

History of the construction of the Aksoy Monument dating back to the Timorese era and medieval technology.

Shoimov Shahrizod,

A Third-Grade Student Of History At The Faculty Of History At The Karakalpak National University Of Berdaq.

Abstract: The most modern buildings of the Middle Ages were built in the cities of Samarkand and Shahrisabz during the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids, when they were the capital of the world culture of Central Asia. Among these buildings, one of the masterpieces of Amir Temur's reign, the Aksaroy Palace, built in his birthplace, is particularly important. The article presents scientific information about the construction history of the Oksaroy architectural monument and its role in world civilization. Also, scientific hypotheses about the construction process of the Aksaroy building and its initial appearance were put forward.

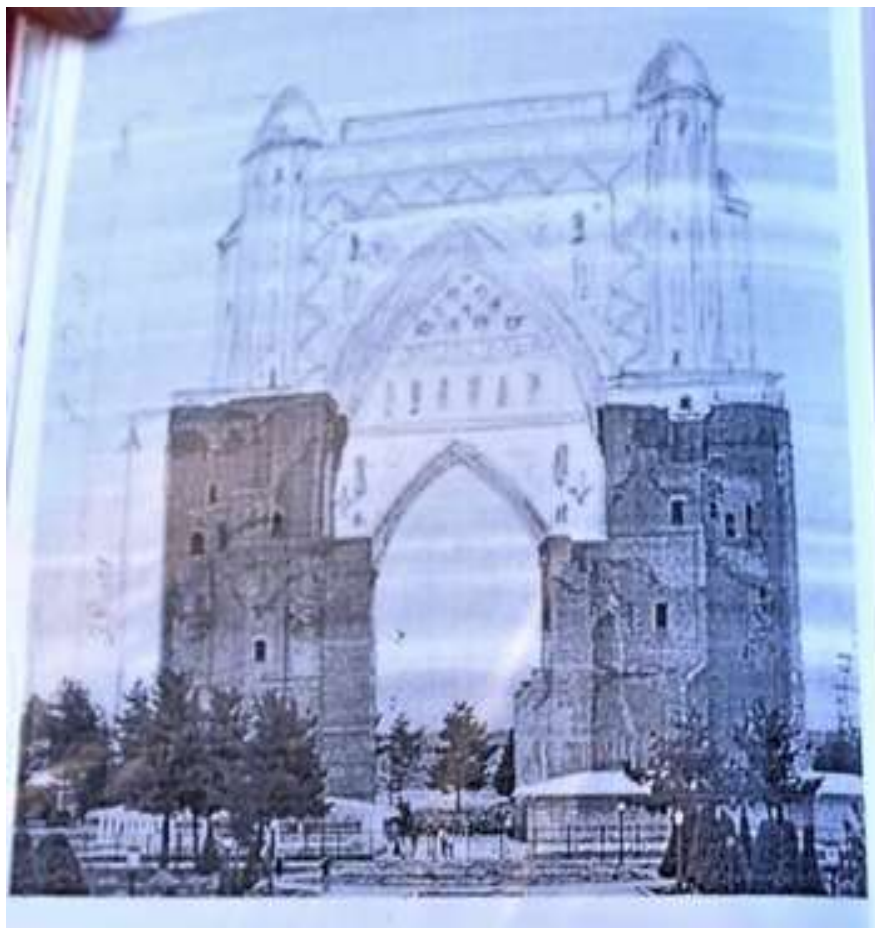
Key words: Aksaroy, Shahrisabz, Amir Temur, Timurids, Kesh, Medieval buildings

Amir Temur ibn Amir Barqul ibn Amir Taraghai is the founder of a great empire called Movorounnahr in world civilization. In 1336, the city of Kesh (now near Nakhchivan) was built in Hoja Ilgor was born in Ida. He spent most of his life fighting in Samarkand, the capital of Movorounnahr, as well as in the city of Kesh, where he was born, many gardens, palaces, buildings, and installations. The most famous of these is the Aksoy monumental building, which shouts at night. Built in the Middle Ages today, this miraculous inshoat still maintains its salutation. Below you can see the current view of Aksoy.



1-ram Oqsaroy.

The main reason for Aksoy's arrival was after Russian troops invaded Central Asia. In 1870, General Abram's Russian armies besieged Nakhchivan in a three-way siege. In Figure 1, you can see the miracle of the East, which has survived the nightmare but has not yet lost its salvation. Based on information provided by Rui Gonsalis de Claudia, ancient scholar L. Yu. According to Mankovskaya, the height of Aksoy's construction was 70 meters wide and 50 meters wide. The greatest work of art of the 15th century is believed to have looked the same as figure 2.



Construction of Aksoy will be launched in the northern eastern part of the fortress, which is abundant in length and width. There is speculation that the castle was completed by humans in a human way between 1378 and 1379. Craftsmen and walls from Urgench were also involved in the construction of the fortress. At that time, the city of Kesh was called. The city of Kesh is located in the present-day Yamagogh, Book, and Tajikistan districts. In 1926, well-known scientist A. Yu. He studied the participation of Horazim craftsmen in the construction of Amir Tiberius and advanced scientific research that Aksoy was designed by the craftsmen of Horazim. It is also reported that The Chief Architect of Aksoy was Muhammad Yusuf Tabriziy of Ethiopia. Herman Vamberi Aksoy, a 19th-century pilgrim, wrote his conclusions about the Timorese and Amir Tiberius left behind. According to him, "In the early days of Timor's victories and happiness, he placed great emphasis on the city of Kesh and made it the spiritual center of the Middle East. Therefore, the city had the title "Qubbatul Science and Adab." Timor-Leste built a beautiful old man who built his capital there (Sha'drach, Me'shach and A-bed'ne-go) for more than twell years This palace, built over time, is the work of Iranian architects."

According to Rui Gonsalis de Claudia on the construction time of Aksoy, it takes into account the time between 1384 and 1404. This indicates that construction work has been done for about two decades. On July 18, 1396, Amir Temur visited Aksoy, according to Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi Zafar. The palace is built in an extremely expensive place in terms of climate. The city is located at a distance of 658 meters above sea level, 39 degrees North Latitude and 66.5 degrees East. The east and south are surrounded by mountains. According to Claudia, Keshda has built many other installations besides Aksoy: the tomb of K ulol, the

KArrow Expanse Temple, the Dor us-prayer, and the Dor ut-reading facilities. The city of that time was considered a very cool green city. Water installations and a bridge were used to enter the city. The colors worked in the palace were full of deceiving. In the construction of the palace it was built of bloody colors and specially cooked bricks. The palace bottoms are a treasure trove of Oriental-style dishonesty and bloodshed. Gold water was used for palace decorations. Nowadays, only the entrance, or portals, of Aksoy have been preserved. The current height of the portals is 38 meters, and its height is 22.5 meters and is the only one in Central Asia in size. In its time, portals were added only as a brick back, and the upper parts were broken 200 years ago. During the construction of the building, no boards, wood, iron were used. The entrance to the palace was built on the outsourcing of the capital, Samaria. Emperor Tiberius was able to show that he was a skilled architect in the construction of the palace. The mosaics that have survived to our day retain their original comfort without losing their husni scales. Arabic inscriptions between the variety of embroidery and decorations are written in verses, events, and words of Amir Tiberius and the names of skilled craftsmen who worked at that time. The tower section of the portal contains two-foot-long [2 m] Arabic inscriptions, reflected in the following content: "Power is God's Ambassador to the Earth," and the words of Amir Tiberius at the bottom are "In the Building of Our Power," or "If you doubt our glory, look at the buildings we have built." Blessed names, such as "God" (j.j), "Muhammad" (c.a.v.), are embroidered in printed Arabic inscriptions.

Summary

At the top of the palace was built a fountain 70 meters high, and the water of this fountain was brought from a boardwalk with the help of lead chasers. The palace was home to the most skilled craftsmen of Iran, Isfahan, and Naphtali. Likewise, the miraculous palace was broken by the hard work of the craftsmen, the bloodthirstor, and the builders. The history of Aksoy tells us that the Palace was an important medieval administrative and political installation. In the Middle Ages, such a huge and luxurious cup was not even in Europe.

Available publications:

1. Ravshanov P. Oksaroy tarixi.-Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2016.-172 b.
2. Nizomiddin Shomiy. Zafarnom -Toshkent:Hzbekiston, 1996. -532.
3. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. Zafarnoma Movarounnaxr voqealari 1360-1370.-Toshkent:Kamalak, 1994
4. [https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oqsaroy_\(Shahrisabz\)](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oqsaroy_(Shahrisabz))
5. <https://meros.uz/uzc/object/oqsaroy->
6. http://kitobsayyoh.uz/?page_id=14&lang=uz
7. <https://azon.uz/content/views/sopol-quvurlar-orqali-tahtiqoracha-dovonidan-suv-k>