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ABSTRACT. This article is about the history of Bukhara and the Ark fortress, including important events such as the foundation of the fortress by the sheikhs its annexation to the city, and its escape by the population during the attack of Genghis Khan. The History of Bukhara, written by Abu Bakr Narshahi, provides an unaltered and detailed historical account of the first construction of this fort. The article also contains details about elements such as the 16th and 17th centuries, the Great Gate, mosque, mausoleum, coins, bazaars, and government buildings. Through this article, the significance of the history of Bukhara and Ark fortress and their artistic heritage are described in a leading way.

Keywords: *Bukhara Arch, Historical City, Ark Castle, Genghis Khan Attack, Abu Bakr Narshahi, 16-17 centuries, Sheikhs, Tomb and Mosque, Structure and Restoration, Emirs of Bukhara*

Bukhara was formed as a historical city by the 17th century. In the 16th century, the area to the southwest of the city, which belonged to the sheiks of Dzhoybor, was surrounded by a fortified wall and included in the city, and thus the city got its last, most expanded appearance. His previous system left its mark on the city. The appearance of Bukhara is mainly determined by several complexes inside and outside the city. When talking about Bukhara, it is impossible not to talk about Ark.

In later times, the Ark was the residence of Bukhara emirs. According to historical sources, the Ark was destroyed and rebuilt several times. The first information about it can be found in the work "History of Bukhara" by Abu Bakr Narshahi (899-960): "The ruler of Bukhara, Bukhorkhudot Bidun, built this fortress, but it was soon destroyed. Then Bukhorkhudot called the wise men and asked for their advice, and they said that the castle should be built on seven pillars that resemble the constellation of Ursa Major. This is how the ruler acts and the Ark will be strong. Ark is a living witness to the history of Bukhara, he has seen several bloody battles, cruel invaders, and conquerors.

In 1220, when Genghis Khan's army invaded the city, the inhabitants hid inside the Ark. Not only the ruling emirs but also great scientists, poets and philosophers lived and created in the Ark. They left a priceless legacy to the generations. In the Middle Ages, when the culture of Bukhara was at its peak, great people like Rudaki, Firdawsi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Farabi, and Omar Khayyam lived in Ark. Abu Ali ibn Sina writes: "I found such books in the library of this place, which I have not seen anywhere before or since. I read them and the secrets of the universe became clear to me." arch is built on a hill up to 20 meters high, and its area is 4 hectares. The walls of the arch, which have a rectangular shape, were reinforced with stone, ready-made and raw bricks, and reeds in different periods. In particular, the collapsed areas were initially repaired with raw bricks. In the 16th century, a passageway and a huge gate were built on the west side of the Ark. Until then, the Ark Gate was located in its eastern part. The 3-story building between them is well preserved. The long corridor leading inside the arch has 12 takhmontoks on the left wall and 13 on the right wall. Some of the shelves on the left have doors to the bathroom. At the bottom of the bouquets, the soil and the air are placed in a dry tertulia. On the middle shelf on the right side of the corridor, lights are lit for the spirit of the legendary hero Siyovush on the Navruz holiday. Amir's stable was also entered through the stairs here. The court of the gunner (the head of the palace guards, the commander of the emir's troops during the war), who did not reach us when we left the corridor, was in the basement under the porch here. At the end of the 17th century, a Jame' mosque with a porch was built in the corner of the western wall, and verses of the Qur'an were written between the patterns on the inside of its gates, bars, and walls. In the northwestern corner of the arch was the gunner's house and a room for the official who supervised the repair works. On the eastern side of the mosque, there is a kitchen, on the back side of the mosque there is a mint, to the north-east of the mint there is a jewelry store, to the south there are buildings belonging to the governor's court, and the emirate qushbegi. "Seven or eight centuries ago, the Ark, which became the residence of the Horns, consisted of a complex complex, which housed a treasury, storehouse, cabinet, hotel, firehouse, and workshops. Few of the many ancient buildings of the Ark have reached us. most of them were destroyed by earthquakes, wars, and fires in different centuries. In 1220, a large army led by Genghis Khan, who started a war against Muhammad Khorezishah, broke into the city of Bukhara almost without serious resistance. But almost all of the enemy's forces were involved in the main resistance of the Mongolian troops, there were fierce and bloody battles for twelve days and nights. In the end, the Mongols started using Chinese warriors and started throwing various stones and other objects, burning arrows wrapped in wax, and hums filled with oil at the fortress.

After the fire broke out in the fortress, the enemies overcame the resistance of the defenders, closed in on the fortress, and captured a few wounded people. They were surprised to learn that only 400 men defended the fortress against the attack of a large Mongol army.

One of the oldest objects of cultural heritage is the Ark fortress, which was considered the center of the city of Bukhara in ancient times. The Bukhara Arch was built at the beginning of AD and became an ensemble in the 16th century during the Shaibani dynasty. The construction of the Ark fortress is connected with the name of Siyavush, the son of the king of Iran and a Turkish woman. According to the information, Siyovush, after defeating the king of Samarkand, Afrosiyab, stopped here - on the bank of one of the lower tributaries of the Zarafshan River, and laid the foundation for the creation of the city. There are legends that Siovush was buried near the Eastern Gate of Bukhara after he was killed by Afrosiyab. In the 7th century, Bukharagovernor Bidun restored the ruined arch. At that time, there was a large square in front of the arch - the region, around which there were hundreds of fortresses of merchants and nobles. Near the fortress of the mayor and his relatives is the main city - Shahrison. The old Arkfortress, which contains many architectural monuments, has been the residence of the emirate for many centuries. The emir, his prime ministers, military chiefs, and numerous servants of the emir lived here. A palace, an observatory, a mosque, and residential buildings were built in the Ark fortress. The Ark fortress is glorified by a high, strong rampart.

The strength of the Registan square showed the greatness of the power, it was a sign that it could not be conquered. The city is located around its walls. Shahrison is surrounded by a trade and craft center - rabot. Conclusion Today, it is our main goal to protect and preserve as much as we can the works and antiques that have reached us from our ancestors and pass them on to the next generations. Along with preserving them, we must follow the principle of preserving the kadamjos inherited from our ancestors, which are being renovated after independence. Because the ancient buildings built in the Middle Ages were built according to the proportions of exact geometric shapes. A large complex of architectural structures is located in the arch itself, the eastern part is now an archaeological monument. A unique view of old Bukhara is visible to a person who looks up to the top of it. Master architects refer to Ark as a textbook for future architects. On the walls of the arch, it is visible how the brickwork and construction raw materials were used in history. Now the Ark has gained a reputation as a unique historical and architectural monument that attracts our compatriots and foreign guests.

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