

BUXORO AMIRLIGINING QURILISH TARIXI: MADANIY VA ARHITEKTURA TARAQQIYOTI MEROSI

Sayfutdinov Feruz Ilniyazovich

Osiyo Xalqaro Universiteti Tarix va Filologiya kafedrası o'qituvchisi.

Tel: +998936857755. E- mail: sferuz1011@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14539713>

Annotatsiya. O'rta Osiyoda joylashgan Buxoro amirligi asrlar davomida muhim siyosiy, madaniy va me'moriy markaz bo'lib kelgan. Uning qurilish tarixi amirlikning rivojlanayotgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy tuzilishini, diniy urf-odatları va badiiy ta'sirini aks ettiradi. Ushbu maqolada Buxoro amirligining me'moriy bosqichları o'rganilib, uning shaharsozlik, diniy inshootları hamda mahalliy materiallar va uslublardan foydalanishga e'tibor qaratiladi. Amirlik tarixidagi muhim davrlarni o'rganib, biz uning hukmdorları O'rta Osiyo madaniy landshaftiga qanday qilib abadiy meros qoldirganliklarını aniqlaymiz.

Kalit so'zlar: O'rta Osiyo, Buxoro amirligi, diniy urf-odatlar, shaharsozlik, diniy inshootlar, madaniy meros, masjidlar, madrasalar, karvonsaroylar.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF THE BUKHARA EMIRATE: A LEGACY OF CULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. The Bukhara Emirate, located in Central Asia, has been an important political, cultural, and architectural center for centuries. Its architectural history reflects the evolving socio-political structure of the emirate, its religious traditions, and its artistic influence. This article examines the architectural stages of the Bukhara Emirate, focusing on its urban planning, religious structures, and the use of local materials and styles. By examining key periods in the emirate's history, we will determine how its rulers left an enduring legacy on the cultural landscape of Central Asia.

Keywords: Central Asia, Bukhara Emirate, religious traditions, urban planning, religious structures, cultural heritage, mosques, madrasas, caravanserais.

ИСТОРИЯ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА БУХАРСКОГО ЭМИРАТА: НАСЛЕДИЕ КУЛЬТУРНОГО И АРХИТЕКТУРНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация. Бухарский эмират, расположенный в Центральной Азии, на протяжении веков был важным политическим, культурным и архитектурным центром.

История его строительства отражает развивающуюся социально-политическую структуру эмирата, религиозные традиции и художественное влияние. В данной статье рассматриваются архитектурные этапы Бухарского эмирата, уделяя особое внимание его городскому планированию, религиозным постройкам, а также использованию местных

материалов и стилей. Изучая важные периоды истории Эмирата, мы узнаем, как его правители оставили неизгладимое наследие на культурном ландшафте Центральной Азии.

Ключевые слова: Средняя Азия, Бухарский эмират, религиозные традиции, градостроительство, культовые сооружения, культурное наследие, мечети, медресе, караван-сарай.

Kirish

Hozirgi O'zbekiston hududida joylashgan Buxoro amirligi 16-asrdan to 19-asr oxirlarida Rossiya imperiyasiga qo'shib olinishigacha Markaziy Osiyo tarixida markaziy o'rin tutgan.

O'zining boy madaniy merosi bilan mashhur Buxoroning shaharsozlik va me'moriy taraqqiyoti mintaqaning tarixiy ahamiyatidan dalolat beradi.

Amirlikning qurilish ishlari uning Ipak yo'lidagi diniy va iqtisodiy markaz maqomini aks ettirdi. Uning shahar o'zagi bo'lgan Buxoro shahri islom me'morchiligining tirik muzeyiga, jumladan masjidlar, madrasalar, karvonsaroylar va bozor majmualariga aylandi. Ushbu tadqiqot amirlikning qurilish tarixini o'rganib, arxitektura va shaharsozlik hukmdorlarining siyosiy va madaniy ustuvorliklarini qanday o'zida mujassam etganligini ta'kidlaydi.

Tarixiy kontekst

Buxoro amirligi 16-asrda Temuriylar saltanatining tanazzulga uchrashi ortidan Shayboniylar sulolasi hukmronligi ostida vujudga kelgan. Shayboniylar me'moriy tiklanish davrini boshlab berdilar, amirlikning ko'pgina ramziy inshootlariga poydevor qo'yishdi.

Keyinchalik amirlik 18-asr o'rtalarida Jonidlar (Astraxoniylar) sulolasi, keyinchalik esa mang'itlar sulolasi tasarrufiga o'tgan.

Buxoro mashhur islom markazi bo'lib, uni ko'pincha "Islom ustuni" deb ham atashadi.

Shahar me'morchiligi uning diniy e'tiborini aks ettirdi, ko'plab inshootlar islomiy ta'lim va ibodat markazlari bo'lib xizmat qildi. Uning qurilish faoliyatida fors va temuriylar an'alarini o'zida mujassamlashtirgan holda islom me'moriy uslublari chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatgan.

Amirlikning poytaxti Buxoro shaharning markazlashgan joylashuvi bilan ajralib turardi.

Ark qal'asi va Po-i-Kalyan majmuasi kabi muhim diqqatga sazovor joylar shaharning siluetini belgilab berdi. Shahar infratuzilmasi qurg'oqchil muhitda shahar hayotini ta'minlovchi ariqlar deb nomlanuvchi murakkab kanallar tizimini va umumiy suv havzalarini (hauz) ham o'z ichiga olgan.

Amirlik hukmdorlari o'zlarining islom yetakchilari sifatidagi qonuniyligini mustahkamlash uchun masjid va madrasalar qurishni birinchi o'ringa qo'yganlar. E'tiborli misollar orasida:

- Po-i-Kalyan majmuasi: Kalyan masjidi va minorasini o'zida mujassam etgan bu ramziy ansambl amirlikning diniy obro'sini ifodalagan.
- Mir-i Arab madrasasi: Shayboniylar davrida qurilgan bo'lib, u islom ta'limining asosiy markazi bo'lib xizmat qilgan.

Buxoroda ham ko'plab ziyoratgoh va maqbaralar joylashgan bo'lib, bu uning ma'naviy ahamiyatini aks ettiradi. Bibliyadagi Ayub siymosi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan Chashma-Ayub maqbarasi amirlikning diniy rivoyatlarni o'z me'morchiligiga integratsiyalashganligining namunasidir.

Buxoro bozorlari va karvonsaroylari Buyuk Ipak yo'lining asosiy tugunlari bo'lganligi sababli savdo-sotiq va madaniy almashinuvni yo'lga qo'ygan. Toki-Zargaron gumbazi (zargarlar bozori) va Toki-Sarrafon gumbazi (pul almashtiruvchilar bozori) kabi inshootlar amirlikning iqtisodiy hayotiyiligini ochib beradi.

Siyosiy hokimiyat ramzi bo'lgan Ark qal'asi amirlikning ma'muriy va harbiy markazi bo'lgan. Bir necha bor qayta tiklangan va kengaytirilgan Ark amirlikning chidamliligi va o'zgaruvchan ehtiyojlarini qamrab oldi.

Buxoro amirligidagi qurilishda asosan pishiq g'isht, loy g'isht, sirlangan koshin kabi mahalliy materiallardan foydalanilgan. Mozaik fayans va geometrik bezaklardan foydalanish fors va temuriylar estetikasining ta'sirini ko'rsatdi. Gumbazlar, arklar va murakkab koshinlar amirlik me'morchiligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga aylandi.

Buxoro amirligi 19-asrda Rossiya imperiyasining kuchayib borayotgan bosimiga duch kelganligi sababli uning me'moriy jadalligi pasaydi. Anneksiya qilinganidan so'ng, ko'plab inshootlar yaroqsiz holga keldi, ammo o'sha paytdan beri uning merosini saqlab qolish uchun jiddiy harakatlar qilindi. Bugungi kunda Buxoro

Xulosa

Buxoro amirligining qurilish tarixi siyosiy ambitsiya, diniy sadoqat va badiiy innovatsiyalarning uyg'un uyg'unligini ko'rsatadi. Amirlik o'zining me'morchilik ishlari bilan Markaziy Osiyoda o'chmas iz qoldirdi, bu mintaqaning madaniy va tarixiy dinamikasini aks ettirdi. Islom va Ipak yo'li tarixining kengroq rivoyatini tushunish uchun Buxoro merosini o'rganish va saqlashni davom ettirish muhim bo'lib qolmoqda.

REFERENCES

1. Shokir o'g'li, S. U. (2024). The Development of Culture and Art during the Timurid Era: the Development of Architecture and its Characteristics. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 4(9), 133-138.
2. Sadullayev, U. (2024). EDWARD ALLWORTH AND THE STUDY OF MODERN UZBEKS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 303-308.
3. Shokir o'g'li, S. U. (2024). MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH. *MODERN SCIENCE*, 2181, 3906.
4. Sadullayev, U. (2024). ETHNOGENESIS AND ETHNIC HISTORY OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 355-361.
5. Shokir o'g'li, S. U. (2024). MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH. *MODERN SCIENCE*, 2181, 3906.
6. Gulyamov, A. A. (2024). JAMIYATIMIZNING IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY, MA'NAVIY-MADANIY SOHALARIDA OILANING ROLI. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 36(2), 149-153.
7. Azizovich, G. A. (2024). Trade Relations of Population in Bukhara Emirate, Shariah Rules and Regulations in Commercial Affairs, Partnership Relations. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 4(9), 189-194.
8. Azizovich, G. A. (2024). Family-Marriage and Inheritance Relations of the Population in the Bukhara Emirate. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 53, 964-969.
9. Xayrullayev, U. (2024). THE IDEA THAT MADE THE OTTOMAN STATE GREAT (RED APPLE II). *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 1071–1073. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29533>
10. Umidjon, X. (2023). 1918-1939-yillarda Polshaning ichki siyosatidagi o'zgarishlar. *Центр Научных Публикаций (buxdu.Uz)*, 42(42). извлечено от https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/10963
11. Umidjon Xayrullayev. (2024). THE POSITION OF CENTRAL ASIAN GOVERNORSHIPS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE TURKISH KHANATE AND THE ARAB INVASION. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13958464>
12. Haqqulov, M. Y. O. G. L. (2022). Markaziy Osiyoda ilk diplomatik munosabatlar tarixi. *Science and Education*, 3(10), 385-389.
13. Yunusovich, H. M. (2024). Experiences Related to the Fine Fiber Cotton of Uzbekistan during the Years of Soviet Authority. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 4(9), 129-132.

14. Muyiddinov Bekali. (2023). MO'G'ULLAR BOSQINI DAVRIDA BUXORONING AYANCHLI TAQDIRI. TADQIQOTLAR.UZ, 25(2), 212–215. Retrieved from <http://tadqiqotlar.uz/index.php/new/article/view/308>
15. Muyiddinov Bekali. (2023). THE ROLE OF BUKHARA AND OTHER CITIES IN THE MILITARY ART AND ARMY STRUCTURE OF KHOREZMSHAHS . ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 35(3), 55–58. Retrieved from <https://www.newjournal.org/index.php/01/article/view/10035>
16. Muyiddinov, B. (2024). BARTHOLD'S "СОЧИНЕНИЯ. ТОМ I. ТУРКЕСТАН В ЭПОХУ МОНГОЛЬСКОГО НАШЕСТВИЯ" THE HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF THE WORK. MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH, 3(1), 699–702. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10552555>
17. Muyiddinov, B. (2024). THE ROLE OF MILITARY REFORMS IN THE BUKHARA KHANATE IN THE LIFE OF THE STATE UNDER THE SHAYBANIDS. MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH, 3(2), 646–648. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10668887>
18. Ярашова, М. (2024). ЖАҲОН ЭТНОЛОГИЯСИ ФАНИ ВА УНИ ЎҚИТИШНИНГ ЗАМОНАВИЙ МЕТОДОЛОГИЯСИ. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(10), 362–368. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/44901>
19. Ярашова, М. (2024). БУХОРО ВОҲАСИДА МАТО ВА МАТО ТАЙЁРЛАШ УСУЛЛАРИ. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(11), 782–787. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/48057>
20. Yarashova Mohlaroyim Shuhratovna. (2024). Muyiddin Ibn Arabiyning Tasavvuf Ta'limotida Tahsil Olgan Ayol Ustozlari Va Ta'lim Bergan Ayol Shogirdlari. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 52, 622–625. Retrieved from <https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/4679>
21. Toshpo'latova, S. (2024). TARIX FANINI O'QITISHDA SAMARALI METODLAR. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(11), 774-782.
22. Тошполатова, Ш. (2024). THE PRESENT IRANIANS. *Журнал универсальных научных исследований*, 2(5), 453-462.
23. Toshpo'latova, S. (2024). BUXORODAGI SAROYLAR. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(5), 522-529.
24. Toshpo'latova, S., & Xudoyqulov, S. (2024). History And Ethnology Of Olot District. *Modern Science And Research*, 3(5), 148-151.
25. Toshpo'latova, S., & Jo'rayeva, M. (2024). HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF JONDOR DISTRICT. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 447-450.

26. Rahmonova, S. (2023). DYNAMICS AND MAIN DIRECTIONS OF SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN UZBEKISTAN. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 850-854
27. YUKSAK MA'NAVİYATLI AVLOD-UCHINCHI RENESSANS BUNYODKORLARI. *Наука и технология в современном мире*, 2(3), 76-79.
28. Rahmonova, S. (2023). YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA MA'NAVİY-MADANIY ISLOHOTLAR. *Current approaches and new research in modern sciences*, 2(10), 40-43.
29. Yuldosheva, F. Y. qizi. (2023). LEV NIKOLAYEVICH GUMILYOVNING "QADIMGI TURKLAR" ASARIDA KO'KTURKLAR YODGORLIKLARI XUSUSIDA. *GOLDEN BRAIN*, 1(16), 338–342.
30. Sayfutdinov Feruz Ilniyoz o'g'li. (2023). XX ASR 2-YARMI XXI ASR BOSHLARI ZARAFSHON VOHASIDA ETNOSLARARO MUNOSABATLAR. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 3(9), 1–5. Retrieved from <https://sciencebox.uz/index.php/ajed/article/view/7941>
31. Sayfutdinov F. (2024). MANG'IT AMIRLARI DAVRIDA BUXORO AMIRLIGI ME'MORCHILIK SOHASI RIVOJI. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(10), 620–629. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/45335>
32. Ilniyazovich, S. F. (2024). *Historiography of Various Expeditions and their Results in the Regions Inhabited by Karakalpaks in the First Half of the 20th Century. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 4 (9), 159–165.
33. Sayfutdinov F. (2024). ILLUMINATION OF THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF THE KARAKALPAK PEOPLE IN RESEARCH. *Journal of Universal Science Research*, 2(5), 441–452. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/universal-scientific-research/article/view/34891>
34. Sayfutdinov, F. (2024). HISTORIOGRAPHY OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE POPULATION OF THE ZARAFSHAN OASIS. (20TH CENTURY). *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 911–914. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29503>
35. Sayfutdinov Feruz Ilniyoz o'g'li. (2023). XIX ASRDA XONLIKLARNING O'ZARO SAVDO MUNOSABATLARI. *JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND TEACHING*, 2(8), 111–114. Retrieved from <http://jsrt.innovascience.uz/index.php/jsrt/article/view/284>
36. O Boltayev A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC PROCESSES IN CENTRAL ASIA IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 18TH CENTURY. *Modern Science and Research* 2 (9), 145-149

37. O Boltaev BUKHARA'S CARAVAN TRADE AND ITS ROLE ON THE SILK ROAD
Analytical Journal of Education and Development 4 (10), 293-297
38. Nozimov, J. T. (2024). PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN FOR
FORMATION OF DEVELOPMENT FOR PREPARATION FOR UNIVERSITY.
Multidisciplinary Journal of Science and Technology, 4(5), 575-578.
39. Нозимов Ж. Т. и др. Социально-психологические особенности формирования
духовных потребностей в профессиональном развитии студентов //Science and
Education. – 2024. – Т. 5. – №. 5. – С. 455-459.
40. Nozimov, J. (2019). The use of the trainings in developing intercultural competence in
students. In Психология образования будущего: От традиций к инновациям (pp. 112-
114).