



Samarkand is the Beauty of the World

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Abstract: This article briefly discusses the significance of the unique city of Samarkand, which is famous all over the world, in the Timurid period, and the memorial work done for its prosperity.

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Introduction: Our great ancestor Sahibkiran Amir Temur, who left an indelible mark on the world, attached great importance to the construction work in his country and tried to improve it. Through this he demonstrated to the world his little power. On the roof of one of the madrassas of that time, it was written, "If you doubt our power, look at the buildings we have built." During the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids, the greatest attention was paid to the capital Samarkand. Many madrassas, mosques and gardens have been built here. Foreign tourists who came to Samarkand were amazed by its beauty and wrote about Samarkand in their memoirs.

Methodology:

The following steps done to complete the study:

- All literature about Amir Temur was studied.
- The study focused on objectivity.
- Data from different literatures were compared in the coverage of the topic.
- Particular attention was paid to the parts of the subject that have not yet been covered.
- An attempt was made to portray Amir Temur correctly.

Materials

Several publications have been used as material in the coverage of this topic.

1. Berdimurodov A. Gardens of Amir Temur in Samarkand. "Turkiston" 1992 3
2. Ibn Arabshoh. History of Amir Temur. 2 books pp. 82-83
3. Ahmedov B. Ulugbek (essay). Tashkent, 1989, 109 pages
4. "Temur's rules" - T; Literature and the Arts, 1996.
5. "Amir Temur in world history". T-Sharq, 2001.

The main part. Samarkand is an ancient city. Its location is also very convenient. That is why Amir Temur chose Samarkand as his capital. First of all, Amir Temur considers it his main task to make the capital Samarkand one of the most beautiful and prosperous, beautiful and iconic cities in the world. He began by rebuilding the defensive walls of a city that had been destroyed and neglected for 150 years after the Mongol invasion. Water from the Zarafshan River will bring

water to Samarkand's mahallas, which have been left without water due to the destruction of the Osmay waterway (Juyi Arziz).

Amir Temur built the fortress of his kingdom - the Ark fortress, unique and beautiful buildings. These buildings, popularly known as Kuksaroy and Bostonsaray, are the splendor of the city. Inside the city arch, in addition to these buildings, there is a mosque, a huge library, royal houses, Amir Temur's treasury and throne, armory workshops, baths and a dungeon, surrounded by thick and high walls. [1]

When Sahibkiran returned from his trip to India, by his decree, the construction of the Mosque (the mosque named after Bibi Khanum) began. Although Temur was personally interested in the construction of the mosque and was busy with the fighting, he did not ignore it. The mosque will be completed on time. But Sahibkiran was on a journey at that time. At the same time, the Mosque, built by Timur's beloved, husband and eldest wife Saraymulkhanim (Bibikhanim), began the construction of an attractive and magnificent madrasah near the mosque. Ibn Arabshah testified that the builders raised the gates and walls of the madrasa higher than the mosque. As a result, the foundation of the Madrasa is stronger than the foundation of the Mosque, and the height is even higher.

In the autumn of 1404, when Timur returned from a military expedition, looking at the Madrasa and the Mosque, he saw that the roof of the mosque was narrow and low compared to the madrasa. He became furious and ordered the demolition of the roof of the mosque and its rebuilding. Hodja Mahmoud Dawood will be interrogated and punished for failing to expand and build the shrine. The mosque will be widened and the roof will be raised. The renovations will be overseen by Amir Temur himself. The mosque is one of the most luxurious and beautiful monuments in Samarkand. It stood out from the rest of the buildings with its 480 carved marble pillars, the gatekeeper's huge arch, the mosque's huge dome, the majesty of the roof, and its charming, quiet, beautiful decorations that shone in different colors in the sunlight.

Amir Temur did not neglect the famous Shahizinda cemetery (because of his sharp wit and intelligence) ("Shahizinda" means "living king"). The oldest of its tombs is the tomb of Qusam ibn Abbas. Qusam ibn Abbas was a descendant of Abbas, the founder of Islam and a cousin of the Prophet Muhammad. Qusam ibn Abbas was one of the great figures involved in the propagation and propagation of Islam. For this purpose he came to Samarkand in 676 together with the Arab invaders. Here, according to legend, while he was praying, the disbelievers attacked and killed him. Amir Temur built a new dahma on the tomb of Qusam ibn Abbas. This dahma is one of the best examples of ancient Central Asian pottery.

The number of mausoleums built by Timur and the Temurids in the ensemble "Shokhizinda" exceeds 20. [2]

One of the mausoleums built during the life of Amir Temur is the mausoleum of Turkon aga. Brother Turkon was the sister of Amir Temur. The mausoleum died in 1370-1371. Built for Turkon aga's daughter. In 1383, Brother Turkon himself died and was buried here. The masters of this monument were Shamsiddin and Badriddin from Samarkand and Zayniddin and Shamsiddin from Bukhara. In 1376, the mausoleums of one of Amir Temur's commanders, Amir Hussein's mother Togli Tekin, and in 1385, Amir Temur's sister Shirinbika aga were built.

The mausoleums and other buildings built by Amir Temur's wives also play an important role in the Shoxizinda ensemble.

Gori Amir Mausoleum is another historical monument built during the reign of Amir Temur. This magnificent building has its own history of construction. Amir Temur loved his grandson Muhammad Sultan (Jahangir's son) very much. Muhammad Sultan died of a cold in 1403, at the

age of 27. He was brought to Samarkand for a funeral. When Amir Temur returned from a trip in the autumn of 1404, he ordered the construction of a mausoleum in memory of his grandson Muhammad Sultan. The decree ordered the construction of the mausoleum to be completed within ten days. In fact, the mausoleum will be completed in ten days. Buvday's construction of a luxurious, large and tall building in ten days was an incredible feat, demonstrating what Amir Temur's power is capable of. It was here that Amir Temur held a grand ceremony in memory of Muhammad Sultan Mirza and the path of Allah, and taught verses from the Holy Quran by prominent religious leaders of the time. Among the colorful tiles on the walls of the mausoleum is the name of the master Muhammad ibn Mahmud Isfahani, who built it. After the death of Amir Temur in 1405, he was buried here, next to his grandson (and the mausoleum was named "Guri Amir Mausoleum"). Therefore, this monument became the sanctuary of the Timurid dynasty. His grandsons Umarshah Shohruh and Mironshah, grandson Mirzo Ulugbek and Temur's piri Sayyid Baraka were also buried. . The will is fulfilled:

During the reign of Amir Temur, the fame of Samarkand became epic. It had a cake gate on the side of the cake. The outskirts of the city were lined with clear water flowing in ditches dug. The cleanliness of the city is praised in many sources. For example, historian Al-Ghazzali writes: they strictly controlled the self-cleaning of the snow and other beautification works. "[3]

The historian Ibn Arabshah writes about the gardens of Amir Temur: "Timur built many orchards in Samarkand and built high and strong palaces. Each of them was in a horrible order, beautiful and wonderful. Strengthens the foundations of orchards and decorates them with fragrant fruit seedlings. He called one the Garden of Eden, the other the Garden of the Dune, another the Garden of Paradise, the third the Garden of the North, and the fifth the Garden of Eden. He also demolished some places and built a tower inside each of the gardens. Each of these palaces has its own meetings, its own image in different forms: in one it is laughing, in the other it is angry, it depicts the battles it has fought, the pictures of the official ceremony; meetings with kings, emirs, sayyids, ulshas, and nobles; the presence of the sultans in his presence, the representatives of their sultans who came to him from other countries for service, his hunting rings and secret tricks, the pace of his victories in the battles of India, Dashti (Kipchak) and Ajam , the condition in which their enemies were defeated and fled, the images of their descendants, grandchildren, commanders, armies; and the cupbearers of the feasts and the cupbearers, the cupbearers, the singers of the ulus, the singers of the ghazals of various ranks, the lovers in his presence, the pure ladies, and so on. described a picture of events that took place in other countries. All of this is reflected in the way it happened, without any flaws or excesses. The purpose was to make them aware of their actions in absentia and to make them visible to those who did not observe them with their own eyes. "[4]

The beauty of the gardens created by Amir Temur is beyond the reach of the pen to describe the variety of fruits in them and the fauna and birds that exist on Earth. In the series of articles by A. Berdimurodov "Gardens of Amir Temur in Samarkand" we read the following lines about "Dilkusho Garden": I ordered him to stand out from all the gardens in the country with his beauty ... The most skilled architects of Central Asia living in Samarkand laid the main brick of the garden, which will receive one and a half thousand gases. They separated the entrance loads. The domes of the palace were decorated with patterns, and the walls were covered with upper tiles. In the four corners of the garden there are sheds with great art and high taste, beautifully painted. The garden is divided into squares and gardens of various shapes. Timur wanted to plant fruit trees along the sidewalks and flowers for some of them. The garden was also called "Dilkusho Garden" because it responded to his (Temur's) wishes. A three-story palace with a high dome was built in the middle of the garden. At the reception of Timur in September 1404, the Spanish ambassador Clavijo wrote that water was gushing from a fountain in the garden, that the gate to the garden was very wide, decorated with high gold and other precious stones, and that there were six elephants on a pedestal.

Opponents of Amir Temur are trying in vain to discredit him and prove that Samarkand and other cities would not have had such luxurious, beautiful buildings and structures without the removal of masters, architects and scientists from the conquered lands. We do not deny that our great ancestor Amir Temur brought thousands of masters, architects, construction materials and riches to Samarkand during his marches. In particular, many architects, artists and craftsmen from Sheroz, Tabriz, Isfahan and Khorezm worked in construction and architecture in Samarkand, Shakhrisabz and other cities. But the main business managers, local craftsmen and architects, were first and foremost their national traditional works of art. By the way, the historical monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara and Khorezm, which were built and existed before the reign of Timur, and which are still preserved, testify to the archeological excavations in our country. we see that it is a land of unique talents. [5]

Results. The article contains unknown information about Amir Temur's military campaigns. With the help of the literature used, special attention was paid to its accuracy and objectivity.

Discussion: Data from the various literature were summarized as follows.

- The data were compared and verified.
- It was noted that the data are new.
- There was an approach to objectivity in the coverage of history.
- The benefits of this topic have been identified.

Conculusion: So, Mirzo Ulugbek, like Amir Temur, is creative. He builds many buildings for the needs of the people and the state: baths, caravanserais, cisterns. In general, Timur and the Timurids left behind a great legacy in the field of material culture. The Timurids spread the masterpieces of our people's great architecture to many continents of the world. The great and beautiful historical monuments erected in different cities of Khorasan by the determination of the descendants of Shahrukh and Hussein Boykaro, Alisher Navoi, the architectural art created by the Baburid dynasty in Afghanistan, India and Pakistan until the 1850s. The horse's specimens, with their beauty and splendor, still fascinate the eye. It evokes in the hearts of Timur and the descendants of the Temurids, in you and in our hearts, a sense of justified pride and pride in our ancestors.

References:

1. Berdimurodov A. Gardens of Amir Temur in Samarkand. "Turkiston" 1992 3 \
2. Ibn Arabshoh. History of Amir Temur. 2 books pp. 82-83
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