

## THE PECULIARITY OF MEDIEVAL MONUMENTS LOCATED IN SURKHANDARYA REGION

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**Annotation:** this scientific article analyzes the architectural, cultural and historical significance of medieval historical monuments in Surkhandarya region. The geographical location and historical conditions of the region have fully integrated with its unique architectural heritage. The article covers ancient cities, cultural centers, mosques, mausoleums and other historical monuments in Surkhandarya. These monuments are not only studied as architectural monuments, but also their internal spiritual and religious nature. The article also examines the important role that Surkhandarya played in the fields of trade, culture and science in the Middle Ages, as well as the influence of the province on the connections between different peoples and cultures. Historical monuments of the Middle Ages today are of great importance not only for scientific research, but also in terms of cultural tourism and the preservation of historical heritage.

**Keywords:** Surkhandarya region, medieval historical monuments, architectural monuments, cultural heritage, historical significance, architectural monuments, mausoleums, mosques, culture and trade, science, historical tourism, religious heritage, cultural centers, territorial ties, medieval historical monuments Forty Girls, thermizi mausoleum, Kokildor father.

Forty Girls ' Fort-an architectural monument in Surkhandarya region was built in the 9th-10th century. In the Termez district, it was kept in the state of vayrona. In the Middle Ages, the castle, located outside the town of Termez, indicates that it served as an out-of-town fortification. It is built in a strict embodiment in accordance with the sides of the world. It was here that the heroine Guloyim and her 40 friends lived, who, according to oral data, were mentioned in folk epics, were able to repel the attack of enemies. According to another tradition, a ruler with 40 wives wants to marry the 41st woman. He buries 40 women who resisted him alive in this castle. Locals believe that the castle served as the First Girls ' Academy in the region. Also, until the 20th century, the settlement of Kirqqiz castle was popularly called "City Salmon". According to the most plausible facts, "a fortress will be built near the old Termez at a time when the rule of the Somonians is weakened, new struggles for the throne begin. The castle was a typical Academy for girls, receiving its early pupils as the only school to engage in science. It is said that the first listeners of the academy were the most talented and elegant 40 daughters of the country. Because of this, the name of the fort was called by the inhabitants", Forty Girls qal' asi. The daughter of the rulers of the region studied religious and secular sciences here. The girls who lived in the fortress received a thorough knowledge of Islam, medicine, accounting, astronomy and chemistry, livestock and every job. They were advanced mentalist scholars compared to their contemporaries. Unfortunately, they will perish during the Genghis Khan invasion. The legends say that Mongolian soldiers, unaware that the defenders of the fortress are

girls, throw a huge force for the fortress. Nevertheless, the girls defended the fortress mardonavor, and they were killed by the uncertainty of the forces. The mask of the most recent defender opens and chases the Mongolian soldiers — says in folk epics.

Kokildor ota khanaqohi is an architectural monument located in the Sample Village of Termez. The Timurids were in their present state of Mahabat due to the reconstruction work carried out during the reign. It is a huge multi-room structure. It preserves strict proportions and symmetry. Kokildor ota khanaqohi today has been a major contributor to the riviization of tourism in Surkhandarya region. The entrance to Kokildor ota khanaqahi is similar to the architectural structures of the Timurid period of the 15th century. Scholars believe that the structure was renovated during the Timurid period, among many other monuments in Termiz (the complexes of Hakim at - Termiziy and Sultan Saodat). Among the people, aloulmulk was called kokil shearing udumi, "Azizon", "Azlar eshon", "Kokildor", the Ruler of the Goddess Termez. The word khonaqah is Persian for "room-Oy". The settlement formerly made by Sufi and Darwesh was known as khonakah. Kokildor is the life partner of father hakim Termizi's son - in-law, Hurayda bintu Muhammad al-Hakim. The person's real name is Somon Ashur Hamzai Hofiz Kokildor. He is also a calligrapher, scholar and author of many works. Straw Ashur grew his hair at the age of 21 and went under the pseudonym Hamzai Hofiz Kokildor to the castle of Forty Girls in ad 952-953 to gain knowledge. In 966, he married the daughter of Termisius, then received permission to build the mausoleum of "Koshi Kokildor". But it is said that the construction works will not be completed - that is, in 980-981 ad, Samon Ashur will die and be buried in his mausoleum. The mausoleum has been renovated several times by the residents. In August 2001, the salmon Ashur Hamzai Hofiz will be transferred to Kokildor's khaki Sultan Saodat cemetery. On the occasion of the 2500th anniversary of the Termez City, Landscaping will be carried out.

Termiziy mausoleum, Abu Isa Termiziy mausoleum is an architectural monument located in Sherabad District of Surkhandarya region. Built in the 11th and 12th centuries, the mausoleum was built on the Tomb of the famous muhaddis Abu Isa Muhammad Termizi. The mausoleum of at-Termisiy is part of the Hakim at-Termisiy complex. In addition to this mausoleum, the complex had a mosque, a khonakah abode. A new nine-domed mosque was built on the grounds of the courtyard. Also in the mausoleum is a simple porch, the main renovation of which is part of the years of the reign of Abdullah Khan (1583-1598). Another small mausoleum and shrine were built to the entrance section from the South. It is also through these compartments that the AT-Termisiy mausoleum and khonakah are interconnected. The complex has been renovated several times over the years. A cellar was built adjacent to the eastern wall part of the mausoleum. Also, near the mausoleum, the mausoleum of Al-Hakim Abdullah, son of Hakim at-Termizi, was erected in the 10th century. In the 11th and 12th centuries, a three-domed prayer mosque was also built.

Campirtepa is an ancient town located 30 km from Termez, on the Right Bank of the Amudarya. In 2018, archaeologists proved that the settlement of Alexander The Great was once located here – in ancient Alexandria on the Axis (another name for Amudarya). During archaeological excavations, cultural layers dating back to the time when the great Sarkar came here were studied and valuable artifacts were found. The name Kampirtepa comes from the words "old woman" (old woman) and "Topa" (height, Hill). According to local lore, the site has been associated with legends that since ancient times it belonged to an old woman or that an old

woman lived there. Another possible reason is that many ancient ruins in Central Asia were given names such as “old woman” or “Devona” by locals, as these places were long abandoned and imagined as a mysterious and unnatural place, as well as many of the historical monuments were eroded over time, and the word “old”, meaning old, may also have been used.

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