



UZBEKISTAN.TRAVEL



@UZBEKISTAN TRAVEL



UZBEKISTAN TRAVEL



UZB_TRAVEL



+998 71 129 09 90

©SUE «National PR-Center»

Reprinting of materials or individual fragments of this material, their use in any form, including in electronic media, is allowed with attribution.

UZBEKISTAN

TASHKENT – BUKHARA SAMARKAND – TASHKENT 4 DAYS TOUR PROGRAM

Tashkent – Bukhara – Samarkand – Tashkent

4 Days tour program

DAY 1

9:00 Arrival in Tashkent

Visiting the Hazrati Imam Complex

Note: The Hazrati Imam Complex (Hast Imam) is an outstanding architectural ensemble consisting of historical monuments from the 16th century. Located in the old city of Tashkent, on Karasaray Street, it serves as an important religious center. The name of the ensemble translates as "Holy Imam," and it includes significant structures such as the Tillya-Sheikh Mosque, the Mausoleum of Abu Bakr Kaffal Shashi, the Barak-Khan Madrasah, the Namazgoh Mosque, and the Imam al-Bukhari Islamic Institute. These buildings illustrate the region's rich cultural and spiritual heritage, making the complex a key site for worship and educational activities.

09:00



12:30 – 14:30 LUNCH AND PRAYER

Arrival at the Kukcha Mosque and the grave of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf

Note: The Kukcha Mosque, also known as the Sheikh Zayniddin Mosque, is a significant historical and religious landmark located in the Kukcha mahalla, one of the oldest neighborhoods in Tashkent. The mosque is named after Sheikh Zayniddin, an Islamic saint and prominent Sufi figure born in 1164. He dedicated his life to promoting the teachings of the Suhrawardiyya Sufi order. The mausoleum of Sheikh Zayniddin, constructed in the late 14th century by order of Amir Timur (Tamerlane), is situated adjacent to the mosque.

Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf was the chairman and mufti of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. He authored more than 100 books on various religious and educational topics, making a significant contribution to the promotion of enlightened Islam, the enhancement of knowledge, and the spiritual development of people.

14:30 – 15:30

Visiting the Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf Mosque

Note: Following passing of Sheikh on March 10, 2015, the idea to construct a mosque in his honor was initiated. In 2018, under the directive of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, construction began in the Chilanzar district of Tashkent. The mosque was envisioned not only as a place of worship but also as a center for enlightenment, reflecting Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf's commitment to educating youth in the spirit of enlightened Islam.

15:30-16:30



17:00 – 18:00 DINNER

18:00 Arrival at the railway station

18:50 – 22:35 Departure to Bukhara on the Afrosiyob train

22:35 Arrival in Bukhara and check-in at the hotel

DAY 2

07:00-08:00 BREAKFAST

08:00 – 09:00 Departure to Gijduvan district

Visiting the Khoja Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani Mausoleum

Note: Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani was a spiritual guide who paved the way for the teachings of the Naqshbandi order. He is connected to the spiritual lineage of the tenth generation of the Prophet. The mausoleum is located in the city of Gijduvan, 50 kilometers from Bukhara. The iwan of the mausoleum, with ten columns and supports, symbolizes the mentioned dynasty. He founded the school of Central Asian Sufism.

09:00 – 10:00



10:00 – 10:30 **Departure to Shafrikan district**

A trip to the Khoja Muhammad Arif ar-Rivgari Mausoleum

Note: The burial site of the murshid (spiritual guide) Khoja Arif ar-Rivgari. He was born in the village of Rivgar in the mid-12th century and was a disciple of the great master Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani. After the death of his great teacher, he was granted permission to become a spiritual guide for others. Throughout his life, he remained active in religious activities and was known for publicly reciting dhikr (remembrance of God). There is a legend that Khoja Arif lived for 150 years. He was buried in the village of Shafirkan in the Bukhara region.



11:10 – 11:25 **Departure to Vabkent district**

Visiting the Khoja Mahmud Anjir Fagnavi Mausoleum

Note: The burial site of the greatest Sufi and spiritual teacher. He was born near the Vobkent District. At the beginning of his journey, he worked as a craftsman and carpenter. After completing his apprenticeship, he became a murshid (spiritual guide). Mahmud Anjir Fagnavi was the first to loudly recite dhikr, believing that "those who are asleep should awaken". He was buried in his hometown of Anjirbog.



12:10 – 13:00 **Departure to Ramitan district**

Visiting the Khoja Ali Ramitani Memorial Complex

Note: This is the burial site of the renowned spiritual master of the Khajagan Sufi school. Among the people, the Sufi was called "Azizkhan", meaning "the esteemed sheikh". He was born in the late 12th century in the city of Ramitan and was a disciple of Mahmud Fagnawi. Throughout his life, he worked professionally as a weaver. Khoja Ali Ramitani accomplished the impossible – he converted the Mongols to the Islamic faith. He helped restore lands destroyed by the Mongol invasion and was involved in healing.

Legend has it that the Sufi had the ability to read people's thoughts and answer their questions before they were even voiced aloud. Over his long and righteous life, he had many disciples, including his own sons. He entrusted his teachings to his youngest son, Khoja Ibrahim.

13:00 – 14:00



14:00 – 15:00 **LUNCH**

Arrival at the Khoja Muhammad Bobo Samosiy Memorial Complex

Note: This is the burial site of the celebrated Sufi, a follower of Khoja Ali Ramitani. Khoja Samosiy made an invaluable contribution to the development of Sufism and predicted the birth of a great figure, the founder Bahauddin Muhammad Naqshbandi.

According to legend, while passing near Bahauddin's native village of Kasri Hinduwani, he experienced a revelation. He declared that in this place, the greatest son of Sufism and enlightenment would be born, and the area would be called "The Village of the Enlightened." The teacher passed away at the age of 95 in 1354. His holy burial site is located in the village of Simas in the Ramitan district.

A mausoleum, mosque, well, and beautiful garden were built here, reflecting the teachings of this extraordinary individual.

15:10 – 15:35



15:35 – 16:10 **Arrival to Kagan**

Visiting the Khoja Sayyid Amir Kulal Bukhari Memorial Complex

Note: This is the burial site of Sayyid Amir Kulal, who was known during his lifetime by the title "Kalon", meaning "the great". He worked professionally as a potter. His fame as a talented craftsman preceded his recognition as a great mentor. Sayyid Amir Kulal was a spiritual authority with more than a hundred disciples, including Bahauddin Muhammad Naqshbandi.

16:10 – 16:50

He introduced Naqshbandi to the foundations of Sufism and taught him the proper way to recite zikr. It is believed that Sheikh Khoja Samosiyl introduced the young Naqshbandi to Sayyid Amir Kulal, already recognizing the immense value and spiritual potential of his disciple. Sayyid Amir Kulal was buried in 1370 in his native village of Sukhar.



A trip to Bahauddin Naqshbandi Complex

Note: The unique memorial complex of Bahauddin Naqshbandi, one of the most significant monuments of Islamic architecture, is located 12 km from Bukhara. The complex was built in honor of the iconic "Teacher of Sufism", Bahauddin Naqshbandi.

17:00 – 18:00

The complex includes a museum that houses fascinating exhibits and information related to the life and works of this remarkable individual.



19:00

DINNER

DAY 3

07:00 – 09:00 **BREAKFAST**

A trip to Old City

Note: The Old City of Bukhara, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is a historic and architectural gem in Uzbekistan. With roots going back over 2,000 years, it flourished as a key center on the Silk Road. Bukhara became an important hub for trade, religion, and culture, particularly during the Samanid dynasty in the 9th-10th centuries.

09:00

Visiting the Chashma-Ayub Mausoleum and the Samanid Mausoleum

Note: The Chashma-Ayub Well, which translates to "The Spring of Saint Job," is surrounded by an intriguing legend. It is said that the biblical prophet Job visited this land and decided to help people suffering from a lack of water in the desert. He struck the ground with his staff, and at that spot, a spring of crystal-clear water emerged.

09:00 – 09:40

The Samanid Mausoleum has been well-preserved to this day. It serves as the burial place of the rulers of the Samanid dynasty and is one of the finest examples of architecture from the period of the Samanid rule (875-999).



Arriving at the Ark Fortress

Note: The Ark Citadel has always been a reliable fortress for the rulers of Bukhara. In addition to being the residence of the rulers, it was also home to notable scholars and cultural figures of Asia, including Avicenna (Abu Ali ibn Sina) and Omar Khayyam. This place has its own beautiful history.

10:00 – 11:00

According to legend, a young man named Siyavush wished to marry the daughter of the ruler Afrasiab. The ruler promised to give his beloved daughter in marriage if the young man could build a fortress on a piece of cowhide. Siyavush agreed to the challenge, and he created a rug from the hide, upon which he built the incredible citadel. Today, the Ark is considered one of the oldest archaeological monuments in the region, and it is truly breathtaking – just looking at it leaves a lasting impression.

A trip to Poi-Kalyan Ensemble

Note: The Poi-Kalyan architectural complex was built between the 12th and 16th centuries and located at the foot of the grand Kalyan Minaret on the ceremonial Registan Square in Bukhara. The complex consists of two madrasahs – Miri-Arab and Amir Alim-khan, the Kalyan Minaret, and the mosque of the same name. Interestingly, this site has been home to a congregational mosque with a minaret since the time of the Arab conquest in the 8th century.

11:00 – 12:00 In the 12th century, the city underwent reconstruction, which led to the construction of a new mosque and minaret. According to the Central Asian historian Narshakhi, the minaret was beautifully constructed but not sturdy. His words turned out to be prophetic, as immediately after its completion, the minaret collapsed, destroying much of the mosque. In 1127, a new mosque and the Kalyan Minaret were built, which has survived to this day. The complex assumed its current form in the 16th century when the new mosque and the Miri-Arab Madrasah were erected.



Visiting the Trade Domes of Bukhara

Note: The trading domes of Bukhara are an iconic feature of the city's historical center, reflecting its role as a major trading hub along the Silk Road. These domes are covered markets, dating back to the 16th century, where merchants once gathered to buy and sell goods.

12:00 – 13:00 The trading domes are built in traditional Central Asian style, with vaulted ceilings and arched entrances. There are several domed complexes in Bukhara, such as Toki-Sarrafon, Toki-Zargaron, and Toki-Telpak Furushon, each historically associated with different types of commerce, including currency exchange, jewelry, and hats. Today, these domes remain bustling with activity, housing shops that sell local crafts, textiles, carpets, spices, and souvenirs. They offer a glimpse into Bukhara's rich trading past, attracting tourists and history enthusiasts alike.

13:00-14:40	LUNCH
14:40 – 15:10	Arrival to Bukhara railway station
15:52 – 17:25	Departure to Samarkand on the Afrosiyob train
19:00	DINNER

07:00 – 08:00 BREAKFAST

Visiting the Imam al-Bukhari Complex

Note: Imam al-Bukhari was a great Islamic scholar from the East. He collected and recorded around 600,000 hadiths – traditions based on the sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad. From these, al-Bukhari selected approximately 7,400 hadiths, considered to be "flawless," which were compiled into the famous collection "As-Sahih". This collection became the second most important book for Sunnis after the Quran.

08:00 – 10:00



A trip to Imam al-Maturidi Complex

Note: In Samarkand, there is another sacred site – the tomb of Imam al-Maturidi, a great imam, renowned thinker, and theologian who fought for the purity of Islam. He was buried here at the Chokardiza cemetery in 944. The Chokardiza cemetery, which dates back to the 9th century, is the final resting place of many famous and esteemed scholars of the Islamic world. The site was once home to a military structure – a fortress.

10:00 – 11:00



Arrival at the Shah-i-Zinda Complex

Note: Shahi Zinda is a burial site for royal figures and nobility. The main mausoleum, from which the necropolis begins, is believed to house the tomb of Kusam ibn Abbas, the cousin of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). The site is known as "Shahi Zinda," which translates from Persian as "Living King." Kusam ibn Abbas was one of the early propagators of Islam in this region. Over time, the complex became an important pilgrimage site, revered by the people as a sacred place.

11:00 – 12:30



12:30 – 14:00 **LUNCH AND PRAYER**

Visiting the Bibi-Khanym Mosque, Registan Square and Gur Emir Mausoleum

Note: The Bibi-Khanym Mosque was built in the 14th century by Emperor Timur (Tamerlane) in honor of his wife, Bibi-Khanym. It was once one of the largest and most magnificent mosques in the Islamic world. Despite damage over the centuries, it remains an impressive symbol of Timur's empire and architectural grandeur.

Registan Square is a stunning architectural complex in the heart of Samarkand, surrounded by three magnificent madrasahs: Ulugh Beg Madrasah, Tilla-Kari Madrasah, and Sher-Dor Madrasah. It was the center of Samarkand's ancient cultural and scientific life, used for public gatherings, executions, and festivals. Today, it's one of the most visited sites in Uzbekistan.

The Gur Emir Mausoleum is the final resting place of Timur, the legendary conqueror, and his descendants. Built in the 15th century, it is known for its unique architectural style, featuring a large turquoise dome and intricate tilework. Gur Emir influenced the design of several subsequent mausoleums in Central Asia.

14:00 – 17:00



17:00

Departure to railway station

19:40

Arrival in Tashkent

