



## DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICINE IN THE PERIOD OF AMIR TEMUR AND TEMURIDS

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### Annotation

This article summarizes the development of medicine during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids, in particular, the opening of hospitals and sanatoriums, Sahibkiran's personal physician and medical literature used in treatment. The contribution of Mirzo Ulugbek and Alisher Navoi to medical science and the development of medicine during the khanate period, doctors and hospitals during the khanate period, medical books are also analyzed.

**Keywords:** Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Mir Sayyid Sharif Sherozi, Mawlana Fayzullah Tabrizi, Hisobiddin Ibrahim Kirmani, medicine.

### Introduction

At the end of the 14th and 18th centuries, medicine was highly valued in Central Asia. Especially during the Timurids, medicine achieved high results. Medicine in the Timurid period is not a direct continuation of medicine in the Samanid and Karakhanid periods that preceded it[3]. Between the Samanids and the Karakhanids and the Timurids lies a whole century of destruction and stagnation. It is known that at the beginning of the XIII century Mongol-Tatar troops invaded Central Asia, destroyed many towns and villages, found arable lands and destroyed all cultural treasures. Hospitals, pharmacies, medical schools appeared. Many doctors were executed. Medicine, like other fields, began to experience severe depression. This situation lasted for more than a century[2].

During the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids, medicine, along with other fields, developed. The scientific basis of this science has been created. The first hospitals were opened. World-renowned scientists in the field of medicine have emerged. Well-known doctors from many countries of the world also gathered in Samarkand. One of the reasons for this was the fact that the rich libraries of the reign of Amir Temur kept very rare books related to medicine[4]. This was an important factor in the study of the achievements of ancient and medieval Eastern and Western medicine by physicians of that period and in the development of medicine[4].

According to historical sources, the greatest physicians of the East served in the palace of Amir Temur. At that time, in the capital of the kingdom, Samarkand, there was a





hospital called "Dor ush-shifo". At the suggestion of Amir Temur, it was headed by Mir Sayyid Sharif Sherozi, a well-known physician of his time. Hisamiddin Ibrahim Kirmani, Mawlana Fazlullah Tabrizi, Mansur ibn Muhammad, the great representatives of medicine of that time, played a worthy role in the development of medicine and left a rich cultural heritage of medicine[5].

Timur had hospitals in every city, which were staffed by experienced doctors. In Samarkand there was a large hospital called "Dorush-shifo" ("Healing place"), which was headed by a famous physician of his time - Mir Sayid Sharif Sherozi (1330-1414). This doctor was originally from Jurjan and came to Samarkand at Temur's invitation and headed this hospital. Mansur ibn Muhammad, another great physician, lived in Samarkand at that time. The full name of this scholar is Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Yusuf ibn Ilyas[6].

We also know Mavlana Fayzullah Tabrizi and Hisabiddin Ibrahim Kirmani from the mature physicians of that time. Mavlana Faizullah Tabrizi was Temur's personal physician. He was with the king on all his journeys[7].

It is known from history that Amir Temur carried doctors along with his troops to help the wounded and sick in battle. Mavlana Fayzullah Tabrizi was his personal physician. After the conquest of Damascus, Amir Temur encouraged the most famous physicians of his time, such as Mavlon Jamoliddin and Mavlon Suleyman, to visit Samarkand. In turn, they also made a significant contribution to the development of medical science[8].

When the graves of Amir Temur, Bibikhanim and their sons Shohruh Mirzo, Jahongir Mirzo and grandson Muhammad Sultans were opened, it was known that their bodies were mummified and some fragrant medicines were sprinkled on them. This indicates that the medicine of that period was highly developed[9].

Amir Temur divided social groups into categories and included doctors in the upper category (he called them "developers of the kingdom") and assigned them large salaries[10].

The second stage of the rise of Movarounnahr coincides with the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek, the grandson of Amir Temur. During the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek, one of the largest hospitals in Samarkand, the great physician of his time Burhaniddin Nafis ibn Avaz worked[26]. He was invited by Ulugbek from Kerman, Iran. He did research as well as treating patients. His first book is a commentary on the book "Causes and symptoms of diseases" by Najibuddin Samarkandi, who lived in the XIII century[11]. Temurid Abu Said Mirza built a sanatorium in the village of Oba by the hot spring water. During the reign of Hussein Boykaro, the settlement was expanded and surrounded by flower gardens[12].





The great poet Alisher Navoi also made a unique contribution to the development of Timurid medicine and opened several hospitals at his own expense. They provide free medical care to people in need. Also, future doctors were trained in madrassas built by the poet[13].

In the Timurid kingdom, Abu Ali ibn Sina's theory and practice were mainly programmatic. Doctors basically identified four elements: earth, water, air, and fire, i.e., whether the client was wet, dry, hot, and cold[27-29]. These elements are used to treat diseases. As we observe the development of medical science at that time, we are convinced that in this process a harmony of theory and practice was ensured[14].

After the death of Amir Temur, Herat became one of the centers of the Timurid state. Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Yusuf ibn Faqih Ilyas, one of the famous physicians of his time, wrote several works on medicine. One of his works is called "Risola dar tashriq body"[16-25]. In this book, the author provides more detailed information about the nature, structure, and diseases of the bones, nerves, muscles, arteries, and veins. Another work belonging to this author is called Kifoyai Mansur or Kifoyai Majohidiya. In this book, he gave advice and scientific conclusions about diseases that are likely to occur in different parts of the human body, their prevention and treatment. The book concludes with an analysis of simple and complex drugs[15]. Another of the greatest physicians of the twelfth century was Yusuf Haravi. He wrote a special work on medicine called "Bahr-ul-javohir".

Due to the conditions created for the development of medical science during the Timurids, great strides were made in this direction. Hospitals and sanatoriums were built to treat patients. Based on historical sources, it can be said that Amir Temur and the Temurid state created a special structure to coordinate the medical field. The construction and supply of hospitals, the provision of medical facilities with qualified doctors are in full swing.

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