

Samarkand is the Mirror of History or History's Attachment to the Museum

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about the previous and current state of the "State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan Culture" in Samarkand. At the same time, events from the previous state of the museum to the current state have been recorded. It is also emphasized how important the museum is for the country. Currently, the attention paid to museums and tourism in our country has not directly bypassed this museum.

The beautiful Samarkand, which charmed the world community with its beauty, was known as "Maroqand" and "Mavoraunnahr" in ancient times. This city, which was founded almost 2,700 years ago, has experienced various hardships and unrepeatable days since its inception. There are valuable things that have helped us to learn about the historical events that have happened to him. Almost all of them have been preserved for several years in the "State Museum of the History of Culture of Uzbekistan" in Samarkand. Initially, this museum was opened in 1896 as a museum of "Samarkand Statistics Committee". Due to the fact that the name of no museum has remained unchanged, the name of this museum has also changed its name according to the demand of that time. The museum has been the Samarkand city museum since 1911, the Samarkand regional museum since 1921, the local history museum since 1927, the Central State Museum of Uzbekistan since 1930, the Samarkand regional local history museum since 1937, the Republican museum of the culture of the Uzbek people since 1945, Uzbekistan since 1955 The Republican Museum of Culture and Art History was named after A. Ikromov in 1968, and the State Museum of the History of Culture of Uzbekistan was renamed in 1969. Currently, the history and ethnography, art departments are working in the museum. Also, the administration and fund of the Samarkand State Museum-Reserve are located in the museum building. The main source of the museum exposition is directly the main fund of the "Samarkand" state museum-reserve.

Also, exhibitions from other museums and private collections are organized in the mobile exhibition hall. The State Museum of the History of Culture of Uzbekistan in Samarkand is the largest museum in the system of the State Museum-Reserve "Samarkand", the exposition of Independence, Uzbekistan at the crossroads of world cultures, the history of blacksmithing and the art of metalworking in Uzbekistan, the history of the emergence of writing in Central Asia, masterpieces of fine art of Uzbekistan, Nafis Expositions such as fabric polishing, traditional national dress culture in

Uzbekistan, embroidery art of Uzbekistan, jewelry art of Uzbekistan, the history of studying Amir Temur's mausoleum are serving visitors. The main source of the museum exposition is directly the main fund of the "Samarkand" state museum-reserve. Also, exhibitions from other museums and private collections are organized in the mobile exhibition hall. The State Museum of the History of Culture of Uzbekistan in Samarkand is the largest museum in the system of the Samarkand State Museum-Reserve. , the history of the emergence of writing in Central Asia, the masterpieces of visual art of Uzbekistan, the luster of fine fabrics, the culture of traditional national clothing in Uzbekistan, the art of embroidery of Uzbekistan, the art of jewelry of Uzbekistan, the history of the study of Amir Temur's mausoleum are serving visitors. The oldest exhibits of the museum are Neolithic. (Zarautsoy, Sarmish, etc.) are examples of realistic animal paintings painted on rocks. The collection of terracotta figurines is very valuable. The collection of terracotta figurines of the Samarkand Museum not only allows to determine the landscape of connections and interactions of various national traditions, but also shows the characteristics of the Sogdian school of terracotta plastic. Art and craft items found in the Karatepa Buddhist temple are presented in the museum exposition. The huge foundation of the shrine in the form of lotus leaves has a special place in this exposition. Excellent examples of 3rd-4th centuries sculpture and various regional artifacts were found in the objects found in the Yerkurgan town, which took place at the exposition. One of the typical laws of Hephthalite art, which combines the art traditions of different regions, is a silver cast bowl found in Chelak in the 4th-5th centuries, which is kept in the Samarkand Museum. century plastic is represented by voluminous sculpture, wood and ganch relief images. They can be observed on the example of objects found in monuments such as Varakhsha, Kuyovkurgan, Afrosiyob. The Samarkand museum mainly exhibits a large collection of Sogdian ossuaries, which have a rectangular shape. The Sogdian ossuaries are mainly dated to the V-VII centuries, and the scenes in them are related to the kings and people of the Zoroastrian religion. The museum also keeps unique monuments of Sogdian writing - these are examples of writing on leather, dated VII-VIII centuries, found on Mugh Mountain¹.

Currently, the museum as a scientific institution conducts scientific research, since 1976 it participates in republican and international exhibitions, relations with foreign museums have been established. It organizes more than 20 exhibitions a year based on the materials of its treasury and other museums of the republic and foreign countries' museums and collections. He is a member of the International Council of Museums. V.L. Vyatkin, M.Ye. Masson, L.M. Rempel and others worked in the museum at different times. Modern projection technology based on 3D-mapping digital technologies, hologram, animation, etc. In the exhibition, samples of art and artistic crafts (textiles, ceramics, costumes, pieces of temple decorations, etc.) from the collection of the Samarkand State Museum-Reserve were displayed. The exhibition focuses on socio-economic relations between the ancient cities of Uzbekistan and China, the original homeland of silk. The words of the famous Chinese philosopher Confucius and the Great Uzbek thinker poet Alisher Navoi are written in the entrance hall of the museum. In the center, a composition in the form of the mulberry tree, a natural source of silk, yarn and fabrics, is presented using modern technologies. Through this, the production of cloth from silkworms and its peculiarities are reflected, which arouses great interest in the audience.

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¹ https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%CA%BBzbekiston_madaniyati_va_san%CA%BCati_tarixi_davlat_muzeyi

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