



LIFE AND WORK OF THE GREAT MASTER OF MINIATURE ART OF THE EAST KAMOLIDDIN BEHZOD

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the life and work of Kamoliddin Behzod, a cultural, creative miniaturist artist who raised the great Turanzamin, a leading and unique school of oriental art of miniature, to the top of the culture and art of the peoples. It is also a time of progress in the development of science, culture and the arts. Indeed, as the years and centuries go by, people repeatedly turn to the spiritual treasure of Kamoliddin Behzod, a great talent, one of the representatives of the Second Renaissance.

KEYWORDS:- Kamoliddin Behzod, Oriental Miniature Art, Renaissance, Oriental Art, Art.

INTRODUCTION

The second Revival of Uzbekistan, which coincided with the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids, raised the development of not only Movaraunnahr, but the entire Central Asian region to a new level. During this period, the foundations of statehood improved, urban planning and architecture flourished, and international trade and diplomatic relations intensified. It is also a time of progress in the development of science, culture and the arts. Indeed, as the years and centuries go by, people repeatedly turn to the spiritual treasure of Kamoliddin Behzod, a great talent, one of the

representatives of the Second Renaissance. During the period of independence, the study and promotion of this artist's work has acquired a completely new meaning and essence. The fact that the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of decisions on the year of birth of the great artist Kamoliddin Behzod testifies to the fact that the memory of the great artist is being immortalized. It is no coincidence that today we pay special attention to the genius and creativity of Kamolliddin Behzod. The study of the life and work of the great artist, who created a leading and unique school in the miniature art of the East, is more important than ever for a nation that is regaining its identity.

It is safe to say that the XIV-XV centuries are the



golden pages of the history of the Uzbek people. Thanks to the Renaissance, a high level of creativity and a favorable historical environment in the reign of Amir Temur, many great scientists, philosophers, poets and artists, such as Mirzo Ulugbek, Abdurahmon Jami, Alisher Navoi, Kamoliddin Behzod, have created effective works. Among them, Kamoliddin Behzod has always been a strong, cultured, creative people who love the culture and art of the Turonzamin peoples. The magnificent palaces on the walls of the magnificent palaces in Varakhsha, Panjikent, Sopollitepa, Qoratepa, Bolaliktepa, created during the Buddhist period, testify to the fact that our ancestors created perfect monuments of art in ancient times. As Islam spread, fine arts began to appear more and more in the form of manuscripts. As a result, the number of papers and books has increased, and the literacy of our people has risen to a high level.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

It is known from history that during the reign of Amir Temur, Sakhibkiran paid great attention to the development of culture, science and art. For this reason, several times more manuscripts were created during this period than in previous times. In the second half of the XV century, the work of poets, artists and scientists grew even more. The need to embellish, decorate and enrich the manuscripts they created with images has increased more than ever. Kamoliddin Behzod appeared on the stage of such a period. Alisher Navoi has a great contribution to his formation as an artist. According to the descriptions of that time, Behzod, a "rare of the century, a leader of artists", went through a difficult path as a creator. During his lifetime, he created a portrait of Navoi under the rule of such rulers as Sultan

Hussein Boykaro, Shaybanikhan, Shah Ismail Safavi, Shah Takhmosib. The main part of his life was spent in Herat, the second capital of the Timurid dynasty. At a certain time, at the suggestion of the Safavid dynasty, he lived in Tabriz and created works. It is believed that the artist was born in Samarkand. It is said that he was born in 1455 in Herat to a family of craftsmen. Herat was one of the most beautiful cities in the East at that time. Behzod divorced his parents early. He was brought up by Mirak Naqqash, a famous artist in Herat and the director of the royal library. Mirak Naqqash chaired the Forty Famous Artists Conference, and Nigoristan, in modern terms, set up the Academy of Arts. The famous English orientalist Edward Brown commented on this; "Famous painters such as Behzod and Shah Muzaffar, who were very famous at that time, undoubtedly matured with the support of Mir Alisher Navoi," he wrote. Kamoliddin Behzod meets and collaborates with the famous calligrapher Sultan Ali Mashhadi. Abdurahman goes to Jami. When Alisher Navoi became aware of his diligence, talent and hard work, he summoned Behzod and invited him to work in the palace. Introduces to Sultan Hussein Mirza. The ruler builds for him a garden in his garden and provides all the conditions for creation. Sultan Husayn Bayqara appointed him head of the royal library in Herat. Behzod is now famous all over Khorasan, where he is the head of all painters and artists. It was during this period that Behzod's best works were created. A series of works based on Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma", Hussein Boykaro's meetings, an album dedicated to the history of Timur, Abdurahmon Jami's "Solomon and Absol", Muslihiddin Sa'di's "Boston" and "Gulistan", Nizami Ganjavi's "Khamsa" finished pictures, hundreds of beautiful works were created, such as the Garden of Paradise built by Sultan Hussein in Herat, the portrait of Abdurahman Jami, the



banquet at the palace of Sultan Hussein Mirza, the story of Malik Doro and the horsemen, the story of Yusuf and Zulayha, and the debate inside

the mosque. Shah Ismail Safaviy took Behzod to Tabriz, his palace, along with the prominent craftsmen, painters and calligraphers of Herat. It creates a comfortable environment for the artist there. The artist, who created the national Uzbek

miniature school in Herat, also founded the Tabriz School of Fine Arts. He created many classics during the same period with a group of students. In particular, “The image of a prince of a century”, “The image of Murad the White Sheep”, “Battle of camels”, “The image of Shah Tahmosib”, “Official prospect”, paintings based on the epic “Yusuf and Zulayho” by Abdurahman Jami. While living and working in Tabriz, the great artist never forgot his homeland, and from time to time he went to Herat. It is clear from the references in some of his works that he lived in mental anguish in Tabriz. For example, his signature on the edge of the image of Shah Ismail Safaviy, “Poor Behzod with a broken pen”, on the edge of the picture “Battle of camels”, “Broken pen, Nomurod, Poor Behzod, he did it when he was over seventy”. In Tabriz, Behzod led artists from different places such as Sultan Muhammad, Aga Mirak, Mir Said Ali. In particular, he taught Mir Said Ali, who was born and raised in Termez, the secrets of his art and artistry. In turn, after Behzod's death, they successfully continued the tradition of teaching in the famous cities of the XVI century East - Tabriz, Kabul, Delhi, Bukhara. As a result, new schools were created under the influence of Uzbek miniature art.

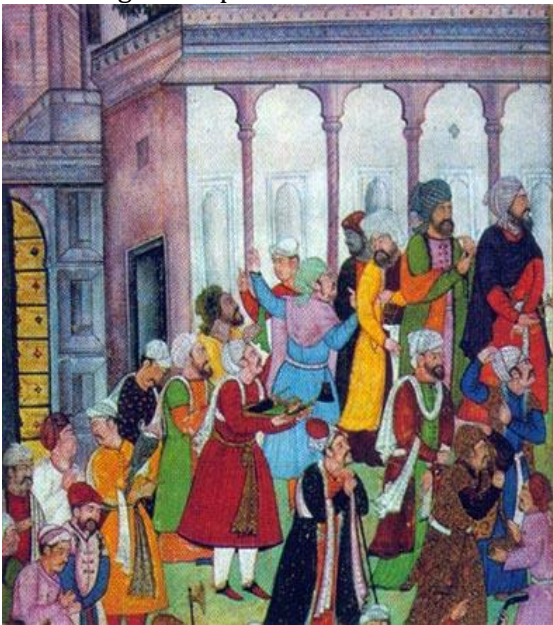


Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi's “Zafarnoma” was copied by the famous calligrapher Sultan Ali Mashhadi. Behzod decorated it with unique miniatures. The book was taken to Humayun's palace. It has been preserved for several years in the palace of the Emperor as the most unique manuscript. He is then taken to Iran by Nadir Shah as a valuable booty. Muraqqa (an album) depicting the meeting of Sultan Hussein Bayqara was specially prepared for the royal library of Sultan Hussein Mirza in Herat. More than 40 beautiful miniatures belong to Kamoliddin Behzod. Murakka was purchased by French art historian Muse Fosche in the early 20th century and donated to the Louvre. Abdurahman Jami's work “Salomon and Absol” was copied by the famous calligrapher Sultan Ali Mashhadi. Kamoliddin Behzod decorated it with miniatures. This work was also preserved in Afghanistan until the early twentieth century. The miniature painting



“Garden of Paradise” in Herat is one of the most beautiful and rare works of Kamoliddin Behzod. However, the year of the work and its current location are unknown.

All 33 paintings in Amir Khusrav Dehlavi’s “Khamsa” were created by Behzod and his students. This work is housed in the National Library in Berlin. In 1567, the “History of Timur” was made of silver and gold. It contains several miniatures of Kamoliddin Behzod. All of them are dedicated to the life and work of Amir Temur. Miniatures such as “Temur’s accession to the throne”, “Reception in the reign of Timur”, “Attack of Timur’s troops on the fortress”, “Construction of a mosque in Samarkand” are kept in Boston, USA. The poet Saadi’s “Boston” was copied in 1487 by Sultan Ali Mashhadi for the famous library of Sultan Hussein Mirza Bayqara in Herat and decorated by the talented artist Muzahhib. This work is now housed in the Cairo Museum. According to French art historian Rens Gruze, each of the miniatures designed by Kamoliddin Behzod in this collection is astonishing as a separate work of fine art.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The famous miniature depicting a feast in the garden of Sultan Hussein Mirza Bayqara in Herat is in this work “Boston”. These paintings were written in the fifties by the Egyptian scholar Dr. Muhammad Mustafa J. Umarbekov, “Navoi and Sultan Hussein Boykaro” was published in Arabic. The original image of Hussein Boykaro was created by Swedish art historian F. P. It is kept in Martin’s personal collection. In many countries of the world there are copies of this portrait. In this image, Sultan Hussein Boykaro is vividly depicted in royal attire as a powerful squint-eyed man with a flat face. Looking at the picture, Hussein Boykaro and Kamoliddin Behzod remember the eyes of contemporary Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. “Sultan Hussein was a man of sharp eyes, a poet, and a tall man. The lower part of the waist was thin. My grandmother lived to a great age, had a white beard, and wore a bright red scarf. The black lamb wore a hat or cap. He could not pray or fast due to the strain of the joints. His demeanor was more beautiful, and his eyes were more beautiful. For forty years he was king in Khorasan”. The image of Kamoliddin Behzod Hussein Boykaro fits this tariff very well. Some of the miniatures on one copy of Nizami Ganjavi’s “Khamsa” were made by French scholar Mi John, according to Turkish scholar Aramnokbek, Kamoliddin Behzod, and the rest by Qasim Ali Chehrakusho and Aga Mirak.

This work is now housed in the British Museum. An unknown manuscript was copied by the calligrapher Muhammad ibn Attar in Herat. Experts are amazed by the elegant miniatures worked by Kamoliddin Behzod. Among them are such beautiful miniatures as “Dance of the Dervishes”, “Shirin’s welcome by Khusrav”. This unique collection is also housed in the UK



Museum. The manuscript of Amir Khusrav Dehlavi's epic "Layli and Majnun" was copied by an unknown calligrapher. Miniatures such as "Layli and Majnun's time at the madrasah",



"Beautiful garden view" captivate this friend with their naturalness and vitality. A copy of this manuscript is kept in the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library in St. Petersburg. The Battle of the Camels was written by Kamoliddin Behzod in 1525 in Tabriz. This work, along with Behzod's other works, was first exhibited at the 1931 Oriental Art Exhibition in London. "According to the book "History of Iranian Art" (Tehran), the original is now housed in the Gulistan Palace in Iran. The image of the poet Abdurahman Jami, painted by Kamoliddin Behzod, is recognized as one of the great achievements of world fine arts. In "Shah Tahmosib" the prince's childhood is depicted in the bosom of nature. This work can be considered one of the best examples of the great artist's work. On one side of it there is an inscription "Behzod", which is kept in the famous

Louvre (France). Another copy of Nizami Ganjavi's "Khamasa" copied by the famous calligrapher Sultan Ali Mashhadi is decorated with miniatures of Kamoliddin Behzod. In addition, Kamoliddin Behzod's "zikr of the Arifs", "An Old Man and a Young Man", "Bahrom Gor in chevy", which are now kept in museums and personal collections of people around the world, The works "Banquet at the Palace of Sultan Hussein" and portraits of Muhammad Shaibanikhan, poet Abdullah Khan Hotifi and poet Abdurahman Jami have already become world cultural property as realistic masterpieces.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that miniature art is one of the most elegant forms of creativity of the Uzbek people. According to historical sources, the painted lacquer boxes were first made in Bukhara in the 16th century. Lacquered miniature specimens of this period have not survived, and many of the production processes typical of this type of craft have been forgotten. Today, a number of artists and folk masters of Uzbekistan are determined to revive this wonderful art form. Among them are the well-known Uzbek artist Chingiz Akhmarov, whose students have consistently developed the centuries-old traditions of Oriental miniature, and today are members of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, the Union of Artists. The works of miniature artists of our country have participated in exhibitions abroad, and their works are in private collections in the United States, Turkey, Japan, Germany, Korea, India, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia.

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