

**ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL WORKS ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN
UZBEKISTAN**

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Annotation: *In this article, the study of historical and cultural monuments, which reflect the history of historical monuments in Uzbekistan and inform future generations, and our historical heritage, which is considered the foundation of our culture, is not only scientifically important, but also the creation of our ancestors. The rules that are important factors in enjoying the spiritual treasure, solving socio-political and economic problems, and in the all-round development of a person are highlighted.*

Key words: *historical monuments, historical cities, archeology, heritage, foundations,*

Our country is an ancient land rich in historical monuments. Studying such archaeological monuments, historical and cultural monuments, which reflect the history of our national statehood and inform future generations, encourages us to grow spiritually and intellectually, to have a broad outlook and to be proud of our ancestors. Today, in order to increase the attractiveness of historical cities in the world, preservation and preservation of memorial objects is the historical of our country. The study of monuments allows us to get new materials and information about the history of our people, it leads us to know the place of our ancestors who lived in the past and to appreciate their work. Every year, April 18 is celebrated as the International Day of Monuments and Monuments. Our Honorable President gave full information about these in the decree "On measures to further develop domestic and pilgrimage tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

These compatriots are especially young serves to strengthen the feelings of love for the Motherland, respect for our national values, and attachment in the hearts of the generation. We will be able to use these conditions wisely and find a full answer to our interest in historical monuments. Today, more than seven thousand monuments, including 2,500 architectural monuments, more than 2,700 monumental works of art are under state protection in our country. Historical monuments are the mirror of our spirituality. The number of architectural monuments in the Republic of Uzbekistan is more than 2264.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, attention to the cultural and historical heritage left by our ancestors increased, historical monuments were brought under state

control. Bukhara, Samarkand, Termiz, Khiva, Tashkent during the years of independence. Kokan. In cities like Shahrissabz, the monuments built by the great talent of our great ancestors have found their true value, and their repair and restoration to their original appearance has become one of the priority directions of our state's policy. Our accumulated history, auspicious places, monuments whose names have been forgotten have been repaired, reresored. Memorial complexes worthy of the honor of our great scholars such as Imam al-Bukhari, Imam al-Tirmizi, Abu Mansur al-Moturudi, Ahmad al-Farghani, Burhoniddin al-Marginani, Mahmud al-Zamakhshari were created. Statues of Sahibqiron Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi in Tashkent, Jaloliddin Manguberdi in Urganch, and Alpomish in Termez were erected in Tashkent, Samarkand and Shahrissabz. Preserving our past, honoring historical monuments, artefacts, moreover, it is directly related to the great past of our people, the living social life and the future. These characteristics are the national value of our nation and people, and have been ingrained in their blood since time immemorial.



Monuments of Samarkand

The study of our historical heritage, which is considered the foundation of our culture, is not only scientifically important, but also the spiritual creation of our ancestors it is an important factor in enjoying wealth, solving socio-political and economic problems, and in all-round development of a person. One of the great sages of our age said, "Without knowing the past, it is impossible to understand the true meaning of the present time and the goals of the old age." Learning from the real experience of history - The place of historical monuments is incomparable for the deep perception and understanding of the complex socio-economic phenomena of our time. Students of higher educational institutions, especially bachelors and masters studying in the fields of "History", "Archeology" and "Architecture", as well as postgraduates and doctoral students conducting research on topics related to the history of the material culture of Uzbekistan. in the course of their work, they often refer to the study of the historical monuments of Uzbekistan, because history is not only the history of the Motherland, the country and the states, but also the history of the common people of this country and the state, which was created in accordance with their life, lifestyle and social needs. It is also the history of our material culture. After all, there are many cities on earth that are two or three thousand years old. In the spiritual development of our ancient cities.

The ancient cities of Uzbekistan - Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Termiz, Ko'kan - are monument cities. We can call the architectural monuments preserved on this land to this day world civilization.



Monuments of Bukhara

Palace of Kokan Khudoyar Khan

Since Samarkand was founded, it has had a great position in the political, economic and cultural life of Central Asia. The location of the city at the intersection of the Great Silk Road has stimulated the development of handicrafts such as silk weaving, production of the famous Samarkand paper, pottery, blacksmithing, baking, confectionery, artistic embroidery and other types of trade.

The city of Bukhara is one of the famous ancient cities of the East. According to archaeological data, Bukhara was founded in the 6th century BC. In every corner of this city, there are echoes and traces of the distant past in its towers, monuments, holy places and monuments with a rich history.

Khiva occupies a special place among these great cities in terms of its historical past, architectural structure, and intact preservation of its monuments. The Ichan Citadel of this city, which is equal to the world-famous city of Cairo, was included in the World Heritage List in 1990.

Shahrisabz is one of the ancient and beautiful cities of Uzbekistan, where the great general Amir Temur was born. The city was founded in the middle of the 1st millennium BC and was called by different names in the early Middle Ages. There are famous places in Shahrisabz, such as: Ruins of Ancient Aksaray, Blue Dome Mosque, Dor ut-Tilovat Memorial Complex. Dorus-Saodat, Shamsad-Din Kulyal, Gumbazi-Seyidon mausoleums.

The city of Termiz has experienced many great events and shocks. Throughout its history, Termiz has played an important role in the history of the cultural development of the peoples of Central Asia and the statehood of the Uzbek people. As one of the main intersections of the Great Silk Road, it is an ancient city that significantly contributed to the development of world civilization.

Kokan - Its first record as a separate city dates back to the 10th century. The capital of handicrafts of Uzbekistan! The oldest city on the Great Silk Road. The city is rich in luxurious monuments and magnificent madrasahs, and this is not surprising, because Kokan was the center of the development of science.

Based on the above information, over the centuries, the national-spiritual heritage of our great ancestors is very important for the development of a person, the appropriate use

of the spiritual services of our ancestors left to us, their introduction and teaching to the younger generation. will be needed. Therefore, it is important to teach the national architectural experiences of our ancestors, to interest them in science and enlightenment, cultural values and professions, to educate them on the basis of teacher-student traditions, to form students' morals, level of knowledge, and in general, their spirituality. is important.

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