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The Role of Ali Kushchi in the Observatory During Mirzo Ulugbek

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A B S T R A C T

After the death of Mirzo Ulugbek, the Samarkand observatory will continue its activities with Mirzo Ulugbek and a small number of his students. Temurid again continued the activities of the Samarkand Observatory during the reign of Mirzo Abdullah. Ulugbek's mother, Gavharshodibegim, from Khorasan, restarts and repairs the equipment. Again, after the time of Mirza Abdullah, who was executed by the enemies (Abu Said Mirza), Ali Qushchi said that he was going to Mecca and set out for Khorasan. But after the death of Shahrukh Mirza, there was no attention to science. That is why Ali Kushchi makes his way to Kerman.

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Ali Kushchi was originally from Samarkand, and according to historians, Ali Kushchi was born in 1402. His father also served in the Sahibkiran palace. Ali Kushchi was also nicknamed Kushchi because he was the head of the hunt. Young Ali Ulugbek was his favorite student and had the right to carry the sultan's falcon during the falconry hunt. That is why Ali took the nickname Kushchi.

After the death of Qazizadeh and Jamshid Kashani, all the work of the observatory will be carried out by Ali Kushchi. In 1438, Mirzo Ulugbek sent Ali Kushchi, a student and trustee, as an ambassador to China (Dynasty of Thousands). After returning from a trip to China, Ali Qushchi wrote his famous work, Mathematics and Astronomical Geography.

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In Kerman, he served in the palace of Sultan Hasanbek al-Quyanli (1453-1478). Ali Qushchi worked here until 1464, when Hassan moved his small capital to Tabriz, Azerbaijan in 1465. In 1465, Hasan Ali appointed Qushchi as ambassador to Turkey to the palace of Muhammad II. Ali Kushchi will travel to Turkey with his student Mirim Chalabi. Muhammad II conquered Constantinople in 1453 and made it the capital of the country, naming it Istanbul.

Muhammad II, like Ulugbek, was a sultan who loved science and literature and patronized poets and scholars. Ali Qushchi wrote his treatise Risolayai Muhammadiya in honor of Muhammad II. In the introduction to the treatise, Ali Qushchi describes Muhammad II:

When the sultan received me, his kindness to me was evident in his offer. The Sultan asks me to write a book on mathematics for him. I noticed that the sultan had an interest in the natural sciences, and I soon

wrote a book on mathematics in his name.

Ali Kushchi wrote his treatise Risolayai Muhammadiya in 1473 in honor of Muhammad II and presented it to the sultan, the sultan liked the gift and the sultan gave him a salary of two hundred dirhams and appointed him a teacher at the Church of St. Sophia. Ali Qushchi's treatise on arithmetic and his treatise on fractions and his treatise on Muhammadiyah provide valuable information on mathematics. Sabirov says he will be able to find manuscripts of twenty-three works by Ali Kushchi.

Ali Qushchi left Samarkand before the death of Ulugbek and came to the world because of the prophecies and prayers of Hazrat Bashir (Hazrat Bashir, who had the authority, Hazrat Sultan Said Ahmad Bashir (1368 1464) in the history book of Hazrat Bashir. His father, Hoja Hassan, is 90 years old, and his mother, Bibi Malokhat, is 80. He is said to have had no children. Many people came from all over the Muslim world, from Egypt to Mongolia and from Mongolia to Mongolia. They became disciples of Sultan Said Ahmad Bashir. The legacy and teachings left by his work have gained great value and place in the Islamic world. This shrine was built after independence and turned into a prosperous place. It is also said that thousands of people come here every year to visit the tombs of Hazrat Bashir in Niyaztepa). It is believed that after Ulugbek's death, Ali Kushchi found a convenient time and moved the books from the library to the village of Hazrat Bashir. It is not known whether all the books in the library were taken away.

According to other narrations, Ali Kushchi hid his library books from the village of Hazrat Bashir in one of the caves in Niyaztepa. Ali Kushchi learned about the cave in Niyaztepa while hunting with Ulugbek.

There were several attempts to find Mirzo Ulugbek's library. One such victim was Ahmad Khatipov, a professor at Navoi State University named after Navoi, who was stopped after a search.

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