

HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS PEOPLE'S PAST HISTORY

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ANNOTATION

Each state has historical monuments and monuments that remind of the past and glorious history of its people. Through these monuments, a person receives spiritual nourishment, is proud of the history of his state and feels a sense of pride.

There are many historical sites in the world that have been created by human hands and have been preserved for several thousand years, not losing their charm. But each has a special place, prestige and importance. From history it is known to us that the human race appreciated art and aspired to beauty. It was through these senses that the skillful hand created an incredible level of innovation. Among them, the achievements of science, works in the field of art and, of course, architecture take place.

A person forgets about his past and traditions, while living only today and not looking at Mozi. And the people who do not know their history have no future. Looking back at the history of Ancient Egypt, they remained true to their centuries-old traditions and values throughout their development, adopting foreign innovations only as necessary in accordance with their traditions. Those who are committed to their values in the fields of construction, science, medicine too.

Many historical architectural monuments that resonate from the past have come down to us even on the territory of our homeland. They attract not only domestic tourists, but also foreign art lovers through their mahobati, unique architectural style and taste-worked patterns. Visiting these monuments evokes both pride and pride in the hearts of the younger generation. And a person who is proud of the past of his homeland sets himself the goal of being a generation worthy of ancestors. Each historical monument, created in ancient times, connects us closely with yesterday and helps us feel the breath of this period. It is not for nothing that the role of historical monuments is emphasized among the forces

affecting human spirituality. Such buildings are the product of human manual labor, delicate taste and unique ideas. The human factor, on the other hand, is highly regarded by the world community to this day. In history, only powerful countries have been able to provide such projects with funds. As sahibqiran Emir Temür said: "If you doubt our strength, let it be on the buildings we have built." This sentence itself also reminds us of our history of great statehood. A person who visits historical monuments feels as if he has fallen into the past, into a magical land of himself and this period of life is embodied before his eyes. All elements used in the construction of historical monuments, from sand to incomparably unique patterns and gilded decorations, seem to have entered the language and told the visitor about this period. The high level of attention to historical monuments from the first years of independence is also a sign that how much they are relevant for the future generation. The decisions of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to increase the hours of practice during the year of study of students in order to make it possible for young people to perfectly learn and feel the heart of each part of these monuments opened the gate of great opportunities for young people studying in the social and humanitarian Sciences. By seeing such monuments, everyone receives spiritual nourishment, while spiritually invigorating.

If we take the example of Samarkand alone, it is not for nothing that it is called the "shallow land". The area is home to sherdor, Tillakori, Ulugbek, Bibihonim madrasas and many other historical buildings. Each of them has an unrepeatable beauty. Through these characteristics, the Registan area has been attracting peoples from all over the world. Looking back on the history of the tillakori Madrasa located in this square, the madrasa was completed during the period 1646-1660, and the construction work was sponsored by the governor of Samarkand, Bahadir Yalangtoş. The Madrasa was built on the base of the caravanserai. It was originally called "Yalangtoshbiy little madrasa".

The construction of the Madrasa began to be referred to as "Tillakori" because of the amount of money that could be used to build another residence. The Madrasa is distinguished from the others by its incredible fertility. Each pedestal

was designed with deep clarity, and in turn it required a lot of work and skill. The most skillful dressers, architects took part in the construction. Another ajib side of the khanakah net is made of marble with a silently gentle and stair pulpit. The building's roof is carved with marble finishing work from 1659-1660. The fact that a single finishing work required such a long time is also proof that the madrasa was decorated with high taste. The visitor is first attracted by gilded and dazzling decorative patterns. The color of the tiles, on the other hand, is irrevocably beautiful, even during studies it was not possible to create a similar color. The tiles on the high domes are of a feruza color and have acquired a special splendor. Each decoration, with its non-repetition and harmony, keeps the human eye locked. The richness of decorative themes, the excessive variety of patterns and the charm of embossed inscriptions are not repeated in any other building. The carved kosachas in Mehrab are gilded and the Quran is filled in an embossed form through inscriptions from the verses of Karim. It is decorated with special taste and attention from the doors to the arches of the madrasa. Each door is trimmed with intricate pattern and calligraphy style inscriptions. Not yet entering the monument, the human eye begins to be imprisoned in gilded ornaments. The courtyard sahni is 50x50 meters and the cabbage is covered with rare marbles. Lattices were worked into the cell board. Each cell was cool during the summer and warm during the winter. It is impossible without acknowledging the skill of the architect of the person who saw the madrasa.

In Kohná Khiva, which is considered a fairy-tale city in our country, there are also many monuments that resonate with the glory of the past. One of them is the short Minor. The tower is distinguished from all buildings in our country by its mystery-sinoati, charm, original preservation and luxury. The tower began to be built from 1853 and was not finished. Even so, still attracts historians. One of the aspects that leaves the visitor lol is that the foundation is located at a depth of 15 meters. The height of the tower is 29 meters. Had it been built to the end, it would have been 100 metres. The tower is fully exposed to sunlight. Nevertheless, the extortion character of a single decoration has not been lost. The light of patterns is

dazzling when the sun rises upright. The building was narrowed from bottom to top to provide strength. Each old place is decorated with unrepeatable, elegant geometric patterns. And the designation is determined by its conical appearance. It seems to the human eye that he is very ambitious and benevolent. The tower is accessed via wooden stairs from the 2nd floor. The composition of the colors used in the decoration process still remains a mystery. None of the ingenious grooms ' work has been reproduced. An atmosphere is created in the area, when you enter it, you begin to forget everything and fantasize over the jewels of the past.

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