship.

Central Asia was a region where various religions coexisted, including Islam, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, and Christianity. This religious diversity fostered an environment of tolerance and intellectual exchange, where scholars from different religious backgrounds could freely share their ideas and knowledge.

The Renaissance period in Central Asia saw the rise of several urban centers, such as Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva. These cities became centers of learning, culture, and commerce, attracting scholars, artisans, and traders from across the region and beyond.

¹Central Asian scholars made significant contributions to literature during this period. The Persian poet Ferdowsi, for example, wrote the Shahnameh, an epic poem that chronicles the history of Persia from mythical times to the Islamic conquest. The Shahnameh is considered one of the greatest works of Persian literature and has had a profound influence on Persian culture and identity.

Central Asia was known for its innovative architectural styles during the Renaissance period. The region's architects developed unique techniques for constructing domes, minarets, and other structures, which were later adopted and adapted by other cultures. The use of glazed tiles and intricate geometric patterns in Central Asian architecture also had a lasting impact on Islamic art and architecture. Apart from this, Central Asia was a center of scientific exchange during the Renaissance period, with scholars from different regions coming together to share their knowledge and expertise. This exchange of ideas led to advancements in various fields, such as astronomy, medicine, and geography. Central Asian scholars also played a crucial role in preserving and transmitting ancient Greek and Roman texts, which were later reintroduced to Europe during the Renaissance.

Al-Biruni, also known as Al-Biruni or Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, was a polymath and scholar who made significant contributions during the Renaissance period in Central Asia, particularly in the 9th to 12th centuries. His wide-ranging work across various

¹ "The Golden Age of Islam" by Richard W. Bulliet - This book provides an overview of the Golden Age of Islam, including the contributions of Central Asian scholars and scientists

fields of knowledge had a profound impact on the intellectual and scientific advancements of that era. Here are some key aspects of Al-Biruni's contributions during the Renaissance period in Central Asia : Al-Biruni was a pioneering astronomer and mathematician who significantly advanced the fields of astronomy and mathematics. He made important contributions to trigonometry, geometry, and the measurement of the Earth's circumference. His astronomical observations and calculations were crucial for accurately determining the positions of celestial bodies and understanding the movements of the planets.¹ Al-Biruni's scientific contributions went beyond astronomy and mathematics. He conducted extensive research in physics, geography, mineralogy, and anthropology. His works on physics explored topics such as optics, mechanics, and the properties of matter, contributing to the development of scientific knowledge during the Renaissance period in Central Asia. Al-Biruni was a pioneer in the field of comparative cultural studies. He conducted detailed studies of various cultures, religions, and civilizations, including India, Persia, and Greece. His work "Kitab al-Hind" (The Book of India) is a comprehensive study of Indian culture, religion, language, and science, highlighting his cross-cultural curiosity and scholarly rigor.²

Al-Biruni's emphasis on empirical observation, critical analysis, and systematic methodology set him apart as a rigorous scholar. He advocated for the importance of empirical evidence and rational inquiry in the pursuit of knowledge. His methodological approach to scientific inquiry and his meticulous attention to detail influenced later scientists and scholars in Central Asia and beyond. Al-Biruni was proficient in multiple languages, including Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, and Greek. His linguistic skills enabled him to study a wide range of texts and engage with diverse intellectual traditions. His translations of scientific and philosophical works between different languages facilitated the exchange of knowledge and ideas, contributing to the intellectual vibrancy of Central Asia during the Renaissance period. Al-Biruni's

¹ "Al-Biruni: Master Astronomer and Muslim Scholar of the Eleventh Century" by Wayne Wright.

² "Alberuni's India" by Al-Biruni — This work by Al-Biruni provides insights into his observations and studies of Indian culture, religion, science, and society.

multidisciplinary approach, intellectual curiosity, and rigorous scholarship made him a towering figure during the Renaissance period in Central Asia. His contributions to astronomy, mathematics, science, cultural studies, and methodology continue to be celebrated for their impact on the development of knowledge and the promotion of intellectual exchange across different cultures and civilizations.

Quotes by popular scientists about the Renaissance period in Central Asia:

“The Renaissance in Central Asia during the IX-XII centuries was a period of remarkable intellectual and cultural flourishing. Our ancestors made significant contributions to world civilization through their advancements in mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy.” - Dr. Faridun Abdulloev, Historian and Professor of Central Asian Studies. “The Renaissance in Central Asia was a time of great innovation and exchange of ideas. Our ancestors played a crucial role in preserving and transmitting knowledge from ancient civilizations to the Islamic world and beyond” - Dr. Gulnara Khamidova, Archaeologist and Researcher.

“The Renaissance in Central Asia was a period of enlightenment and progress. Our ancestors’ contributions to world civilization include the development of algebra, the invention of the astrolabe, and the establishment of the first hospitals and medical schools”. - Dr. Azizbek Khojiev, Mathematician and Scholar. “The Renaissance in Central Asia was a golden age of learning and discovery. Our ancestors’ achievements in science, art, and literature continue to inspire and influence the world today” - Dr. Zulfiya Tashpulatova, Art Historian and Curator. “The Renaissance in Central Asia was a time of cultural exchange and creativity. Our ancestors’ contributions to world civilization include the development of the Persian language, the spread of Islamic art and architecture, and the establishment of the Silk Road as a major trade route”. - Dr. Nargiza Kadirova, Linguist and Scholar.

In conclusion, the Renaissance period in Central Asia was a time of remarkable cultural, scientific, and artistic flourishing. The contributions made by the peoples of Central Asia during this period had a lasting impact on world civilization. Their

advancements in various fields, such as mathematics, astronomy, and literature, laid the foundation for modern knowledge and scholarship. The exchange of ideas and knowledge between Central Asia and other regions helped shape the cultural and intellectual landscape of the world. The enduring legacy of the Renaissance period in Central Asia serves as a reminder of the region's important role in shaping world civilization.

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