

## **SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL IMPORTANCE OF RENAISSANCE CULTURE IN CENTRAL ASIA**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

We all know that in the 9th-12th centuries, the first Renaissance took place in Central Asia. The term "Renaissance" was originally applied to the cultural and spiritual rise in Italy (14th-16th centuries), which was evaluated as a stage of transition from medieval stagnation to a new era. But the Renaissance is not only a European phenomenon. In Movaraunnahr, several centuries earlier than in Italy (9th-12th centuries), a great cultural uplift took place, science, philosophy, literature developed, advanced humanitarian ideas occupied the public's mind, intellectual and creative activity flourished. In this article on the topic "Social-philosophical analysis of the Renaissance culture in Central Asia", we provide detailed information about the states that emerged during the first Renaissance in Central Asia after the end of the Arab Caliphate (9th century) and the form and structure of their state administration. given.

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The research used a systematic-structural approach based on the principles of objectivity, universality, concreteness, logical and historical practical systematic analysis. This allows us to see the philosophical problems presented in the article as a whole system

### **RESULTS**

Through this article, we can see the impact of the revolutionary changes in science and culture in Central Asia on the culture of the whole world, and it creates a basis for a deep analysis of its socio-philosophical significance.

### **DISCUSSION**

Researching the history of the statehood and culture of each nation is not only scientific or theoretical, but also deeply spiritual and spiritual. During the years of independence, the interest of our people in their past increased. Understanding our identity, studying our history has risen to the level of state policy. Because the importance of the science of history in the study of the cultural and educational traditions and heritage of our people, in the formation of the national idea, is incomparable.

In science, the period called "Renaissance" was used to express the specific features of development in the countries of Western and Central Europe in the XIV-XVI centuries. For the first time, the term "Renaissance" was used by the 16th century Italian artist and historian J. Vasari in his works.[1] But this term is used in the meaning of "resurrection", "awakening" and "revival" of a culture similar to the ancient culture, without revealing the essence of socio-economic development of the XIV-XVI centuries. started

Later, this term was widely used in science. In this sense, most researchers believe that it is conditional, as mentioned above, that the specific features of the development of culture in the

history of the peoples of Central Asia of the 9th-12th centuries are also called the "renaissance" period. In fact, in the 15th-17th centuries, one after another, the cultural rise of European countries is visible. This cultural rise was first of all inextricably linked with socio-economic changes, with the development of cities, urban culture and craft production in the life of society. Renaissance culture first started in Italy.

It is known that Italy played a central role in the development of waterborne trade and development of various economic-cultural relations with other countries in the Mediterranean Sea at that time, in a time when there were no railways and air routes. possessed one of the runes. Italy strove to be in close contact with the developed Eastern countries, especially the Arab countries, through the waterway. It is known from history that in the 9th-12th centuries, the peoples of the Near and Middle East, the Muslim East, reached the highest level of culture. Italy's economic-cultural relations with these countries played an important role in the emergence of Renaissance culture in Europe. In Spain, which is Italy's eastern neighbor, the Caliphate of Cordoba, an Arab state that directly developed Muslim culture, lasted almost until the 15th century.

All this shows that the Renaissance, which began in Italy, is inextricably linked with the culture and science of the Near and Middle Eastern Renaissance in the 9th-12th centuries. In the 12th-15th centuries in Italy, the works of famous Eastern scholars such as Muhammad Khorezmi, Ahmad Farghani, Marwazi, Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd were translated into Latin, and the desire to study Arabic scientific achievements grew. These works spread widely throughout Europe and became an important part of Renaissance culture.[2]

It is known that by the end of the 5th century and the middle of the 9th century, the Arab caliphate became the most developed empire in the East. During the caliphs Mansur, Harun ar-Rashid, and Ma'mun, the central cities of the caliphate, especially Baghdad, became the most economically and culturally developed city. Culture and science progressed. Various scientific, religious, and negotiations started here, wide scientific discussions were organized by representatives of science from different countries, universities were established, book copying, translation of scientific books from different languages into Arabic became popular, a special school of translators was established. came, the interest in writing works increased. At the end of the 8th century and the beginning of the 11th century, the Arab caliphate experienced a difficult political situation. Uprisings of local people against the tyranny of the ruling authorities broke out in the territory of the caliphate, especially in the center of its administration, internal disputes continued unceasingly. This situation, in turn, created conditions for the establishment of independent states in places, especially in Central Asia.

The period of five centuries until the middle of the 12th century is extremely important in the spiritual and cultural life of the peoples of our country. During this period, culture and almost all its fields developed at a high level and determined the contribution of Central Asia to the history of world culture. The peoples of Movarounnahr and Khurasan were rich in ancient cultural traditions and had a high spiritual status.

For this reason, after entering the Arab caliphate and the Muslim world, Central Asia took one of the leading places in the development of the culture of all Muslim countries during the 8th - 12th centuries. During this period, great personalities, thinkers, scientists, advanced people of the time developed in all fields of culture, such as Islam, literature, natural sciences,

historiography, art, philosophy, jurisprudence, social thinking. During this period, the first academy - "The House of Wisdom" was established, and wide opportunities were created here for the development of various sciences, the Arab caliph Ma'mun allocated special funds for its development. Arab, Jewish, Persian, Turkish, Indian, and Greek scientists from different countries of the caliphate worked together at the Academy - "House of Wisdom". Scientists from Central Asia also played an important role in his work.

The cities of Central Asia such as Bukhara, Marv, Samarkand, Termiz, Urganch, Khojand, Aksikent, Margylan, Binkent, Kesh (Shahrisabz), Nasaf (Karshi) were developed cities and trade centers of their time. 4 Thus, in the 9th - 12th centuries in Central Asia, in the field of science and culture, so many wonderful scientific discoveries and researches were made that it was not only the invaluable contribution of our ancestors to the treasure of world culture, but also the intelligence of their intelligence. It also indicates that it is extremely high.[3]

### CONCLUSION

In general, the culture of the renaissance period in Central Asia not only influenced our way of life, thinking, and all our activities, but also brought the entire human society, along with their scientific theoretical foundations, to a new level, their social and philosophical views. At the same time, it served a great purpose in forming new imperatives, a way of life and a new way of thinking of people.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In fact, the culture of renewal and renaissance in Central Asia was considered very necessary for the study of philosophy as well as all sciences. Because all the ideas in it are related to the existence of humanity, discussion thoughts, polemical ideas in it.

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