

REGISTAN SQUARE

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Annotation:

The article deals with Registan Square in Samarkand. The article provides detailed information on the construction history and location of Ulugbek Madrasah, Sherdor Madrasah, Tillakori Madrasah.

Keywords:

Registan, Ulugbek Madrasah, Sherdor Madrasah, Tillakori Madrasah.

Registan means "sandy place" in Persian. Registan is the administrative, commercial and handicraft center of the cities of the East. According to the 10th century historian Istakhri, the present-day Registan Square was flooded in ancient times, and later, as a result of the invasions, the canals were buried and the water did not flow. [I.Suvonkulov. P. 12] During the reign of Amir Temur, this area was the main trade center of the city. During the reign of his grandson Ulugbek, Registan Square will be formed at the intersection of the city's six main roads in Samarkand and will be the venue for official ceremonies. Ulugbek created unique monuments in this area, consisting of 3 buildings: a madrasah, a khanaqah and a caravanserai. By the seventeenth century, the present image of the Registan ensemble was formed. Sherdor and Tillakori mosques were built on the square. Since that time, the Registan ensemble has become a magnificent structure, which includes: 1. Ulugbek (1417-1420) 2. Sherdor (1619-1635) 3. Tillakori (1646-1660) mosques and madrasas. It is also a Registan school, where subjects such as religion, astronomy, mathematics, philosophy and public speaking are taught. The building in the western part of Registan Square - Ulugbek Madrasah was built by Mirzo Ulugbek in 1417-1420. The madrasa is two-storied, with a huge roof and a minaret at each corner. The madrasa is rectangular in shape and consists of four classrooms, three two-story galleries and 50 rooms. Each room consists of a warehouse, a bedroom and a classroom. At the entrance to the madrasa, there was a classroom on one side, a mosque on the other, and a library on the second floor. The upper part of the madrasa was built by Ismail ibn Tahir Isfahani. The inscription on the gate of Ulugbek Madrasah reads: "Education is the duty of every Muslim and every Muslim." The first headmaster of the madrasa was Muhammad Khawafi from Khawaf, Iran. Mirzo Ulugbek taught mathematics to students. In 1994, UNESCO decided to widely celebrate the 600th anniversary of the birth of the great scientist and ruler Ulugbek. [Sh. Jo'rayeva. - Historical monuments of Uzbekistan. - Samarkand. 2011. pp. 15-16.] Sherdor Madrasah was founded in 1619-1636 by the governor of Samarkand Yalantosh Bahodir. Its facade is the same as the facade of Ulugbek madrasah. The layout of these buildings is similar, but not the same. The square courtyard of Sherdor Madrasah with four terraces is surrounded by 54 two-storey rooms. [History of Samarkand. - Institute of History and Archeology Samarkand State University named after Alisher Navoi. - Tashkent: 1971. P. 301.]



There are classrooms in the corners of the courtyard, but there is no mosque hall, and the southwest classroom is considered a shrine. The madrasa has a two-story, head-style roof decorated with bouquets on either side. The minarets at Sherdor Madrasah are similar to those at Ulugbek Madrasah, but the corners of the facades at the back are lined with flower towers. Glazed bricks, carvings and marble slabs were used in the architectural decoration of these buildings. Such decorations of the madrasa are of high taste and technically elaborate. Exquisite patterns pervade the entire building. They sometimes appear as large geometric patterns and inscriptions, and sometimes as thin lines depicting flowers or inscriptions resembling sulis inscriptions. The artist of the madrasa was Muhammad Avaz. The name of the master Abdujabbor Isfikhani is inscribed on the black floor tile with white letters between the tile ornaments inside the roof of the madrasa. The images of a lion, an owl and a sun on the roof of a madrasa mean that the fifth month of the solar year is asad [lion] and the tenth month is jaddiy [deer, ohu]. It is assumed that the beginning and completion of the construction of the madrasah took place in these months. The Sherdor Madrasa and its domes contain verses from one-seventh of the Qur'an and words from the Hadith. The walls of the madrasa are decorated with poems by Mavlono Sherkhoja. All this is about the governor of Samarkand, Yalangtosh Bahodir, who built the madrasah, and it is written in honor of the ruler. Tillakori madrasah was built in 1646-1660 by Yalangtosh Bahodir, the governor of Samarkand, and this madrasah and mosque. The madrasa balances Ulugbek and Sherdor madrasahs and is built as a courtyard building. The architects began to build the



Sharq taronalari International Music Festival.

madrasa on an asymmetrical plan, placing rooms [rooms] on three sides of the madrasa and a winter mosque on the west side of the courtyard. However, those who maintain the symmetry of the main two-story facade will enter the mosque through the western roof. In the center of the mosque is the main monumental building with the altar. To the right of the inn is a pulpit with a marble staircase. The walls of the madrasa are beautifully decorated, and the walls, windows, and interior domes are decorated with floral paintings painted from the bottom to the ceiling in a 'kundal' style. The madrasah is also called Tillakori because of the golden water in these inscriptions. The decorations of the madrasa are slightly different from the decorations of the Sherdor madrasa. Patterns made of glazed bricks are slightly elaborate, with intersecting lines depicting the sign of addition. The roof of the madrasa has a deep arch and its two wings are occupied by a porch gallery. There are porches on all four sides of the yard. Archaeological excavations at Registan Square have uncovered more than 60 metal objects. This proves that in the XIV-XV centuries the Samarkand school of blacksmithing rose to great heights. The copper and bronze jugs, sunshades, bowls, bowls, candlesticks, and delicate patterns on the surface of the door handles found here are astonishing. During the years of independence, on the instructions of the First President Islam Karimov, huge landscaping works were carried out on Registan Square. Like many of our monuments, the Registan ensemble combines its ancient look with the architecture of modern squares, creating a unique, beautiful look. Today, Samarkand is unimaginable without the Registan ensemble. Since 1997, it has become a tradition to hold the Sharq Taronalari International Music Festival every two years at the initiative of the First President Islam Karimov under the auspices of UNESCO. [Sh. Jo'rayeva. - Historical monuments of Uzbekistan. - Samarkand. 2011. pp. 17-18.]

Literature.

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