

ARCHITECTURE OF THE BUKHARA EMIRATE AND THE KHIVA KHANATE IN THE MID-18TH TO 19TH CENTURIES**Shamsiqamar Ziyadullayevna Abatova**

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Abstract: This article analyzes the development of architecture in the territories of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, highlighting its distinctive features and major architectural monuments. The study demonstrates that despite political fragmentation, cultural and architectural progress continued throughout this period. It is emphasized that the architecture of Bukhara was characterized by Islamic traditions, simplicity, and functionality, whereas the architecture of Khiva was distinguished by rich ornamentation, colorful tilework, and the formation of integrated urban ensembles. Furthermore, the article compares the architectural traditions of the two regions and examines their significance within the cultural heritage of Central Asia.

Keywords: Bukhara Emirate, Khiva Khanate, architecture, Itchan Kala, Ark Fortress, madrasahs, tile ornamentation, eighteenth–nineteenth centuries, Central Asian architecture, cultural heritage.

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries represent a period in the history of Central Asia characterized not only by political fragmentation but also by distinctive progress in culture and architecture. During this period, new architectural structures were erected in the territories of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate while preserving ancient traditions. Religious, educational, and residential buildings occupied an important place in architecture.

The architecture of the Bukhara Emirate developed mainly on the basis of Islamic traditions, with madrasahs, mosques, caravanserais, and market buildings playing a leading role. The architecture of this period was distinguished by the following features: the extensive use of brick, domed structures, tile decorations and ornamental patterns, and courtyard-centered layouts.

The following architectural monuments may be cited as major examples of Bukhara's architecture:

Mir-i-Arab Madrasah

Although the Mir-i-Arab Madrasah was originally built in the sixteenth century, it remained one of the most famous educational centers in Bukhara during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when restoration and decorative works were carried out.

Chor Minor

The Chor Minor structure is distinguished by its four-towered design. The building served as the entrance gate to a madrasah.

Ark Fortress

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The Ark Fortress, which served as the residence of the emirs of Bukhara, remained the political center during this period, and its internal structures were expanded.

Architectural Style

Bukhara architecture is characterized mainly by simplicity and functionality. Geometric and floral ornaments dominate its decorative elements.

The Khiva Khanate, especially the area of Itchan Kala, became famous for its integrated architectural complexes. Khiva architecture is distinguished by the use of clay and baked brick, tall portals and minarets, and colorful glazed tiles.

The following monuments may be mentioned as major examples of Khiva's architecture:

Itchan Kala

Itchan Kala is the inner city of Khiva and contains numerous historical monuments. It has been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Kalta Minor

Kalta Minor is famous for its short yet wide minaret. It is decorated with blue glazed tiles.

Muhammad Amin Khan Madrasah

This madrasah is considered the largest in Khiva and served as one of the important educational centers of its time.

Tash-Hauli Palace

The Tash-Hauli Palace served as the summer residence of the khans of Khiva and is distinguished by its elegant decorations and refined architectural design.

Architectural Style

Special attention was paid to ornamentation in Khiva architecture. In particular, glazed tile decoration and wood carving reached a highly developed level.

Architecture in the mid-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries played a significant role in Central Asia, especially within the territories of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate. Their architectural traditions were directly connected with the general architectural development of the period and were interrelated in several ways.

1. Continuation of Traditional Architecture

The architecture of both states continued the architectural traditions of the earlier Timurid Empire period. For example, domes, monumental portals (pishtaqs), and glazed tile decorations were widely used.

Comparison of the Architecture of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate (Table 1)

Aspect	Bukhara Emirate	Khiva Khanate
Construction Materials	Baked brick	Clay and brick
Bezak	Simpler	Colorful
Building type	Madrasah and mosque	Palaces, madrasahs, and minarets
Plan	Inner courtyard	"Integrated complex" or "unified complex"

Xulosa qilib aytganda XVIII-XIX asrlarda Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligi me'morchiligi milliy an'analarni saqlagan holda rivojlandi. Buxoro me'morchiligi soddaligi va diniy markazlari bilan ajralib tursa, Xiva me'morchiligi bezaklarga boyligi va yaxlit shahar majmuasi bilan ajralib turadi. Har ikkala hudud me'morchiligi O'rta Osiyo madaniy merosining muhim qismi hisoblanadi.

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Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. “O‘zbekiston tarixi” (III jild) XVIII–XIX asrlar siyosiy va madaniy hayoti
2. 180–210-betlar (Buxoro va Xiva haqida umumiy ma’lumotlar)
3. 2. “Markaziy Osiyo me’morchiligi tarixi” Me’moriy obidalar va uslublar.
4. 220–260-betlar (Buxoro va Xiva me’morchiligi tahlili)
5. 3. L. I. Rempel – “Arxitektura Sredney Azii”. 150–190-betlar (Xiva va Buxoro inshootlari, bezaklar)
6. 4. G. A. Pugachenkova – “Iskusstvo Sredney Azii”. 200–240-betlar (madrasalar, masjidlar, ansambllar)
7. 5. “O‘zbekiston me’morchiligi tarixi” (darslik). 170–210-betlar (XVIII–XIX asr me’morchiligi xususiyatlari).
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