

**MEDIEVAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES**

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**Annotation**

This article provides detailed information about the first established libraries in Europe and their activities, as well as the organizational processes of university libraries.

**Keywords:** library, university, culture, city, country, school, monastery, activity, college, law.

**Introduction**

The first university libraries appeared in Europe in the 12th century, that is, in Italy, the Bologna Law School was transformed into the University of Bologna. The library of the Celerno Medical School operated under the University of Bologna. In the 12th-14th centuries, university libraries were opened in Paris, Montpellier, Oxford, Cambridge, Salamanca (Spain), Lisbon (Portugal), Krakow (Poland), and Vienna (Austria).

European universities separated from monastic schools and their development lasted for a very long time, so it is impossible to determine exactly when their first development period was. Many people know the University of Bologna in Italy as the first European university. This educational institution was opened at the end of the 10th century, but before that it existed as a law school since 890. Universities are ideal places for professors. During the 11th century, the University of Paris developed and became famous. This place, one of the oldest universities in Europe, was very famous in the Middle Ages. This school attracted professors and students with the development of law, theology, medicine and philosophy education. Later, in Europe, during the 12th and 13th centuries, various universities began to open. In such places, ideology, medicine, and methods of legal doctrine were developed. The classes were held in Latin. Oxford and Cambridge universities in Britain were also established in the Middle Ages. The two famous English universities are also called Oxbridge in tandem. The development of colleges as an educational complex. Colleges were formed relatively later. The first college is credited to Merton College, Oxford, which was founded as a student residence in 1249. At Merton, a strict environment was established for students, and students were encouraged to play games, sing, sing, even hunting and fishing were also prohibited. Later, colleges developed as an educational complex.[1]

The first university in the new world. The most historic university in the USA is Harvard, which was founded in 1636 in New Town. First, the university functioned as a college, and classes began to be held in the college garden and small rooms in 1638. Later, the name Harvard will be named after John Harvard, who bequeathed half of his fortune and books to the college, and the educational institution will be given the status of a university. This institution is still one of the most popular educational institutions in the United States. Currently, there are more than 3,300 institutions of higher education in the United States, and more than 12 million students are enrolled in them. In the United States, an average of 3 million graduates graduate from high schools, of which approximately 1 million will have the opportunity to study at higher education institutions. The first grants based on examination. In 1836, the University of London announces a program of examinations and various grants. Students

from any educational institution located in different regions of the British Empire could apply to participate in these programs. Until the 1900s, the University of London worked only as a university that distributed grants and organized examinations. However, in 1900, Parliament authorized the University of London to open lecture rooms, museums, laboratories and practical training rooms for education and research. Division of views in education. In the Middle Ages, university students mainly studied medicine, law and ideology. In Europe, young people had to study grammar, rhetoric, and logic in the trivium group and arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy in the quadrivium group before entering university. The terms humanism, enlightenment, reform, and revolution are also terms that arose as a result of research in medieval universities. From the 18th century, universities began to publish their scientific publications. Since the 19th century, German and French models have been developed for universities. The German Humboldt model was developed by Wilhelm von Humboldt, and it was proposed that universities should be free to participate in lectures, seminars, and laboratory activities. In the French model, and the idea that the university should be under strict control and should be in the first place in the order occupied a central place. Until the 19th century, religious education was a priority in European universities, and then attention was paid to specific sciences. increased. In such a situation, the model of German universities will also become popular.[2]

Higher education in Islamic countries. Since the Middle Ages, education has been developing in a unique way in Eastern countries. During this period, madrasahs functioned as institutions of higher education in Islamic countries. Madrasahs first appeared in the 7th-8th centuries as a center where religious scholars commented on issues related to Islam. Later, these centers expanded, and they began to be called madrasas. In the 8th-9th centuries, madrasas appeared in countries where Islam spread, including in Central Asia, and special buildings for madrasas began to be built. Madrasahs were built by kings, khans, emirs and sultans, large landowners and statesmen. Children who graduated from the religious school were admitted to the madrasa. Education in them was carried out at three levels: primary (adno), middle (avsat) and higher (excellent) levels. Life of medieval students. In the early days, the life of students was very different from today, of course. The students came from different regions and were of different ages. When they first settled in Oxford in the 12th century, they chose small inns or suburbs to live in, and some even rented a house together. Students attended lectures and social events. Also, they discussed their lessons with their tutor ("tutor") at least once a week and clarified their shortcomings. Students who did not follow the rules were banned from going out, fined or expelled from the student body before the deadline. Students spent this period of their lives mostly in libraries. Each college had its own library. The most famous library was that of Oxford. In addition, socializing was also a part of university life. Various societies and clubs have been constantly working in universities. Even today, universities play a very important role not only in the training of qualified specialists, but also in the development of certain fields. Now, their importance is also increasing in terms of the fact that universities can get financial benefits by accepting international students. The demand for private universities is increasing. The innovative projects, various researches and researches carried out in the universities act as a stimulus for the economy. The University of Bologna is the first university not only in Italy, but also in Europe. Bologna is located in the Lombardy region. For a long time, the Lombard trading cities were unusual for the Middle Ages, which was the desire of noble and wealthy citizens to give their children a good (good) education. According to an ancient legend, already in 433 Emperor Theodosius founded a higher legal school in Bologna. True, scientists

do not believe this myth: it was probably invented in the 13th century by lawyers who wanted to join the Holy Roman Emperors, the part of the university that was founded at that time.[3]

Therefore, it was Dr. Pepo who was really the first to study at Bologna, and he was known as Doctor of Laws in his year. But his lectures were not very popular. His follower Irneri, who opened a special Bologna law school in 1088, achieved great success. Irneri's lectures quickly brought the school to prominence. He had many students, among whom four jurists stood out: Bulgar Martin, Gosia, Gouge and Jacques de la Porte Revenante. Soon the professors of Bologna became widely known and had an advantage over other academic cities. There are several reasons for this success. First, the scientific advantages of the teaching method. The Bolognese jurists revolutionized the study of Roman law: they studied and taught it not as an addition to rhetoric, but as an independent subject. Second, the patron of the German Emperor Frederick I, who was also King of Lombardy. The emperor was very interested in the promotion of Roman jurisprudence, the crown could always rely on his authority in case of any kind of persecution. In 1158, Frederick I solemnly agreed to grant the following privileges to everyone who came to Bologna: 1. Travel freely in all countries under his authority, without incurring any of the troubles that foreigners experience on this account; 2. The subject in the city is based only on the judgment of the professors or the bishop. The location of Bologna, its healthy climate, the wealth of the city, its very status due to the recently acquired autonomy - all these explain the reasons why the law school is so popular. Along with the youth, people of mature age, often leaving their families at home, study and aspire to become scolari, having an honorable position in Bologna. Children of those in the crown, and they were sent to this city to study law and fine arts. The popularity of the school was such that women and, most importantly, not only to listen to lectures, but also as teachers (lecturers) entered the interior of the "Felsinian Church of Wisdom", which was revered by the University of Bologna during the time of Irnerius and Accursius.

The main feature that distinguishes the entire history of universities in the Middle Ages was also highlighted: at that time, the corporate, shop area was so strong that the university was actually two joint workshops. Both of these workshops were sub-categorized based on the nationality and characteristics of the "student" and "teacher" components. In Bologna, there were four nations in particular: Campanian, Tuscan, Lombard, and Roman. The meeting of all the student corporations in accordance with the general requirements established the University of Bologna towards the end of the 11th century. This university (founded at the same time as Paris - 1200), the oldest in Europe, had two distinctive features from the day of its foundation: 1. It was not an association of professors (*universitas magistrorum*), whose authority was to be subordinated only to students. On the contrary, the student association (*universitas scholarium*) itself chose the leaders, and the professors, in turn, were subordinate to them. The students of Bologna were divided into two groups: *ultramontanes* and *citramontanes*, whose rector was elected annually; both parts participated in the management of the university. The professors were chosen by the students for a certain period of time, paid conditionally, and obliged not to teach anywhere but Bologna. Based on this charter, depending on the university and only in the freedom to manage student activities, they could gain prestige and prestige to students with their personal qualities and pedagogical skills. 2. Unlike Paris, which was originally devoted exclusively to theology, Bologna was legal. The study of Roman law, which formed the basis of the university, such as canonical, which was included in the program from the twelfth century, remained the main subjects taught at the university. Medicine and the liberal arts were actually taught there in the 13th century.

famous professors, but their students were still considered to belong to the faculty of law and appeared only in the 14th century. together with them, two more faculties were established: medicine and philosophy, as well as theology. The heyday of the Bologna school of law was the period between the beginning of the twelfth century. and in the second half of the twelfth century, the lectures of Irnerius and the teaching of Accursius on glossorization. During this period, he found the widest and most effective guide, a new method of teaching, in the oral and writings of the glossators. During this long period, after the four doctors mentioned above, the most famous of the glossators were: Placentinus, who worked mainly on the Codex Justinian and opened a school in Montpellier; Burgundio is one of the few glossators who knew Greek; Roger, Jean Bassian, Pillius, Azotus (their works were so famous that even: "Chi non Azo, non vado a palazzo" and finally the most famous accursion of the glossators). Accursius shared his love of jurisprudence with his children. and her daughter Dota d'Accorso, who was awarded a doctorate by the university and accepted into the public education system, was the first of the women mentioned in the university chronicle.[4]

Along with law and jurisprudence, other disciplines began to develop in the life of the University of Bologna. Thus, the trivium, the complex of early medieval sciences consisting of grammar, rhetoric and dialectic, was supplemented by the quadrium in this period of the late Middle Ages: arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music plus (somewhat later) logic and mathematics. Other sciences flourish here: philosophy, Latin and Greek literature, and medicine. However, after the ascension, fall soon comes. Many things contributed to this: the struggle between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines and, as a result, the participation of university professors in party disputes; the gradual decline of professors under the influence of the mayor's office, which claimed to regulate professor teaching without taking into account the personal abilities of teachers and the interests of science. Thus, the University of Bologna gradually lost its priority in the teaching of law. In recognition of this, the most famous legists gradually began to teach law in Pisa, Perugia, Padua, and Pavia. During its existence, the Bologna school had a great influence not only on Italy, but also on Western Europe. Thanks to his methods and teaching, he radically renewed the science of law and had a great influence on legislation, institutions and ideas of the European society that emerged in the Middle Ages.

The University of Bologna became a prototype for other similar institutions in Europe. In addition, he became the "initiator" of the formation of many law faculties (universities) both in Italy and abroad. Bologna's professors and students spread throughout Europe, spreading the knowledge they possessed. Thus, universities appeared in Italy: Vicenza (1203), Arezzo (1215), Padua (1222). The University of Montpellier was established in France.

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