

THE MOST FAMOUS HISTORICAL PLACES IN KASHKADARYA: SULTAN-MIR-KHAIDAR, AK-SARAI, ABU MUIN NASAFIY

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**Annotation:** *this article deals with Kashkadarya province which is located in the Southern part of Uzbekistan, in the basin of the Kashkadarya river on the western mountainside Pamir-Alai. The province consists of 13 administrative districts: Guzar, Dehkanabad, Karshi, Koson, Kamashi, Kitab, Kasbi, Mubarek, Nishan, Mirishkor, Chirakchi, Shakhrisabz and Yakkabog. The popular international tourist objects besides monuments of Shakhrisabz, Sultan Mir Khaydar - the architectural complex of ancient mausoleum and mosque in the village Kasbi. About 15 historical monuments of XV - XVI centuries are preserved in the administrative center of the area - the city of Karshi. The second largest city in the province - Shakhrisabz is world renown for being the birthplace of Amir Temur. The Great Silk Road passed through the city. The architectural monuments built by Amir Temur and his grandson Ulughbek attract the attention of tourists. In addition, Shakhrisabz is one of the oldest centers of crafts.*

**Key words:** *Kasbi, Mugulon, Sogd, Nesev, The Saids, Green town, White Palace, Kok Gumboz, Amir Taraghay, Khudjum, Qovchin, Abul-Muin Nasafi*

Sultan-Mir-Khaidar

The known architecturally-memorial complex is located near to regional center Kasbi, to the West from Karshi. The distance between Karshi and Kasbi makes 35 - 40 km. In historical researches Kasbi will mention as one of the greater settlements Nahshaba, located in 4 Farsahs from road to Bukhara. In the early Middle Ages fortress Kazbion represented an advanced post sasanids on border with Sogd. The settlement Kasbi (Kesba) was more, than Nesev. To the east from a complex, on distance of 5 km., there is a settlement Mugulon, nowadays the administrative and cultural

center of the area Kasbi, the arranged well small town where except for administrative items shops and cultural establishments are located. The complex was formed owing to family Saids, moved of Khurasan in Kasbi. Participation Saids in accomplishment Kasbi, undoubtedly, is great. About it writes Makhmud ibn Bring down, that Kasbi - a paradise garden where lives family saïids. The mausoleums and the tombs which are being a complex, were under construction in current of several centuries stage by stage in XI - XIV, XVI - XVII and XVIII - XIX centuries. The necropolis is presented in the form of a suite closed and open premises, with the closed space of three court yard - an extensive southern court yard with economic constructions and Takorat-khana, with a minaret in a northeast part, the small court yard uniting group of the mausoleums both years aivan a mosque and northern extensive court yard with small aivan and burial places. Premises of a complex are extended from the south on the north. An ancient basis of a complex are the mausoleums XI - XVI centuries of the central court yard, the three-chambered mausoleum the Sultan-Mir-Khaidar closing it from the north and mausoleum Akli-Bay, in east part of a court yard. Now is in a pitiable condition. Solves a question on introduction of a complex in the list of the World heritage of UNESCO.

#### Ak-Sarai

Shakhrisabz (Green town) is a small town to the south of Samarkand, lying across the hills in Kashka-Darya province. This is Timur's hometown and once upon a time it had probably put Samarkand itself in the shadow. In the early 7th century Chinese Buddhist traveller Huen Tsang visited the Sogdian town of Kesh (Shakhrisabz). This city saw the Arab and Mongol invasions. By 1336, the year of Timur's birth, Kesh and its dependencies were his father's patrimony (the Barlas clan). As Timur rose to power he gave it its present name and turned it into an extended family monument. In the reign of Timur Shakhrisabz became his residence. But in the late 16th century the Ruler of Bukhara destroyed much of the Timurid legacy. Shakhrisabz retained semi-independence from Bukhara till the 19th century. In 1870 the Tsarist army stormed the town. While the Soviet era brought great change to the appearance of Shakhrisabz, the town has preserved a rich store of history in legends and architecture. One enjoys a relaxed Uzbek atmosphere in its mosques, teahouses and traditional homes.

Ak-Sarai (literally the "White Palace", built in 1379-1409) is the greatest palace of Tamerlane built by artisans of Khorezm after he destroyed Kunya Urgench and dispatched its masters in 1379. Of this grandiose palace, there remain only the ruins of the 40 metre-high portal, flanked by two 50 metre-

high towers covered with glazed bricks. Dorut Tilovat (the House of meditation) is the 14th century complex of Kok Gumboz mosque (1437), madrasah and mausoleums of Shamsiddin Kulol (1374) - a Sufi master, Amir Taraghay - Tamerlane's father and four Termez Sayeds - descendants of the Prophet Muhammad. Kok Gumboz Mosque (Blue Dome) was completed by Ulugbek in 1437 in honour of his father Shah Rukh (Timur's son). Dorus Siodat (Seat of Power and Might) is the family crypt of the Timurids with the graves of two sons of Tamerlane (Jehangir and Umar Sheikh) and Khazrati Imam Mosque of the 19th century. "Khudjum" Souvenir Factory is specialised mainly on the famous colourful cross-stitch Iroki embroidery of Shakhrisabz.

#### ABU MUIN NASAFIY

17 kilometers south-west of the center of Kashkadarya Region lies the village of Qovchin. In this village, there is a pilgrimage site called: "Abul-Muin Nasafi". During his visits to the Kashkadarya Region, the esteemed President of our country, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, provided instructions to expand this place and establish a large library here.

Qovchin village is considered one of the ancient settlements in Karshi district. Currently, the village is home to 4730 residents. Historically, the area of the village comprised Qum, Qayrabod, Yomchi, Ibsan, and Jumabozor. During the time of the Soviets, all these settlements were merged into one under the name "Qovchin". The reason behind naming the village "Qovchin" is linked to the majority of the residents who belong to the Qovchin tribe. In his article titled "The History of the Word "Qovchin", the late toponymist D. Abdurakhmonov noted: "Indeed, the name "Qovchin" specifically denotes the village. This village, like others, has been established in the Kashkadarya Valley and has been evolving. Even today, the people associated with this tribe, as mentioned above, continue to reside in these territories, including the Beshkent district. "Qovchin" signifies "brave and strong (person)" . The people related to the Qovchin tribe were known for their bravery and strength, including key figures like Amir Temur and Babur, the main conquerors of the region, according to Sh. A. Yazdi in "Zafarnoma" and Z. M. Babur in "Baburnama".

The pilgrimage site is named after the renowned luminary of Islamic knowledge, Abul-Muin Nasafi (1027-1114). Abul-Muin Nasafi's full name is Abul-Mumin Maimun ibn Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Mutamid ibn Muhammad Makhu Nasafi. In a book called "Uzbekistan - Land of Great Luminaries", published under the guidance of Dr. U. Uvatov, a doctor of historical sciences and a professor, it is mentioned: "All historians unanimously agree on the association of Nasafi" with him (Abul-Mumin

Nasafi). Some sources also report that Nasafi resided in Samarkand for some time and later settled in Bukhara for an extended period. He was born in Nasaf (present-day Karshi) in 1027, as mentioned by the Arab scholar Khayr al-Din al-Zirikli in his work "Al-A'lom" and by Umar Rizo Kahhola in "Mujam al-Mualifin". Many sources date his passing to 1114. Therefore, the eminent Abu Mumin Nasafi lived a long life and passed away at the age of 87. His tomb is located in the Qovchin village near Karshi city.

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In the mausoleum of "Abul-Muin Nasafi", there is a handwritten copy of the Quran on Chinese paper. This handwritten Quran measures 60 cm in length and 41 cm in width. The cover of this Quran was made by a skilled artisan named Usta Zarif, with a height of 1 meter 60 cm during its time. The cover displays the date 1266 according to the Hijri calendar (equivalent to 1851 AD) inscribed on it.

In conclusion, the most famous historical places in Kashkadarya, including Sultan-Mir-Khaidar, Ak-Sarai, and Abu Muin Nasafiy, not only serve as remarkable architectural feats but also embody the region's rich past and cultural heritage. These sites stand as reminders of the ingenuity, creativity, and spiritual depth of the civilizations that once thrived in Kashkadarya, inviting visitors to delve into the history and beauty of this enchanting region in Uzbekistan. It is necessary to delve deeper into our historical monuments and introduce them to the younger generation who will carry on their legacy. It is important to provide them with information about famous personalities or historical landmarks. Our mission is to showcase the rich history of the Uzbek people to other nations. In this regard, it is essential for Uzbekistan's inhabitants to thoroughly study their historical heritage, document it, preserve it, and enhance opportunities for sharing it with future generations.

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