

History of Samarkand

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Annotation: *this article covers the history of the city of Samarkand and its role in Asia*

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Uzbekistan, located in the heart of Central Asia, attracts the attention of tourists from all over the world every day. It is formed in the blood and historical memory of peoples and is manifested in their practical work. That is why he is powerful. "Preserving, studying and passing down the historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state policy." These sentences were not emphasized by the leader of our country for nothing. No matter how many years or centuries pass, some things in society and the attitude towards them will change, but the attitude towards the historical monument, our historical heritage, and our history in general will never change. In particular, the tourism potential of Samarkand is increasing day by day as we visit the historical monuments in Samarkand. No matter what country or region you are in, if you say that you are from Samarkand, you will surely be interested in the historical monuments and buildings of Samarkand. has been the polish of the earth. In 2001, at the 25th session of UNESCO held in Finland, Samarkand was included in the World Heritage list of architectural and historical monuments as a city of intersection of cultures¹. After extensive reconstruction work was carried out in the area, 1105 archaeological, 670 architectural, 37 places of interest, 18 monumental, 21 memorial In this regard, there are a total of 1851 material and cultural heritage objects² it was shown how high the possibilities are. The girl who was beautifully named Kant ("sugar") and who was actually the princess met the boy named Samar and they eventually fell in love with each

other. But when the reach and powerful father of Kant knew that Samar is coming from the poor family, he rejected the possibility of their marriage. Instead of this, Kant's father killed the boy. When she knew her lover was dead, Samar killed herself by jumping off the castle roof. Overwhelmed with sadness of this story, people made a decision and gave the city a new name, dedicated to those young boy and girl. The name was Samarkand, and the legend of this love still lives.

In the world's history Samarkand is like phoenix: it used to be destroyed by many invasions and wars, but survived every time to reborn from the ashes. The earth of Samarkand used to know so many exhausting battles, but the city is still standing, glorious, shiny and beautiful; and the history of Samarkand began more than 2500 years ago, marking every year with important events.

Once situated on the Afrosiab Mount, the city of Samarkand (its old name was Marakanda) grew in the very fast tempo, becoming the big city with bazaars and mosques. By the time invasion of Alexander the Great had begun, Samarkand was already well developed city with big population; crafts, culture and trade was on the high level. This flourishing town fell in ruins in 328 BC during the uprising against Alexander the Great, and that was not the last ordeal in Samarkand history.¹

Considering the number of cultural heritage sites located in Samarkand region, there are 966 archaeological, 286 architectural, and 16 monumental art monuments in Samarkand region, i.e. 19 archeological, 3 architectural in Bulung'ur district, 47 archeological in Ishtikhan district, 10 architecture, 36 archeology in Jomboy district, 5 architecture, 32 archeology in Kattakorgan district, 54 architecture, 26 archeology in Narpay district, 12 architecture, 45 archeology in Nurabad district, 5 architecture, 65 in Okdarya district archeology, 8 architecture, 147 archeology in Pstdargom district, 3 architecture, 30 archeology in Pakhtachi district, 9 architecture, 88 archeology in Payariq district, 6 architecture, 41 archeology in Koshrabot district, 3 architecture, 97 archeology, 32 architecture in Samarkand district, 58 archeology, 15 architecture in Toyloq

¹ <https://people-travels.com/>

district, 233 archeology, 58 architecture in Urgut district, 2 archeology, 63 architectural monuments in Samarkand city, a total of 12683 cultural heritage sites are located. Today, some effective work is being done to preserve our cultural heritage.

In particular, to ensure high-level preparation and holding of the 25th session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in September 2023, hosted by the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the events within its framework, as well as the city of Samarkand "2024 Economic Cooperation The Cabinet of Ministers decides to present the organization as a candidate for the status of "tourism capital⁴". The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was instructed to approve the "road map" for the promotion campaign "Samarkand - the tourism gate of New Uzbekistan⁵" and to increase the flow of tourists to Samarkand. But there is something in the development of tourism there are also shortcomings. For example, there are fewer separate buses for tourists from abroad, solving the problem of wf in tourist areas is the first issue. If we relax the tourism sector, tourism will develop day by day. In accordance with the strategy of developing tourism infrastructure in Samarkand, which will become a million city in the future, it is planned to increase the number of hotels to 163, the number of guest houses to 472, and the number of craft and souvenir shops to 459 by 2025⁶. Samarkand is one of the leading regions in domestic tourism. Since the beginning of the year, Samarkand - 900,000, Fergana - 850,000, Andijan - 650,000 domestic tourists have been leading the way in receiving domestic tourists. The president noted that the results of some regions, districts and cities are not good. In particular, 151,000 domestic tourists visited Syrdarya, 262,000 Navoi, and 275,000 Jizzakh⁷. It was noted that the new airport, 8 hotels, a congress hall, a park, and other entertainment and recreation complexes built in Samarkand should be used for Uzbeks and foreign tourist

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