



HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Introduction: Uzbekistan has a centuries-old verifiable and social legacy, as the nation was once situated along the old Silk Street shipping lane among East and West. Uzbekistan's verifiable landmarks give an extraordinary window into the district's rich past and stay a significant piece of saving its social character. The walled city of Khiva, the city of Bukhara and the middle age capital of Samarkand - these exhibit the design and imaginative accomplishments of the past.

Uzbekistan is a country with a rich history and culture, and has numerous verifiable spots that draw in travelers from everywhere the world. The country's essential area on the Silk Street has made it a focal point of exchange and social trade for quite a long time, leaving numerous compositional and social fortunes. Probably the most well-known authentic spots to visit in Uzbekistan incorporate the antiquated urban communities of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva, which are renowned for their sublime Islamic design, perplexing semantic works and rich social legacy. Other popular verifiable destinations remember Registan for Samarkand, Ark Fort in Bukhara, and Ichan-Kala Stronghold in Khiva. These verifiable landmarks give guests data about Uzbekistan's rich past, and give data about the nation's social and authentic importance. The most well-known authentic spots in Uzbekistan:

Samarkand: Known as the "Junction of Societies", Samarkand is quite possibly of the most seasoned city on the planet. The city has a few old landmarks, including Registan, a complex of three madrasas, and Shahi Zinda, a necropolis containing a few sepulchers and burial chambers. Samarkand-Uzbekistan is well known for its rich history and eminent engineering. It was once a significant center point on the Silk Street, a shipping lane that associated China to the Mediterranean. Fascinating realities and attractions with regards to Samarkand:

- Registan square: this is the core of Samarkand and quite possibly of the most amazing engineering gathering on the planet. It comprises of three madrasahs (Islamic schools) worked in the fifteenth of years. The unpredictable tile work and sheer size of the structures are astonishing.





- Gor-Amir Tomb: this is the last resting spot of Timur, the fourteenth century winner who established the Timurid Domain. The sepulcher is a magnum opus of Islamic engineering, with a blue vault and many-sided tiling.

- Bibi Khanum Mosque: this mosque was worked by Temur's better half Bibi Khanum in the fifteenth 100 years. It was perhaps of the biggest mosque in the Islamic world at that point, and its remains are as yet great today.

- Ulugbek Observatory: this observatory was worked by Temur's grandson Ulugbek in the fifteenth hundred years. It was one of the most developed observatories of now is the ideal time and permitted stargazers to quantify the stars precisely.

Bukhara: Known as the "exchange city", Bukhara is perhaps of the best-saved authentic city in Uzbekistan. The city is home to a few old landmarks, including Bukhara Curve, a colossal post tracing all the way back to the fifth 100 years, and Kalyan Pinnacle, a tall pinnacle more than 800 years of age [1]. Bukhara is one more city of Uzbekistan known for its all around protected verifiable engineering. It was likewise a significant focus of the Silk Street and has a rich social legacy.

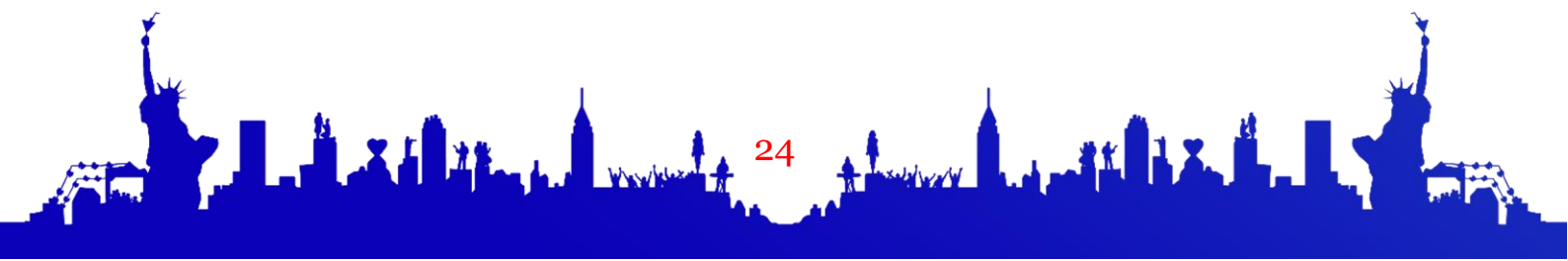
- Bukhara Stronghold: This is a tremendous fort that was once the home of Bukhara emirs. It was underlying the fifth hundred years and was annihilated and reconstructed many times throughout the long term. Today it is an exhibition hall checking out at the historical backdrop of Bukhara.

- Kalon Pinnacle: This is a tall pinnacle worked in the twelfth hundred years. It is perhaps of Bukhara's most unmistakable milestone and is enlivened with multifaceted tile work.

Khiva: Known as the "gallery city", Khiva is perhaps of the best-saved verifiable city in Uzbekistan. The city has a few old landmarks, including Ichan-Kala, an enormous tenth century fort, and the Kalta Minor pinnacle, a special pinnacle that was rarely finished. Khiva-Uzbekistan is known for its very much saved verifiable engineering and is an UNESCO World Legacy Site. recorded city [2]. Intriguing realities and famous attractions with regards to Khiva:

- Ichan Palace: this is the authentic focus of Khiva and is encircled by walls up to 10 meters high. It is home to numerous noteworthy structures, including royal residences, mosques and madrasahs.

- Kalta Minor pinnacle: this pinnacle was inherent the nineteenth hundred years. It should be the tallest pinnacle in Focal Asia, yet it was rarely finished.





- Muhammad Amin Khan Madrasa: This is a madrasa implicit the nineteenth 100 years. It is described by many-sided tile work and brilliant mosaics.

Shakhrisabz: Known as the origination of Temurlan, Shakhrisabz is a memorable city that is home to a few old landmarks, including the Aksaray Castle, the Dorus-Saodat Complex, and a catacomb that contains the burial chambers of a few individuals from the Temerlan family [3]. Shakhrisabz - A city in Uzbekistan popular for its verifiable engineering and remembered for the UNESCO World Legacy Rundown. Fascinating realities and famous attractions with regards to Shakhrisabz:

- White Royal residence: this is a castle worked by Amir Temur in the fourteenth 100 years. It should be perhaps of the most fantastic royal residence on the planet; however, it was rarely finished. Today just demolishes remain, however they actually have an effect.

- Kok Gumbaz Mosque: this is a mosque inherent the fourteenth 100 years. It includes a blue vault and complicated tile work.

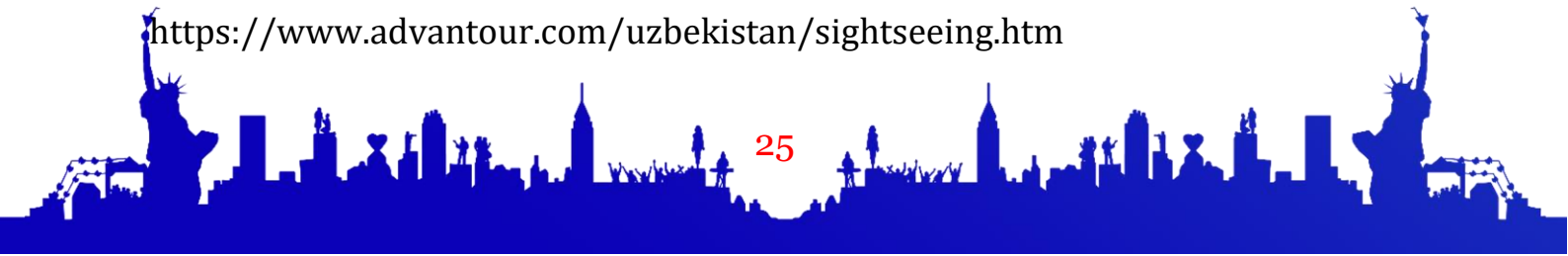
- Dorus-Saodat complex: it is a complex of structures containing the catacombs of Timur's children and grandsons. The catacombs are adorned with unpredictable tile work and vivid mosaics.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Uzbekistan's rich historical monuments covering the cities of Khiva, Bukhara and Samarkand testify to the importance of the region along the Silk Road and its artistic achievements over the centuries. Despite various political and social changes, Uzbekistan has made a concerted effort to protect and restore these cultural monuments so that its unique heritage can be experienced and appreciated by future generations. The monuments not only provide visitors with information about the past, but also celebrate Uzbekistan's great contribution to Islamic architecture, art, science and trade - cementing its place on the world cultural map.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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