

**МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ:
ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА**

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**THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, ANCIENT PLACES, GREAT
FIGURES AND MUSEUMS OF UZBEKISTAN.**

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan
named after Mirzo Ulugbek The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign
languages Philology and foreign languages

Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi

nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com

Student of group: 401-22:

Boltaboyeva Dildora Ozodbek qizi

Annotation: This article delves into the rich historical heritage of Uzbekistan, a Central Asian country known for its remarkable monuments that span thousands of years. The author explores the captivating historical sites in Uzbekistan's prominent cities like Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva, highlighting their significance and the cultural wealth they represent

Key Words: Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, historical monuments, Registan, Bahuddin Naqshbandi, Po-i Kalan complex, Kalan mosque and the Mir-i Arab madrasah, Kalta Minor.

**O'ZBEKISTONNING TARIXIY YODIKLARI, QADIMY JOYLARI,
BUYUK SHAYMONLARI VA MUZEYLARI.**

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ming yillar davomida o'zining ajoyib obidalarini bilan mashhur bo'lgan Markaziy Osiyo davlati O'zbekistonning boy tarixiy merosini o'rganadi. Muallif O'zbekistonning Samarqand, Buxoro va Xiva kabi ko'zga ko'ringan shaharlaridagi hayratlanarli tarixiy obidalarini o'rganib, ularning ahamiyati va madaniy boyliklarini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit So'zlar: Samarqand, Buxoro, Xiva, tarixiy obidalar, Registon, Bahuddin Naqshband, Po-i Kalon majmuasi, Kalan masjid va Mir-i Arab madrasasi, Kalta Minor.

**ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ПАМЯТНИКИ, ДРЕВНИЕ МЕСТА, ВЕЛИКИЕ
ДЕЯТЕЛИ И МУЗЕИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА.**

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается богатое историческое наследие Узбекистана, страны Центральной Азии, известной своими замечательными памятниками, насчитывающими тысячи лет. Автор исследует захватывающие исторические места в таких известных городах Узбекистана, как Самарканд, Бухара и Хива, подчеркивая их значение и культурное богатство, которое они представляют.

Ключевые Слова: Самарканд, Бухара, Хива, исторические памятники, Регистан, Бахуддин Накшбанди, комплекс Пои Калан, мечеть Калан и медресе Мири Араб, Кальта Минор.

Uzbekistan rich in historical monuments and cultural heritage, has impressive architectural masterpieces spread all over the country. Starting from the capital of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, and continuing through Samarkand, Bukhara, Fergana, Namangan, Termez, Khiva, Urgench, and Nukus, the historical and cultural heritage of the country keeps attracting tourists from all over the world to travel to Uzbekistan.

According to the data provided by the State Committee on Statistics, the majority of the ancient monuments of Uzbekistan are located in Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent regions. Thus, historical architectural masterpieces in a number of 562 are situated in the Samarkand region, 507 monuments in the Bukhara region, and 288 historical monuments Tashkent city offers to those visiting Uzbekistan. Overall, 2264 historical monuments of architecture have been registered in Uzbekistan by the State Committee on Statistics as of today. There are also wonderful pieces of historical architecture and monuments placed in Kashkadarya, Fergana, Khorezm and other regions of Uzbekistan. Additionally, Uzbekistan attracts international travelers with its museums that make 105 museums all over the country. There are about 2,1 million exhibits displayed in Uzbekistan museums. The exhibits range among archeological, numismatic, applied arts, graphics, paintings, and sculptures that tourists visiting Uzbekistan can enjoy. The museums also display historical documents and paperwork, books, photos and other illustrations. The majority of the museums of Uzbekistan are located in Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand and Fergana. The historical monuments of Uzbekistan have attracted Western travellers for centuries. From Marco Polo to the Great Game spies, Uzbekistan was always at the heart of the intrigue, its cities the routers of the great

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interchange between East and West that we call the Silk Road. But for most of that time it was only the hardiest of travellers risking life and limb who managed to see the great jewels connecting the caravan roads. Since the end of the Soviet Union, however, Uzbekistan has opened its doors to visitors.

Historical cities of Uzbekistan

Samarkand

Historical Samarkand is often the first stop for visitors to Uzbekistan – with the exception of capital Tashkent which serves as a transport hub. The high-speed train from Tashkent to Samarkand takes two hours, halving the time it takes to drive between the two cities. Samarkand was the capital of Amir Timur, a 14th-century master general who built an empire spanning Central Asia and Persia, killing 17 million people in the process. He was also a patron of the arts, capturing artists along the way to build him a legacy in stone. The pitiful dead have been forgotten, but the magnificent city still stands. The Registan complex of mosque and madrasahs (Islamic schools), decorated with ceramic tiles and presided over by an obviously un-Islamic lion, are at the heart of Samarkand. From here, you can branch out to the enormous Bibi Khanum mosque, or instead visit the striking Gur Emir mausoleum of Timur himself, which would inspire the Taj Mahal, built by Timur's descendants of the Mughal dynasty. The Registan was medieval Samarkand's commercial centre. In the 15th century, under the auspices of Ulugh Beg, the astronomer-king and Timur's grandson, it became Samarkand's educational centre as well, when he built a splendid madrasah (from the viewing platform, it's the building to your left) where he taught astronomy. At the time, the Ulugh Beg madrasah was known as one of the best universities of the Muslim world.

Bukhara

Bukhara is Uzbekistan's fifth-largest city and was a prominent stop on the Silk Road trade route. Built on the remains of a Buddhist monastery, Bukhara is known as the Dome of Islam throughout the Muslim world and still attracts pilgrims – Sufis in particular – who visit the shrine of Bahuddin Naqshbandi, revered founder of the Naqshbandi Sufi sect. More than 2,000 years old, Bukhara offers the most complete example of a medieval city in Central Asia, with an urban fabric that seems to have changed little over the centuries.

The spiritual heart of Bukhara is the Po-i Kalan complex. The magnificent brickwork of the Po-i Kalan minaret has been in place since 1127, surviving

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earthquakes, the Red Army's cannonballs and Genghis Khan's marauders. At the foot of the 45m high minaret lies the mirror image of the Kalan mosque and the Mir-i Arab madrasah. The mosque actually stands on the foundation of an earlier 8th-century mosque that was burnt to the ground by Genghis Khan's army. This 'new' mosque was built in 1514 and served as Bukhara's main mosque, with space for up to 10,000 worshippers. Shut down during the Soviet invasion, the Mosque re-opened to the faithful in 1991. The minaret cannot be scaled by tourists, and the madrasah is functional, only allowing visitors into the main court of the building so as not to disturb the students, but the Kalan mosque is free to visit.

Khiva

The small slave trader settlement of Khiva encapsulates the best of Central Asian architecture within its mud-brick fortress walls. In the 19th century, Khiva remained out of reach for Russian colonial troops due to its remote location in the Kyzylkum desert, meaning it is well-preserved. The Kalta Minor minaret dates from the 19th century and was supposed to rival the Kalan minaret in Bukhara. However, it remains unfinished after the architect fled out of fear of being killed by the khan. More than the shape, though, it's the pattern-glazed tiles in shimmering turquoise, white and yellow that make the minaret worth visiting. Khiva is tiny (home to just 90,000 people), so it's worth exploring further. The best side trip goes to the desert fortresses of Khwarezm: impressive, lonely relics rising up from the barren floor, these were once flourishing settlements until the course of the life-giving Amu Darya river changed and left them parched and deserted.

Tashkent's museums

After a devastating earthquake in 1966, Tashkent was rebuilt by authorities to become the "beacon of Soviet power in the East" that would "light the socialist path to prosperity for neighbouring peoples of Asia." A city built on a monumental scale, Tashkent offers a fascinating blend of 20th-century Oriental Brutalist architecture, medieval mausoleums and a fast-paced modern metropolis. Few museums in Uzbekistan are worth your time; Tashkent is the exception. The Fine Arts Museum is stunning from the outside, but inside the visual feast continues, with an exquisite assembly of the best silk, woodcarving, suzani weaving, ceramics and jewellery.

In conclusion, Uzbekistan's central location in the region means you can cross a border and quickly find yourself in one of four other Stans: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan or Turkmenistan. The region within modern day Uzbekistan

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has a long history of important civilization, serving as an important link in cultural and economic exchange between Persia in the West and Inner and East Asia for over two thousand years.

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