



## **SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF KASHKADARYA REGION**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the role and significance of historical and architectural monuments located in the Kashkadarya region in the spiritual education of the younger generation. Using the example of Kampirtepa, Chiroqchi Castle, Hazrati Sulaymon Mountain, Shahrisabz and other ancient monuments in the region, their cultural, educational and spiritual potential is scientifically substantiated. The author highlights the role of historical monuments in the formation of national pride, historical memory and self-awareness processes in the minds of young people, as well as the prospects for their use in educational and educational activities. The article also considers current issues related to pilgrimage tourism, preservation and restoration of historical heritage.

**Keywords:** Kashkadarya region, historical monuments, cultural heritage, spiritual education, youth, national identity, historical memory, pilgrimage tourism, Kampirtepa, Shahrisabz, culture

**Introduction.** Since the first years of the Republic of Uzbekistan's independence, attention has been steadily increasing to national history and culture, centuries-old traditions and traditional values, as well as to the rich spiritual heritage of great scholars and saints who lived in our country. In the work carried out in this direction, special attention is paid, in particular, to the scientific study of ancient monuments and historical sites, their preservation, repair and restoration.

These activities are carried out with the aim of preserving the rich cultural and historical heritage of Uzbekistan, understanding it more deeply and passing it on to future generations. As a result, not only citizens of the republic, but also the international scientific community have the opportunity to get acquainted with the unique historical monuments, cultural traditions and spiritual values existing in our country. This serves to further enhance the place and significance of Uzbekistan in the world cultural space.

**Literature analysis.** To date, there are many historical and architectural monuments on the territory of Uzbekistan, which have been formed since the time of ancient civilizations and have survived to this day. In particular, mosques, madrasahs, shrines, caravanserais, minarets and ancient bridges constitute an important part of this cultural heritage. To date, more than 8,000 monuments of tangible cultural heritage have been officially registered in our republic. 209 of them belong to the cities of Khiva, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz and Samarkand, which are recognized as historical centers, and these cities have received international recognition as "museum cities".

These historical centers are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List and are of particular importance not only nationally, but also globally. The preservation, restoration and scientific research of these monuments is an important factor in preserving the rich cultural and



historical heritage of Uzbekistan and making it known to the international community. These efforts also serve to develop intercultural dialogue and cooperation at the international level.

**Research methodology:** analysis of scientific literature, advanced foreign and local experiences, and comparative methods were used.

Today, there are 1,468 cultural heritage sites in the Kashkadarya region, which are mainly recognized as historical sites of archaeological importance. Unfortunately, many of these monuments have significantly lost their original historical and cultural appearance, especially due to insufficient protection during the former Soviet Union. Due to the indifference of the era and the lack of restoration work, many monuments have not been repaired or strengthened in a timely manner, and as a result, have fallen into a state of decay.

Today, about 30 historical and architectural monuments built from the 14th to the early 20th centuries have been identified in the territory of the city of Karshi. These structures constitute the invaluable material and cultural heritage of the region, and their scientific study, preservation, and restoration are of great importance in restoring the historical identity of the region.

The efforts being made to preserve these monuments are of great importance not only locally, but also internationally, and they serve the process of passing on historical heritage to future generations and preserving universal human values.

**Analysis and results.** Kashkadarya region is located in the southern part of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is distinguished by its rich historical and cultural heritage. This article analyzes the influence of historical and cultural monuments existing in the region on the formation of the spiritual worldview of young people from a scientific point of view. In particular, through the study of such important cultural sites as the Kampirtepa archaeological complex, Chiraqchi fortress, Hazrati Sulaymon mountain, the historical center of the city of Shahrisabz, the Karakul madrasah in the city of Kitob, as well as historical monuments in the Mubarak and Dehqanabad districts, the processes of forming historical consciousness in the younger generation, developing a sense of respect for cultural heritage, and understanding national identity are considered.

These monuments are not only of historical and archaeological importance, but they also have great potential as a spiritual and educational resource in the education of young people. By studying and visiting historical monuments, cultural memory is formed in young people, a sense of national pride and respect for the heritage of their ancestors is strengthened. This process, in turn, serves to further strengthen their social consciousness, civic position, and national identity.

From this perspective, the rich historical monuments of the Kashkadarya region deserve special attention not only as monuments of the past, but also as a source of spiritual education for present and future generations.

**Mubarak and Dehqanabad:** archaeological and geological significance. The Mubarak and Dehqanabad regions are important geological and archaeological sites in the Kashkadarya region, distinguished by oil fields and ancient cultural layers. These lands are not only rich in natural resources, but also provide an opportunity to study the historical development of the region through ancient archaeological finds. Scientific research shows that these regions play an important role in helping young people learn more about the natural resources and cultural heritage of their country.



**Kampirtepa: a center of trade and culture.** The archaeological site of Kampirtepa dates back to the 4th century BC and was built during the reign of Alexander the Great as an important junction on the trade routes between Central Asia and India. This area was a center of not only economic but also cultural exchange in its time. Architectural remains, pottery and coins found during archaeological excavations indicate the high level of ancient urban culture of Kampirtepa. This monument is an important source for understanding the historical development of the region.

**Mount Hazrati Sulaymon: a religious site.** Mount Hazrati Sulaymon has been revered as a sacred place since ancient times and contains a complex of religious monuments built in different periods. Archaeological research shows that traces of Buddhist, early Islamic, and other religious movements have been preserved in this area. Petroglyphs, ancient temples, and shrines around the mountain reflect the rich religious and educational heritage of the region. This object serves as an important source for young people to learn about national religious traditions and cultural values.

**Dorut Tilovat Complex.** The Dorut Tilovat Complex, located in the city of Shahrizabz, is one of the brightest examples of architecture from the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids. The complex was built in the 14th-15th centuries and includes a madrasah, a mosque, and mausoleums. According to historical sources, not only religious ceremonies were held here, but also scientific discussions and cultural events. The architectural style is distinguished by its ornate brickwork, tiles, and muqarnas decorations. The Dorut Tilovat Complex played an important role in the development of Central Asian culture, not only as a religious but also as a scientific and educational center.

**Shahrizabz: Amir Temur's legacy.** The city of Shahrizabz has historical significance as a major cultural and political center built in the 14th-15th centuries during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty. The architectural ensembles of the city, including the Ak-Saroy Palace, are rare examples of the highest achievements of Timurid architecture. Archaeological and historical research shows that Shahrizabz was not only a political center, but also a major cultural and artistic center of medieval Central Asia.

**Oqsaroy.** Oqsaroy Palace (1380-1404) was built by Amir Temur and is considered one of the largest examples of palace architecture of the Timurid era. Historical sources indicate that the original height of the palace was about 70 meters. Architecturally, the palace is distinguished by various geometric patterns, colorful tiles and muqarnas decorations. Today, this monument serves not only as an architectural heritage, but also as an important source for studying national culture and history.

Historical monuments play an important role in fostering interest in national history and developing historical awareness among young people. Scientific research shows that archaeological sites such as Kampirtepa and Chiroqchi Castle provide young people with the opportunity to learn about the historical achievements, socio-economic development, and defense strategies of their people. Through these monuments, generations can gain a clear understanding of the lives, customs, and struggles of their ancestors in the past.

Cultural centers such as Shahrizabz and Mount Hazrati Sulaymon are of strategic importance in increasing the interest of young people in national culture. Through the architectural ensembles of Shahrizabz, in particular, monuments such as Ak-Saroy and Dorut Tilovat, young people will have the opportunity to study the architectural art, urban planning traditions and artistic values of the Timurid era. Mount Hazrati Sulaymon is valuable not only



in religious but also in archaeological terms, and includes a complex of religious monuments from different periods.

Scientific centers such as the Karakul Madrasah play an important role in the intellectual and spiritual development of young people. Built in the 16th century, this madrasah is not only a scientific center of its time, but also a rare architectural masterpiece. These monuments provide young people with the opportunity to fully understand the medieval education system, scientific traditions, architectural styles, and religious and educational heritage. Through these monuments, young people can take important steps in the process of forming and strengthening their national identity.

**Conclusion.** In the conditions of today's New Uzbekistan, the role of historical and architectural monuments and sacred places located on the territory of our country in educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, creativity and creative thinking is of particular importance. These monuments serve not only as a means of understanding national identity, but also as an important educational resource in forming historical memory in young people, strengthening a sense of respect for cultural heritage and ensuring spiritual perfection.

At the same time, the potential of cultural heritage sites in the field of pilgrimage tourism is also increasing. This indicates the need to consider their preservation, restoration and transfer to future generations in their original state as a strategic task. Activities in this area also play an important role in the social, economic and cultural development of our country.

Historical and cultural monuments in the Kashkadarya region have great potential not only for tourism or economic benefits, but also as a spiritual and educational tool in the education of young people. Through these monuments, young people will gain a deeper understanding of their history, ancestral heritage, and national values, which will serve to increase their national pride, develop a sense of civic responsibility, and loyalty.

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