

## “SAMARKAND SAIQALI RUYI ZAMIN”

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**Abstract:** This article is about the emergence of the term “Samarkand” and the city of Samarkand. It is written about an unknown person named Samar. In addition, the role of the city of Samarkand in the history scene will be highlighted. It talks about the fact that it was the center of civilization and the changes that took place in the city over the centuries.

**Keywords:** Samarkand, Samar, Movarounnahr, Samaria, Amir Temur, Morocco, UNESCO.

Samarkand, like Babylon, Rome, and Athens, has a rich history of many centuries. The history of Samarkand is an integral part of world history. Samarkand is one of the oldest cities in Central Asia.

Eastern and Western trade was carried out through Samarkand. Samarkand was considered an important link on the Great Silk Road. City merchants traded with China, Iran, Egypt, Syria, India and Byzantium. It was in Samarkand that Eastern and Western cultures collided and enriched each other. Therefore, in the east there is a phrase “Rome in the west, Samarkand in the east”. Samarkand, like Rome, received the name “Eternal City” for its place in human history.

There are different opinions about the origin of the word Samarkand. Eastern historians describe the origin of the word Samarkand as follows: the first part of the word “Samarkand”, the word “Samar” is the name of the person who founded this city. But there is no information about such a person in history. The word “Kent” means city.

There are several reasons for the emergence of the city.

The first reason: a person named Samar settled here and gathered people around him. That’s why this place was originally called “Samar-Kent”. After the Arab conquest, it was named Samarkand.

The second reason: a person named Samar founded and for the first time Turkish tribes named “Kand” lived. After that, the name of Samarkand appears.

The third reason: A person named Samar destroys the city. The city of Samar was dug, and it was named Samar Persian.

Samarkand “stone fortress” in Sogdian.

According to European scientists, the Sanskrit “Samarya” comes from the word “gathering”.

In the 9th century, it was part of the Somani state, and in the 10th century, it was part of the Karakhanid state. Huge architectural structures were built during this period. Unfortunately, it will be destroyed by Genghis Khan. Then the city became part of the Khorezmshah state.

During the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, great changes took place. The city will become the capital of a huge empire. Education and science will further develop in the city. Many architectural monuments are created inside and outside the city, such as Bibikhanim mosque, Gori Amir mausoleum, Shahi zinda complex, Ulugbek madrasa, observatory. Samarkand will become one of the major scientific centers of the time. Abdurrahman Jamiy and Alisher Navoi, great representatives of world classical literature, also studied in Samarkand.

In the 16th century, it was part of the Bukhara Khanate under the rule of the Shaibani dynasty. During this period, there were 61 types of crafts in Samarkand. As a result of the great geographical discoveries that began in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries. As a result, the importance of land trade routes decreased and the importance of water trade routes increased. The importance of the Great Silk Road has declined. Trade and diplomatic relations declined, internal conflicts and looting increased. In such conditions, the Shaybanites, who came to the throne of Samarkand, tried to preserve and develop the authority inherited from the Timurids. Literature and art flourished during the Shaibani period.

In the 18th century, it faced a crisis during the Ashtarkhanids. After that, the city, which was part of the USSR, was restored after the independence of Uzbekistan. There are 1,105 archeological, 670 architectural, 18 monumental, 21 memorial objects, totaling 1,851 material and cultural heritage objects in the territory.

The city is one of the oldest cities on our planet and has a history of 2700 years. Its uniqueness can be seen from the fact that in 2001, at the 25th session of UNESCO held in Finland, monuments covering an area of 4,309 hectares were included in the list of world cultural heritage.

The Old Town was recognized as one of the 50 must-see cities in the world. After all, they didn't say "SAMARKAND SAIQALI ROI ROI ZAMIN" for nothing.

In conclusion, it should be said that Samarkand, located in the center of Uzbekistan, on the left bank of the Zarafshan River, is famous not only for its antiquity, but also for its beauty. A city with an exciting history that has nurtured thousands of people in its bosom today attracts many tourists. Visitors from different parts of the world are surprised by the architectural monuments located in the old city.

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