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A LOOK AT THE HISTORY OF SAMARKAND

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Abstract

Samarkand is one of the oldest cities in the world, equal to Rome, Athens and Babylon. The poets and historians of the past gave it beautiful similes such as "Paradise Garden of the East", "The Earth", "The Priceless Jewel of the Eastern World", "The Ornament of the World Countries", "The Rome-like City of the East" etc. they did not give it for nothing. The article reveals exactly this process from a historical point of view.

Keywords: Samarkand, east, Zarafshan River, Genghis Khan, Marokand, Amir Temur, Tien-Shan.

INTRODUCTION

Samarkand is one of the oldest and central cities of world development, a city that has made a great contribution to the treasury of world culture and science. Under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, great works were carried out on the restoration and repair of the architectural monuments of the city of Samarkand, especially the reconstruction, repair, and beautification of the old part of the city. The architectural monuments created by the Timurid dynasty are no different from the architectural monuments created in countries such as Egypt, China, India, Greece and Italy. The natural abundance of the Zarafshan River valley, where Samarkand was born, was praised in the sacred poems of the Avesta. Greek sources mentioned the city of Samarkand in the form of Marokand in the middle of the 1st millennium BC. In the Middle Ages, the ruins of ancient Samarkand were called Afrosiyab. The first written reference to the city of Samarkand dates back to 329 BC, when it was occupied by Greek-Macedonian armies led by Alexander the Great. In the first centuries AD, the city fell under the rule of the powerful Kangyu state.

In the 6th and 7th centuries, Ishkhi rulers who worked closely with the Turkish khanate came to the throne in Samarkand. At the end of the 7th century - the beginning of the 8th century, the armies of the Arab conquerors appeared.

In the spring of 1220, Genghis Khan's troops captured the city and destroyed it down to its ancient ground. In the middle of the 14th and 15th centuries, the economic, political, and cultural life of Samarkand experienced a new and incomparable rise. It was during this period that Samarkand became famous in the world as the capital of a huge state created by Temur, stretching from the Volga to the Ganges, from the Tien-Shan range to the Bosphorus. Amir Temur dreamed of turning the capital of Samarkand into a beautiful city.

From every military campaign he made to India, Afghanistan, Iran, Syria, Trans-Caucasus, Turkey, he brought the most skilled architects, goldsmiths and scholars to Samarkand. Within



his country, Temur was a creator. He generously supported artists and poets, thinkers and scientists. This character later passed on to his grandson - Mirzo Ulugbek, whose star catalog and map created five centuries ago still amazes the whole world.

Al Bukhari, Motrudi and other historical complexes, which were rebuilt in the years of independence, are worthy of praise. Samarkand is the same age as ancient Rome. The lower layers of its historical culture date back to the 1st millennium BC. It speaks to the remains of the city of Maroqand, the capital of the ancient and now enigmatic Sughd state. Afrosiyob in the city of Samarkand experienced many bloody events.

At the beginning of the 13th century, Mongol invaders invaded the peaceful life of Central Asia, they destroyed many cities, art monuments and cultural treasures. Genghis Khan's troops destroyed Afrosiyab from the face of the earth. Houses and palaces were burned, water pipes that had been supplying water for several centuries were destroyed, and blooming gardens were turned into kultepas. However, the city did not die, on the contrary, it flourished in the XIV-XV centuries. These days coincided with the times when the great general Amir Temur decided to make the city of Samarkand the center of his kingdom. The Spanish ambassador Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, who was in the court of Amir Temur, wrote the following about Samarkand in his writings:

"Temur wanted this city to flourish, no matter which country he occupied, he brought people from there to live here, especially he tried to gather masters from different directions."

Timur wanted to add the capital of his country to the ranks of the largest and most beautiful cities in the world. That is why the villages around the city of Samarkand were named after great cities such as Baghdad, Damascus, Cairo, and Temur wanted these cities to be one village in front of his capital. The city of Samarkand was surrounded by 13 large parks, the largest of which was so wide that, according to history, one day they searched for a lost horse in this park for a month.

Afrosiyob is famous for the ancient remains of the city of Samarkand, its archaeological excavations buried at a depth of 10-15 meters for many centuries. Its ancient inhabitants lived in the hills near the present city of Samarkand in the VI-VIII centuries, on an area of about 2 sq. km. The monuments of the city of Samarkand impressed people with their greatness. It amazes people with its blue patterns on the walls of its buildings, architectural forms, geometric shapes of various forms. These are the ensembles of Registan, Shahi Zinda, Gori Amir mausoleums.

There are 11 mausoleums of Shahi Zinda architectural ensemble along the Afrosiyob hills around Samarkand. No one planned to build these streets, they were built by themselves over hundreds of years. The word Shahi Zinda means "Living King", and its culture flourished until the arrival of Islam in these lands. During the flourishing period of Afro-Siyab, his fame was so high that the Islamic leaders of that time were eager to fight him.

Legends have been created about his fame, one of which is the legend that he was the cousin of the Prophet Muhammad Qasim ibn Abbas. A beautiful mosque named "Bibikhanim" is located in the square in front of the entrance to the old city. It consists of four buildings, namely the entrance gallery, the main mosque and two small mosques, which are connected to each other by a circular dome and three rows of stone walls.



It is said that during one of Amir Temur's trips to distant countries, his most beloved wife Saraymulkhanim, who is also called Bibikhanim among the people, gathered the most famous soothsayers in the country and began to build this mosque when the stars predicted. The young architect who fell in love with Bibikhanim's beauty and sacrificed his life as a madman in the path of love began to neglect the work of the mosque near the end of its construction, because for him, the completion of the construction of the mosque meant losing Bibikhanim's permission. One such day, Amur Temur's driver comes to the city and tells the news that he is returning to the city. Bibikhanim demands that the construction of the mosque be completed as soon as possible. The architect set one condition to finish the construction faster, and that was one kiss from Bibikhanim.

What to do? Grandma has no choice but to agree. She puts a pillow over her face and agrees to a kiss on the pillow. But the young architect's kiss was so strong and hot that it passed over the pillow and left a mark on the owner's face. Amir Temur enters the city and looks at the mosque with pleasure. While he is seeing his wife, he removes the silk veil from her face and sees the scar on her face. Amir Temur, shocked by this, asks to find the culprit. Everyone goes to look for the young architect, but he, knowing that he is waiting for a terrible punishment, death, climbs to the highest point of the minaret and flies to Mashhar wearing pre-prepared wings... The most famous among the mausoleums of Samarkand is Gori Amir.

This mausoleum was named after Muhammad Sultan, the beloved grandson of Amir Temur, but today Amir Temur, his sons and other grandsons, the great scholar of the Middle Ages, Ulugbek, are buried here, and this mausoleum has become the mausoleum of Timurids. The center of old Samarkand is Registan. Streets come here from all sides of the city. In ancient times, a large canal ran through the square and it drained a lot of sand dunes. Hence the name Registan, which means "sandy place" or "sandy area". Registan was a large trade center until the 15th century.

In the years 1409-1447, when Ulugbek ruled Samarkand, the square became a place for military reviews, inspection of troops, and the reading of decrees. Today, three madrasahs adorn Registan Square: Sherdor, Tillakori (built in the 17th century) and Ulugbek (built in the 15th century) madrasahs. The construction of the Ulugbek madrasah began in 1420 under the instruction of the scientist. The four-cornered and four-towered madrasah has a square courtyard inside, and cells are built on the four sides facing the courtyard. The Ulugbek madrasah is preserved as a great work of science and culture with its rich architectural thermal patterns, geometric structure and sky-reflecting square.

During Ulugbek's time, Samarkand became the center of knowledge of Central Asia. In those times, the world's most famous mathematicians, astronomers, and historians gathered here. During Ulugbek's time, scientists who were selected and served in his observatory became aware of the wonderful secrets of science. Merchants, poets, scholars and scientists from all over the world aspired to Samarkand, the so-called "precious jewel of the world". The centuries-old history of Samarkand is closely connected with great thinkers of science and art, such as Rodaki, Babur, Jami, Ibn Sina, Navoi, Ulugbek, Muqimi, Furqat, Qazizoda Rumi.

Samarkand is a legendary city, every place, street, basin has its own history. A part of the observatory built by Amir Temur's grandson Ulugbek for the study of celestial bodies and stars

has been preserved in the hills to the north-east of Afrasiyab. The building of the observatory was demolished in 1449, and today visitors can see only the underground part of the observatory. In addition to historical monuments, Samarkand also has many recreation centers. Interesting legends about the city of Samarkand can still be heard in the settlement of Omonkutan near Takhtakhorachi Pass. In addition, the remains of a Neanderthal camp were found in this province.