

## **HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SHAKHRISABZ**

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**Annotation:** The article describes the history of the city of Shakhrisabz and its development. Shakhrisabz is one of the ancient cities. Shakhrisabz is visited by many tourists from different cities.

**Key words:** archeological information, tradition, tract collar, oasis, BC, renaissance.

**Introduction.** Shakhrisabz is a city in the Kashkadarya region of Uzbekistan. The administrative center of Shakhrisabz district (since 1926). The book is in the Shakhrisabz oasis. It is located on the banks of the Greater Uzbekistan tract. Shakhrisabz is crossed by the Tankhozdarya River in the south and the Aksu River in the north. One of the ancient cities of Uzbekistan. According to archeological data, the city was founded in the middle of the 1st millennium BC. Shakhrisabz mil. in the early and early Middle Ages. The name Shakhrisabz has been a tradition since the 13th century.[1]

According to some sources, the city was founded in the 8th century BC. The city was called Kesh in ancient times.

The name "Shakhrisabz" appears on silver coins minted in 1351. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi (15th century) wrote about the city: "Shakhrisabz, the Turks call it Kesh". Sahibkiran Amir Temur was born in the village of Khoja Ilgor (now Yakkabag district) near Shakhrisabz. At that time Shakhrisabz was called "Qubbatul ilm val adab". Khusrav was born in the city of the ancestors of such scholars as Dehlavi, Bedil, Mirzo Galib.[2]

Relevance. During the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids, Shakhrisabz was turned into a large city of the great empire, the summer residence of the Barlas beys. The Oqsaroy and Dorussaodat complexes were built. The city is surrounded by a castle wall. In his diary, the Spanish ambassador, Clavijo, noted that the city had many majestic buildings and mosques under construction. Later, many architectural monuments (Dor Utilovat Complex, Blue Dome Mosque, etc.) were built. Hafiz Abru writes that the city had an ancient wall (an ancient dam), but it was demolished in the early 15th century. At that time, Shakhrisabz had four gates: Ark (north), Kunchikar (east), Kushkhona (west), and Termez (south).[3]

Shakhrisabz is the city of Amir Temur, where everything is connected with his name in one way or another. His father Muhammad Taragay and his spiritual teacher Shamsiddin Kulol are buried here, as are the graves of his eldest sons Jahangir Mirza and Umarshaikh Mirza. The great Sahibkiran himself thought that his soul would fly to the throne here. He even prepared the mausoleum. But fate decided otherwise.

Timur, the founder of the great Movarounnahr state and its unlimited ruler, chose Samarkand as his capital. But he never forgot his small homeland, where he was born and grew up, and always took care of it. In fact, Shakhrisabz was the second capital of the state. Babur, a descendant of Timur and the founder of the Great Mongol Dynasty, wrote: "Since the city of Kesh was the birthplace of Temurbek, he did much to turn the city into a throne." [4]

By order of the Emir, the best architects, builders, masters of architectural decorations were sent here, and together with local masters, they combined the experience and traditions of different countries and built magnificent buildings. Their work has borne great fruit due to the integration of knowledge, experience, traditions and creative efforts, which laid the foundations of the monumental style that defined the features of Central Asian architecture in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries.

The Oqsaroy can be an example of a festive government building - a residence. Construction of the palace began in 1380, but in 1404 it was completed. The arched dome of this magnificent structure is more than 22 meters apart and is the most antique of all the structures built by the Timurids. Temur va temuriylarning davrida shahrlarning ansambllar bilan – majmuyi qurilishi keng tarqalgan. Bu Shahrisabzda ham yaqqol ko'rinadi, bu yerda Dorus-Tilovat va Dorus-Saodat ansambllari ajralib turadi.

Dorus-Tilovat consists of three surviving structures in the mausoleum of the former local Khodagon. These are the mausoleums of Shamsiddin Kulol and Gumbazi Seyidon, as well as the Kok-Gumbaz mosque. The mausoleum of Shamsiddin Kulol was the first to be built. The sheikh died in 1370 and his tomb was revered.

Next to it is the mausoleum of Ulugbek's descendants named Gumbazi Seyidon - Sayidlar gumbazi. This small building captivates with its elegant proportions and intricately carved entrance doors. The architectural ensemble will be completed by the Blue Dome Mosque, which was built on the foundations of pre-Mongol construction.[3]

The Dorus-Saodat ensemble also consists of three parts: the tomb of Jahangir Mirza, the mosque of Hazrat Imam and the mausoleum of Temurnig. After the death of Jahangir Mirza, the beloved son of the owner in 1376, Amir Temur was so sad that "the owner's heart was closed for sympathy for 30 years." The body of the "just prince, a brave warrior, who disappeared like a rose on earth" was brought to the homeland of his ancestors, where a mausoleum was built for him. The mausoleum was later incorporated into a large family mausoleum. The room is lined with limestone, and carved verses from the Qur'an about the futility of the mortal world and the victory of the eternal world are carved along the shelves. Near the mosque and the tomb of Jahangir, there was a tomb dedicated only to Timur, but it is known that he was buried in Samarkand.

But Shakhrisabz was not the only "land of the throne" of the great emir. Long before Timur was born, he had his own history. First of all, it is one of the oldest cities in the world. According to scientists, Shahrisabz is 2700 years old, which is the age of the "Eternal City" of Rome. According to the decision of UNESCO, this date was celebrated in 2002 in the cultural world. In the 4th century BC, Alexander the Great's armies stopped in the Kesh oasis for rest, killed Bess Darius III, the satrap of Bactria, and proclaimed himself "king of Asia," but it was here that he himself captured. The city was besieged by the Arabs in the 7th century, and a century later the city of Kesh became the center of a powerful revolt against the Arabs under Muqanna. In peacetime, the city grew and flourished without any obstacles, due to its extremely convenient location on the busy Great Silk Road.

Conclusion. The medieval poet Mahmud ibn Wali wrote: "Kesh is one of the cities of Movarounnahr, considered one of the most beautiful places in the world, with a very nice and pleasant climate. Its fields and gardens are very attractive and enjoyable." It is impossible not to agree with the words of the author. In fact, Shahrisabz lives up to its name "Green City".

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