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EDUCATION FROM THE 17TH CENTURY TO THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY, SCHOOL AND PEDAGOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF IDEAS

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Abstract: this in the article Education from the 17th century to the first half of the 19th century, school and pedagogical development of ideas scientific and practical importance illuminated.

Keywords: pedagogy history, goal, mission, national heritage, spirituality, values, periodization problems, education, school, madrasa, pedagogical ideas.

Schools-madrasas, content and methods of education in the Bukhara Emirate, Khiva, and Kokand Khanates. The Timurids, who had ruled for almost 150 years, fell into crisis. The Shaybanids were established in their place. Although Shaybanid Khan (1451-1510) tried to establish a strong centralized state in Transoxiana, his three khanates, primarily Bukhara and Khorezm, were established by the end of the 18th century, and the Kokand Khanate was established. However, the constant internecine wars between the khanates began to ruin the country to a certain extent, and there was stagnation in the field of science and culture.

In order to strengthen the country's economic situation, a watershed was built on the Zarafshan River in 1502. Monetary reforms were carried out in 1507-1508, 1529-1530, and 1583-1598.

During the reign of Bukhara Khan Abdulla Khan, comprehensive relations between the states were established. In particular, In India Shah Akbar, Eastern Ivan the Terrible in Europe with friendly relationship installed.

Central of the government strengthening many social buildings build opportunity Abdullaxon gave 1001 works. and cistern, many madrasas, mosques, khanaqos, bridges, water warehouse and other buildings built.

Abdullakhan own around writer, poet and scientists collect them sponsorship did. Poets between especially Mushfiqi own hymns, lyric poem and comics with fame found. Abdullah Khan assignment with various buildings for dates It's over.

Palace from historians Hafiz Tanish evidence based on the book " Abdullanoma " big historical book wrote.

Medicine in the field Sultanate Samarkand "Dastur al- Ilaj" Muhammad Yusuf Mahhol "Takhqiq al- Khumoyot", "Zubdat ul- Kahholi" poet Among the writers are Babur, Salih, Majlisi, Hasan Nisari, Binai, Wasafi, Ubaydi, Ghaybi. Samarkand residents and blessed creativity those who did.

Shaybani Khan's "Tavori" goose-like "Nusratnama", "Baburnama" by Babur, "Badu' al-Waqo'" by Wasifi, "Mehmonnamayi" by Fazlullah ibn Ruzbekhan Bukhara» like large artistic in the works that's it period social, ideological, literary, educational life own on the contrary found.

the 17th-18th centuries architecture in the field many buildings foundation was held in Bukhara. Imamkulikhan's influential big Nadir Devonbegi, one of the officials city to the eye beauty from the connecting mosque, pool, madrasa consists of big architectural ensemble was

built. Nadir Devonbegi such 4 miles south of Samarkand Tomb of Khoja Ahrar in front of the madrasa and He also built a prayer room.

This Muhammad Balkhi's 5000- byte poem "Subhanqulikhannoma", consisting of 200 letters from Mirmuhammad Vali Samarkandi literature figures biography in case information The giver «Muzakkirul "Ashob" work Saida Nasafi's dedication to Naqshbandi wrote poems, odes, Sufi Godfather and Babarahim Mashrab's to God was their love representative poems, existence, being, human, beloved, material world, from pleasures enjoy to be, Sharia, Tariqat, enlightenment and to the truth action to do about works to the surface came.

this period social of life all on the fronts religious ideology dominant was. In marriage, in the family, in every one person in morality, in behavior religious to the requirements compliance They were in the madrasas. mainly divine education basics installed was.

Madrasas from graduates mudarris, mutawali, qadi, imams, etc. with along with scientists, writers, and poets For example: Boborahim Mashrab, Muhammad Amin Kosani- Namagoni Fazli Namagoni, Shawqi Namagoni, Sayido Nasafi, Sufi Alloyor, Zebuniso, Dilshod-Barno, Uvaisi, Muhammad Mir Alim Bukhari, Abulghazi Bohodirkhan like that science They are from the owners.

this period more literature, history, architecture, visual arts art developed. Natural to sciences related created works multiplication methods expression «Calculation methods about tract» to mathematics related work to the surface came.

this period Abulghazi's "Family Tree" Turkish» work especially famous Abulghazi was born in 1603. Khiva Khan Arabmuhammad in the family to the world came and in 1645-1663 come dominance did Abulghazi's "Family Tree" Turkish» work especially He is famous for his military service, poetry, and historiography. in the fields fame found it.

Abulgazy all East rulers such as East peoples history, cultural legacy learned, science belief scientist, historian and writer was was.

Abulgazy In Khorezm science progressive to hold and culture improve for the purpose own to the palace builders, physicians, poets, historians, writers, calligraphers and other profession the owners collects. Abulgazy of ancestors restlessness because of unwritten mold leaving khanate history to create strict entered and capable calligraphers this to work attraction reached . Khorezm past culture In Abu Ghazi big passion and interest carved was. Abulghazi « Family Tree tarokima " (1661), " Shajarai "Turkish " (1664) and to the doctor such as " Manofe' ul-inson " (1664) rare works wrote and Khorezm historicism to school founded.

Abulgazy works East historians only scientists not, but from the 1880s starting Russian and Western European attention of scientists began to attract. The author's "Family Tree" Turkish » work in 1825 Rumyantsev in Kazan, GS Sablyukov in 1854, PI Demizone in 1871 by « Shajarai tarokima » work and in 1898 and 1966 one how many once Russian in the language publication was established. Western In Europe and German, English, French in their languages even Translation in America too done publication was carried out.

Visible It is clear that Uzbekistan in the area khanate and emirates science, literature, art, enlightenment during the one a little developed. More Khan palaces both religious and secular within literary works written in Uzbek in the language written works between author still unknown « Tavorixi " güzi " in Turkish tribes history and names wide is illuminated. During this period other many historical, works created so that we can our study through the past right imagination can to take to the possibility has we will be ...

In particular, this At that time, Muhammad Yaqub's "Gulshan ul-muluk", Muhammad Mir Alim's " Tarihi Amir Nasrullah", Mulla Ibadullah and Mulla Muhammad Sharif's " History of

Amir Haidar", Muhammad Hakim Khan The Torah's " Muntakhabut" " Tawarix ", Mulla Avaz Muhammad's " History" " World Expo ", Mulla Niyaz Muhammad's " History" " Shahruhii ", Abdurakhmon Tole's " Abulfayzkhan " History, Muhammad Vafo Kirmani's " Tuhfai " like " khani " works attention is worthy.

the 18th century living creativity reached enlightener between Sufi Alloyor (original) name Oh my God, quite a bit. famous is, its works of school and in madrasas training manual as wide used.

Sufi Alloyor in 1720 AD (1133 AH) birth He initially In Samarkand own in the village elementary education gets, then at the age of 10 To Bukhara went there for 15 years during various sciences and professions learned. At the age of 25 Bukhara to customs official arrived is appointed.

But many Soon, Olloyor sheikh To Habibullah belief so that they science to the rings acceptance Sheikh Habibullah in the madrasa 12 years old educated, mature scholar and saint to the level will reach.

Sufi Godfather to jurisprudence The works " Siraj ul- ojizin ", "Sabat ul-ojizin", "Murad ul-arifin ", " Makhzan ul- mushgayin ", "Najat ul- talibin" created by Sufi "Alloyor" name with people between famous "Sabat ul- Ajizin" which is work in schools literacy release with studies It was. Islam then religion main rules, beliefs statement They were human. qualities, artistic wisdom, and stories in the style of is expressed in the book previously pushed issues verse to the hadiths appropriate written manifestation The work is Persian. and Arabic language didn't know simple people for This is intended for its It is evident from the introduction. It says "Allah" Almighty to recognize in the statement, "Allah Almighty of enlightenment statement", "Allah Almighty eight of quality after the statement» of faith , of angels statement , prophets faith to bring from the statement after Islam religion main rules high moral requirements , wisdom as For example , " Humility " about "maw'iza", "Ta'madan" abstinence about", "The bad guys from the conversation run away , good ones in conversation to be statement», «afsi som" in the statemen", "in the covenant of the slave hair in the statement", "Good companion in the statement", "Khiyonatdin far away to be in the statement", "Youth " target» like Chapters are an example of this.

this period creativity reached Fazli Namangoni, Mushrif, Mushfiqi Faroghi nickname with creativity Turdi, Mahmud, Gulkhani, Mohlaroyim (Nodira), Shermuhammad Munis and Ogahiy, Sayid Muhammad Akhund, Yahya, Davlat Mamed Azadi (Makhtumkuli's son) father), Kirami, Mulla Shermuhammad, Akmal, Muhammad Aminkhoj Kasani, Mawlana Rare own of his time sly figures For example, Mushfiqi Bukhara emir Abdullakhan He was given the title of "Malik ush- shuaro in the palace. has was If so, Fazli Namangoni Kokand to the poets leadership Umar Khan 's assignment with Fazli and the collection " Majmuat ush- shuaro " by Mushrif is formed. During this period many architecture monuments will be built. In Kokand built palace archi, Samarkand, Bukhara and In Khiva various monuments these in a sentence.

In Bukhara in 1753-1754 dry completed Sheikh Jalal Madrasah , built in 1796-1797 Domla Tursunjon madrasa in Samarkand Registan of the area continuously formation , as well as Lion and Goldfish Construction of madrasas , "Devonbegi" madrasa, Khiva Arabmuhammad madrasa (1616), Muhammad Rizabek named after of the madrasa to the foundation arrival wood and to copper home thin patterns pot, earthenware and porcelain dishes, weapons - armor to make, every kind fabrics knitting, knitting art, embroidery and other people of craftsmanship development The peoples of Central Asia educated, knowledgeable, science-enlightenment because it is evidence gives.

this period, school and in madrasas grammar, geometry, logic, recitation, interpretation, Sharia, wisdom, Islam history and to their beliefs related scientific-theoretical knowledge, work administration, law, commerce to their workrelated inheritance and wealth, distribution and this such as other dozens scientific knowledge, secular and religious knowledge will be taught was. In all madrasas as a compulsory subject " Quran ", "Tafsir", "Adob as- salihin ", "Maslak ul-muttakin", "Sabat ul- ajizin", "Kimyoi "Bliss", "Hadith" etc. studies was. Teaching term 15-20 years organization Near the mosque at school children 7 years alphabet, abjad, Quran, obligatory prayer, chor book, Hoja Hafiz, "Maslik ul- muttakin "by Mirza Bedil literacy taught.

Uzbek children reader in schools «Book Fuzuli", "Lison ut-tair", "Divoni Alisher Navoi", " Huvaydo", " Qissai" crazy Mashrab», Sufi Alloyor's book "Sabot ul- Ajizin " taught. In all schools students literacy since released after Sufi Godfather trained.

This in the period lexicography, historiography sciences developed, poetry wide prosperity found. Many works Arabic, Persian and other from languages translation was done. The people verbal to his/her creativity big attention was given. The people verbal creativity through to the youth heroism, hard work, truthfulness, loyalty such as humane, moral qualities promote was done.

Education in the process for women , women to education big attention was given. Educated, enlightened, intelligent women by many schools organization was and he is Athens It was called the school.

Horses in Central Asia of the school from the founders one, women in education big service did, to himself create a unique school fame won famous from horses One is Jahan Atin Uvaisi.

Jahan Atin Uvaysi (born in the 80s of the 18th century, died at the age of 65) death Margilan city Childuktaron in the neighborhood, Arsun in the village born lived. His father Hot Devon or It is called Devonai Qalandar. Its They called him Siddiq Baba. His mother's name name Chinnibibi was. Their From Uvaysi The great Ahunjon Hafiz said He also has a son. was. From the hot Devona Kason Arrived in Margilan stable become the rest.

He is a weaver. cut to be, Uzbek and Tajik in their languages poems wrote. His name palace from poets Fazli is also a "complex" mention in "ushshuaro" passes. Initially Jahanbibi parents and brother' s with the support of spontaneously to read given. Uzbek, Tajik classics, especially Jami, Navoi, Fuzuli works lovingly read from them learns. Uvaisiy nickname with poems exercise can He begins to dream. weight and with him connected problem art perfect occupies.

The poet was born at the age of 16-17 (approximately 1796-1797). between) Margilan Hajikhan named to the guy they will pass it on. Uvaisiy Guyushkhan, Muhammadkhan named of boys and girls mother It will be. It is a living. owner literary even though reading, creative work and teaching activity continue delivered.

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