

**A LOOK AT HISTORY OF MOSQUES LOCATED IN THE HISTORICAL
CENTER OF SHAHRISABZ**

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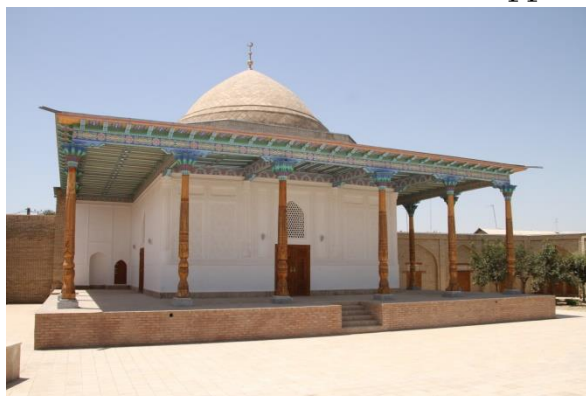
Annotation: *In this article, the mosques in Shahrissabz's historic district will be discussed in terms of both their past and present.*

Keywords: *Mosque, place of prayer, central building, Religious Science, Dome, porch, cells, architectural decoration.*

Religious science is given particular study today together with modern science. Mosques are being constructed throughout each of our regions in an effort to boost our people's religious literacy. The Arabic term for "place of worship" is the source of the English word "mosque." The five daily prayers are primarily performed in mosques. Muhammad (s.a.v.) constructed Medina's first mosque. Additionally, many mosques were constructed, particularly at Shahrissabz. We examine the past of a number of historical mosques in Shahrissabz's historic district that have exceptional historical significance.

A MOSQUE OF ABDUSHUKUR OGALIQ

One of the 1909 shahrissabz Beks by the name of Abdushukur built this monument. Mosques were constructed so that local residents who practiced religion may pray and read incongruously at the same place. The perimeter of the central building in the majority of mosques constructed in the 19th and 20th centuries is surrounded by an open porch on three sides, and the location of inappropriate reading is, of course, made to be cool. The mosque's inner space is rectangular and has an 8x8 meter capacity. Cells were constructed surrounding the main structure and were used for the separate reading of recitals, or religious texts. The monument was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2000. Abdushukur Ogaliq mosque is located near the old bathhouse opposite Koba palace.



A MOSQUE OF QUNDUZAK

Early in the 20th century, this mosque was constructed as a crude reading of the devout residents in the Qunduzak district. The mosque's inner space is 8.5x8.5 meters in size, enclosed by a porch on three sides, and covered by a single dome. The mosque was



built with straightforward shallow rectangular bricks in a compositional style that was popular in the 19th and 20th centuries. The rooms surrounding the mosque deteriorated and have not been preserved for us. The Qunduzak mosque continues to serve the local community's religious needs today. The mosque was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in December 2000. The mosque was renovated during the years of independence.

BLUE DOME MOSQUE

Muhammad Taragai Ulugbek, a ruler and scientist, erected this monument in 1434–1435. His father constructed in memory of his ancestor Amir Temur on behalf of Shohrukh whilst Ulughbek was in charge of the state. Their names and the year of building are written inside the entrance pedestal's ravine. Additionally, it mentions that Friday prayers are held at the Jome mosque each week. It had two domes, the upper dome of which had a ten-meter span and an undercut. Fragments of simple mud bricks with blue, blue, and white glazing from the bottom to the top that are part of the outer dome circle still retain Quranic texts. On the front of the pedestal, too, geometric astonishing ornaments were used a lot, and the words “Allah”, “Muhammad” were skillfully finished in them.

MALIKI AJDAR (MALIKI USHTUR) MOSQUE

The Malik Ashtar mosque is situated in the southwest corner of Shahrisabz, which is the city's historical district. The monument, which features colorful reliefs on its pedestal, was built in 1917 in the manner of the local architecture. The Malik Ajdar mosque (often referred to as the "Gumbaz" mosque) is named after the tomb of an Arab sarkard by the name of Malik Ajdar, however some accounts link it to stories about "Ghilai" Ashtar. Currently, the Malik Ajdar mosque is a collection of huts arranged around the courtyard. The dome of the hall, which is higher than the roofs of the adjacent homes, is the most notable of them all. The architectural solution is characteristic of neighborhood mosques, the building of the mosque was fully formed by the end of the XIX century.



HAZRAT IMAM MAUSOLEUM AND MOSQUE

Complete information about the mausoleum of Hazrati Imam has not been preserved. Some sources state that Hazrati belonged to the person of Imam Abu Muhammad Abdal Keshiy. In the middle of the XIX century, along with the mausoleum, a domed Guzar mosque with a large porch and cells in cinchli was erected.



“KUNCHIQAR” MOSQUE

The “kunchikar” mosque was built in the 19th century on the initiative of the residents of the neighborhood. This mosque is located in the south-eastern part of the city. The name of the mosque comes from the name of the neighborhood located on the kunchikar side of the fortress wall built by Amir Temur. Inside the mosque is a pillar made in the national style, externally on the east side of the mosque is a small porch.



All of the city's architectural landmarks stand out due to their unique histories and architectural magnificence. In this regard, the mosques of Kunchikar, Hazrati Imam, Malik Ashtar, Blue Dome, Abdushukur Oghaliq, and Qundizak stand out from one another due to their rich histories. During the years of independence, all of these mosques had renovations. Today, the Shahrisabz State Museum Reserve includes these mosques. The Reserve crew managed to subdue every one of them. Every mosque has everything needed for people to pray.

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