



Memory of Khiva. Muhammad Amin Khan Madrasa

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ABSTRACT

This article defines the great contribution of representatives of the Kungirat dynasty, who carried out construction work on the construction of cultural-heritage objects of the city of Khiva, including the components of the Ichan Kala ensemble (mausoleum, mosque, madrasa, palace, towers) in introducing our national architectural art to the world. Also, the construction history and current functions of Muhammad Amin Khan madrasa, which is considered the largest madrasa of Ichan Qala, are explained in detail. The given information and opinions are based on facts

Keywords:

Ichan Kala, madrasa, minaret, mausoleum, caravan palace,
Muhammad Amin, Kalta minaret, kungirats

Introduction. Khiva is a city with a 2,500-year history (founded in the 5th century BC), recognized by the world community as an "Museum in the open air". Khiva began to be called "Khiva Khanate" (1511-1920) in the history of Uzbek statehood from the 16th century. Khiva Khanate was ruled by representatives of two successive dynasties:

- Shaibani (1511-1770, founder



Elbarskhan)

- Kungirats (1770-1920s founder
Muhammad Amin)

Most of the current appearance of the Khiva "Ichan Qala" memorial-historical monument is an example of the creative work of the rulers of the Kungirat tribe.

Main part. The history of Khiva architecture mainly refers to 4 periods: the first from the earliest period of Khorezm to the period of the Mongol invasion, the second period of revival of Khorezm after the Mongol invasion in 1220, the third corresponds to the XVI-XVII centuries. , the fourth period, includes the XVIII-XX centuries.

Starting from the 60s of the 18th century, the chiefs of the Khiva Khanate began to take control of the Khiva Khanate. In 1770, Muhammad Amin (1770-1790) practically took power. Since the reign of Muhammad Amin, political stability has been established, and this has had a positive effect on the state of the city of Khiva. In 1782, restoration works were

completed in the city of Khiva. In addition to restoration works, new architectural monuments were also built.

In the construction of Ichan Castle, the architects of Khiva used the method of building structures facing each other, a tradition that has been going on in Central Asia for a long time. This method is called "double". In addition, the tradition of building buildings as a separate ensemble was followed.

There are more than 122 architectural and historical monuments in Khiva, of which 64 are madrasahs. Among the madrasahs, the largest and most beautiful was built by Khiva Khan Muhammad Amin Khan (1852-1855).

Madrasah Ichan is located in the western part of the fortress. Madrasah has 2 floors and 130 rooms. Bricks were used in its construction, and the walls are 1.5 m thick. The first floor is a corridor of cells, and those on the second floor have a veranda. This style was used for the first time in the architecture of Khiva madrasahs in this building. The beautiful 6-sided roof of the peshtok is also decorated with lacquered rivets. The capital-style palace is divided into 2 vaulted, 5-domed sections. Doors and bars made of wood carving are a unique work of art. Below, between the wall and the base, a moisture-proof layer (waterproofing) is a stone belt, the height of which is 68 cm. The general layout of the madrasah is rectangular 77*60 m; yard 38*38 m; mosque 9.4*8.4 m; classroom 5.6*5.6 m. The head of the madrasah, Aminkhan "jin", designed it. During his time, 260 students acquired religious and secular knowledge at the same time in the madrasah. According to the tradition of this period, the Khans also built a minaret near the madrasah. In 1853, Muhammad Amin



Khan also ordered the construction of a minaret near his madrasah, and the construction work began. In 1855, Muhammad Amin Khan was killed in battle during his march to northern Iran, and the construction of the minaret was not completed. For this reason, the minaret was popularly called the Short Minar. Compared to the diameter of the tower, if it was completed, its height would have been about 100 meters. A. Vamberi, a historian who came to Khiva in 1863, said in his book: "Madaminkhan madrasah was built in the form of a caravanserai, and the minaret next to it was not finished due to the death of the khan."

Conclusion. The city of Khiva is located at one of the most important crossroads of the Great Silk Road leading from China to Rome. On December 12, 1990, the city of Khiva was registered as the first UNESCO World Heritage Site in Central Asia. Khiva "Ichan Qala" State Museum-Reserve is one of the oldest museums. The architectural complex of Ichan Castle is different from other museums in that more than 2,600 people live in 360 houses on the territory of the museum.

Tourists who are visiting to Khiva have the opportunities not only to travel the city but also to live in the historical atmosphere of the city. The above-described Muhammad Amin Khan madrasah is currently serving as a hotel for tourists.

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