

UDK: 72.03

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS OF AMIR TEMUR

*Ismailov Sunnatulla Abdusattor o'g'li**Tashkent Institute Of Architecture And Civil Engineering,
Uzbekistan*

Annotation. The article provides detailed information about the religious buildings built by Amir Temur.

Keywords: Dorus saodat, Dorut tilovat, Shakhrisabz, mausoleum of Ahmad Yasawi, dome, Gumbazi saidon, mausoleum of Amir Temur.

Introduction. Scientific research on the rational use of historical monuments around the world pays great attention to the preservation and repair of architectural monuments, the improvement of ways to increase their longevity. In this regard, the incomplete formation of normative documents in this area, the lack of a comprehensive study of promising areas of development of medieval architecture, creates many problems in the development of scientific research of historical monuments and their use for modern purposes. In particular, special attention is paid to ensuring the stability of ancient cities, preserving the protection zone of architectural monuments, creating a model of electronic animation of monuments in three dimensions.

From the first years of independence, Uzbekistan has paid great attention to further improving the field of architecture and construction. The Action Strategy for the Accelerated Development of the Country consistently takes measures to further improve urban planning and architecture, construction education and science, innovative development of the construction industry in recent years, preservation and rational use of architectural monuments. "This policy of rapid and sustainable development will continue unconditionally." In this regard, one of the urgent tasks is to further improve the preservation and effective use of medieval architectural monuments, the rational use of historical monuments in increasing the tourist potential of the country.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 21, 2014 No PP-200 "On further improvement of protection and use of cultural heritage sites", April 11, 2018 No PF-5408 "On the establishment of the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and 2018 This article serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks set out in the Decree of 19 December PP-4068 "On

measures to radically improve the activities in the field of protection of material cultural heritage" and other relevant regulations¹.

The main part. Shahrissabz is the second capital of the great state of Amir Temur, who always took care of this city, beautified and decorated it. In Temuridzoda, the founder of the Baburid dynasty, Benazir Mirzo Babur, wrote that Amir Temur "had many hopes to make Shahrissabz a city and a capital." The construction of the magnificent Oqsaroy Palace, which was unique at that time, is a clear proof of this. No matter where fate throws him, Shahrissabz is a city where his umbilical cord blood was always shed, a place where he spent his childhood and youth, a place where he was formed as a person. became Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, the ambassador of Spain to the Amir Temur Palace, a prominent figure who left his mark on the history of Shahrissabz, dedicated his pages to the city in his work. The first fortification of the city of Shahrissabz dates back to the XIV century and is associated with the activities of Amir Temur.

In Amir Temur, respect for teachers was very high. According to sources, Timur's father, Taragai, was one of the nobles of the Barlos clan, who raised his son from a young age to respect the ulama. Proof of this can be seen in the Dorut recitation Dorus saodat complexes in Shahrissabz and in the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi in Turkestan.

Let us draw attention to the words of Amir Temur: "I ordered the construction of mosques, madrasas, khanaqahs in every city, the construction of rabats on the roads for travelers, the construction of bridges over rivers" [2, p. 58]. At the heart of these words are the results of great architectural creativity, which have survived to the present day, as well as its power and the enormous rise of the architecture of that period.

These include a number of mausoleums inside the historical monument of Shahi Zinda in Samarkand, the remains of Bibi Khanim mosque, mausoleum and madrasa, Ruhobod (Sheikh Burhaniddin Sagorjiy mausoleum), the main part of Amir Temur ensemble, Oqsaroy in Shahrissabz, Jahongir mausoleum and khanaqari mausoleum including the Shahrissabz plan and the Khoja Ahmad Yassavi khanaqah in Turkestan.

As the historian Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi noted in "Zafarnoma", And there are many buildings and mosques and khanaqah and rabotu kufruk and rabotu ghayruhu from the world "[3-ed.].

It is known that Amir Temur spent the winter in 1397 near Tashkent, building a reed house in the Ahangaron valley. In the spring, he travels from here to Yassi - Turkestan to visit the tomb of Hodja Ahmad Yassavi (XII century - 1166) and announces the restoration of a magnificent building on the tomb of the saint.

¹ Report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the enlarged meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on the main results of socio-economic development of the country in 2016 and the most important priorities of the economic program for 2017. People's speech, January 16, 2017 -B. 1.

Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi describes the architectural history of the complex to be built as follows: On the sacred tomb (mausoleum) it is connected to the chorsuf (hall) of the big dome from the qibla side. On either side of the dome are the church and rooms, as well as two 13.5x13.5 gas chorsufa. (The mausoleum) is made of white stone with tomb walls and a dome "[4, p. 72]. The mausoleum of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi was a large complex, which, in addition to the mausoleum, was designed to serve as a mosque and madrasah. [5-ad., 20-p.]

Amir Temur had a high respect for Khoja Ahmad.

Another historical monument built by the order of Sahibkiran is Zangiota Mausoleum. This architectural monument is one of the unique historical and architectural monuments in Central Asia.

Zangi Ota Mausoleum is the oldest surviving building of the complex, consisting of two four-room rooms: first a large shrine (6.2x6.2 m), and then a cemetery (3.7x3.7 m), ie a dahma. Both rooms are lined with domes resting on arched ceilings of various appearances. The domes are of different sizes: the high dome over the shrine rests on a circular base, and then the sixteen-sided dome rests on a relatively low circular base. For six centuries, the mausoleum has lost much of its artistic ornamentation.

Anbar Bibi Mausoleum is located on the west side of the main complex on the edge of the cemetery. This is a rectangular-shaped building with corners outside. It was built by Amir Temur at the end of the 14th century and has survived to the present day with significant changes.

Architecturally, during the reign of Amir Temur, a mausoleum-composition consisting of two rooms with a huge roof with towers (or bouquets) on the front and two rows of domes on the back (one large and the other small) was built (Khoja Ahmad Yassavi in Turkestan). , Jahongir mausoleum in Shakhrisabz, Muhammad Sultan mausoleum in Samarkand, Chashmai Ayub and Sayfiddin Boharzi in Bukhara, Qaffol Shoshi in Tashkent, Zangi Ota mausoleums, etc.) 4 minarets. and was used in the tombs of Rabiyyai Davron. [6, p. 62]

Large mausoleum complexes were built in the XIV-XV centuries in the community-religious zone of Shahrisabz - in the south-east of the city. The most famous of them are "Dor us-siyodat" and "Dor ut-tilovat" - a complex of mosques, madrasas and mausoleums built by Amir Temur for himself and his descendants. "Dorussaodat" means "palace of the rich", so its name is synonymous with the body, where the rulers and their families are buried. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's book "Zafarnoma" states in 1394: "Amir Temur ordered the construction of a special building in Shahrisabz, where the tombs of his son -" Amirzoda Jahongir "and other" officials and officials "were erected. It is about 70 m long and 50 m wide. The entrance leads to the goddess's room, from where the underground tomb dedicated to Amir Temur is located in the middle. In one of his attacks, the castle was destroyed.

The mausoleum of Jahangir was the basis for the formation of the Dor us-saodat complex. At the time of the construction of the Jahangir Mausoleum, the original appearance of the tahman and the dome were covered on the inside with ganch muqarnas ornaments, the remains of which are still preserved. This monument was the only one with a four-domed mausoleum in Central Asia. To date, only three of these four domes have survived, and the inner dome has been demolished over time.

Under the wings of the inner dome are inscribed in blue paint the wise words: "The wise act with good intentions, the fool waits with good intentions." The extreme thickness of the southern wall of the mausoleum and the presence of a solid round tower in the northwest corner are striking, as if the balance in the overall volumetric solution seems to have been disturbed. This case was noted by BN Zasiptkin. The "Boburnoma" also mentions that the tombs of Amir Temur's children were buried in the same shrine. The tomb of Umarshaikh is symmetrically located at a distance of 21.5 m from the tomb of Jahangir, that is, to its south. The top of the tomb is covered with a peculiar small dome. The underground tomb is not very deep. The underground tomb is not very deep. Located just 3m below ground level. It is 4.5x4.5 m in size, like the tomb of Jahangir Mirza in history. Judging by the structure of the marble tombstones and their use, this mausoleum is very similar to the monument of Hakim at-Termizi.

Dor ut- means the recitation complex - "Palace of the reciters". This complex includes: 1. The mausoleum of Sheikh Shamsiddin Kulol; 2. Gumbazi Sayidon Mausoleum; 3. Tomb Dome Mosque; 4. Includes a number of cells built in the 1910s. The mausoleum of Sheikh Shamsiddin Kulol is an ancient monument built by Amir Temur. Sheikh Sahibkiran's father was the tomb of Muhammad Taragay. After his death in 1370, Amir Taragay was deeply saddened and bequeathed to his son: "After my death, put my body next to my teacher - Pirim". that is, it puts it "in the footsteps".

Shamsiddin Kulol mausoleum is located on the eastern axis of the Kokgumbaz mosque. Historically, it was rectangular on the outside (12x10.5m) and square on the inside (7.5x7.5m). The wall is made of traditional square-shaped baked brick. The lower part of the monument is made of rectangular bricks measuring 21x12x4 cm. A large piece of embroidered terracotta was found on the stage, as well as two pieces of terracotta covered with hungry lodges. This type of brick was used in the construction of the tombs of Mirsaid Bahrom in Karmana and Arabota in Tim in the late 10th - early 11th centuries. Similar bricks were used in the construction of the Samanid mausoleum in Bukhara and the first monuments of the Shahi Zinda complex in Samarkand. The mausoleum of Gumbazi Sayidon was built in 1437 (841 AH) by Mirzo Ulugbek. In the interiors of the building, on the upper part of the walls, there is an inscription in white letters on a blue background, some parts of which are damaged. It reads: This mausoleum was built in the lunar month of 841 "(according to M.E. Masson). Inside the mausoleum there are several tombs of the XV-XVII centuries.

Conclusion / Recommendations. Today, our main goal is to preserve and preserve as much as we can to preserve the relics that have come down to us from our ancestors and pass them on to future generations. Along with preserving them, we must adhere to the principle of preserving the kadamjos inherited from our ancestors, which were restored after independence. Because the ancient buildings built in the Middle Ages were built in accordance with the proportions of precise geometric shapes.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the enlarged meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on the main results of socio-economic development of the country in 2016 and the most important priorities of the economic program for 2017. People's speech, January 16, 2017 –B. 1
2. “Temur tuzuklari” // T .: 2011.
3. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. “Zafarnoma” // T .: 1972.
4. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdiy. "Zafarnoma" (photo-facsimile edition) Prepared for publication, author of the foreword, comments and indicators A.Urinbaev // T .: 1972.
5. Nurmukhammedov Nagim-Bek. Mausoleum of Hodji Ahmed Yasavi.
6. "New Aspects of the Study of the Architectural Heritage of the Timurids in Movarounnahr" Dissertation of Tokhbaeva Nilufar Mamadiyorovna for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Architecture. Tashkent 2020.
7. Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur. “Boburnoma” // T .: 1989.