



HISTORIOGRAPHY AND SOURCE STUDIES OF THE END OF THE 14TH CENTURY – THE SECOND HALF OF THE 15TH CENTURY MADRASAHS IN KHORASAN

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Annotation:

After Samarkand, the center of culture, science and education was the city of Herat. The secondary school-madressa belongs to the era of Shahrukh Mirza (1405-1447), Sultan Hussein Boykar (1468-1506), his eldest son Badi az-Zamon (lived 1458-1515; ruled Herat in 1506). Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) occupies a special place in the development of science, education, culture, architecture and the art of calligraphy in the cultural life of Herat. Through his efforts, the educational process was carried out in a number of madrassas that operated before him, and in newly opened ones. Alisher Navoi paid special attention to people building schools that provide education to the people, and provided comprehensive support to the areas of education, literacy and science.

Keywords: Secondary school, architecture, comprehensive support, palace, scientist, cultural life, poet, calligrapher, cover-artist, education, knowledge, literacy and science.

Аннотация:

После Самарканда центром культуры, науки и образования был город Герат. Средняя школа-медресе принадлежит эпохе Шахруха Мирзы (1405-1447), султана Хусейна Бойкара (1468-1506), его старшего сына Бади аз-Замона (жил 1458-1515; правил Гератом в 1506). Алишер Навои (1441-1501) занимает особое место в развитии науки, образования, культуры, архитектуры и искусства каллиграфии в культурной жизни Герата. Его стараниями учебный процесс осуществлялся в ряде медресе, действовавших до него, и во вновь открывшихся.





Особое внимание Алишер Навои уделил людям, строящим школы, дающие народу образование, оказал всестороннюю поддержку сферам образования, грамотности и науки.

Ключевые слова: Средняя школа, архитектура, всестороннее обеспечение, дворец, учёный, культурная жизнь, поэт, каллиграф, художник-оформитель, образование, знания, грамотность и наука.

INTRODUCTION

In Khorasan, Shahrukh Mirza paid great attention to the field of education. For example, he himself built madrassas in Herat and Mashhad, and his wife Mahdi Ulyo Gawharshad-ago also built madrassas in Herat. Shahrukh's other wife, Milkot-ago, also built a large madrasah in Balkh, one of the major cities of Khorasan. According to written sources, there were more than 40 madrassas in the Herat region alone. Hospitals and medical institutions also served as educational institutions in some cases. The madrassas and khanqahs located around Herat and in other cities of Khorasan were especially famous. In particular, students from different countries of the world came to study at the madrasah and house of Feruzshah, the madrasah of Ikhlosia and the house of Khalosia, the madrasah of Sabzbaramon (or Baramon), Alek Kokaltash, Gavharshodogo, Giyosia, and ar-Rashidiya. Some students who studied in madrassas later became mature mudarris and taught in these madrassas. Among them are Amir Burkhoniddin Otullah Nishopuri, Kazi Ikhtiyoriddin Hasan Turboti, Amir Murtaz, Maulana Shamsiddin Muhammad Kirangi and others.

MAIN PART

In Khorasan, Sultan Husayn Boykara (1470-1506) was a just and enlightened king, which led to economic development. This, in turn, gave impetus to the development of science and education in the country. At the pinnacle of this development stood the king himself, such enlightened geniuses as Alisher Navoi and Abdurrahman Jami. During the reign of Sultan Hussein Boykar, madrassas, khanqahs and many other tall buildings were built in Herat, Balkh, Mashhad and other cities.

Madrasah Ghiosiya. Malik Ghiyaziddin Muhammad Kurt (ruled 1307-1328), the fourth of the Kurt rulers (643/1245-791/1388), built a madrasah next to the mosque of Malik Ghiyaziddin Kurt (ruled 1307-1328). Among them, Sheikh-ul-Islam Maulana Shahabuddin Abdullah al-Tusi (d. 812/1410), who came from Tus to Herat to study, was buried in a place called Khoja Mahmud Surma.





Madrasah in Shiraz. It was built by Kardudzhin-khotun (daughter of Kardudzhin-khotun Abosh-khotun (d. 676/1277-1278), who ruled in Kirman from 681/1282-1283 and in 693/1293-1294 by her sister Podshok-khotun (694/1294-1295 d.) was executed). She was the wife of Jalaluddin Suyurghatmish, the ruler of Kerman. Karduzhina - wife 738/1337-1338. He died in the Sultanate, and his body was taken to Shiraz and buried in the madrasah he built.

Madrasah in Turkon. This madrasah is located in Kirman. The tomb of Sultan Muzaffaruddin Muhammadshah ibn Sultan Hajoj ibn Sultan Qutbiddin Muhammad Jimtobur Toinku (d. 702/1303), the last of the Kerman sultans, is located under a dome with a bed on the eastern side of the Turkon madrasah, next to the tombs of Qutlug Turkon and Sultan Qutbiddin.

Madrasah Ar-Rashidiya or Dorobiya. Dorobiya Madrasah is located in the Sultanah district. Near this madrasah, the author of a work called “Jome al-Tawarikh” (“Collection of Stories”), the grandson of the famous Hamadan physician Fazlullah Abu l-Khair Rashididdin from the son of Ibrahim Imodiddin Abdalmomin (b. 1304; d. 1334), was buried. This madrasah also operated during the Timurid period.

Madrasah Sabzbaramon or Baramon. This madrasah was built in 751/1350-1351 by Malik Muizziddin Abu-l-Husayn Kurt (the seventh of the rulers of Kurt, who reigned in 732/1331-1332-771/1369-1370). He also worked during the Timurid period.

Amir Giyos Bakhshi Madrasah. This madrasah was one of the luxurious architectural structures of the times of Amir Temur.

Madrasah of Kazi Sheikh Ali in Tabriz. Information about the activities of Kazi Sheikh Ali in 793/1390-1391 is given in the sources. Kara Yusuf, who came to Tabriz in the same year, left the Turkmens Sotilmish and Khalil to rule in Tabriz. The same Khalil built a fortress next to this madrasah in the same year. This madrasah was built by Khalil Qazi Sheikh Ali, the ruler of Tabriz in 792/1389-1390. He ruled with Sotilmish in Tabriz in 793/1390-1391. Kara Yusuf Turkman, who came from their side, was appointed there. Khalil Qazi Sheikh Ali built a fort next to this madrasah.

Madrasah Sheikh al-Islam. It was located near the Jameh Mosque in Darbi Halofiyani in Herat. It was built by Masud ibn Umar Saadiddin Taftazani (d. 797/1394-1395).





Madrasah Khusrovia. It was built in the city of Marw through the efforts of the famous Mirza Muhammad-Sultan (b. 1416), and since then the Khusroviya madrasah has been one of the luxurious buildings of its time. It was renovated during the reign of Sultan Hussein Boykar (1458-1506).

Madrasah Ikhlosia. This is a very impressive and beautiful building located on the banks of a large canal opposite Dor ash-Shifa in Herat. The students studying in this madrasah are well educated.

The madrasah gained such fame that people from different countries came to it, studied and received education in a short period of time and returned to their countries. Over the past 20 years, thousands of students have studied at this madrasah. Some of them were scientists. In this madrasah, talented students were selected every 30 days and studied in a separate group. Maulana Kamaluddin Mir Hussain was incomparable in solving equations. He lived and studied at the Ikhlosia madrasah for many years and showed excellent abilities in controversial issues from the subjects taught there. Born 904/1498-1499 died. Amir Burhaniddin Otulla Nishopuri, Kazi Ikhtiyoriddin Hasan Turboti, Amir Murtaz, Fasihiddin Muhammad Nizami, who were among the most experienced teachers of that time, also studied at the Ikhlosia madrasah. Maulana Shamsiddin Muhammad Kirangi also studied at the Ikhlosia Madrasa and far surpassed his contemporaries.

Madrasah in the city of Herat. It was built by Jalaluddin Qasim Faranhadi (who was alive in the year of Alisher Navoi's death (1501)), who briefly served as Sadr and chief minister.

Madrasahs around Herat. It is located near Darby Iraq and was built by Khwaja Afzoliddin Muhammad Kermani, a minister of Sultan Hussein Boykar (appointed to this position in 1473). From his youth he was friends with Alisher Navoi (died in 1514).

Another madrasah located around Herat. In terms of elegance and beauty, it is no different from the best madrassas of Herat. It was renovated by Khoja Kamaluddin Hussein Kirangi together with Shamsiddin Muhammad Andijani, who served as the head of Herat in the palace of Sultan Hussein Boykar (1468-1506), and after that it became known as the madrasah of Khoja Kamaluddin Hussein Kirangi.





Madrasah of Nizamuddin Sheikh Ahmad Suhaili. Madrasah, built by the author of "Dewan" (Collection of Poems) and prose works, Nizamiddin Sheikh Ahmed Suhaili, in Mahalla-i Muqrabon, Herat Alley. He had a close relationship with Alisher Navoi.

Madrasah Khoja Malik Zarif is located in Herat. He worked during the reign of Alisher Navoi (1441-1501).

Madrasah of Amir Jalaluddin Feruzshah. One of the most famous was an extremely beautiful building near Herat.

Madrasah of Amir Alek Kokaltash. This madrasah was built by Amir Alek Kokaltash when he was the mayor of Herat (acceded to the throne in 811/1408-1409). He was one of the fairest emirs. He died on October 14, 1440.

Shahrukh Madrasah. 813/1410-1411. A high madrasah and hostel were built at the southern foot of the fort in northern Herat. In the middle of this place a large palace, a stage, a divan, a high hill were built, and on both sides rose two high towers, magnificently restored. Shahrukh Mirza (1405-1447) provided funds for mudarri by transferring fertile lands to the madrasah.

Another Shahrukh Madrasah. This madrasah was located in the holy city in Mashhad.

Madrasah Mahdi-Ulyo Gavharshad-ogo. The great works of the famous master and architect Kavomiddin Shirazi have survived to this day. In particular, the Gavharshad madrasah in Herat, located in the north of the Musallo ensemble in the city of Shiraz, Iran, was built in 1417 by order of Kavomiddin Shirozi Gavharshad-ago. Gavharshad-Ago's brother, the great emir Ghiyaziddin Sophie Tarkhan (died 1421), is buried in his courtyard. Shahrukh Mirza died on March 14, 1447 in the city of Ray, and his wife was buried in Herat under the dome of the Gavharshad-ago madrasah.

Madrasah of Kamoliddin Farmonshaikh. This madrasah has been operating since 1429. Kamaluddin Farmonsheikh ibn Malik Shah died in 1439.



Nizomiya Madrasah. This madrasah is located next to the Falakiddin minaret in Herat; part of the madrasah was damaged when the ruins of the Falakiddin minaret, destroyed in 1441, fell. Due to the extremely hot weather, students and teachers rested in the madrasah. When the tower was destroyed, people were trapped under the ruins.

Milkot-ago madrasah. The daughter of Khizr's son, Milkot-ago, died in Balkh. His body was transported to Balkh and buried in this madrasah.

Biblical Madrasah Saripuli. The madrasah on the banks of the Injil Canal is a magnificent building. It had two minarets and magnificent domes. Many 15th century scientists were educated here. This madrasah is one of many madrasahs that received support during the reign of Badi al-Zamon (1458-1515; reigned from 1506), the eldest son of Sultan Hussein Boykar.

Shifaiya madrasah. An extremely beautiful and majestic building, built with great skill (architecturally) on the bank of the canal, opposite Dor ash-Shifa, on the western side of the Ihlosiya Palace in Herat.

Madrasah in the village of Chichiktu. It was built by Mir Shujaidin Muhammad Burunduk, who served as Sadr and chief minister several times.

Khalosia Madrasah. The Timurids paid great attention to the repair of existing and construction of new educational institutions in Herat, its environs and other cities of Khorasan (Balkh, Jam, Isfahan, Kirman, Marw, Mashhad, Serakhs, Sultaniya, Tabriz, Shiraz). They tried to highlight the activities of teachers who taught in these madrasahs based on sources.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we note that the rulers of Timuridza laid the foundation for the development of Khorasan education by building a madrasah. In Timuridz, Shahrukh and Hussein Boykaras paid great attention to the renovation of existing educational institutions and the construction of new ones in Herat, its environs and other cities of Khorasan. The best specialists who teach there are selected from among those who studied at the madrasah. Those who studied at madrasahs received education in various fields of science. In particular, they taught religion, mathematics, medicine, literature, history, geography, philosophy and other subjects.





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