

RESTORATION AND REPAIR OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS IN SAMARKAND REGION

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Abstract

This article provides an academic analysis of the historical monuments of the Samarkand region. The study examines archaeological sites located within the region, medieval architectural structures, monuments of the Timurid period, as well as religious and spiritual sites of significant importance. In addition, the article analyzes the process of formation of historical monuments, their role in cultural, scientific, and spiritual life, and current issues related to their preservation. The article serves as an important scholarly source for the study of the rich historical and cultural heritage of the Samarkand region.

Keywords

Samarkand region, historical monuments, cultural heritage, archaeological sites, medieval architecture, Timurid period, religious and spiritual monuments, the Great Silk Road, architectural art, historical landmarks.

Samarkand region is located in the central part of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is one of the regions that played an important role in the formation of Central Asian civilization. This region has long been distinguished by its favorable natural and geographical location, fertile lands and strategic geography. It is these factors that have made a huge contribution to the continuous settlement of mankind in the Samarkand region since ancient times, to the development of urban planning and culture. Today, many historical monuments preserved in the region are a vivid example of these phenomena. Historical monuments of Samarkand region have a great scientific and cultural significance not only locally, but also globally. Through them, important conclusions can be drawn about the socio-political life of the region, religious views, the development of science and architectural traditions. According to the conclusions of archaeological research, human activity in the Samarkand region dates back to several millennia BC. Various settlements, tools of labor and cultural layers belonging to the Neolithic and Bronze Ages have been identified. These monuments indicate that agriculture, animal husbandry, and crafts have been developed in the region since ancient times. The urban culture in Samarkand region, one of the centers of the ancient Sughd civilization, is highly developed. Archaeological finds in the Afrosiab city and adjacent areas confirm the existence of an ancient urban structure, defensive walls, palaces, and religious structures. These monuments are an important scientific source for studying the Sughd statehood, economic relations, and cultural life. With the advent of Islam, a new cultural and architectural environment developed in the Samarkand region. The construction of mosques, madrasahs, mausoleums, and caravanserais became widespread. These structures, along with satisfying religious needs, also developed as centers of science and enlightenment. In the Middle Ages, Samarkand region became a major trade and cultural center. Caravan routes passing through the Great Silk Road accelerated trade, crafts, and cultural exchange in the region. This is why caravanserais, structures adjacent to markets, and historical monuments related to road infrastructure also appeared. The 14th-15th centuries are of particular importance in the history of the Samarkand region, and this period is an integral part of the reign



of the Timurid dynasty. Amir Temur and his descendants tried to turn Samarkand into a major political capital and cultural center. As a result, monumental and artistically high-level architectural structures were built during this period. The monuments of the Timurid era are distinguished by their grandeur, clear proportions and richness of decoration. The art of tiling, geometric and plant patterns, epigraphic inscriptions are part of the main artistic features of these structures. The Registan ensemble, the Bibi-Khonim mosque, the Shahi Zinda complex, the Mausoleum of Guri Amir and the Ulugbek Observatory are the most outstanding examples of the architecture of the Timurid era. In particular, the Ulugbek Observatory occupies a special place in the history of medieval science. The astronomical research conducted in this structure made a great contribution to the development of world science. Samarkand region is a region rich in religious and spiritual heritage. Numerous mosques, mausoleums and shrines located in the region are a vivid example of the faith and religious views of the people formed over the centuries. The Imam al-Bukhari complex is associated with the great figure of Islamic science and is highly recognized throughout the Muslim world. In addition, there are many historical monuments associated with scholars, ulema and representatives of mysticism who worked in the region. These places of worship, along with religious ceremonies, play a significant role in the development of spiritual education and scientific traditions. Historical monuments dating back to the 19th and early 20th centuries reflect a new historical stage in the Samarkand region. In the structures of this period, along with local architectural traditions, new construction styles are also evident. These monuments are one of the important sources for studying the socio-economic and political processes that took place in the region. Today, the protection, restoration and scientific study of historical monuments in the Samarkand region is one of the urgent issues. These monuments play an important role in understanding national identity, preserving historical memory and developing cultural tourism.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the geographical location of Samarkand region has made a great contribution to the comprehensive development, rise, and socialization of this city. The architecture of the ancient Timurid era and the buildings of the new era are all closely intertwined, reflecting our beautiful history. We must preserve this history for future generations.

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