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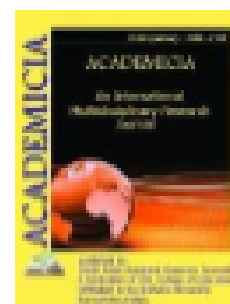
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THE MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT URGENCH ARE UNIQUE MASTERPIECES OF KHOREZMIAN ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT

This article provides examples of the rich cultural heritage of the city of old Urgench, the capital of the Khorezmshahs, one of the largest medieval cultural centers of Central Asia. Through this article, we will enjoy the great spiritual heritage of our monuments, which testifies to the high skill of our people.

KEYWORDS: *Khorezmshahs, Urgench, Kufra, Moghuddar, Mongol, Tower, Delicacy, Ancient,*

INTRODUCTION

Central Asia, especially Uzbekistan, is one of the oldest centers of world culture.

Even before the advent of Islam, the peoples of Central Asia had a rich tradition of architecture and craftsmanship.

Urgench planning, which began in the IX-X centuries, was completed in the XI-XII centuries.

In the memoirs of tourists of that time, large cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Kesh, Termez, Urgench were described as beautiful cities, rich in handicrafts and trade, with crowded markets.

Located on the Great Silk Road, these cities were the main places where trade caravans stopped and traded. The nearly 9,000-kilometer cultural and trade route stretching from west to east was of great political, economic, and cultural significance. At the same time, he made an invaluable contribution to the development of handicrafts.

One of the largest medieval cultural centers of Central Asia is the capital of Khorezmshahs, the city of old Urgench.

The rule of Khorezmshahs, which began in the second half of the 11th century, lasted until the beginning of the 13th century, before the invasion of Genghis Khan. Starting from Khorezmshah Anush, Qutbiddin Muhammad, Atsiz, II-Arslan, Takesh, Alovuddin Muhammad and Jaloliddin Manguberdilar formed the dynasty of Khorezmshahs. One of the last representatives of the dynasty, the father of our great compatriot Jaloliddin Manguberdi, the period of Muhammad Khorezmshah (1200-1220), the state of Khorezmshahs covered a huge area. It was during this period that it finally became a powerful state. The capital, old Urgench, is flourishing.

In 1220, at the beginning of Genghis Khan's invasion of Moghuddar, after long resistance and heavy battles, the Khorezmshah state faced a crisis. Muhammad Khorezmshah died on one of the islands of the Caspian Sea.

His brave son Jaloliddin Manguberdi bravely resisted the Mongols with his brave compatriots like Najmiddin Kubro. Jaloliddin Manguberdi, who had repeatedly defeated Genghis Khan's armies in an unequal battle, was besieged by divisions and disagreements within the army. A brave warrior, a skilled commander breaks through the siege and crosses the Annu Darya with his

family and relatives to India. After two years of preparation, in 1225 he ruled Azerbaijan. He remained the most formidable cousin of the Mongol invaders until 1231.

It is no coincidence that Genghis Khan did not say about our brave compatriot Jaloliddin Manguberdi, "If I had such a son, I would conquer the earth." Our people have created songs and epics, legends and myths, poems about his way of life, his unparalleled courage.

The power of the Khorezmshah state was no less than that of the Seljuk state. Old Urgench, which was ruthlessly destroyed by the Mongol invasion, was reduced to rubble. In the following centuries, the city was rebuilt. But by the second half of the fourteenth century, the capital had become a dead city. Several historical architectural monuments, which are an invaluable legacy of this ancient city, have been preserved.



The ruins of the city, the fragments of pottery, the rows of bricks on the foundations of buildings and structures, and the half-ruined buildings of four architectural monuments have survived.

Information about the ancient city of Urgench came from the literature of the early period of the era. By the 10th century, the city was one of the largest cities in Central Asia.

Ancient Urgench has been the capital of the Khorezm state since 995.

In 1220, the geographer Yakut wrote about the city: "Among the cities of Khorezm, I have never seen such a large, prosperous, rich, densely populated city." The city, destroyed by the Mongols in 1221, was rebuilt in the late thirteenth century. Fourteenth-century geographer Ion Batuta is recognized as the "largest city." In 1378, the city was last destroyed by the army of Amir Temur.

The mausoleum of Fakhriddin Razi (XII century) The mausoleum of Khorezmshah II-Arslan is so called. This miniature mausoleum has a cone-shaped dome-shaped dome on an octagonal drum on a tall square base in an elongated shape.

The monuments of such a project are traditional in Khorezmian architecture. This is a Khorezm-type mausoleum.

The structure of the main facade is executed with great taste. The carved ornament made of baked clay is a unique work of art made with great delicacy and great skill.

Its method of preparation is unique, with a 3 cm thick carved pattern carved on the raw brick for the main facade of the mausoleum. Then the embossed brick is baked in a jar. The finished brick pieces are then stacked on the wall surface to form a composition.

The dome of the mausoleum is decorated with geometric patterns with mysterious tiles of blue color.

The Kufa inscription and terracotta patterns on the façade of the mausoleum (12th century) are reminiscent of the roof of the Magoki Attori mosque in Bukhara and the roof of the Raboti Malik caravanserai near Karmana (12th century). The conical dome is reminiscent of the dome of the Chashmayi Ayyub mausoleum in Bukhara (XII-XVI centuries).

The mausoleum of Khorezmshah Takesh (1220) is one of the most unique monuments of this ancient city.

The mausoleum is one of the priceless monuments of the East and is a 13th century architectural masterpiece built on the royal tomb. Mausoleums of this type are made in the style common in Khorezm. The mausoleum is cube-shaped, the upper part of the drum is covered with a conical dome. The outer side of the dome is decorated with a glazed tile with a blue glaze. At the beginning of the conical dome from the drum is a blue Kufa inscription. Tiles and clay terracotta ornaments on the dome are widespread in the 12th century Khorezmian architecture.

Kutlug Temur Tower (1321-1326). The tower is one of the tallest towers in Central Asia (62 meters), with 143 steps leading up to the top of the tower. At the top of the tower there is a wooden beacon. The tower, which narrowed sharply upwards, later served as a prototype for the Islamkhoja tower, which was built in Khiva. The date of its construction from the glazed brick fragments on the upper belt of the tower is inscribed in the ancient Arabic Kufa inscription.

The next surviving monument is the mausoleum of the Sufi dynasty, built in the second half of the fourteenth century. The mausoleum is known as the mausoleum of Turabekhanim. The mausoleum is similar in appearance to the mausoleum of Sayfiddin Bahorzi in Bukhara (XIV century).



These monuments are monuments built in Movounahr different cities built at the same time, forming an integrity in terms of art, performance art and style. So it follows that the masters who built these monuments were representatives of the same school.

These monuments, which testify to the high skill of our people, are our great spiritual heritage.

Tourists visiting our country, which has an ancient and rich history, would be more impressed if they could see the monuments of Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, Khiva, as well as the monuments of Old Urgench, now located in the fraternal Republic of Turkmenistan.

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