

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, SIGHTS AND FAMOUS PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY

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***Annotation.** This article tells about historical sites and attractions that reflect the rich history and culture of Uzbekistan. Monuments such as the Registan Square of Samarkand, the Shohizinda complex, the Bibi Khanim mosque, the historical center of Bukhara city and the mausoleum of Amir Temur, the Prince demonstrates the tourism potential of the country. The article details the historical significance of these monuments and places, architectural features and their place in the culture of Uzbekistan. The article also highlights the importance of preserving shrines and objects of cultural heritage. The lives of prominent historical figures of Uzbekistan, including allomas such as Amir Temur and Ulughbek, and their role in the history of the country are also covered. The article was written with the aim of helping readers gain a deeper understanding of the historical and cultural resources of Uzbekistan.*

***Keywords:** historical monuments of Uzbekistan, sights of Samarkand, cultural heritage of Bukhara, Khiva architecture, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Ulugbek.*

Uzbekistan, located in the heart of Central Asia, is a country with a rich history, culture and traditions. It is known as a crossroads of ancient civilizations, great empires and cultural heritage. The historical monuments and sights of Uzbekistan, as well as its famous people, show its rich culture and history. Uzbekistan has many historical monuments, among which the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva occupy a special place. Registan Square in Samarkand, Ark fortress in Bukhara and

Ichan-Qala in Khiva, are not only national, but also world-class cultural monuments. The monuments indicate that Uzbekistan was an important trade and Cultural Center in the Middle Ages. They are also included in the UNESCO World Heritage list, confirming the global importance of the monuments. Attractions are also of great interest to tourists. The Hazrati Imam complex and Amir Temur Square in Tashkent, the Oqsaroy Palace in Shahrisabz and many other places attract attention for their beauty and historical significance. These places played an important role in the cultural and religious life of the Uzbek people.

Uzbekistan is the land where many prominent figures were born and raised. Great figures such as Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Mirzo Ulughbek and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur had a great influence in their time not only on the country but also on the world level. Their contributions to science, literature and art are still of great importance today. It demonstrates the rich cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and its important place in world history. This heritage, passed down from generation to generation, remains the basis of the country's cultural and historical wealth today. The historical monuments of Uzbekistan are beautiful examples of Oriental architecture, characterized by their uniqueness, elegance and rich spiritual content. There are many similarities among these monuments, expressed through a common architectural style, decorative elements, and religious significance. Let's talk about some important monuments and aspects of their creation, content and similarity.

Registan Square in Samarkand consists of three majestic madrasas: Ulughbek madrasa, Sherdor madrasa and Tilla-Kori madrasa. These monuments were erected in the XV-XVII centuries. Ulugbek madrasa was built by Mirzo Ulugbek, a great medieval scholar and statesman. The sherdor and Tilla-Kori madrasas, however, were later additions and are also of immense architectural significance. All three madrasas are built in a similar architectural style, characterized by their large portal (entrance door), dome and towers. The walls of the Madrasa are decorated with tiles, decorated with geometric patterns, arabesque and inscriptions. Each madrasa was not only a center of religious education, but also of scientific inquiry. The Poi Kalon

complex is one of the most important architectural monuments of Bukhara, consisting of Kalon Tower, Kalon mosque and Mir Arab madrasa. The Kalon tower was built in the 12th century and is known for its height and beauty. The Poi Kalon complex and Registon Square have similar architectural elements, such as large portals, domes and a tower. All of them are vivid examples of Islamic architecture. The monuments are also decorated with tiles and mosaics, and geometric and plant patterns are common. The monuments in both complexes served as a religious center and are sacred sites for Muslims.

Ichan-Qala is the ancient interior of the city of Khiva, and is home to many historical sites, including the Kokhna Ark, the Juma Mosque, and the stone courtyard Palace. Ichan-Qala is known for its well-preserved architectural monuments. Many of the monuments within Ichan-Qala also resemble the style of architecture in Samarkand and Bukhara. They are also characterized by large portals, domes and intricate patterns. The monuments of Ichan-Qala are also decorated with colorful tiles and geometric patterns. These stylistic similarities reflect the general characteristics of Eastern architecture. Many of the sites in Khiva served as religious and administrative centers, an aspect also similar to Samarkand and Bukhara. Ichan-Qala, Kukhna Ark, Juma Mosque and stone courtyard are excellent historical monuments in Khiva, built during the Emirate of Khiva and considered a significant part of the culture and scientific heritage of the city of Khiva. All of them are distinguished by their history of creation, materials and skill of Masters. Ichan-Qala is part of the ancient city of Khiva. It is located on the city street and entered the ancient villages of Khiva in the Middle Ages. Ichan-Qala was built on a city street, the materials of which were composed if raised correctly in many rows. The history of the creation of this place is complex, but the main part was built in the XVII-XIX centuries. The materials are mostly shell and stone, and the buildings and walls built demonstrate its intricacies. The Masters were skilled architects and builders of the time, who employed ancient building techniques and designs in their work. Kokhna Ark is an ancient fortress and Palace of friendship in Khiva. He was one of the places where great rulers ruled in Khiva, and from 1686-1688 the Emir of Khiva,

Arangkeldi, was powerful. The buildings and walls inside the castle were built in the work of the sophisticated and skilled masters of the time. The material is mostly straight raised and made of bark, but it is distinguished by its peculiarities in many rows. The history and materials of the creation of this place occupy a significant place in the history of the city of Khiva. The Juma Mosque in Khiva was erected at the beginning of the 18th century, and the Emir of Khiva, Muhammad Rahim Khan, ordered the building. This mosque has two mirror minarets, and until the morning it was where the gods were held Fridays. The materials of the mosque were popular: many straight lifts and cotton old ridges were used. The Masters were involved in the construction of this mosque as a demonstrator of ancient Islamic culture. Stone courtyard in Khiva, emir Allachon was erected in 1830-1838. The buildings within this courtyard have ancient privates, the work of skilled masters of the time, and are made of Shell and stone. The materials are made from many rows, but many of their parts are distinguished by their peculiarities. The history and materials of the creation of this place are among the main tourist attractions in Khiva.

Structures and masters have been involved in many series and series of monuments to distinguish them by their scientific and cultural skills, its historical incarnation and preservation. All of them are considered significant heritage and historical values of the city of Khiva and the culture of Uzbekistan.

There are common similarities among the historical monuments of Uzbekistan. Each monument is a vivid example of Islamic architecture, with large portals, domes, a tower and spacious courtyards. Koshins with geometric patterns, arabesque and Quranic verses are found in every monument. These monuments were not only religious, but also scientific centers. These similarities indicate Uzbekistan's rich cultural heritage and its important place in Eastern civilization. Among the sights of Uzbekistan, the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva occupy a special place. Located in Samarkand, Registan Square consists of three majestic madrasas: ulughbek, Sherdor and Tilla-Kori madrasas. The monuments were erected in the 15th and 17th centuries, and are characterized by their kosher decoration, huge portals and domes. The Shohizinda complex consists of a collection of mausoleums

from various periods from the 11th century, and has gained attention as a sacred mausoleum. The Bibi Khanum mosque, on the other hand, is a huge mosque built by Amir Temur and completed in 1404. Bukhara is also an important cultural and religious center and has many historical sites. Ark Castle is an ancient fortress in Bukhara, located in the central part of the city and is the place where the Emir of Bukhara lived. The Poi Kalon complex, consisting of the Kalon Tower, mosque and Mir Arab madrasa, has been preserved since the 12th century. Sitorai Mohi Khosa, on the other hand, is the Summer Palace of the emirate of Bukhara, with many rooms and gardens. The ancient city of Khiva is known for the inner city, which is called Ichan-Qala. The site is home to many historic buildings, including the Kokhna Ark, Juma Mosque, and the stone courtyard Palace. Ichan-Qala is known for its well-preserved architectural monuments. In addition, Oqsaroy in Shahrissabz is also very popular. The Oqsaroy in the prince is one of the major palaces built by Emir Temür, built in the late 14th and early 15th centuries. Oqsaroy is considered one of the most important architectural monuments of the city of Shahrissabz and is known as a vivid example of architecture and art during the reign of Amir Temur. The construction of the oqsaray began in the 1380s and the process took many years. Amir Temur built the palace as his summer residence. The construction involved some of the most skilled masters and architects of the time, who employed styles typical of Eastern architecture. Many innovative solutions and elegant decorations were used in the architecture of the oqsaray. The main entrance to the palace is a portal with a huge pedestal, which is distinguished by its grandeur and beauty. The portal reached a height of 70 meters and was covered with tin ornaments. The tiles contain various geometric patterns and inscriptions. In the middle of the portal were inscriptions about Amir Temur, most of which glorified his power and glory. The interior of the oqsaray is also extremely richly decorated. The palace contained many rooms, courtyards and gardens. Each room and courtyard were decorated in a unique way, using elaborate patterns, tiles, and woodcarving. The walls and ceilings of the rooms contained fine frescoes and mosaics, which provided a more luxurious view of the palace. The central courtyard of the palace was large and spacious, where various

events were held for Amir Temur and his guests. The courtyard is surrounded by many buildings and towers, which are also covered with elegant decorations. The gardens of the Palace, on the other hand, were richly decorated with ornamental plants and ponds, which gave the palace the yana-da husn. The architecture of the oqsaray is distinguished not only by its elegance and complexity, but also by its technical aspects. Advanced engineering solutions were used in the construction of the palace, which provided the building's strength and durability. The walls and columns of the Palace are built of solid materials, which have been well preserved for centuries. While many parts of Oqsaray are today in ruins, the rest of it is still regarded as a vivid example of the great architecture and art of the Amir Temur period. Oqsaray, as a monument demonstrating the power and greatness of Amir Temur, occupies an important place in the history of architecture not only in Uzbekistan, but also around the world. The remains of the oqsaray are preserved as a cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and are visited by thousands of tourists every year.

Amir Temur was a great sarcard and statesman of the 14th century, the founder of the Timurid Empire. Amir Temur lived in various regions of Central Asia, especially Samarkand. He ruled a vast empire and won many wars. Science and art flourished under Amir Temur, with Samarkand becoming the cultural and scientific center of his empire. Timur supported architecture, art, and science. Science and art flourished under Amir Temur. He was instrumental in the cultural progress of his empire by supporting scientific and cultural heritage, protecting scholars and artists. Under his patronage, many scientific centers, madrasas and libraries were established. In Samarkand, he founded the construction of the major astronomical observatory of Mirzo Ulugbek. Astronomy, mathematics and other natural sciences have developed through this observatory and other scientific centers. Amir Temur also left a great mark on architecture. Many majestic buildings and structures were built during his tenure. Registan Square in Samarkand, Bibi Khanim mosque and Shohizinda complex are vivid examples of architecture of this period. Also, the Oqsaray in Shahrizabz and many other structures reflect the architecture of the Timurid period. These monuments are distinguished by their elegant decoration,

huge portals and domes. Amir Temur's ruling method is based on military power and political strategy. He was able to create a powerful empire by firmly managing and disciplining the territories he conquered. Temür employed strict discipline and military tactics in his military campaigns, which allowed him to win constant victories in wars. His method of rule is based on military power and political strategy. Alisher Navoi was a great poet and thinker of the 15th century and is considered one of the founders of Uzbek literature. Navoi lived and created in Herat. He created under the patronage of the ruling rulers. Literature and art flourished under Navoi. His works are considered masterpieces of Uzbek literature. Navoi made a significant contribution to the development of Science and literature. He wrote several major works and taught in madrasahs. Abu Ali ibn Sino was a great physician, philosopher and scholar of the 11th century. Ibn Sina was born in Bukhara and later lived in Khwarezm and Iran. He was one of the most scholarly figures of his time. The era of Ibn Sina was a time of great progress in science and medicine. Ibn Sina wrote many works in the fields of medicine, philosophy and Natural Sciences. His work "the laws of Tib" is world-renowned. Mirzo Ulugbek was a famous astronomer and mathematician of the 15th century and the founder of Ulugbek Observatory in Samarkand. Ulugbek lived in Samarkand, where he conducted scientific research. Astronomy and mathematics flourished during his tenure. Ulughbeck was one of the foremost scholars of his time. Extensive knowledge of celestial bodies and stars was acquired through ulughbeck's scientific research and Observatory. He made a significant contribution to the development of science. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was a Timurid Prince of the 16th century. Babur was born in Andijan, later conquering India and founding the great empire. Literature, art, and architecture flourished under Babur. The work he wrote, "The Beaver", is popular. Babur paid great attention to the development of literature and art. During his reign, culture and science flourished in India.

The rich cultural heritage and historical monuments of Uzbekistan, as well as the scientific and literary achievements of their great personalities, remain the basis of the country's cultural and historical wealth today. The rich cultural heritage and

historical monuments of Uzbekistan, as well as the scientific and literary achievements of famous personalities, remain the basis of the country's cultural and historical wealth today. These riches are especially evident through the sights located in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva. The Registan Square in Samarkand, the Shohizinda complex and the Bibi Khanim mosque leave any person in awe with their elegant architecture and decoration. Established primarily in the 15th and 17th centuries, it developed under Amir Temur and his successors as centers of high culture and science. These monuments of Samarkand highly reflect the architecture and art of the time. Bukhara's Ark Fort, Poi Kalon complex and Sitorai Mohi Khosa Palace are also known for their historical significance and architectural beauty. Built during the reign of the emirate of Bukhara, it served as the religious and administrative center of Bukhara. Bukhara is also noteworthy for its antiquity and rich culture. The city of Khiva and its interior Ichan-Qala, on the other hand, are known for their well-preserved architectural monuments. The site is home to many historic buildings, including the Kokhna Ark, Juma Mosque, and the stone courtyard Palace. Khiva is one of the ancient cities, the monuments of which are vivid examples of Oriental architecture.

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