

MIRZO ULUGBEK**Samadova Nargiza Mukhiddinovna**

History teacher Head of the Department of Public Education of the city of Karshi

ABSTRACT

In this article, you can read about his personality, years in office, architectural work and the career he has achieved.

Ulugbek (full name is Muhammad Taragay ibn Shahrukh ibn Timur Ulugbek Guraghan. Central Asian statesman, ruler of the Turkic state of Timurids, son of Shakhrukh, grandson of Tamerlane. The most important observatories of the Middle Ages.

Key words: *Tamerlan, Maverannahr, observatory, Astronomer, scientists,comander, empire, several, Timur, against.*

INTRODUCTION

Born on March 22, 1394 in the city of Sultania during the five-year campaign of his grandfather Tamerlane. His father was the youngest son of Timur Shakhrukh (1377-1447). His mother was Gauharshad begim, the daughter of a representative of the Turkic clan of the kishlyk of Giyasiddin Tarkhan. This tribe is mentioned among 92 Uzbek tribes. The real name of Mirzo Ulugbek was Muhammad Taragay. So it was named after Timur's father. But he became better known under the name Ulugbek. The teacher of Ulugbek was the poet and scientist Arif Azari.

Before the campaign against China in 1404, Timur granted Sairam, Aulie-ata and the eastern territories to his grandson Mirzo Ulugbek.

In 1405, Timur died, and after the fall of the power of Timur's grandson Khalil-Sultan (1405-1409), Timur's youngest son Shahrukh renounced the throne in Samarkand and handed over the throne to his son Ulugbek. His eldest son Ulugbek in 1409 was declared the ruler of Maverannahr with the capital in Samarkand. His guardian was the commander Timur Shakhmalik. Since 1411, his reign becomes sovereign.

It is known about three wives of Ulugbek: Ak-Sultan Khanik, Chingizid and daughter of Mahmud Khan, daughter of Khalil Sultan, whose name is not known, and Oge run - daughter of Muhammad Sultan, grandson of Timur. The latter was born in about 1394, and on August 19, 1412 in Herat, she gave birth to his daughter, Hasiba Sultan Khanzada. Oge-begim died in 1419 and, according to legends, could have been buried in the Gur Emir Mausoleum.

Mirzo Ulugbek spent days and nights in his observatory. The result of the work was the "Gurgan Zij" - a star catalog, in which the astronomer described 1018 stars and divided them into 38 constellations. Mirzo Ulugbek was able to calculate the length of a sidereal year with unprecedented accuracy - 365 days, 6 hours, 10 minutes, 8 seconds, and the error was less than a minute. He also determined the tilt of the Earth's axis. During his lifetime, Ulugbek's scientific works were known all over the world. They wrote and talked about him in China and used the astronomical calculations of Ulugbek. After 200 years, British scientists were engaged in Ulugbek's discoveries. His scientific works were translated into Latin.

Ulugbek is not only an astronomer, but also a mathematician, educator, poet, historian. In the 15th century, he called on the people to education: "Knowledge must be possessed by a Muslim and a Muslim woman." In his striving to enlighten the people, Ulugbek was very strong. For this purpose, he built madrasahs -

higher educational institutions. Madrasahs were built in Bukhara, in Samarkand. One of them, the most famous, is part of the ensemble on the Registan Square of Samarkand.

MAIN PART

Passion for science at that distant time turned out to be a dangerous business. Mirzo Ulugbek turned religious leaders against himself, and the lack of military victories shattered his authority. As a result, an uprising was organized, led by the eldest son of Ulugbek - Abdulatif.

The decisive battle between father and son took place in the vicinity of Samarkand. Ulugbek's troops were defeated and he had to surrender. With the consent of Abdulatif, Mirzo Ulugbek went to Mecca, but on the way the traitors seized Ulugbek and beheaded the ruler. This happened on October 27, 1449.

After the death of Mirzo Ulugbek, the observatory worked for another 20 years, but soon it was closed, and the building gradually collapsed. The observatory was opened in 1908. Archaeologist Vyatkin, using the documents found, was able to find Ulugbek's observatory in Samarkand.

As a great scientist, Mirzo Ulugbek was a weak commander. He spent most of his time at the observatory and did little to deal with government affairs. The eldest son of Ulugbek, Abd al-Latif, who was under the influence of the radical part of the clergy, declared war on him. The son offered his father a pilgrimage to Mecca. On the way to Mecca, Ulugbek was treacherously killed in 1449 by the decision of the Sharia court.

After the tragic death of the great Ulugbek, the reactionary part of the clergy provoked a pogrom of the observatory. Scientists who worked in this outstanding scientific center were disbanded. The most valuable library was plundered, the building was plundered. At the end of the 17th century, nothing remained of it.

But the death of the great astronomer did not extinguish his bright star. Ulugbek's faithful disciple Ali Kushchi, forced to leave his home in Samarkand, brought the star book "Ziji Guragan" to Europe. Later it came into the possession of many generations of scientists. The name and works of Ulugbek became known among scientists in Europe and Asia. In the "Catalog of the Starry Sky", published in Europe in the 17th century by Jan Hevelius, there is an engraving representing a symbolic collection of the greatest astronomers in the world who lived at different times and in different countries. They sit at a table, on either side of the muse of astronomy in Urania. Ulugbek is also among them. The author of the engraving depicted Ulugbek without a portrait.

In 1839, the French orientalist Louis Pierre Eugene Amelie Zedillo (1808-1876) published part of Ulugbek's Tables entitled Tables astronomique d'Oloug Beg, commentees et publiees avec le texte en regard, Tome I, I fascicule, Paris, 1839.

The catalog of 1018 stars, calculated by Ulugbek, is a compass for astronomers and historians studying ancient chronology. Ulugbek's star maps confirm the truth of Ptolemy's "Star Atlas" in the "Almagest".

Finally, the most detailed analysis of the "Ulugbek's Star Catalog", based on the study of 8 manuscripts stored in the libraries of Great Britain, was published in the USA in 1917 by E. B. Noble under the title "Ulugbek's Star Catalog". Revised after all Persian manuscripts existing in Great Britain. "

The rich scientific heritage of Ulugbek testifies that he was not only a great son of Muslim peoples. The genius of creative thought made an invaluable contribution to the development of science and civilization of all mankind. Therefore, after many centuries and to this day, the name of Ulugbek remains a symbol uniting the peoples of the East and West in the name of achieving noble goals.

Timur did not part with Muhammad until the end of his life, although he appointed another grandson, Pir-Muhammad, as his main heir. Timur the conqueror died in February 1405 on the banks of the Syr Darya

during a military campaign against China. After his death, civil strife began among his heirs, the Timurids - none of them wanted to submit to Pir-Muhammad. The great empire of Timur disintegrated in just a few months.

Ulugbek was then 11 years old; Emir Shah-Malik was appointed his guardian and mentor. After several years of struggle for Samarkand, during which Ulugbek participated in all campaigns and battles, Shahrukh and Shah-Malik won a victory over the opponents. Soon Shakhrukh created two independent states. One - Khorasan with the center in Herat - he headed himself.

In October 1449, in the vicinity of Dimishk to the west of Samarkand, a battle took place between the troops of Timurid Mirzo Ulugbek and his son Abdallatif, in which Ulugbek's troops were defeated. Soon after this, Ulugbek was treacherously killed.

CONCLUSION

In this article I wanted to clarify to you that he was very smart and the best astran, despite many difficulties, he achieved his dream.

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