



DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICINE IN THE ERA OF TIMURIDS

Ochilova Oydinoy Rakhmiddinovna

Base Doctorate

Department of World History

Karshi State University

ANNOTATION

This article summarizes information about the development of medicine in the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids, in particular, the opening of health resorts, about the personal physician of Sahibkiran and used to treat medical literature. In addition, the contribution of Mirzo Ulubek and Alisher Navoi to medical science is analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *Timurids, medicine, Dor ush-shifo, Timur's rules, Book dome, Laws of Medicine, hospitals, sanatorium, Bahr-ul-javohir.*

DISCUSSION

Medicine in the timurian period is not a direct continuation of medicine in the pre-Christian and Karakhanid periods. A whole century of devastation and stagnation lies between the Somonids and the Karakhanids and the Timurids. It is known that at the beginning of the XIII century the Mongol-Tatar troops invaded Central Asia, destroying many cities and villages with land, finding cultivated areas and destroying all cultural riches. Hospitals, pharmacies, medical schools appeared. Many healers were executed. Medicine, like other spheres, began to experience severe depression. Such a case lasted more than a century.

In the era of Amir Temur and Timurids, medicine developed, among other areas. The scientific basis of this science was created. The first hospitals were opened. World-famous scientists in the field of Medicine have grown. Well-known healers from many countries of the world also gathered in Samarkand. One of the reasons for this was the storage of rare books in rich libraries under Amir Temur's authority with an idea related to medicine. And this is the ancient and medieval East of the healers of that time—it served as an important factor in the study of the achievements of Western medicine and the development of medicine.

Historical sources reported that the greatest healers of the East served in the Amir Temur palace. At that time there was a hospital named "Dor ush-shifo" in Samarkand, the capital of the sultanate. He was led by the well-known physician of his time, Mir Sayyid Sharif Sherozi, on the proposal of Amir

Temur. Hisomiddin Ibrahim Kirmani, Mawlono Fazlullah Tabrizi, Mansur ibn Muhammad, the famous representatives of medicine of that time, took a worthy place in the development of the medical sector and left behind them a rich cultural heritage of medicine.

It is written in the "Timur tuzuklari" that he issued a decree on the construction of hospitals in each city and village. Given the fact that he firmly demanded the unconditional execution of his decrees, sentenced those who did not fulfill the decree to the death penalty, at that time it is possible, although in cities and villages there is no doubt that hospitals were restored unconditionally. During the reign of Amir Temur and Timurids, old hospitals were renovated, rebuilt and new ones were built. It is noteworthy that some hospitals were built in the bosom of healing mineral waters and springs, courtesy nature. Large gardens around them have been restored.

On the side of the Timur there was a hospital in each city, where experienced doctors worked. In Samarkand it was a large hospital named "Dor ush-shifo" ("Healing place") headed by the well-known healers of its time, Mir Sayyid Sharif Sherozi (1330-1414). This physician was originally from Juran and came to Samarkand on the invitation of Temur and headed this hospital. The same period in Samarkand lived another major physician—Mansur ibn Muhammad. The full name of this scientist is Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Yusuf ibn Ilyas.

From the mature healers of that period, we are also known as Mawlono Fayzullah Tabriziy and



Hisobiddin Ibrahim Kermoniy. Mevlana Fayzullah Tabrizi was the personal physician of Temur. He was with the king in all his travels.

It is known from history that Amir Temur also carried doctors among his armies in order to help those who were wounded in the battle and patients. Mevlana Fayzullah Tabrizi was his personal physician. After Amir Temur took over Damascus, Mevlana encouraged the most famous healers of his time, such as Jamaliddin and Mevlana Suleiman, to go to Samarkand. In turn, they have also added a significant share in the rise of medical science.

One of the services of Amir Temur in front of science (also in front of medicine) has been restored in Samarkand (Shokh palace) a library named "the dome of books", in this library it has collected rare books related to all fields of science, including medicine. These books are allowed to be used only in this place.

When the Tomb of Amir Temur, Bibikhanim and his sons Shokruh Mirzo, Jahongir Mirzo, granddaughter Muhammad Sultans was opened, it was known that their corpse was mummified, some fragrant medicinal substances were sprinkled. This is evidenced by the fact that the medicine of that time was developed at a high level.

Amir Temur divided social groups into categories and assigned them a large salary, giving the healers the upper category (they were called "Regiments of the kingdom").

During the reign of Amir Temur, Samarkand was a large hospital named "Dor ush-shifo" (healing place), and this hospital was headed by the well-known physician Mir Sayyid Sharif Sherozi (1330-1414). During this period, another major physician lived and worked in Samarkand, and he was Mansur Ibn Muhammad (XIV-XV). Until now, he has become a treatise on the structure of the human body, a full medical book by Mansur.

The second stage of the rise of Movorounnahr coincides with the era of Mirzo Ulugbek, the grandson of Amir Temur. During the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek in one of the major hospitals in Samarkand worked Burkhoniddin Zeki ibn Avaz, the great physician of his time. He was invited by Ulugbek from the Iranian city of Kerman. He did scientific work together with the treatment of patients. His first book is the commentary of Najibuddin Samarkand, who lived in the XIII century, on the book "causes and symptoms of diseases".

Doctors such as Mir Sayyid Jurjani, Mawlono Izaddin Masud-Sherozi, Mawlono Farrukh also worked in the Amir Temur palace.

These sanctuaries continued later and served in the palace of Shahrukh of famous healers such as Shamsiddin Adam and Nizamiddin Sherozi, in the

residence of allomai zaman Mirzo Ulugbek named after Burhoniddin Kermani.

In the time of timurid Malika Milkat ogo and Temuri Mirzo Allauddavla, the largest hospitals of that time were built and famous medical doctors were involved in it to work.

Temuri Abu Said built a health resort on the banks of the hot spring water in the village of Mirzo Oba. During the international time Huseyn was built this place, around which he built flowerbeds and gardens.

The great poet Alisher Navoi also made an invaluable contribution to the development of Timurid medicine and opened several hospitals on his own account. They provide free medical services to people in need. Also, in the madrasahs built by the poet, future healers were prepared.

In the kingdom of Timurids mainly served as Abu Ali ibn Sina theory and practice program. Healers basically identified four elements: land, water, air and fire, that is, customer's temperament, dry, warm and cold. The diseases were treated while through the same items. Observing the development of the science of the media of that time, we can be sure that a harmonious combination of theory and practice is provided in this process.

Mawlono Dervish Ali, Mawlono Kamoliddin Masud Shervani gave lessons to the Taliban in the madrasahs "Gavharshad ogo" and "Ixloisiya". Mawlono Darvish Ali was well aware of his blood transfusion and retrieval work.

Mawlono Nizomiddin Abdulkhay worked at "Dor ush-shifo", which was founded by Alisher Navoi. He made his scientific discoveries in this regard, improving the medical knowledge of the structure of blood vessels, the methods of their treatment.

In addition, the healers, who lived during the reign of Amir Temur and Temurids, had already received comments on works created in the medical field.

As we have already noted, Amir Temur has also done a lot in the field of Public Health. For example, by calling to the presence of the historian Tajiddin Ahmadi, who lived in the XIV century, Ibn Sina's "Medical law" translated the book into the old Uzbek language and showed enthusiasm in communicating it to different segments of the population, in particular to the healers.

The medical cuffs of his time were the ones below. Najibuddin was a famous physician of Samarkand and lived in the XIII century. "Al-asbob va-l-alomat", that is, "causes and symptoms of diseases", wrote the work.

The work of the famous physician Ali ibn an – Nafis Al – Qarshiy "Al-Mu'jaz", who came out of his contemporaries-Karshi, is also a valuable resource so far.



Another of the famous healers, the work of Muhammad Jalaluddin, who was considered a scientist of his time, "Muolajati ilohiy", was considered a very unique guide.

After the death of Amir Temur, Herat became one of the centers of the state of timurids. Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Yusuf ibn Faqih Ilyos, one of the famous healers of his time, created several works about. One of his works is called "Risola dar tashriki badani". The author gives quite detailed information about the nature, structure, diseases of bones, nerves, muscles, arterial and venous blood-vessels in this book. Another work belonging to this author was called "Kifoyai Mansur" or "Kifoyai Majokhidia". In this book he gave advice and scientific conclusions about their prevention and treatment of diseases that are likely to appear in different organs of the human body. At the end of the book, an analysis about simple and complex drugs is presented. Another of the greatest healers of the 12th century is Joseph Kharawi. He wrote a special work on medicine called "Bahr-ul-Javahir".

Well, thanks to the conditions created for the development of medical science in the timurid period, great achievements were made in this regard. Hospitals and health facilities were restored to treat patients. Based on historical sources, it can be said that in the state of Amir Timur and timurids a special structure was created that coordinated the medical sphere. The construction of hospitals, supply, provision of medical facilities with qualified doctors have been intensified.

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