

The Importance Of The "Temur Tuzuklari" Of Amir Temur In The System Of Secondary Military Education

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Abstract: The purpose of this article is to convey to students the importance of studying the work of Amir Temur in the system of secondary special military education, as well as the socio-political activities of Amir Temur and his military patriotism.

Signal words: statehood, ancestors, art, enthusiasm, historical works, former, invisible, priceless, honorary, madrassah, Islamic, rider, Temurbek school, military patriotism.

The requirement of the modern era is to educate students and instill in them social and political activities, state-diplomatic relations and military-patriotic skills, creativity, sponsorship of science, art and architecture, as well as valuable lessons of our great ancestor, world-famous commander, talented statesman Amir Temur and his views on humanism and nobility, exemplary qualities in the form of religion and justice, the implementation of government actions through advice and measures, actions in every issue as considering the best interests of the people and conduct policy. This invaluable historical work, known as the "Temur tuzuklari", will be useful for teaching students of secondary specialized military education at the military academic lyceum from the 1st stage, as a special course, history club, or self-study on certain days of the week. Indeed, the only following words of the great commander indicate that this historical work of the great Amir Temur is not only military-patriotic, but also relevant and meets modern requirements:

"In my experience, one person who is less solid, enterprising, alert, courageous and brave is better than a thousand abandoned and indifferent people".

From this point of view, for almost seven centuries in different parts of the world there has been growing interest in the reputation, lifestyle and activity of this great man. In particular, the famous playwright Christopher Marlowe made a historical play in 1588, the famous German composer Georg Handel created the opera in 1724, and the poem by the American poet Edgar Allan Poe in 1827 about great Amir Temur.

The study of the famous French scientist Lucien Keren "Travel to Samarkand, the period of Amir Temur", translated into French in Paris on the eve

of the 670th anniversary of the great Amir Temur in 2006, is a clear confirmation of this idea[1]. To date, more than 500 works by foreign researchers have been published in 33 countries about Amir Temur and Temurids. In 1553, in Florence, Italy, the Italian scientist Perondino published his work “Glory of the Scythian Temurlang,” which is the first scientific study of Amir Temur by European scholars. In the sixteenth century, the Spanish historian Pero of Mexico City published a book entitled The History of Great Temur. In 1582, the book of the Spanish ambassador Clavijo was published in Sweden. The publication of the book of the Uzbek philosopher I. M. Muminov in 1968, “The Role of Amir Temur in the History of Central Asia” aroused public interest in this topic.

Unfortunately, the study of the life and work of the great Amir Temur during the Soviet Union was completely prohibited, even if his name was mentioned. Historical information on this subject reflected the image of Amir Temur in a one-sided, mostly black color, contrary to historical reality.

Since independence, historical justice has also been found in this regard. The name, honor and dignity of our great ancestor Amir Temur, as well as many great figures who lived on our sacred land have been revived.

Therefore, the visions of this great person who are brave and by his courage Mongolian oppression on the land of Maverounnahr have been eradicated and freed our people from dependence, form scattered and disunited nation established in an independent and powerful state, are important for present and future generations[2]. After all, understanding and comprehending the past will bring about significant changes in morality that will eventually lead to moral and social transformation of life and ultimately society.

It would be beneficial to teach students of military academic lyceums in the system of secondary education the book “Temur tuzuklari” on 34 topics, 2 hours a week for a total of 68 hours - 17 subjects in the first year, 34 hours and 17 subjects in the second year for 34 hours. Classes are usually taught by extra-curricular activities by history teachers at the department of general education.

The purpose of this historical work is to provide opportunities for military students of academic lyceums under the name "Temurbeks School" which has its own potential in the republic, to study thoroughly this historical work as the heirs of the great leader and statesman Amir Temur and a deep sense of military patriotism as a person's life values, deeper thinking as a future commander, increasing self-confidence as a defender of the homeland most importantly, strengthen the spirit of our future future armed forces.

The development of physical culture and sports in Uzbekistan has a long history. This sphere was especially well developed in the era of Amir Temur. In

the Timur's Empire, historical sources indicate that as well as his family much attention was paid to the physical development of adolescents.

It is well known that the father of Temurbek Mohammed Taragai was one of the prestigious princes of the Barlos tribe, who had a great influence in the socio-political life of Central Asia and served in the army of the Kazan Khan (1338-1346) from Chigatai Khan. His mother, Takina, was a descendant of Ubaidullah ibn Masoud, the famous Bukhara scholar and lawyer under pseudonym Tajush Sharia.

He first heard from the holy Sheikh Kulal that he has a child who will rule the world. Muhammad Taragay paid great attention to the education of his son. When Temurbek was nine years old, he called all the scribes and scholars to Kesh to ask them to pass the exams. Temurbek surprised everyone with a test. Those who were pleased with his knowledge and wisdom added the title "Hafiz" to Temurbek's name. However, some people will not be able to achieve this honor forever.

To the question of where Amir Temur received such knowledge, it is enough to say that the madrassah in Kesh had sufficient opportunities for training the young Taliban. Madrasahs and the Taliban were funded by the "vakf" foundation. It also helped improve teaching methods.

Nine-year-old Temurbek was a respected teenager who memorized the Holy Quran, observed five daily prayers, and led all students in the school. In fact, his literacy has already begun. This is confirmed by ancient customs. A student who attended the madrasah had to make changes to the schedule of words and start reading. The fact that Temurbek is the leader of his classmates proves that he was educated in accordance with this tradition.

There is information that Temurbek began his studies at the age of 14 at the Abdullah Qutb madrassah in Kesh. Here he read the book of the Azerbaijani poet Mahmoud Shabustari "Gulshani Roses" ("The Rose of Secrets") and other famous works.

Years later, when Sultan Turan Amir Temur drove through Azerbaijan, the village of Shabustar attracted his attention. According to his order, during the observation of the village it turned out that the poet Mahmoud Shabustari lived here and his poet's grave was also there.

Despite his busy schedule, Amir Temur visited his abandoned grave to commemorate the poet, reads the Koran and gives a special decree, building a small tomb there and giving the earth as a basis. 3891 people living in the village give 5 mkk of gold. For example, if you count one gram of gold weighing 5 grams, that's 19,455 grams, or about 20 pounds of gold. Never in history have you ever

come across such a noble ruler who showed so much mercy to one poet. He also enjoyed reading the works of Jaloliddin Rumi.

In this case, the Russian journal "Science and Life" (issue 4, 2004) is a striking example of a 10th grade student Mikhail Arnoldov, who lives in the village of Koshk, Samara Region, who was awarded the annual award for his article "The Secret of One War". This article was published in the first issue of Tafakkur magazine in 2005 (translation by M. Karshiboev). Of course, young people should learn from this.

Davlatshah Samarkand in his work Tazkirat Ush-Shuaro says: "When he was 7 years old, he and his father visited a relative who was a rich man. There were seventy Turkish and Indian slaves. The rich man continued to complain: "God has given me wealth, but I cannot save him. My servants have no patience, but my children are not capable too. That is why I am afraid that my property will not be defective. Temurbek interrupted him, saying: "Father, separate your children from their property and let them enter their property so that they themselves are distracted." Then give the three slaves to the slave. Make of them seventy slaves. Then command the seven slaves, who are seventy slaves, to bow and visit each other. Do not ignore them, because they speak little to each other. The owner was astounded and looked at Muhammad Taragay. "This child will be the king of the world, since he is so smart in his seven years old, you could expect a lot from him," he said and immediately wrote a pencil and a letter from Temurbek, asking him after being the leader not to disturb his children, descendants and relatives, may they be forgiven, and may their people be scattered in terms of public taxes[3].

Amir Temur continued his education in high school after the successful completion of the elementary school - the madrasah. His deep thoughts and excellent abilities astounded his teachers. Temurbek quickly solved complex problems that would have bothered several students with whom he had no problems.

During his studies, he studied the history of the countries of the world, Islamic teachings and jurisprudence, and also studied the sciences of geography, mathematics, geography and astronomy. He comprehended that there are eighteen thousand world, seven galaxies, and that life is a test. Most importantly, his spiritual world was enriched: what he read was in his memory, not only for remembering the Holy Quran, but also for Arab-Turkish idols, and his charming and pleasant voice addressed the hearts of people.

Temurbek may have been a great thinker of his time, but his life had an impact on the heart of a small child. Some historians surround him with soft thoughts, saying that he voluntarily played war games. Since time immemorial, the

children of Turan have not only played “war games”, but also played “Poyga”, “Oq suyak”, “Podshoh-podshoh”, “Churkes”, “Takalovlov” kupkari, wrestling and other folk games. Temurbek always won the national championship in folk games, such as Race, White Bone, King King, Churkes, Takalovlov.

Hakul Polvon, the nephew of Bahodir Barlos, and his uncle Abdullah taught him to fight, run and climb.

Timurbek liked to ride with swords in his left and right hands, swim in the Amu Darya, put four chessboards and resist fifty young men.

Temurbek’s strong and balanced position is also confirmed by the “half-topped” team in the village of Khoja Ilgor of the Yakkabog district. A rectangular, slightly elongated rectangular stone weighs 96 pounds. They say that Temurbek took off half the stone from the hill and played with his hands. The guys carried a half-ton to festive feasts. This stone is still preserved[4].

From a young age, Temurbek trained his body on horseback, fencing, swimming, wrestling and adorned himself with science, and he never touched a book without washing his hands three times. He says: “A book is the basis of all creativity, wisdom and knowledge, a life coach”. Temurbek was very talented among his peers and was distinguished from his peers by his persistency, fearlessness and entrepreneurial sensitivity. From an early age, even he attracted his peers. Temurbek excelled his peers until he was 12 years old, and then he began to develop his dominance and power in the world. He was trained by Amir Djoku, Sheikh Shamsuddin Kulol and Sheikh Qutb.

The adulthood of Temurbek coincided with the colonial years of the Chingizs and difficult times. He had to turn his back on the war world in order to free his homeland, which was stifled by the oppression of oppression. Another uniqueness of Temurbek is that a young man was able to correctly determine his life path, goals and directions, which are very important for a person. Some find their way to the end of their lives and find themselves devastated and trapped in life's paths. It is worth noting another feature of Temurbek – the habit of choosing friends, because forty of his peers were young people like him who were brave enough to understand the time and give their lives for the country.

Amir Haji Saifiddin, Umar Abbas, Joku Barlos, Idiku Temur, Amir Suleiman, Amir Daud Barlos, Amir Muayyat Barlos were children of ministers and emirates of that time and together with Temur they swore to fight for freedom of the country.

Each child and grandson of Sahibkiran deeply mastered horseback riding, fencing, use of ammunition, shooting from a rope, swimming, running and other physical exercises. In other words, they are not allowed to sit back.

Since the age of 12, Temurbek has been preparing for serious education and public administration. For example, until Mirzo Ulugbek was an adult, shakh Malik was appointed a mentor for him.

In his instructions, Sahibkiran encouraged the physical perfection of people: "Do not spare your father when you put on a belt", "The wrist breaks one, and the knowledge does a thousand."

The Spanish ambassador Rui González de Claudio described the fight on October 13, 1404 in the palace of Amir Temur: Pirmuhammed: One of them fell for a long time, and the other did not stand. It is said that if a fallen man suddenly rose, this would not be ignored[5].

In a word, Timurbek grew as a smart and wise child from his youth. His parents, as well as prominent and famous figures of his time, brought up the education of their scientists. That is why Timurbek's qualities in education and physical development in his youth still serve as an example for young people today.

In the rapidly developing 21st century, today's young generation does not always have healthy national views in order to imitate someone in their vision and to see themselves as a certain ideal. Unfortunately, many of our students do want to be like modern pop singers and representatives of the supernatural music of the West, contrary to our old national values, and blindly pursue the dangers of mass culture that seek to undermine our future national development.

Therefore, to study the historical work of the "Temur tuzuklari" through the activities of extracurricular circles, to make historical figures in the minds and views of future Temurbeks, to be as great people as they are, to be such a great person like them, to remain a great and noble name in history, to be energetic in any case, and strive for the good of the Motherland and the nation.

The action plan for the implementation of the work of A. Temur in the academic lyceums "Temurbek School":

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