

FORMS AND STRUCTURES OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN THE HISTORICAL PART OF SHAKHRISABZ

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Annotation. The article comprehensively and objectively covers the issues of the medieval urban culture of Shakhrisabz, the formation of architectural structures and the development of urban culture in general.

Keywords: Architecture, dome, token, relics, monuments, monuments, mystical sheikhs.

Indeed, history is the basis for creating this future, which must be explored and studied.

When we say Shakhrisabz, we mean, first of all, an evergreen city, a spotless sky full of stars, high mountains. And, of course, when we say Shakhrisabz, we mean a place of science, culture and sophistication, which is recognized as the "dome of science and literature."

This city has long been famous for its handicraftsmen and skilled craftsmen. The magnificent monuments and other unique architectural monuments, such as the Oqsaroy, Dorus-saodat, Dorut-tilovat, Kokgumbaz, erected on this land, known and famous for seven climates, and the unique artifacts found in this land clearly confirm this fact.

In ancient times, Shakhrisabz (Shakhrisabz) witnessed great historical events. He experienced the invasions of the Achaemenids, Alexander the Great, the Sassanids, Qutayba, Genghis, and suffered many casualties. The central part of Shakhrisabz, where the architectural monuments of the Timurid period are erected, has been given the status of a cultural heritage of all mankind and protected by UNESCO. [1]

In Shakhrisabz urban planning, the Oqsaroy built by Temur, Dorus-saodat, Kokgumbaz built by Ulugbek, Gumbazi sayidon mosque, Chorsu of XV-XVI centuries, Chubin madrasa complex, Caravanserai and other unique monuments show the history of our country.

During the years of independence, the attention to the city has increased. At the initiative and with the help of our President, a magnificent statue of the great Amir Temur was erected near the Oqsaroy. In his honor, a square decorated with fountains, flowers, unique shrubs and trees was built, adding to the beauty of the city.

Hundreds of famous writers and scholars, mystical sheikhs lived and worked here. Although they were born in different cities and villages of the Kashkadarya oasis, they were educated in these two cities, namely Nasaf Shakhrisabz, and received the Nasafi and Shakhrisabzi ratios.

According to Chinese written sources, the governor Digja (late 6th century to early 7th century) founded Shakhrisabz, which at that time had a circumference of 1 km. [2] Shakhrisabz developed in the 7th century and became one of the main cities of the Sughd state.

During this period, Shakhrisabz became a highly developed city of handicrafts, trade and culture, and consisted of arched, inner and outer cities. At that time, the inner city had a defensive wall and 4 gates.

Shakhrisabz, like other ancient cities, has experienced many crises and developments in its thousands of years of history. The period of Amir Temur and the Timurids has a special place in the history of Shakhrisabz urban planning system.

The analysis and comparison of the results of archeological research conducted in different periods on the urban (urban planning) processes that have taken place in the history of Central Asia and the world in general allows us to describe this process in depth and comprehensively. Indeed, the analysis of the history of the first cities on the basis of archeological and written data, based on original sources, is of great importance for understanding the ancient historical and cultural processes that took place in society. [3]

Shakhrisabz region covers the lands from the Zarafshan mountains to Guzardarya, and according to the written sources of the developed medieval period, it consists of 16 rustok-districts.

The history of Shakhrisabz (Shahrisabz) is widely covered in the sources of the history of the Timurid period, and on this basis lies the state activity of Amir Temur. In the sources of this period, along with the toponym "Shakhrisabz", the name "Shakhrisabz" was introduced.

Although there is little information about Shakhrisabz in the works of medieval historians and geographers, they note that the oasis was very fertile, rich in natural resources, with many villages and rustic centers. Data from written sources, together with the results of archeological research, allow us to assess the historical and cultural processes of this period.¹

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