

ISSN: 2545-0573

HISTORY OF THE GREAT SAMARKAND AND ITS WAY TO THE PRESENT DAY

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ARTICLE INFO.

Keywords:

Karakhanid period, Samarkand, southern Uzbekistan, Samarkand, BC, local landowners.

Annotation

There are several hypotheses about the origin of the word "Samarkand". The authors of the East proposed a number of artificial definitions, considering the first part of the word "Samarkand", ie the word "Samar" as the name of the person who founded or conquered the city.

The article describes the history of the Great Samarkand and its history to this day.

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Introduction.

Samarkand is an ancient city in the Samarkand region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The administrative, economic and cultural center of the region (since 1938). The capital of the Republic in 1925-30. It is located in the south-west of Uzbekistan, in the central part of the Zarafshan valley (between the Dargom and Siyob canals). The average height is 695 m. 300 km from Tashkent. Samarkand is crossed by the Tashkent-Dushanbe, Tashkent-Turkmenbashi, Tashkent-Uchkuduk-Kungrad railways, and the Greater Uzbek tract (Tashkent-Termez road). Residents and farms of the city get water from Shovdor and Bogishamol canals. The average temperature in July is 25.9 °, the highest temperature is 40-42 °, the average January temperature is 0.2 °, and the lowest temperature is 26 °. Area 120 km². Population 519600 thousand people (2016); 299,000 in 1975, 267,000 in 1970, 196,000 in 1959, 136,000 in 1939, 55,000 in 1897, 26,000 in 1865. There are 4 towns (Ingichka, Kimyogarlari, Farhod, Hishrov) under the Samarkand City Council.

The main part.

We begin our article with the history of naming Samarkand. Historical written sources contain information about the antiquity of Samarkand. Muhammad al-Nasafi "al-Qand fi zikri ulamai Samarkand", Haydar as-Samarkandi (12th century) "Kandiyai Khurd", Abu Tahirhoja Samarkandi "Samaria", Chinese historian Zhang Xiang, Greek and Roman historians Arrian, Kursi Ruf and others. This has been mentioned in the works of many authors. Samarkand and Rome were named "Eternal Cities" for their great contribution to the destiny of mankind. It is no coincidence that the popular phrase "Samarkand is beautiful on the ground" - Samarkand is the beauty of the earth. Amir Temur cherished Samarkand, made it prosperous and made it the beauty of the world.

There are several theories about the origin of the word "Samarkand". The authors of the East proposed a number of artificial definitions, considering the first part of the word "Samarkand", ie the word "Samar" as the name of the person who founded or conquered the city. However, there is no information about such a person in history. Part 2 of the word "kent" (kand) means village, city. Some European scholars have suggested that the name is derived from the ancient Sanskrit word for "gathering," which means "gathering." In the works of ancient authors, the city is called Morocco. This is closer to the truth, as the Greek word for Morocco is Samarkand.

Eleventh-century scholars Abu Rayhan Beruni and Mahmud Kashgari explain the origin of the name of the city as a mispronunciation of the word "Semizkent", meaning "fat village". [1] The Spanish ambassador to Samarkand, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, who visited Samarkand in 1404, also supported this interpretation.

Ancient and Early Middle Ages.

Samarkand is one of the oldest cities in the world with a history of more than 2700 years.

Samarkand was the capital of the Sughd state from the 4th century BC to the 6th century AD. Archaeological excavations have shown that Samarkand was inhabited during the Upper Paleolithic period (see Samarkand).

According to the Roman historian Quintus Curtius Rufus (late 1st century BC - 1st century AD), the circumference of the walls of the Samarkand fortress was about 10.5 km. In 329 BC, Alexander the Great's (Macedonian) troops destroyed Samarkand. Spitamen tried to liberate Samarkand from the Greeks, but was killed by the leaders of the treacherous nomadic tribes and his head was sent to Alexander the Great as a truce.

It is part of the Turkish Khanate and the Western Turkic Khanate

Samarkand was part of the Turkish khanate in the 6th century and was ruled by local governors. During this period, Samarkand traded with India, Iran, Egypt and Byzantium. Tardu Hakan (576-603), the son of Istami of the Western Turkic Khanate, known in his time as the "10 Bullet Khanate", fought against the Sassanid Iran and strengthened his power in the west. During the reign of his son Sheguy Haqqan (610-618), the Haqqani army became active in the south-west. He invaded the northeastern provinces of Iran and won a great victory over the Sassanids. His younger brother Tun Yabgu (618-630) further strengthened the authority of the khanate in the west. During his reign, the borders of the Turkish Khanate extended to the west and southwest, the steppes of Southeast Europe, the Caucasus, the Volga region, Gurgan, Merv, the upper reaches of the Indus, northern India, and most of Afghanistan. In order to consolidate power in the western regions, Tun Yabgu moved his headquarters to the Mingbulak area north of the Shosh oasis, reformed the administration, and sent representatives of the Turkic tribes and elites to the dependent lands.

As part of the Arab Caliphate

In 712, Samarkand was conquered by Arab armies led by Qutayba ibn Muslim. The rebellion wiped out part of the city's population. According to Attabari, the people of Samarkand were forced to liberate Shahrستان (inner city) to the Arabs. The Arabs built a mosque and a pulpit in Shahrستان. 10,000 mithqals of precious metal were obtained by melting precious items and idols decorated with gold and silver (khilat ulasnom) taken from the locals. Interregional trade based on the Great Silk Road flourished. In 776-83, a revolt against the Arabs led by Muqanna broke out (see Muqanna Rebellion).

The period of the Samanids and the Karakhanids

Indigenous landowners who took an active part in suppressing the Arab uprisings were drawn to govern Movarounnahr and its provinces in the 1920s, for example, the control of Samarkand passed to the Samanids. Since then, Samarkand has been the capital of the Samanid state. For the first time since 887,

Samanid silver coins were minted in Samarkand. Even after the Samanid capital was moved to Bukhara (889), Samarkand became one of the largest handicraft and trade centers in Movarounnahr. From the XI century Samarkand was a part of the Karakhanid state. The unification of different countries during the Karakhanid period also allowed the development of science and culture. During this period, Samarkand became more important as an administrative and cultural center, expanding and developing. The Karakhanids recognized the important role of science and culture in the life of the region and sponsored it. Interregional trade based on the Great Silk Road flourished.

During this period, the Ibrahim Tamgachkhan madrasah and hospital were built in Samarkand.

In the 11th century, the mausoleum of Shahi Zinda was built in Samarkand. Later, in 1066, the Tamgach Boghrakhan madrasah was built on the same place, and a number of adjacent complexes appeared. In the XI-XII centuries other luxuriously decorated mausoleums began to appear. Archaeologists have unearthed several of them in a corridor on the west side of a 14th-century structure. They differed from the tombs of the Timurid period by their decorations. At that time, the tomb of Qusam ibn Abbas was considered a "sacred place".

During the reign of the Qarakhanids, Umar Khayyam was invited to Samarkand from Nishapur to the Shamsalmulk Palace. In addition to Balkh and Bukhara madrasahs, Umar Khayyam studied at one of the Samarkand madrasahs. In Samarkand he wrote a major work on algebra.

During the Qarakhanid period, Samarkand was home to Burhaniddin Marginoni (1123-1197), a well-known Central Asian thinker, scientist, philosopher, and Islamic jurist.

The most prominent monument of the Karakhanid period in Samarkand is the palace of Ibrahim ibn Hussein (1178-1202), built in the fortress in the XII century. During the excavations, fragments of monumental paintings were found. The east wall depicts a Turkish warrior wearing a yellow robe and holding a bow. Horses, hunting dogs, birds and women of the period are also depicted here.

Applied decorative arts - embroidery, pottery and pottery - are well developed. Literature has risen. Works by Yusuf Khos Hojibt \ nt "Qutadgu bilig", Mahmud Kashgariynit "Devonu lug'otit turk" were created during this period.

In the 11th century, Samarkand was conquered by the Seljuks. From the XII century it was subordinated to the Karahitays. From 1210 Muhammad was part of the Khorezmshah state. In 1212, the people of Samarkand revolted against Khorezmshah.

During the Mongol rule

In 1220, Genghis Khan's troops invaded Samarkand, setting fire to the city and killing most of the population, leaving the rest to flee. A few years later, Samarkand began to recover. Marco Polo, a Venetian tourist who came to Samarkand in the second half of the 13th century, wrote that "Sonmarkon is a cap and a famous city." During the Mongol rule, Samarkand was part of the Chigatay Nation.

During the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids

In the middle of the 14th century, a popular movement against the Mongols took place in Movarounnahr. As a result of the Sarbador revolt, popular power was established in the city for several months. At the end of the XIV century and in the XV century the economic, political and cultural life of Samarkand significantly increased. As the capital of Amir Temur's empire, Samarkand became world famous. The capital of the kingdom, Samarkand, was especially prosperous during the reign of Amir Temur. Palaces, mosques, madrasahs and mausoleums will be built in the city by architects and builders from Isfahan, Sheroz, Aleppo, Khorezm, Bukhara, Karshi and Kesh. Outside the city, gardens and orchards are established (see Amir Temur Gardens). In particular, Shadimulk aga mausoleum, Shirinbeka aga mausoleum and others belonging to Shahi Zinda architectural complex will be built. Bibihanim mosque, Amir Temur's residence Koksaroy and Bostonsaray will be built in the city. In

general, Samarkand During the reign of Amir Temur. The site was completely rebuilt in Afrosiyobyaan. The city was surrounded by a strong fortress wall, and six gates, named Ohanin, Shaykhzoda, Chorsu, Korizgoh, Sozangaron, and Feruza, were erected. Dozens of irrigation canals have been built in the agricultural oases of Movarounnahr, especially in the Zarafshan valley, and agricultural lands have been expanded. New villages were built. According to Ibn Arabshah, Amir Temur named a number of new villages around Samarkand after the famous cities of the East, Damascus (Damascus), Egypt, Baghdad, Sultaniya and Shiraz. According to Amir Temur, Samarkand should have surpassed the largest cities in the world in terms of size, beauty and prosperity.

During this period, Samarkand established trade relations with many Eastern and European countries. Many luxurious architectural structures have been built in Samarkand. According to the great orientalist VV Bartold, Amir Temur believed that Samarkand should be the first city in the world. After the death of Amir Temur (1405) the throne of Samarkand was taken by Ulugbek. During the reign of Ulugbek, creativity flourished in Samarkand. Relations with neighboring countries are growing. He brought the science and culture of the peoples of Central Asia to a certain level of world science in the Middle Ages. His greatest achievement was the establishment of the Samarkand Scientific School and the Academy of that time. More than 200 scientists worked in this scientific school. The oldest of them were Qazizada Rumi and Giyosiddin Jamshid Kashi. His scientific school was started by famous Central Asian scholars Muhammad Khorezmi, Ahmad al-Fargani, Abul Abbas al-Jawhari, Ibn Turk al-Huttali, Khalid al-Marwarudi, Ahmad al-Marwazi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu Rayhan Beruni. was based on a scientific tradition. He built an observatory near Samarkand. At the end of the 15th century, Samarkand was conquered by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur (1497).

During the Shaybanids and Ashtarkhanids (XVI-XVIII centuries)

In 1500, Shaibanikhan conquered Samarkand almost without a war. Until the middle of the 16th century, Samarkand was the capital of the Shaybanid state. From that time until the Russian invasion (1868) it was part of the Bukhara Emirate.

The Shaybani Shrine is a medieval architectural monument in Samarkand (16th century). Shaibanikhan 1510 y. After the battle of Ismail I Safavi, he was brought to Samarkand and buried under a marble platform in the madrasah he had built. In addition to Shaibanikhan, other Shaybani sultans and princesses were under the platform: Mahmud Sultan (assassinated in 1503-04), Mahdi Sultan, Hamza Sultan (assassinated in 1511), Muhammad Temur Sultan (d. 1511), and Kutlug Muhammad Sultan (1545).), Abulhair Sultan (d. 1511), Yodgor Sultanim (d. 1526), Mrs. Shakhribonu (d. 1535), Mrs. Shah Sultan (d. 1530), Suyunch Muhammad Sultan (1586 BC).

During the reign of Ashtarkhan Imamqulikhan (1611-1642) famous architectural masterpieces were built in Samarkand. Also, the Abdi Berun ensemble was formed during this period from the preserved monuments of Samarkand.

In the Registan ensemble, the ruler of Samarkand, Yalangtoshbi Bahodir, built a madrasa and a mosque (1641-46) on the site of the Mirzoyi caravanserai (15th century) built during the reign of Ulugbek. At the base of the caravanserai is the Madrasa (northeast), and instead of the cells, there is a domed mosque (to the west). Originally it was called "Yalangtoshbiy small madrasah". Later, the mosque was called "tillakori" (made of gold) because of the amount of gold used to build another monument. Tilla Qori Madrasa was used as a city mosque and Madrasa. The marble slab on the roof says that the decorative work was done in 1659-60.

Mirzo Ulugbek built the Yalangtosh Bahodir Sherdor madrasah (1619-36) instead of the khanaqah. It is located in front of Ulugbek madrasah.

Boborahim Mashrab (1657-1711), a poet and thinker of Uzbek literature and a representative of the Naqshbandi sect, also visited Samarkand.

During the Cossack invasion of 1723-30, it suffered heavy losses. In 1740-47 it was subordinated to Nodirshah. In the first half of the 17th century, Yalangtosh Bahodir, a great representative of the Uzbek military landowners of the Olchin clan, was the governor of Samarkand. In 1758-1868 Samarkand was subordinated to the Bukhara Emirate.

During the Emirate of Bukhara (1756-1868)

During the reign of Amir Shah Murad (1785-1800) many madrasas, mosques and various buildings were built in Samarkand. In particular, great attention is paid to agriculture in the Zarafshan valley, and various canals from the Zarafshan river (Kazanariq, Toyman arigi, Toguzariq). New canals were dug in Akdarya and Karadarya, and other irrigation facilities were built. The city itself paved the way for the reconstruction of Samarkand. Sh. He built 24 districts in the city and relocated people from the eastern regions of the country.

According to the orientalist NV Khanikov, who was sent to Bukhara as the Russian ambassador in 1841-42, at that time Samarkand was surrounded by a high wall and had 6 gates: Bukhara, Paykobod, Shohizinda, Kalandarkhana, Sozangaron, Khoja Ahror. It is forbidden to enter the city at night. The circumference of the city wall was 13.9 km, and its total area was 10.4 km. The city had many gardens, ponds and pools, two brick caravanserais and three baths (two Khoja Ahror baths, one Miri bath). The streets connect 6 gates of the city with Registan Square. The street between Bibihanim Mosque and Chorsu was very busy. The fortress is located in the western part of the city. It had a 3.2 km outer wall and two gates. In the citadel there is a governor's palace, houses inhabited by soldiers. The population of the city reached 25-30 thousand.

As part of the Russian Empire.

On May 1, 1868, on the hill of Chophonota near Samarkand, a fierce battle took place between the troops of the Russian tsar and the people of Samarkand. The people of Samarkand bravely defended the city from invaders. Finally, the Russians captured the city on May 2, inflicting heavy casualties. Later Samarkand and Kattakurgan principalities were united and Zarafshan district was formed. Later it was joined by Panjakent and the mountainous areas above the Zarafshan valley. In 1886 Zarafshan district was transformed into Samarkand region. Samarkand became its administrative and commercial center. Since then, new types of buildings have been built in the city, and new industrial enterprises have sprung up.

Construction of the European part of Samarkand began in 1871. By order of the then governor of the district, General Abramov, plots of land belonging to the local population were confiscated and purchased and distributed to officers and officials, family members of junior military officers, and, exceptionally, Russian merchants and peasants. The junior military was assigned a northwestern bulwark called Soldatskaya Slobodka. At that time, an alley and a garden were built between the Old and New Towns, and a military governor's house, barracks, and a meeting room for officers were built. During the colonial period of Tsarist Russia, several small processing enterprises were established in Sda. There were 34 ginneries, 20 wineries, several distilleries, breweries, and mills in the city. The metal processing plant has a number of presses, 2 saws, 2 screw-cutting machines, and produces cast iron, chains, sickles, pliers, hoe, and axes.

By the beginning of the 20th century, the number of workers in Samarkand's enterprises and railway workshops had increased. On December 5, 1917, power in Samarkand passed to the Soviets. On April 11, 1918, a regional congress of Soviets was held in Samarkand, at which the formation of the Autonomous Republic of Turkestan was announced. In 1925-30 Samarkand was the capital of Uzbekistan. After Uzbekistan gained independence in 1991, Samarkand became a major cultural center of the republic.

Study and research of Samarkand

Archaeological excavations of Samarkand began in the late 19th century. Founded in 1895 on the initiative of the orientalist W. W. Barthold, the members of the Turkestan Amateur Archeology Circle considered Afrosiab in Samarkand to be a centuries-old treasure and carried out large-scale archeological excavations there. Archeological excavations by Vasily Vyatkin and NI Veselovsky have uncovered a variety of antiques and donated them to the museum. In 1908, VL Vyatkin determined the location of the Ulugbek Observatory on the outskirts of Samarkand and conducted excavations. As a result, the ruins of the observatory and the rest of its underground were excavated. Since that time, the peoples of Central Asia. The first steps have been taken in the study of cultural heritage. In 1912-13, 1929-30 VL Vyatkin, in 1912 M.Ye. Masson carried out excavations in Afrosiab. A.I. Terenokhin noted that S had a history of 2,500 years in 1945-48; the history of the city was periodized.

Regular archeological excavations have been carried out in Afrosiab since the 1950s, especially since 1958, when V.A. Under the leadership of Shishkin, and since 1966 under the leadership of Ya.G. Gulyamov. In order to expand the scope of Afrosiab's research, in 1966 a permanent Afrosiab complex archeological expedition was established. The establishment of the Independent Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in Samarkand in 1970 provided an opportunity to conduct archeological excavations in Samarkand on a larger scale. As a result of archeological excavations, the age of Samarkand was determined, and in 1970 the 2,500th anniversary of the city was widely celebrated. In 1971-77 Sh. Tashkhodjaev, in 1978-85 G.V. Shishkina carried out excavations. During the years of independence, in order to increase the efficiency of archeological excavations and scientific research, French academician, oriental archaeologists Paul Bernard and Franz Grene, Uzbek archaeologists prof. M. Isomiddinov, A. Anorbaev and researcher A. Otahojayev. As a result, during the study of the lowest cultural strata in Afrosiab, artifacts dating to the middle of the IX-VII centuries BC were found at a depth of 10-15 meters above the ground. These are fragments of hand-painted ceramics, as well as the remains of a 7-meter-thick defensive wall rebuilt from rubble. The 19-hectare arch of Afrosiyab is completely surrounded by a wall. A search of other parts of Afrosiab revealed similar artifacts from the lower strata, dating to the ninth to seventh centuries BC.

These samples from Afrosiab were studied by radiocarbon dating in France and proved to date back to the 7th century BC, to be more precise, 2750 years old.

Since the founding of Samarkand, it has played an important role in the political, economic and cultural life of Central Asia. The city's location at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road has given rise to the ancient development of handicrafts, silk weaving, pottery, blacksmithing, baking, confectionery, embroidery and other trades. The types of handicrafts that have been developed in Samarkand since ancient times have been preserved in the names of local people, e.g. The names Sozangaron (needle makers), Kamongaron (story makers) and others have survived to the present day.

Samarkand is one of the leading countries in Uzbekistan in terms of population and industry. In the 1930s, silk and silk weaving factories, a fruit cannery, and a tea packing factory were built. In 1940-70, the Krasniy Dvigatel, Kinap, tobacco fermentation plants, a spinning mill, a superphosphate plant, shoe and sewing factories, a house-building factory, a porcelain factory and other enterprises were built and put into operation in Samarkand.

During the city council.

During the Soviet era, the European part of the city was improved, and the population increased at the expense of immigrants. The old part of the city was abandoned, and many architectural monuments were left in ruins.

Samarkand in the period of independent Uzbekistan.

Industry and production.

During the years of independence, industrial enterprises in Samarkand have been re-equipped. They produced products that meet market demand. The bulk of the industry has been privatized. Joint-stock companies were established on the basis of most large and medium-sized enterprises. Many joint ventures have been established. The main part of 135 large industrial enterprises of all types of ownership in Samarkand region is located in Samarkand. These are "SamKochAuto" (manufacture of buses and trucks), "Alpomish" (tractors, liners), "Experimental Mechanics" (drilling equipment), "Kinap" (film equipment), plants for electrical equipment for automobiles, household refrigerators, fertilizers, sulfuric acid superphosphate plant, elevator, marble slabs, brick, asphalt concrete plants.

The city's light industry enterprises include silkworms, silk weaving, knitting, sewing, furniture, shoe factories, and porcelain factories. In the food industry: there are enterprises that produce university grinders, pasta, tea packaging, milk, canned fruit, wine, beer, spirits and alcoholic beverages, confectionery.

Most of the joint ventures built during the years of independence in Samarkand region are located in S. These are: Uzbekistan-Turkey SamKochAuto, Uzbekistan-America-UK UzBAT, Uzbekistan-Czech Republic Prague (mineral water packaging), Uzbek-Latvian joint ventures Bravosut and most of the products of the city are exported. being done. There are thousands of small and medium-sized businesses and private entrepreneurs in the city. There are more than 25 bus routes in Samarkand. Trolleybus service is available. The city is connected with the regions of the Republic and foreign countries by flights of Tashkent International Airport. On December 30, 2003, the Tashkent-Samarkand electric passenger train was launched.

Tourism and research

Thanks to its ancient history and architectural monuments, Samarkand has become a real museum city recognized by the whole world. Therefore, in 1982, the Samarkand State Unified Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve was established in Samarkand on the basis of Afrosiyab Shahrstan, medieval architectural monuments and buildings of the New City, historical and local lore museums built in the XIX-XX centuries. In the same year, the boundaries of the protection of the historical part of the city were determined.

The architectural and historical monuments of Samarkand were included in the World Heritage List in 2001 at the 25th session of UNESCO in Finland.

There are 73 large historical and architectural monuments in Samarkand: Registan ensemble, Shahizinda ensemble, Amir Temur mausoleum, Ulugbek observatory, Bibikhanim mosque, Ruhobod mausoleum, Abdidarun complex, Khoja Ahror mosque, Hazrati Hizr mosque and others. At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov a mausoleum was built on the territory of Chokardiza cemetery, where Abu Mansur al-Moturidi was buried in Samarkand, the cemetery was rehabilitated. was widely celebrated (buried in Chokardiza Cemetery in Samarkand). A statue of Amir Temur was erected in the central square of S. The city's historical monuments, such as those in China, India, Greece (Athens), and Italy (Rome), attract attention with their beauty. Thousands of tourists from all over the world visit S. every year. Hotels such as "Afrosiyob", "Samarkand", "Zarafshan", "Bogishamol", "Central", "President Hotel" were built to serve guests and tourists. Tourists are served by employees of the Samarkand branch of the Uzbektourism National Company.

Education

There are 7 higher education institutions in Samarkand. 19.1 thousand students study at Samarkand universities (institutes of flour, medicine, agriculture, economics and service, architecture, construction and foreign languages). In the 2002-2003 academic year, 25.7 thousand students were educated in 36 secondary special schools, colleges, academic lyceums and boarding schools in the city, and about 76.7 thousand students in 67 general education schools.

The visit of the Finnish delegation to Uzbekistan took place on April 8-13, 2021. During the visit, an online meeting on Uzbek-Finnish education transformation was held. According to him, a memorandum was signed between Samarkand State University and Turku University of Finland, and an Uzbek-Finnish pedagogical institute will be established at Samarkand State University. By 2025, the number of students involved in joint educational projects with Finland is expected to reach 10,000.

The city is one of the main science centers of the republic. SamSU, founded on the basis of the Pedagogical Academy in Samarkand, has a great position. Karakul, Isayev Parasitology and Helminthology (1925), Schroeder Horticulture, Viticulture and Enology, Archeology, Samarkand branch of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan conduct research in various fields.

There are 4 public libraries, 2 cinemas, Samarkand Art Museum-Reserve, 3 theaters (Samarkand Regional Uzbek State Musical Drama Theater named after Hamid Olimjon, Russian Drama Theater named after AP Chekhov, puppet theater), city TV studio in Samarkand. "Samarkand" gas. turns out. There are 11 hospitals with 1566 beds and 1561 qualified doctors in 348 hospitals in the city. Near Chophonota hill there is a holiday house, Central and Sogdian parks, children's water park "Afsona", many stadiums, tennis courts, swimming complex "Dolphin".

Famous sages and scholars grew up in Samarkand, including Ulugbek S., who founded a school of astrologers, built a madrasah and observatory. A whole scientific center - Ulugbek Academy was formed around it. Famous scholars such as Giyosiddin Jamshid Kashi, Qazizoda Rumi, Ali Kushchi were educated at this academy. The work done at the Ulugbek Academy has been recognized in the world of science.

In the XVI-XVII centuries in Samarkand created many famous representatives of science and culture, such as Miram Chalabi, Mullo Abdulali Nazmuddin ibn Muhammad ibn Hussein Birichandi, Amir Akbar Samarkandi, Dosti Samarkandi, Kashifi Samarkandi, Mir Jaloliddin Khorezmi, Mavlono Abdulkhair Samarkandi and others.

Samarkand is currently hosting various international conferences. The holding of the Sharq Taronalari International Music Festival in Samarkand is especially important.

Samarkand was awarded the Order of Amir Temur (August 28, 1996) in recognition of its unique place in the history of our country, the great contribution of the people of Samarkand to the development of our national science and culture over the centuries. The Order was awarded on October 18, 1996 by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov handed over.

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The city of Samarkand (354 km from Tashkent) was founded in the VII century BC. It has nearly 3,000-year-old historical monuments, and the architectural monuments of the Timurid dynasty are as important as the architectural masterpieces of ancient Egypt, China, India, Greece, and Rome.

Historical monuments

Samarkand is one of the oldest and central cities in the world and has made a significant contribution to the treasury of world culture and science. During the years of independence, under the leadership of the President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, great work has been done on the restoration and repair of architectural monuments in Samarkand, especially on the reconstruction and

renovation of the old part of the city. The architectural monuments created by the Timurid dynasty are not inferior to the architectural monuments created in countries such as Egypt, China, India, Greece, Italy.

Al-Bukhari, Motrudi and other historical complexes, rebuilt during the years of independence, are to be commended. Samarkand is on a par with ancient Rome. The lower layers of its historical culture date back to the first millennium BC. It is covered with the remains of the ancient and modern enigmatic city of Maraqand, the capital of the enigmatic Sughd state. Afrosiyob in Samarkand has experienced many bloody events.

In the early 13th century, the Mongol invaders invaded the peaceful life of Central Asia, destroying many cities, monuments, and cultural treasures. Genghis Khan's army destroyed Afrosiab. Houses and palaces were burned, centuries-old water pipes were destroyed, and flourishing gardens were turned into cults. However, the city did not die, on the contrary, it flourished in the XIV-XV centuries. These days coincided with the time when the great commander Amir Temur decided to make Samarkand the center of his kingdom. The Spanish ambassador to Amir Temur's palace, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, wrote about Samarkand in his writings:

"Timur wanted the city to prosper, and he brought people from all over the world to live here, especially in various fields."

Timur wanted to make his capital one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the world. That is why the villages around Samarkand were named after such great cities as Baghdad, Damascus, and Cairo, and Timur wanted them to be a village in front of his capital. The city of Samarkand was inhabited by 13 large gardens, the largest of which was so large that, as history testifies, one day a month-long search for a lost horse took place in this garden.

Afrosiyob is famous for the ancient ruins of Samarkand, archeological excavations buried at a depth of 10-15 meters for many centuries. The monuments of Samarkand impressed people with their greatness. Its buildings amaze with their blue patterns on the walls, architectural forms, and geometric shapes in various forms. These are the ensembles of Registan, Shahi Zinda, Gori Amir mausoleums.

There are 11 mausoleums of the Shahi Zinda architectural ensemble in the Afrosiyob hills around Samarkand. No one planned to build these streets, they were built spontaneously for hundreds of years. The word Shahi Zinda means "Living King" and its culture flourished in these lands until the advent of Islam. During Afrosiab's heyday, his fame was so high that Islamic leaders at the time were eager to fight him.

There are legends about his fame, one of which is that Muhammad Qasim ibn Abbas was a cousin of the Prophet. The beautiful mosque "Bibikhanim" is located in the square in front of the entrance to the old city. It consists of four buildings: the entrance gallery, the main mosque and two small mosques, which are connected by a circular dome and three rows of stone walls.

It is said that during one of Amir Temur's travels to distant lands, his most beloved wife, Saraymulkhanim, also popularly known as Bibikhanim, gathered the most famous prophets in the country and began building the mosque when the stars predicted it. The young architect, who fell in love with Bibi Khanum's beauty and sacrificed his life for the sake of love, began to delay the construction of the mosque, as the completion of the mosque meant the loss of Bibi Khanum's face. One day, a messenger of Amir Temur came to the city and told him that he was returning to the city. Bibikhanim needs to finish the construction of the mosque as soon as possible. The architect made one condition to complete the construction as soon as possible, and that was Bibikhanum's kiss.

What to do? Bibikhanum has no choice but to agree. He puts a pillow over his face and agrees to kiss on the pillow. But the young architect's kiss was so strong and warm that it passed over the pillow and left a mark on the beauty's face. Amir Temur enters the city and enjoys the mosque. When he sees his

wife, he removes the silk veil from her face and sees the mark on her face. Outraged, Amir Temur asked to find the culprit. Everyone goes in search of the young architect, but he realizes that he is facing a terrible punishment and death, climbs to the highest point of the tower and flies to Mashhar with prefabricated wings... The most famous of the Samarkand mausoleums is Gori Amir.

The mausoleum was named after Amir Temur's beloved grandson Muhammad Sultan, but today Amir Temur, his sons and other grandchildren, the great medieval scholar Ulugbek are buried here, and the mausoleum became the tomb of the Temurids. The center of old Samarkand is Registan. Streets come here from all over the city. In the old days, a large canal passed through the square and it used to drain a lot of sand. That is why the area is called Registan, which means "sandy place" or "sandy area". Registan was a major trading center until the 15th century.

During the reign of Ulugbek Samarkand in 1409-1447, the square became a place for military inspections, inspections of troops, and the reading of decrees. Today, Registan Square is decorated with three madrassas: Sherdor, Tillakori (built in the XVII century) and Ulugbek (built in the XV century). Construction of Ulugbek madrasah began in 1420 under the direction of a scientist. Inside the madrasa, which has four corners and four minarets, there is a rectangular courtyard with rooms on four sides facing the courtyard. Ulugbek Madrasah is preserved as a great work of science and culture with its rich architectural patterns, geometric structure and sky-reflecting area.

During the reign of Ulugbek, Samarkand became the center of knowledge in Central Asia. At that time, the world's most famous mathematicians, astronomers and historians gathered here. Selected scientists of Ulugbek's time, scientists working in his observatory, learned the wonderful secrets of science. Merchants, poets, scholars and scientists from all over the world aspired to Samarkand, the so-called "Pearl of the World". The centuries-old history of Samarkand is closely connected with such great thinkers of science and art as Rudaki, Babur, Jami, Ibn Sino, Navoi, Ulugbek, Muqimi, Furkat, Qazizoda Rumi.

Samarkand is a legendary city, every place, street, basin has its own history. In the hills northeast of Afrasiyab, part of the observatory built by Amir Temur's grandson Ulugbek to study celestial bodies and stars has been preserved. The observatory building was demolished in 1449, and now visitors can only see the underground part of the observatory. In addition to historical monuments, Samarkand has many resorts. Interesting legends about the city of Samarkand can still be heard at the Omonkutan settlement near the Takhtakorachi Pass. Remains of a Neanderthal camp have also been found in the region.

Administrative-territorial division.

The total area of Samarkand is 120 km². The city is surrounded by Samarkand district. Samarkand is not part of this district and has the status of a city subordinate to the region and the administrative center of Samarkand region.

Currently, the city of Samarkand does not have an internal administrative-territorial division (excluding mahallas). The division of the city into administrative districts was first carried out in 1939. On February 10 of the same year, the territory of Samarkand was divided into three administrative districts: Bogi-Shamol (Russian: Баги-Шамальский), Zheleznodorozhny (Russian: Железнодорожный) and Siyob (Russian: Сиabsкий). Boghi-Shamol district occupied the central part of the city, Zheleznodorozhny district occupied the western part of the city, Siyab district occupied the eastern part of the city, the historical center of Samarkand. In the 1950s, these districts were abolished. In 1976, these districts were reorganized. Only one of the reorganized districts was renamed: Boghi-Shamol district - Bogishamol district. In the 1990s, the name of Zheleznodorozhny district was changed to Temiryol district. At the end of 2003, it was decided to abolish all three districts of Samarkand, and on January 1, 2004, these districts were abolished.

Conclusion.

Currently, Samarkand has public transport buses, minibuses, public and private taxis. At the end of 2016, on the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the construction of new tram lines began in Samarkand. There are plans to build a metro in the city.

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