

**SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF GREAT SCIENTISTS AND THINKERS NOT ONLY
ONE NATION OR PEOPLE, BUT THE WHOLE IT IS THE SPIRITUAL
PROPERTY OF A HUMANITY**

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ANNOTATION

The future of country starts with outlook of history. History is concentrated a mirror to show their life. In the history, it is said, if you know the nations life, power and outlook firstly, you should learn their history.

If we look in the history, our great scientists, scholars contributed themselves to evolve the nation's life, philosophical views, religion and treachery.

In this article the great contribution of the Oriental Renaissances to the development of science are emphasized. So I should mention that, in this Article. There is given some kind of skillful translation works by Greek scholars into a lot of foreign languages of the world and noted some world recognized scholars, works and play. It is important to say their kind of works; contributions are served to way to connect with nations. We should proud of having such kind of great ancestors without any hesitation.

***Keywords:*The Great Silk Road, scholar, thinker, academy, logic, medicine, astronomy, space, physics, heritage, spirituality, delusion, evil, patriotism, content Academy of Mammun, the House of Wisdom, the law, ethics and others.**

The Uzbek statehood, which has deep historical roots dating back more than three thousand years, has experienced many ups and downs. Scientists have long been interested in the emergence of developed countries as a result of the formation of the oldest state associations, the rapid development of the culture of the peoples of Central Asia as a result of their relations with the West and the East through the Great Silk Road. Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, is a region with its own place and potential as one of the regions where human civilization is established.

Our ancestors, who laid and developed the first foundations of modern science in their time, have carefully studied from ancient times the thinking, ideas, discoveries and wisdom created by the peoples of the West and the East. Therefore, even in the Middle Ages, the ancient Romans used the phrase “Ex Orientelux”the light is from the east¹ many times.

The invaluable contribution of the great scholars and thinkers to the development of world science and culture, the sacred religion of Islam in the Middle Ages and beyond, called the Eastern Renaissance - the Muslim Renaissance, is rightly recognized by the world scientific community.

Our great ancestors with their scientific heritage have made a worthy contribution to human civilization. The scientific world of East and West is united and developed in harmony. Our scientists have not only benefited from the scientific achievements of Central Asia, but have also benefited from the scientific achievements of foreign thinkers and paid special attention to their further enrichment.

In addition to the activities of our great scientists in their fields of science, they were written in ancient Greek Plato (“Law and Timothy”), Aristotle (“Politics”, “Categories”, “Analytics”, “On the Origin and Disappearance”, “On the Soul”, “Ethics”), Hippocrates (“Serious Diseases”, “Man” nature”), Galen

¹ Васильев Л.С. История Востока. – Москва.: Юрайт издательство, 2013. – С. 37 .

(“Craft”, “Vascular and disease treatment”, “Anatomy”), Euclid (“Fundamentals of Geometry”, “Peaks”), Ptolemy (Almagest al-Majisti), Archimedes (On the Ball and the Cylinder, Dividing the Circle into Four and Seven Parts, Connecting Circles), Apollonia Bergsky (Conical Intersections, Flat Intersections), Aristarchus of Samos, Theophrastus, Proclus, Alexander Aphrodisia, Porphyry and several hundred of the best works² of ancient Greek and Hellenistic scholars on mathematics, philosophy, medicine, geography, and astronomy have been translated into Arabic and Syriac by Eastern scholars and thinkers.

These translations and their works thus played an important role in the formation and high development of the science of the Ancient East.

In the X-XI centuries in Khorezm under the leadership of the enlightened king Mamun with the participation of scholars gathered in Gurganj in 1004 “Baytul-Hikma” (“House of Wise Men”) was formed. This scientific center went down in history as the Mamun Academy. Many works by Greek authors have been translated. Caliphs Mansur, Harun al-Rashid, and Ma'mun also paid attention to the works written in the great Greek language, as a result of which in the VII-IX centuries in the Middle East almost all the works of Aristotle were translated into Arabic and commented on.

The head of the Ma'mun Academy was Abu Nasr Ibn Iraq (960-1036), along with a number of encyclopedic scholars led by Hazrat Abu Rayhan Beruni (973-1048)³, and Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037), astronomer, historian, linguist Abu Sahl Mas'udi (d. 971-1011), logician Abulhair Ibn Hammar (941-1048), Abu Fazl Bayhaqi and many other scientific works were translated and made a great contribution to the development of world science.

From a young age, our great scholars realized at an early age that true science requires knowledge of several languages, and therefore, in addition to their native language, they studied Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, Assyrian, Greek, Sanskrit.

Sources state that Abu Nasr al-Farabi knew many languages. However, Farabi's commentaries on the works of Aristotle are famous. Beruni's attitude towards Aristotle is reflected in his correspondence with Abu Ali Ibn Sina. Their correspondence was based on Aristotle's On Space and Physics.

Our great compatriot Muhammad ibn Musa, the founder of the Khorezmian science of algebra, was an effective creator in various fields and made an invaluable contribution not only to the development of Central Asian but also world sciences. Scholars such as Muhammad Musa Khorezmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ahmad al-Farghani discovered the modern computing system.

They found a way to work with negative and irrational numbers, to take root, to solve quadratic equations, and with their discoveries they reached the pinnacle of world science.

In the Middle Ages, there were many scientific and spiritual centers in our country. In these centers, many scientists and scholars have created, raised the enlightenment of the people.

² Умарова Р. Уйғоний даври ва Шарқ аристотелизми // Диншунослик фанининг методологияси, ёндашуви ва услубиятини такомиллаштиришнинг долзарб масалалари номли Республика илмий-амалий конференция тўплами (VII). – Тошкент.: Тошкент ислом университети нашриёт-матбаа бирлашмаси, 2015. – Б. 56-57.

³ Abdullaev A, Abdurahmonov A, Azimov A, Alimova M, D. Rahimjonov va boshqalar. Islom ensiklopediyasi. “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2004. – B. 54.

For example, about the number of scholars from Bukhara, Narshakhi writes: If we mention all the scholars of Bukhara, it makes up several notebooks⁴. One of the most important tasks today is to inculcate in the minds of the younger generation the responsibility to preserve the life and work of our great thinkers, who made a unique contribution to the development of world science and culture, as well as the material heritage created in our country.

First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov: It is important to note that “it is important to pass on to the younger generation the rich and invaluable heritage of our ancestors, which embodies a wide range of encyclopedic knowledge, ideas and thoughts, and has not lost its scientific and human value today”. During the years of independence, many works on the life of scientists have been published in Uzbek and presented to our people. These works serve to enrich the spiritual world of our youth.

The study of the heritage of scholars who grew up in Central Asia and contributed to the development of various sciences leads to progress, ignorance and strengthens in the heart the feelings of love for the country, service to the people, devotion to the Motherland.

In conclusion, the relations of nations today cannot be brought closer together as quickly as the study of their cultural values, the spiritual heritage of great thinkers. Uzbekistan has great prospects for cooperation with other countries in the cultural, spiritual and educational spheres.

As long as nations know each other's history, culture and spirituality, the cooperation between states will be just as strong. However, the scientific heritage of great scholars and thinkers is not only the property of one nation or people, but also the spiritual property of an entire humanity.

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⁴ Наршахий Абу Бакр. Бухоро тарихи. – Т.: “Камалак”. 1991. – Б. 90