

THE IMPORTANCE OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: *The architecture of Uzbekistan is of great importance in the formation and preservation of the rich historical fabric of this country. From its primitive roots to its modern metropolises, every building, every architectural element is an integral part of the history and culture of Uzbekistan. This abstract raises an important question about the architectural heritage of Uzbekistan and its influence on the understanding of the past. The architecture of Uzbekistan is a living testimony to the development of society, reflecting periods of prosperity and crisis, innovation and preservation of traditions, the evolution of tastes and styles. From ancient cities on the Silk Road to the modern capitals of the republic, architecture serves not only functional purposes, but also embellishes the history of Uzbekistan. This annotation helps to understand how architectural masterpieces such as the Registan in Samarkand testify to the rich heritage of this country and continue to attract the attention of both national and global researchers and travelers."*

Key words: *architecture, history of Uzbekistan, the Registan Square, the Kalyan Minaret, the Bibi-Khanym Mosque Road, madrasah, magnificent mosques, craftsmen, tradition, empires, masterpiece, iconic structure, artistic skills.*

Introduction: When we think of great architectural wonders, our minds often turn to the ancient pyramids of Egypt or the towering skyscrapers of New York City. However, one country that is often overlooked in this conversation is Uzbekistan. Located in Central Asia, Uzbekistan is home to some of the most stunning and historically significant architecture in the world.

Welcome to Uzbekistan - a place where architecture literally tells stories. Here, every brick, every pattern, every column clearly points to the rich history and culture of this region. The architecture of Uzbekistan is a mirror reflecting eras of prosperity and destruction, periods of innovation and reverence for tradition, the evolution of tastes and styles.

Methods: Uzbekistan's architectural heritage dates back thousands of years, with influences from various empires and civilizations that have ruled over the region. One of the earliest examples of this can be seen in the city of Samarkand, which was a major hub on the Silk Road trade route. The Registan Square, located in the heart of the city, is a masterpiece of Islamic architecture. It is surrounded by three madrasahs (Islamic schools) that were built in the 15th and 17th centuries. These madrasahs are adorned with intricate tilework, geometric patterns, and calligraphy, showcasing the artistic skills of the craftsmen of that era. The Registan Square has served as a center of learning, commerce, and public gatherings for centuries and continues to be a popular tourist attraction today.

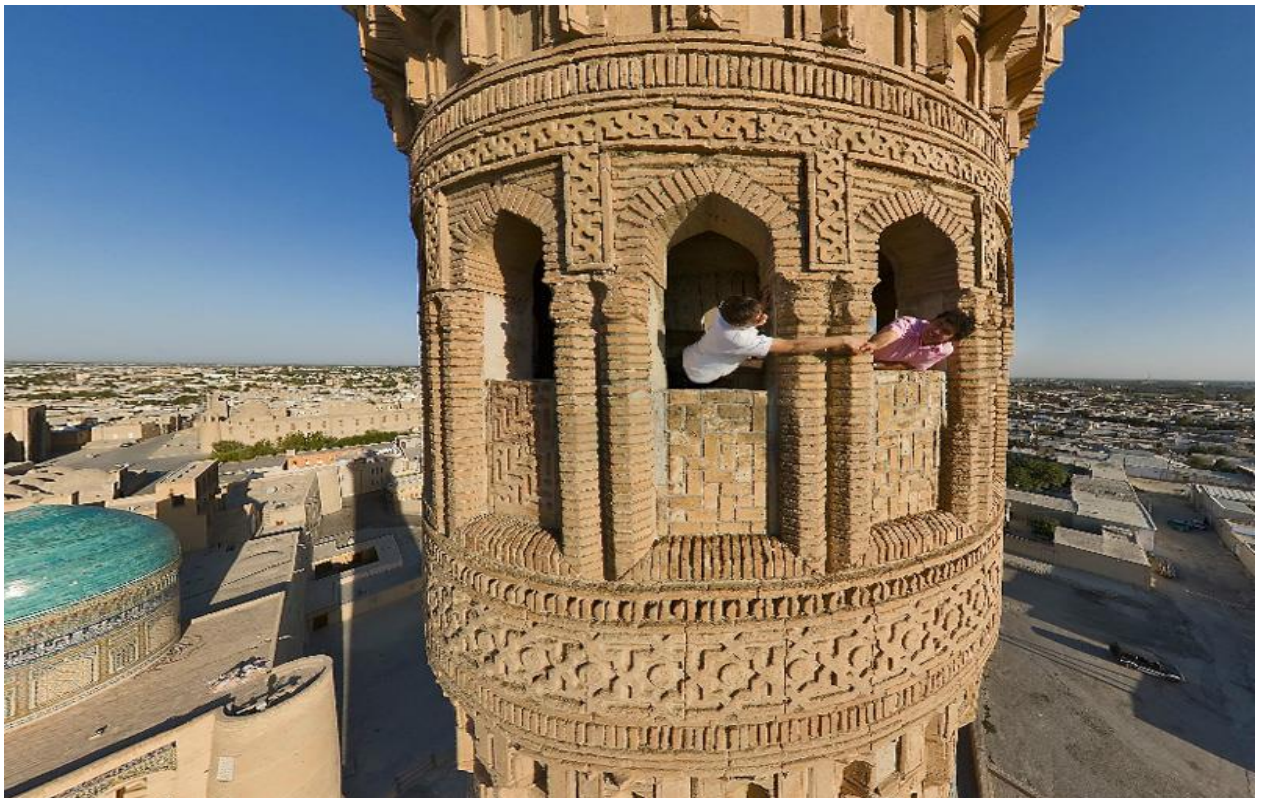


Another iconic structure in Samarkand is the Bibi-Khanym Mosque. Built in the 15th century by the Timurid Empire, it was one of the largest and most magnificent mosques of its time. Unfortunately, much of the mosque was destroyed during an earthquake in the 19th century, but efforts have been made to restore it to its former glory. The scale and grandeur of the original design can still be appreciated, and it stands as a testament to the power and wealth of the empire.



The city of Bukhara is another treasure trove of architectural wonders. Its historic center, known as the Bukhara Old Town, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is home to numerous mosques,

mausoleums, and madrasahs. One of the most famous landmarks in Bukhara is the Kalyan Minaret, also known as the Tower of Death. Standing at over 47 meters tall, it was built in the 12th century and served as a symbol of power and authority. The minaret has survived numerous invasions and natural disasters and remains an iconic symbol of the city.



The Ark of Bukhara is another must-visit site in the city. It was once a massive fortress that served as the residence of the emirs (rulers) of Bukhara. Today, only a fraction of the original structure remains, but it offers a glimpse into the city's rich history. Visitors can explore the various rooms and courtyards within the Ark and learn about the events that took place there.



While Samarkand and Bukhara are the most well-known cities for their architecture, Uzbekistan's capital, Tashkent, also boasts some notable structures. Following the devastating earthquake in

1966, much of the old city was destroyed, and modern buildings were constructed in its place. However, there are still a few remnants of the city's past, such as the Kukeldash Madrasah and the Barak-Khan Madrasah. The Chorsu Bazaar, a bustling market that has been around for centuries, is another popular attraction in Tashkent. Its distinctive blue dome is a recognizable landmark in the city.



Results: Uzbekistan's architectural heritage is not limited to its ancient structures. The country's ancient buildings also hold historical and cultural significance. In the 20th century, Uzbekistan became an independent country, and many new buildings were constructed during this time. The Tashkent TV Tower, completed in 1985, is one of the tallest towers in the world and offers panoramic views of the city. The Palace of International Forums, located in Tashkent, is another prominent Soviet-era building and has hosted numerous international conferences and events.

Discussions: Uzbekistan's rich architectural heritage is a testament to its storied past and the various cultures that have left their mark on the region. From the ancient cities of Samarkand and Bukhara to the modern structures of Tashkent, there is no shortage of awe-inspiring sights to explore. Whether you are a history buff, an art enthusiast, or simply someone who appreciates beauty, Uzbekistan's architectural wonders are sure to leave a lasting impression.

References:

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