

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF SAMARKAND REGION MONUMENTS AS OBJECTS OF EXCURSION

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ANNOTATION:

There are many architectural monuments in Uzbekistan that are part of the treasury of world culture. Historical centers of Khiva, Bukhara and Shakhrisabz, historical monuments of ancient Samarkand are included in the UNESCO list of "World Heritage", folklore ensemble of Boysun district is included in the list of "World Intangible Heritage".

Keywords: Tomb of Amir Temur, Registan area, Observation of Ulug'bek, underground minerals, historical monuments, historical drawings, stones, minerals.

INTRODUCTION:

Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz and Margilan, which are rich in ancient cultural and architectural monuments, are important for the development of tourism in Uzbekistan and raising it to new levels. These cities have ancient historical monuments that amaze and amaze people all over the world. Everyone living in different countries of the world dreams of seeing these cities. In many countries, Uzbekistan is famous for these cities. The main

purpose of the inclusion of historical monuments in the UNESCO World Heritage List is to promote and protect the world-famous sites in theregion. It is known that Uzbekistan is a country rich in historical and cultural monuments. Ichan Qala in Khiva was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1990, the historical center of Bukhara in 1993, and the historical center of Shakhrisabz in 2000. On December 12-16, 2001, a regular meeting of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee was held in Helsinki, Finland, where the city of Samarkand was also included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. On July 7, 2014, The Huffington Post published a list of "50 Must-See Cities in the World". Samarkand is one of the most famous cities in the world. As noted in the rating of this publication, "the patterns of madrasas and ancient buildings on Registan Square have made the ancient city of the Great Silk Road - Samarkand - one of the most beautiful examples of world Islamic architecture."

This ranking was compiled by The Huffington Post in collaboration with the minube.net travel community. The goal is to "find the best place in the world, from the great ancient capitals to Asia, America and beyond."

According to the authors of the rating, the list of places that people must visit in their short lives includes 50 cities around the world. Samarkand is the only city in the CIS that is included in this prestigious list. It is no coincidence that the 99th session of the Executive Council of the United Nations (UN) World Tourism Organization was held in Samarkand on October 1-3, 2014. The main historical and architectural monuments of Samarkand region:

1. The town of Afrosiab (VIII century BC);
2. Ulugbek Observatory (observatory) (1424-1428);
3. Shohi Zinda architectural complex (XI-XX centuries);
4. Hazrati Hizr Mosque (middle of the XIX century);
5. Bibihanim mosque (1399);
6. Registan Square (1417-1647);
7. Ruhabad mausoleum (1380);
8. The Oqsaroy Mausoleum (1451-1469);
9. Tomb of Amir Temur (1404);
10. The mausoleum of Ishratkhana (1464);
11. Khoja Ahrori Wali complex (XV-XX centuries);
12. Tomb of Chopon-Ota (1430);
13. Khoja Abdu Darun Cemetery (15th century);
14. Cemetery of Khoja Abdu Berun (XVII century);
15. Imam al-Bukhari complex (IX-XX centuries);
16. Makhdumi Azam complex (XVI-XIX centuries);
17. Tomb of Khoja Daniel (1870-1880).

The roof of the mausoleum of Amir Temur. Only the roof of the Muhammad Sultan ensemble is well preserved. This roof is skillfully crafted and is clearly visible against the background of the wall with various tiles. Among the tiles, the name of the master who built the building, Muhammad bin Mahmud Isfahani, and the words "Religion belongs to the pure in heart" are silently inscribed. In the decoration of the brick columns, an elegantly

designed composition based on geometric shapes called girih occupies a central place. Remains of madrasa and khanaqah. I would like to draw your attention to the remains of the madrasa and the khanaqah! According to some sources, the madrasah was functioning in the 17th century, and only the ruins of the khanaqah building have been preserved. The Muhammad Sultan Madrasa, which was deserted during the social and economic crisis of the 1920s, began to fall into ruin. Only the remains of walls and pieces of tiles have been preserved from the Muhammad Sultan khanaqah and madrasa. But these remains also made it possible to unravel the mystery of the structure, which had been hidden for centuries. Behind the wall on the east side of the courtyard is the Muhammad Sultan Madrasa remains are visible. There were two-story rooms around the Chorsu courtyard. The cells are as tall and narrow as any other madrasa at the top of the door light was falling from the windows. In the corners of the madrasa were domed classrooms. In the middle of the room was a large hall with a large dome, and around the hall were two-story, one-to-one rooms, some of which were inhabited and some of which were negotiable.

TOMB OF AMIR TEMUR:

The walls surrounding the courtyard are divided into two-story ornate arches. There were four towers in the outer corners of the courtyard. The minaret, which has become narrower as it rises, is decorated with the same honor as the minarets of the Ulugbek Madrasa in Registan Square. The gap between the base and the top of the tower has been skillfully eliminated in the collection of tile slabs. With the same number of tiles laid on each row of tiles, the seams between them narrow as they rise and reach the top. In one of the two preserved towers, it is written, "The servant will act, Allah will decide."

View of the mausoleum. An octagonal prism with multi-ribbed, giant domed cylindrical circles forms the basis of the memorial composition. The walls of the mausoleum are covered with blue, air-colored and white glazed tiles, which are geometrically typed, finished with Arabic letters and masterfully crafted. The architect skillfully decorated the large surfaces of the buildings, using similar shapes. Great importance was attached to the dome when constructing the exterior of the mausoleum. Although the circumference of the lower part of the dome is 15 meters and its height is 12.5 meters, its weight is not noticeable. This is because the weight of the 64-rib dome falls on a solid foundation-circle through a wonderfully crafted honor. The colorful design of the dome is of great importance. As the color of the iris used more in the dome, this color shines on the curved ribs of the dome, shining in the sun, as if staring at the sky. The top of the dome is covered with mysterious tiles. In their honor, too, there are beautiful silences, the size of which is designed to match each other. The outer dome of the mausoleum is mounted on the inner dome to make the exterior of the monument more majestic. The dome used brass, lavender and gold waters. According to legends, the great Amir Temur always supervised the construction of the mausoleum, which is being built in honor of his beloved grandson Muhammad Sultan, and made few suggestions for the construction of the dome.

Amir Temur's mausoleum complex was built by Muhammad Sultan, the beloved grandson of Amir Temur, who was proclaimed the heir to the throne, at the end of the 14th century. The site was built in the Middle Ages in the south-eastern part of Samarkand and formed a large complex. Construction of the mausoleum began in 1404 with the death of Amir Temur's successor Muhammad Sultan, and after the death of Amir Temur, it was turned into

a Temurid sanctuary and completed during the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek.

REGISTON SQUARE:

Registan Square holds three large arches and powerful arches tourists from all over the world with double-glazed glass walls astonishing. The Registan Square is a real gem located in the very heart of the ancient city of Samarkand. It has gained its worldwide fame thanks to the great architectural ensemble that has become a monument of the oriental architecture. From three sides, the square is surrounded with grand madrassah, portals of which are facing the center of the space. All three erections have their own unique décor. It is by virtue of these buildings, preserved on the territory of the city, Samarkand was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2001.

ULUGBEK MADRASA:

Roof of Ulugbek madrasah. Dear tourists! In 1417-1420, it was here that the Muslim university was founded by the scientist, mathematician, astronomer Mirzo Ulugbek Koragoni. "The founder of this building of science is the great sultan, the son of the sultan, the thinker of the world and centuries Ulugbek Koragoniy, ... his height is two dimensions to the sky, his weight shakes the top of the earth," the inscription on the roof of the madrasa reads. Like other madrassas, only theological sciences are not taught here. Ulugbek is more interested in the exact sciences. The first lessons were taught by Ulugbek's teacher, conducted by the great astronomer Qazizada Rumi. The first teacher was Muhammad Havadi. Ulugbek gathered the most famous scholars to teach in this madrasa. The number of students reached one hundred and they lived in 48 rooms inside the madrasa.

The small number of surviving images of the Ulugbek madrasah testifies to the high level

of architectural art of the sixties. The madrasa is rectangular in shape and 56x81 meters high. The side facing the Registan is the main side, which consists of an "eyebrow" style roof and majestic towers on the sides. I want to draw your attention to the roof! It was built during the reign of Ulugbek as the main ornamental decoration of the madrasa we can see the 'stars' in the center, as well as the roof being framed with 'morpech' (snake glitter) patterns, which in turn embody a bit of a ban on Eastern philosophy. "It is a belief that every student should always keep in mind, and that everyone comes into this world, strives for perfection, achieves perfection, but whether he wants to or not, one day he will grow old and finally leave this world. That is why each of us must always remember that this is the only good name we can leave in this world."

SHERDOR MADRASA:

Roof of Sherdor Madrasa. Dear tourists! Sherdor Madrasa in front of you. Sherdor Madrasah was built in 1619 on the ruined site of Mirzo Ulugbek's khanate, by order of Bahodir Yalangtush, and was completed in 1636. Construction took 17 years. The words "This building was built with the art of the architect Abdul Jabbar" are written in black and white letters on the inner arch of the roof. Memor Abdul Jabbor created Sherdor Madrasah in a style typical of Central Asian architecture. The plan of this building is similar to Ulugbek madrasah, but there is no big mosque and mosque in it. The patterned tones of the Sherdor Madrasa are similar to those of the Ulugbek Madrasa, but are used in a different style, and in some places on a new theme. Focus on the roof of the madrasa! The main roof is in the form of a golden-yellow hue, which depicts a strange purple, black striped tigers, chasing white deer with gray-blue spots, and the bright sun behind the tigers. This image can be rated in two different ways. According to the first, the black

road is the road tigers Bahodir Yalangtushbiy, white deer are his enemies, and the sun is always the way of his path. According to the second tariff, tigers are students, white deer are knowledge, and the sun always illuminates their path.

The size of the yard is large, the level is 37x37 meters. Against the background of the blue sirsopol patterns on the porch of the courtyard, the lion about the Sherdor Madrasah is written in white letters. His translation reads: "Commander-in-Chief, Commander, Righteous Naked! Although his perfection is as high as a bow, it is a word collected from the dur. He creates a madrasa where the union of earth and sky is a symbol of their obedience. The flight of the fierce and skilful wings of the eagle of the mind cannot reach its peaks for years. Even a skilled gatekeeper will not be able to climb to the top of its pleasing towers for centuries. Although Yalangtush Bahodir is its founder, its founding dates begin with the words of Yalangtush Bahodir. Indeed, if we replace the letters in the name of Yalangtush Bahodir with the corresponding numbers, we see 1028 AH, 1619 CE, when Sherdor Madrasah was founded.

TILLAKORI MADRASA:

The roof of the Tillakori complex. Dear tourists! The mosque-madrasa in front of you was built on the third side of the Registan by the order of Bahodir Yalangtush in 1646-1660 (for 14 years) and was named after Tillakori is a new mosque-madrasa building. The head of the building was to cover the side of the square, perfecting the appearance of Registan Square. The condition of the Bibi Khanum mosque, which was slowly being demolished, was so bad that it was not safe to pray there. Therefore, it was decided to build a mosque on the west side of the Tillakori madrasa and the courtyard. Nearly a decade after the construction of the Tillakori Mosque, Yalangtush Bahodir died. Completion of the construction that had begun

was neglected. The construction of the mosque was not completed and the dome with the second floor was not covered. It differs from the other two madrasas of Registan by the fact that the front of the madrasa is rented, there are two rows of porches, and there are no minarets in the corners. The towers were replaced by small towers with lamp seats covered with blue domes. The style of installing the porches on the front side further enhances the meaning of the existing building in the field environment between the enclosed olkan wall and arched roofs on both sides. On the right you can see the Shaybani Dahmas, and then Chorsu "Toqi telpakfurushon" or rasta where hats are sold. The main reason for the construction of the Tillakori mosque-madrasah is the dilapidated condition of the Bibikhanum mosque and the need for a large mosque in the city, so the construction of this mosque-madrasah began on the initiative of Samarkand Governor Bahodir Yalangtush.

THE OBSERVATORY OF ULUGBEK:

Mirzo Ulugbek ascended the throne in 1409. Samarkand was the capital of the Mirzo Ulugbek state. During the reign of Ulugbek, the city was further beautified and became the scientific and cultural center of Movarounnahr. Ulugbek devoted most of his time to science and gathered the most advanced scientists in mathematics and astronomy in Samarkand. According to his decree, an observatory will be built in the north-east of Samarkand. Ulugbek Observatory is one of the rare examples of 15th century architecture in Samarkand. The building was built by his order in 1428-1429 on Kohak (Choponota) hill, along the Obirahmat arigi. The observatory was a cylindrical three-story building with a height of 30.4 meters and a giant sextant (quadrant according to some sources) with a radius of 40.2 meters. The southern part of the sextant was underground, and the rest was 30 meters above ground level

on the north side. One degree arc in the tool circle corresponds to 701.85 mm and one minute arc corresponds to 11.53 mm. After Mirzo Ulugbek's scientist, the scientific work of the observatory is one how long it lasted and then turned into a ruin. For a long time the location of the observatory was unknown. In 1908, archaeologist V.L. His place was found by Vyatkin

In the 90s of the XIX century VL Vyatkin used information about the observatory in the "Boburnoma" (XVI century) and "Samaria", one of the historical works of the 30s of the XIX century. These two works indicate that the observatory is located on Kohak Hill near the Obi-Rahmat stream. Organizing 15th century foundation documents, V.L. Vyatkin encounters a reminder of the Tollirasad (poi-rasad) place in front of the Observatory's Nakshi-Jahon, ObiRakhmat water. History of the observatory. In 1908 V.L.Vyatkin to archeological excavations.

These archeological excavations were also carried out in 1908, 1914 and 1946-1948. Investigations revealed that the building of the observatory was in a circle (radius more than 40 meters. In 1908, the underground part of the observatory was found a sextant (quadrant), in 1914 a brick building was built on it and measures were taken to prevent its destruction. the observatory building, which has a large hall, several corridors, and small cabinets, is cylindrical in shape, Bobur's reference is 30 meters high, and the walls of the building are covered with mysterious tiles. More detailed information about the observatory is given by the 15th century historian Abdurazzoq Samarkandi. He lived in Herat and Ulugbek visited Samarkand several times during his life. According to Abdurazzaq Samarkandi, the celestial bodies (spheres) are depicted on the walls of the observatory in degrees, minutes and seconds. The observatory was a globe with astronomical schemes and maps, images of

climates of world geography: mountains, steppes and seas, models of nine planets, maps of constellations, images of the globe.

The observatory had a clock that set the exact time. The observatory also contains valuable scientific manuscripts, the fate of which is still unknown. There are two types of information about the construction of the observatory, one of which is based on the historical work "Samaria" of the XIX century, 1424-1428. According to the historian of the Mirzo Ulugbek period, the years 1417-1420 are given. During this period, madrasas were built in Samarkand and Bukhara by order of Ulugbek. Inside the observatory. The science of astronomers known in Samarkand. Ulugbek raised the need for an astronomical table, issues related to the construction of the observatory (1417), and in the same year began astronomical observations in Samarkand. The observations last for 30 years, meaning that all the planets revolve around the sun and end in 1447. By this time (1447) the work "Ziji Koragoniy" was completed. Observations at the observatory were performed with the naked eye, ie without optical instruments. The telescope was invented in the early 18th century.

The main instrument of the observatory is the radius of the sextant (quadrant), which is 40 meters, and the length of the bow is 63 meters. It was the largest of the known instruments in the East, and the radius of the sextant in Moroga (Azerbaijan) was about 3 meters. Beruni gives information about a sextant of radius (15 elbows). The builders used a convenient way to place such a giant tool. By installing half of it (450) in the trench, the earthquakes ensured its strength in the strong zone. A sextant (quadrant) consists of two parallel semicircles running from south to north. The sextant is made of marble, in which the degrees are marked. It has 570 of the above degrees, 800 below and 100 below.

The observatory was also unique in terms of equipment in the Middle Ages. The instrument allowed measuring the basic constants of astronomy — the angle between the equator and the ecliptic — to determine the constant of an annual process, the duration of a tropical year, and other fundamental astronomical constants. It examines the motion of the planets and the moon. Small-sized instruments in the observatory: armial sphere, 2,4 and 7 rings measuring instruments, tropical, solar and star clocks, astrolabe and others. The work "Ziji Koragoniy", which is important in world astronomy, was created here. Well-known scientists of his time - astronomers, mathematicians, architects (for example, Qazizadeh Rumi, Giyosiddin Jamshid, Ali Kushchi and others) were involved in the construction. In 1908, archaeologist VL Vyatkin found the ruins of the ruined observatory on the basis of historical documents. A lengthy and careful inspection revealed that the building was cylindrical in shape. It had large halls, various large and small rooms.

According to Mirzo Bobur, the exterior of the Mirzo Ulugbek Observatory is decorated with tiles and mysterious rivets. Using a very large instrument mounted inside the observatory, the Sun, Moon, planets and stars were organized with great precision. The observatory also had a library. On the inner wall there is an image of the sky, a map of the stars, mountains, seas, countries. The image of the globe is processed. At present, the Ulugbek Observatory's largest instrument, the sect, is 11 meters high with an underground part. After the death of Mirzo Ulugbek, the observatory has been operating for several decades. The scientific work was supervised by Muhammad Ali Kushchi and Miram Chalabi.

RECOURSES:

- 1) Historical english encyclopedia.
- 2) Brief information about international tourism book.
- 3) Specific methods of excursion journal about Uzbekistan's historical places.
- 4) Ethical rules specific to different nations book.
- 5) Brief facts about historical monuments.
- 6) Scholars' writings on the history of ancient Samarkand.