



CREATION OF MUSEUMS AND CULTURAL CENTERS IN KASHKADARYA AND SURKHANDARYA

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Abstract:

The green garden city Shakhrisabz is famous for its unique architectural monuments, most of which were built under Timur and Timurids. The majestic white palace Ak-Saray, the huge blue dome of the Kok-Gumbaz mosque, the monumental ensembles Dorus-Saodat and Dorut-Tillyavat - these and other sights of Shakhrisabz were designed to turn the hometown of Amir Timur into a second capital, no less luxurious than Samarkand.

About 100 archaeological sites have been excavated, discovered and studied in the region for more than 100 years. Thanks to archaeological research carried out in the Surkhandarya oasis, unique historical monuments, archaeological monuments, in particular, Teshiktash, Zaramsay, Jarkoton, Old Termez, Kampyrtepa, Dalverzintepa, Fayoztepa, Koratepa and others clearly demonstrate the place of world civilization of the Bstanaktrian region in the history.

Keywords: museum, mausoleum, palace, memorial complex, observatory, architectural complex, memorial and cult complex.

A new complex of the regional museum was opened in Kashkadarya: A presentation of a new complex of buildings of the regional historical museum took place in Karshi. On 400 square meters of the exposition area, in one of the busiest places of the regional center, there are perhaps the most notable rarities, evidence of the millennial history of Kashkadarya.

Shakhrisabz Museum of History and Material Culture: The Shakhrisabz Historical and Material Museum, also known as the Shakhrisabz Museum of Amir Timur, is a museum in the city of Shakhrisabz, Uzbekistan. Founded in 1996 for the 660th anniversary of Amir Timur's birth and contains archaeological, ethnographic and numismatic collections¹. Archaeological excavations were carried out in connection with the anniversary celebrations and more than 6,500 pieces of mosaic, majolica, ceramic, copper, iron and wood carvings were collected and entered the museum's collection². The museum is located in the historical center of Shakhrisabz, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site³.

¹"Shakhrisabz Museum of Amir Timur". *culture-timouride.com*. Retrieved August 22, 2020.

²"Shakhrisabz Museum of the History of Material Culture of Amir Timur". *travelluzbekistan.uz*. Retrieved August 22, 2020.

³"Historical center of Shakhrisabz". *whc.unesco.org*. Retrieved August 22, 2020.





Ak-Saray Palace (White House): Ak-Saray Palace is a large architectural monument of the Middle Ages in Central Asia. To date, two pillars of the palace portal, the palace square, fountain houses and about 10 plane trees of the garden, erected according to the plan, have been preserved. The complete image of Ak-Saray is preserved in the written sources of historians and poets of that time.

Memorial complex Dorut-Tillyavat: This complex includes the Kok-gumbaz cathedral mosque, the tomb of Shamsiddin Kulyal and Gumbazi Sayidon and cells for students. All buildings of the complex were built according to the plan at different times (mainly in the XIV-XVI centuries) on a large courtyard from north to south, a garden was erected in the center of the courtyard.

Dorus-saodat complex: On the eastern part of the Dorus-Tilyavat complex is the Dorus-Saodat complex, which includes the Khazrati Imam mosque, the tomb of the untimely deceased eldest son of Amir Timur - the heir to the throne Jahangir Mirzo, on the southern side is the tomb of the next son of Amir Timur Omarsheikh Mirzo and on the eastern side of the mausoleum, built with mind for Amir Timur himself. During archaeological excavations, many tombs belonging to the emirs of the Barlos were found. Historians who saw the building with surprise wrote that at one time the building looked great. The foundation of the building, the tomb of Jahangir, the mausoleum of Amir Timur, the Khazrati Imam mosque and plane trees growing in the courtyard, preserved to this day, testify to the luxury of the complex.

Chor-su: Chor-su is a building with a single central place, located at the intersection of roads leading from north to south and from east to west, with a total area of 21x21 meters. Built in the XV century, the Shakhrisabz Chor-su is very different from the engineering point of view from the Samarkand and Bukhara Chor-su of that time.

Chubin complex: The complex is located in the northeastern part of the city, which includes a mosque, an entrance from the gate, a terrace, a courtyard, cells and a two-story building built in the XIX century. According to archaeological and written sources, the complex was erected in the XIV-XVI centuries as a madrasah. The madrasah was restored in 1994-1996. It now houses the museum of the history of the city.

Caravanserai Koba: As a public building, Koba is of great importance. The caravanserai is built in the shape of a rectangle with a courtyard in the center. Koba is the only monument of typical caravanserais. The courtyard has the shape of a square with cut corners, the building is one-story, the cells are closed in the shape of a corner dome. There are no patterns on the outer wall, the walls are very thick. According to ethnographic information, its name is associated with the Arabs who arrived from the Iraqi city of Kufa.





Mausoleum of Muhammad Sodik:The mausoleum of Muhammad Sodik was built in the XV century.The amazing building, inspired by elements of the Gothic style, is the tomb for the sheikh and his son, the king of Yemen, Abul Hassan.Langarians suppose that Amir Timur's daughter is also buried in the mausoleum.According to Sufi customs, over time, a cemetery called mazaristan was formed around the tomb.You can still see unique carvings on local gravestones.For many residents, it was a great honor to be buried near the sheikh's mausoleum, especially the Sufis (or disciples) who, not only during their lifetime, but also after their death, wanted to be in the immediate vicinity of their teacher.In 2007, the landmark was completely renovated.

Observatory Maidanak in Shakhrisabz:The Maidanak high-altitude observatory is part of the Kitab high-altitude astronomical observatory complex.The Maidanak Observatory is located on the mountain of the same name, not far from the city of Kitab.

By the beginning of the 90s of the XX century, about 10 telescopes, as well as the corresponding infrastructure of the observatory (roads, buildings, mechanical workshops, etc.) were equipped on the western part of the complex.By 2011, three telescopes had been removed from the eastern observatory.Currently, all civilian astronomical objects are located on the western part, where tourists are allowed.

Kashkadarya Regional Museum of Local Lore:From 1975 to 2007, the museum operated in the building of the Khuzh Abdulaziz madrasah, which was built in 1909.

In 2004, in connection with the adoption by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan a decree "On the preparation and holding of the 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi" - the KhuzhaAbdulaziz madrasah was included in the reconstruction plan. Then the exhibits of the museum were moved⁴.

Surkhandarya Regional Museum of Local Lore:Cultural and educational institution. It was formed in 1934.The museum has a library, which contains over 14 thousand works in the following sections: the history of Termez scientists, the history of ancient times and the study of ancient coins, oral folk art, ethnography, folk applied art, the nature of the region, sports, fine arts.The museum fund is 64 thousand exhibits (2004)⁵.

Architectural complex Hakim at-Termezi:The architectural complex Khakim at-Termezi (XII-XV centuries), located on the territory of Old Termez, not far from Kala, was formed over the centuries at the graves consecrated by time.

⁴Since February 23, 2007 the museum has been operating in a new building located in the A. Navoi park.With the opening of the new building of the museum, a new exposition dedicated to the 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi was organized in cooperation with the international Uzbek-Greek fund for cultural assistance.

⁵National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2004





One of the most popular shrines is the grave of the founder of the "Hakimi" Sufi order Abu Abdullah-Muhammad bin Ali bini Hussein al-Hakimi Termezi. In the 19th century, a four-domed building made of mud bricks was erected on the site of the temple. In the late 50s of the XX century, restoration work was carried out, and in the 80s the decor of the main mausoleum was restored.

Mausoleum of Imam Abu Isa at-Termezi: In 1990, the 1200th anniversary of Imam at-Termezi was widely celebrated. During the years of independence, the monument was restored again and turned into a place of pilgrimage.

The mausoleum is located in the Sherabad region (6 km from the regional center) of the Surkhandarya region (XI-XII centuries). Today it is a single complex, including four adjacent rooms measuring 4.3x4.5 m. The northeastern part was founded in connection with the construction of a terrace (ayvan) here. The southern chamber is a burial chamber with a marble tombstone. It is three-staged, decorated with patterns, stalactite belts and inscriptions. The tombstone, its texts, wall cladding, fences and other details of the architectural decor are the result of renovations carried out in 2000-2001.

Termez Archaeological Museum: Termez Archaeological Museum was founded on October 24, 2001. Open to visitors since April 2, 2002 in honor of the 2500th anniversary of the city of Termez. The museum is located on the At-Termezi avenue of the city of Termez, has an out-of-category status. More than 27,000 items of material and spiritual culture of the region are kept in the funds of the museum. The Termez Archaeological Museum is considered the only specialized museum of its kind in the Central Asia region and consists of an entrance and 9 main halls.

Memorial and cult complex "Sultan Saodat": The complex of mausoleums Sultan Saodat ("the king of happiness") is the family tomb of the Seyid dynasty. Amazingly beautiful domes and light, as if floating mosques behind high walls, this ensemble, built over the centuries, is an amazing museum of medieval architecture.

The ashes of the founder of the Termez Seyid dynasty, Hasan al Emir, lie in the northern building. The walls of the mausoleum are divided by three arched niches and are covered with rich ornamentation of glazed tiles, and the figured masonry of paired bricks and the huge dome crowning the whole give the building a three-dimensional appearance and majestic severity.

Citadel Kampir-Tepa (IV - II centuries BC): "Kampir-tepa" is a citadel surrounded by a moat, and a "lower city", surrounded by a fortress wall with towers from the steppe side. The citadel, which has multi-meter cultural layers of the Hellenic period, began to build at the end of the 4th century BC.

Fayaz-Tepa complex: The Fayaz-Tepa complex was discovered in 1963 by the archaeologist L.I. Albaum during excavations near a Buddhist temple on the Kara-tepa hill in the center of old Termez.





Karatepa is a place of worship of ancient Buddhists: Karatepa is a Buddhist place of worship built on three hills in the northwestern part of Old Termez. Karatepa includes several temples and monasteries that were built at the beginning of the 2nd century AD. The architecture of Karatepa is distinguished by a combination of sandstone caves and exterior buildings constructed of mud walls and adobe.

Kyrk-kyz country estate (IX-X centuries): The building of Kyr-kyz, which means "Forty Virgins", is linked by popular rumor with the legend, widespread in Central Asia, about the Amazon girls who lived in a fortified castle. Kyrk-kyz is located outside the fortifications of early medieval Termez, on suburban lands, in an area that was called Shahri-Saman in the last century, in the name of which the connection with the Samanid dynasty is not accidentally captured.

Architecture of Maverannahr - Jarkurgan minaret: Dzharkurgan minaret is located 60 km from Termez, Dzharkurgan region, Minor village.

The Jarkurgan minaret, unique in its form, was built in 1109 by the architect Ali ibn Mukhammad Serakhsi in the medieval village of Charmangan. From the original two-tier minaret, only the lower tier remained.

The Jarkurgan minaret differs from other minarets of Maverannahr. During the construction of the Jarkurgan minaret, the traditions of the Khurosan construction were used.

Sangardak waterfall: The Sangardak waterfall is located 205 kilometers from the city of Termez, on the territory of the Sary-Osi district of the Surkhandarya region, 30 km from the Khandiza rest house. This beautiful waterfall can rightfully be considered one of the most picturesque sights of Uzbekistan. Sangardak is a witness to many events that have occurred over the long history of these places.

Both Greeks and Arabs, and ordinary shepherds and rulers had a chance to admire its greatness. Already passing through the Sangardak gorge, you hear the voice of the waterfall, which is getting stronger and stronger. And having reached it, you understand why people have been striving here from time immemorial. Falling from a height of 150 meters, the water breaks into myriads of microscopic sprays that rise into the air in the form of a substance similar to fog. And when this cloud reaches you, you feel as if you have disappeared, both up and down, and there are no mountains around, no burning sun.

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