

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS OF THE KHOREZM SHAH-  
ANUSHTEGIN PERIOD TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD  
SCIENCE AND CULTURE**

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*Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezisdagi XII-XIII asrdagi Anushtegin-Xorazmshohlar davrida yashab, ijod qilgan allomalarning O'rta Osiyo va butun dunyo tamaddumiga qo'shgan hissasi va o'rni haqidagi fikr va mulohazalar yoritilgan.*

*Аннотация: В данной диссертации освещены мысли и мнения о вкладе и месте учёных, живших и творивших в период Ануштегин-хорезмшахов в XII-XIII веках в цивилизации Средней Азии и всего мира.*

*Annotation: In this thesis, the thoughts and opinions about the contribution and place of the scholars who lived and created in the period of Anushtegin-Khorazmshahs in the XII-XIII centuries in the civilization of Central Asia and the whole world are highlighted.*

*Kalit so'zlar: Anushteginiylar, Otsiz, "Dorul hikma va maorif", Al-Chag'miniy, Vatvot, Arslon Xorazmiy, Najmiddin Kubro, V.Abdullayev, J.Rahimov, Q.Masharipov*

*Ключевые слова: Ануштегини, Оциз, «Дарул хикма ва маориф», Аль-Чагмини, Ватвот, Арслан Хорезми, Наджмиддин Кубро, В. Абдуллаев, Дж. Рагимов, К. Машарипов.*

*Key words: Anushteginy, Otsiz, "Darul hikma va marif", Al-Chagmini, Vatvot,*  
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It is known that the Khorezmshah-Anushtegin state has a special importance in the history of Central Asia and Uzbekistan. Because this huge empire had a great impact not only on the territory of Central Asia, but also on the political, socio-economic and cultural life of the countries of the Near and Middle East. The state of Khorezmshahs, in addition to political and economic growth, made great progress in terms of culture and education. In the state of the Khorezmshahs, we can see the development of science, art, culture, historiography, literature, calligraphy, scientists, poets, historians, travelers, and calligraphers. They lived and created in the Middle East and Central Asia in the 12th-13th centuries during the time of Khorezmshahs and made a great contribution to the development of science of their time. During the Khorezmshah-Anushtegin period, such sciences and sciences as geography, astronomy, history, philosophy, mathematics, geometry, jurisprudence and mysticism were developed, and they contributed to the development of these sciences.

Science, culture and art developed during the Anushteginian ruler Khorezmshah Otsiz. Khorezmshah Atsiz also restores the activity of "Darul hikma va marif" or Ma'mun Academy during the Ma'mun period.[5.174]

Muhammad ibn Najib Bakron was a geographer and scientist who worked during the Khorezmshah period. He lived and worked in the cities of Nishapur and Gurganj in Khurasan during the reign of Khorezmshah Alovuddin Khorezmshah and created his work called "Jahonnama". He attributes one of the 13th-century world maps to Alovuddin Muhammad Khorezmshah, but that map has not reached the present day. Another geographer and astronomer was Mahmud ibn Muhammad ibn Umar al-Chagmini, who was born in a city called Chagmin near the city of Gurganj, the capital of the Khorezmshahs. During the reign of Anushtegin-Khorazmshahs, he lived in the Chagmini palace and engaged in scientific activities. Chagmini wrote many works in the field of exact sciences, including "al-Mulakhas fi hayat ul basita", "a brief treatise on astronomy", "arithmetic of nines".[4. 45] Al-Chagmini was also

involved in the science of medicine in his time, and his work entitled "The Law" has survived to this day.

During the reign of the Khorezmshahs, the science of history also developed. Historians such as Abul Wafa Muhammad Ahsikati, Muzafariddin Abusanna Mahmud ibn Arslan Khorezmi, Minhajiddin Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Umar al-Bukhari, Muhammad ibn Ahmad al Haravi, Muntajibuddin Abusanna Mahmud ibn Arslan Khorezmi lived there. wrote works reflecting the political, economic, social and cultural processes of the period. Muhammad ibn Abbas ibn Arslan Khorezmi was a historian who lived in 1099-1172 and wrote the books "Kafiyul-fiqh" and "History of Khorezm". [4.48] Abul-Muzaffar al-Marwazi al-Sam'ani was a writer and historian who traveled to many countries. His works "Kitab ul-Ansab" ("History of Genealogies") and "History of Khayli Baghdad" are important for the Anushteginid era. Shahabeddin an Nasavi is also a historian and a statesman. Khorezmshah Sultan Jalaluddin served as a munshi (secretary) in the Manguberdi divan. Sometimes he went to other countries as an ambassador of Sultan Jalaluddin to solve state affairs. He composed letters and other documents sent by the Sultan to his kings and maliks. He wrote the work "Siirat al-Sultan Jalaluddin Mengburni" (biography of Sultan Jalaluddin Manguberdi). Sufism and literary sciences are also well developed. Sufism is a religious-philosophical teaching in the Islamic religion, which trains people to be believers, pious and enlightened. It was during the reign of Anushtegin-Khorazmshahs that Sufism spread widely, Najmuddin Kubro, Pahlavon Mahmud, Abul Wafa Khorazmi, Sheikh Alovuddin Khorazmi, Hubbi Khoja, Sheikh Abul Hasan Ishqi, Mukri Mahmud, Majduddin Baghdadi, Sa'duddin Hamavi, Sheikh Sayfuddin They were created by scientists such as Boharzi, Jalaluddin Giili, Baba Kamal Jundi, Najmuddin Razi, Raziuddin Ali Lola, Bahovuddin Valad. In particular, the "Kubroviya" sect, founded by Najmuddin Kubro, spread widely in Mavorunnahr and Khorasan, as well as in the regions of the Middle and Middle East. Najmuddin Kubro bequeathed many students and scientific works to us during his career. His works such as "Favotikh ul-Jamal", "Al-Usul al-Ashara", "Treatise on Poverty" add more details to the teachings of Sufism. [4.52]

Thus, Sufism gained its place in the development of science during the Khorezmshah period. Our grandfather Muhammad Khorazmi az-Zamakhshari lived in the late 11th and early 12th centuries and created grammar and vocabulary. "Muqaddimatul-adab", "Asos al-balog'a", "Atwaq al-zahab" on rhetoric, stylistics, astronomy and other subjects, and especially "Al-Kashshof", which is a deep interpretation of the Holy Qur'an, and Arabic grammar The works of "Al-Mufassal" are masterpieces that have contributed to the development of world culture. Cultural life flourished during the Khorezmshah period, especially during the periods of Sultan Takash and Alauddin Muhammad. Almost all the representatives of the Khorezm Sharia school were court poets. Among them, Rashiddin Muhammad al-Umari (1115-1182) was a prominent poet and scholar. Because he was short, talkative, and blind, he was nicknamed Vatvot - "little bird". [5. 178]

The collection of "Rassoil" ("Names") is very valuable. It contains letters written to caliphs, rulers, muftis, scholars, sheikhs, poets, friends and others. It is an important source for the study of the social and political period of that time Among the famous poets and writers of Khorezm at that time, Fakhul-mashiykh Abulqasim, Mahmud ibn Ahmad Samarkandi, ibn Rustam Khorezmi and several other poets created.

In conclusion, it can be said that science, culture, art and education were highly developed during the Anushtegin-Khorazmshah state, which occupied a worthy place in the history of Central Asia in the 12th-13th centuries. The cultural achievements of this period were presented by I.M. Mominov, Ya. Gulomov, V. Zohidov, V. Abdullayev, G. A. Pugachenkova, M. M. Khairullayev, U. Karimov, P. G. Bulgakov, A. Ahmedov, A. Qayumov, S. Karimova, SH. It is being researched by our scientists such as Shomuhamedov, I.Abdullayev, R.G.Muqminova, O.Fayzullayev, J.Rahimov, Q.Masharipov, B.Abdrimov.

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