



"Third Renaissance - Through the Eyes of Young People"

Muxammadiyev Islomjon G'ayrat o'g'li

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizomi A student of the 2nd stage of the history department of the Faculty of History

Annotation: *A lot of work is being done to create the Third Renaissance, and in this regard, the President talks about the "Third Renaissance" at every meeting. Because we young people should take this issue seriously and master every field thoroughly. Of course, in order to create the Third Renaissance, we need to study the period of the first and second renaissance and the reasons and consequences of its emergence. We need to start creating the Third Renaissance with a deep understanding of our scholars and their works, who created the foundation of the first renaissance, and the state administration and policy of Amir Temur, who is considered the foundation of the second renaissance, and we must be able to apply the achievements of our scholars in today's modern technologies.*

Keywords: *Renaissance, the first Renaissance, the second Renaissance, Imam Bukhari, Al-Khorazmi, Amir Temur, Ulugbek Mirza, a perfect person, new Uzbekistan, national revival.*

The term "Renaissance", which is used in our language today, was originally used in relation to the cultural and spiritual rise in Italy (XIV-XVI centuries). The main signs of the renaissance are: overcoming dogmatism, ignorance and bigotry in thought and science and creativity, glorifying man (humanism), revealing his talent, intellectual and intellectual potential. As a result of this, magnificent works of art, noble buildings are created and science develops, demonstrating the power of creativity and thinking.

Until the time we live, our country is a witness of the causes of two renaissances. The formation of the First and Second Renaissance in our country is due to the services of our ancestors and great scientists. The works of scientists who studied world culture as a whole showed that the term Renaissance appeared in Europe in the 14th-16th centuries, and in the 9th-12th centuries, Movarounnahr, Khorasan and Iran, located in the center of Asia, experienced a great cultural uplift, science, philosophy, and literature were strong. Developed, advanced humanitarian ideas occupied the public's mind, intellectual and creative activity flourished. This period is called "Muslim Renaissance" (A. Mets) or "Eastern Renaissance" (N. I. Konrad) in world science¹. The first Renaissance period (IX-XII centuries) was marked by the adoption of Arabic as the state language along with Islam by the people of Movarounnahr, Khorasan, Iran and the northern part of Africa. During this period, the first Renaissance took place on the territory of our country, and it produced famous geniuses recognized by the whole world. In particular, the global scientific and creative discoveries of dozens of our great scholars, such as Muhammad Khorezmi, Ahmad Farghani, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Mahmud Zamakhshari, had an incomparable impact on the development of the world.

In this period, which is recognized as the "golden age of Islamic culture", great scholars such as Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Imam Moturidi, Burhoniddin Marginani, Abul Mu'in Nasafi, who

¹ https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uyg%CA%BBonish_davri



grew up from our motherland, were the pride and honor of the entire Muslim world and unlimited 'ururi is considered.²

Europeans studied the works of Eastern scientists through translations into Latin, Spanish, Jewish languages or directly in Arabic. Ibn Sina's "Laws of Medicine", "Ash-Shifa", Abu Nasr Farabi's "Classification of Sciences", Ahmad al-Farghani's "Comprehensive Book of Celestial Movements and the Science of the Stars", Muhammad Musa Khorezmi's "Al-Jabr wal Muqabala", Abu Bakr Razi's works translated and later published. Algebra and algorithm sciences were formed thanks to Khorezmi's works. "Laws of Medicine" served as a medical textbook in European universities for 7 centuries. Ibn Sina was known as Avicenna, Ahmad Farghani as Al Fraganus, Abu Bakr Razi as Al Ramzats, Abu Ma'shar Balkhi as Albumazar.

The second Renaissance - occurs in the XIV-XV centuries. This period corresponds to the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids in the East. Amir Temur is recognized as the founder of the Second Renaissance. At the meeting dedicated to spiritual issues, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted that "the magnificent kingdom founded by Sahibgiron Amir Temur in the fifteenth century and continued by his worthy descendants started the second Renaissance, that is, the second Renaissance in our country."³ . Today's critics also confirm that the economy developed, science, art and culture flourished during the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, and this period is truly assessed as the second Renaissance of human civilization. At that time, achievements were achieved in art and literature, especially in architecture, which could not be achieved even after seven hundred years. For example, the composition of the paints used during this period has not yet been determined. Analyzing such achievements, Turkish President Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was surprised and said: "If I were in the time of Amir Temur, I would not have been able to do what he did. If he had come in my time, he would have done many more great things than what I have done".⁴ The Spanish ambassador Rui González de Clavijo also wrote in his diaries about the buildings, irrigation facilities, gardens and state administration built by Amir Temur. Amir Temur writes, "I ordered that every city, big and small, in every village should build mosques, madrasas, and houses in the Tuzuks, build anchor houses for the poor and needy, build hospitals for the sick, and appoint doctors to work in them." "Darul-Amarat (Palace of the Ruler) and Darul-Adolat (Palace of Justice) should be built in every city".⁵ It can be seen that Amir Temur, who was a great person and a just ruler, also carried out creative works in the conquered lands. One of the European scientists V.V. Bartold said, "Amir Temur was a spirited creator, he built magnificent buildings with wonderful gardens, restored cities and villages. Irrigation systems were built and repaired, according to official history, he did not leave a single inch of arable land to waste." . It was not only the creative works that surprised European scientists, but also the works of Ulugbek Mirza, like Amir Temur. Until now, the observatory built by Ulugbek Mirzo has forced the recognition of world scientists. The fact that he determined the fixed position of 1018 stars and the fact that the observatory was one hour and two seconds wrong with the current time is also worthy of admiration. gives basic information about..

The second Renaissance, which arose during the time of Amir Temur and his descendants, is also famous for the fact that it surprised world scientists. Qazizada Rumi, Mirza Ulug'bek, Ghiyaziddin Koshi, Ali Kushchi, Lutfi, Sakkoki, Abdurahman Jami, Alisher Navoi, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Khondamir and other scholars, poets and poets spread the fame of this country to the world.

Today's Uzbekistan is not yesterday's Uzbekistan. Let's take a look at the previous history. In the second half of the 19th century, we lost our national independence. Since the suppression of the

² <https://daryo.uz/2020/09/30/shavkat-mirziyoyev-oqituvchi-va-murabbiylarni-kasb-bayrami-bilan-tabrikladi/>

³ New Uzbekistan. Newspaper - 07.04.2021.

⁴ <https://www.bukhari.uz/?p=25325&lang=oz>

⁵ Timur's rules, translated from Persian by A. Soguni and H. Karimov. - T.: 2019



Jadids, a period of stagnation began in the field of science. Because socio-economic, political, religious and ideological pressures forced them to do so. No one could express his opinion openly, and those who expressed it would be punished.

Thankfully, after we gained independence, such unpleasant situations ended. The heritage of our ancestors began to be restored. Popular reforms were carried out in all spheres. The people began to have spiritual upliftment and confidence in the future. This situation was called "national revival". Today, we have passed from the national revival to the stage of national growth. now, of course, there must be some change. Because we are the heirs of the great ancestors who created two Renaissances.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev called it the stage of stepping into the Third Renaissance, that is, the stage of creating the foundations of the Third Renaissance, and described it as follows: "A new renaissance in Uzbekistan in the present time, when the glorious power of our people is flourishing - It would be true to say that the foundation for the Third Renaissance is being laid. Because today's Uzbekistan is not yesterday's Uzbekistan. Our nation today is not the nation of yesterday."⁶

Believers are the creators of the Third Renaissance. Creating the Third Renaissance is not the work of one or two people. In order to build it, every representative of the country, whether young or old, should make equal efforts. Believing in creating a renaissance requires hard work. This is not an easy process either. Because in order to implement this process, it is first necessary to form a layer of spiritual people. In such people, thinking prevails over emotional consciousness, a person can control himself. Spirituality is a unique activity that encourages a person to live consciously and have noble qualities. The issue of raising it depends more on the person himself and the environment that affects him.

As you know, not every thought can be an idea. In order for it to become an idea, it must have a characteristic that unites people and can follow them. Therefore, in order for the President's idea of "We will create the foundation of the Third Renaissance" to become an idea and become a reality, first of all, we should all believe the same, carry out propaganda work, and create faith in this idea in people's worldview, spiritual - we need to form a mental state. A person who believes that the Third Renaissance will be established in Uzbekistan in the 21st century sees our country as one of the most developed countries, as it was during the previous Renaissance. He has an understanding of why the future of our country will be great, why it is said with such confidence that is why he can draw conclusions. Amir Temur, who was the leader in creating the foundation of the Second Renaissance, first started with the education of children. He carried out a number of important works in the field of youth education.

First, he established schools for primary education in madrasahs. He made the youth, and ultimately the people, literate and educated. Believing that educational affairs in the country should be managed by the state, he became an example in this work.

Secondly, considering the great importance of books in various fields in the development of science, he assessed the book as "the basis of wisdom" and "teaching life", "a tool for educating a person". Kamil understood that knowledge and education are interrelated in forming a perfect person.

Thirdly, he considered it one of the main requirements to educate young people who have the future of the state with high moral qualities, humane, physically strong, who love the country, have military knowledge, and national pride.

⁶ New Uzbekistan. Newspaper - 15.04.2022.



In summary, it can be said that such an environment is being created in today's new Uzbekistan. Young people are being brought up as leaders in creativity, science, and education. We are witnessing huge changes in the system of kindergartens and schools, which play a decisive role in their education. From birth to 30 years of age, a comprehensive and continuous system has been created that supports the child in every way and helps him find a worthy place in life. ” based on the main idea and the task of creating the foundations of the Third Renaissance is set, and not only one leader, pedagogue or educator will be able to fulfill it, but if we all do not stop working because this Motherland belongs to all of us, then we will create the foundations of the Third Renaissance.

Literature

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