

BUKHARA REGION - CENTER OF ISLAMIC CULTURE







The Bukhara region located in the southwest of Uzbekistan is the important center of the Islamic East and the motherland of many famous scientists such as Imam al-Bukhari and Abu Ali ibn Sina.

First mentions about cities in the Bukhara region appeared in the works of Chinese travelers also in the II century B.C. First cities in the territory of the region appeared about 2500 years ago.

The largest number of Islamic spiritual and educational institutions in Central Asia is concentrated in the region: mausoleum of Imam al-Bukhari, Miri Arab madrassah, Abdulazizkhan madrassah, Mirzo Ulugbek madrassah, mausoleum of Ismail Samani, Poi Kalan complex etc.

Mausoleums of Seven (7 pirs) of the famous scientists of the Sufi order of Naqshbandi are also located here.

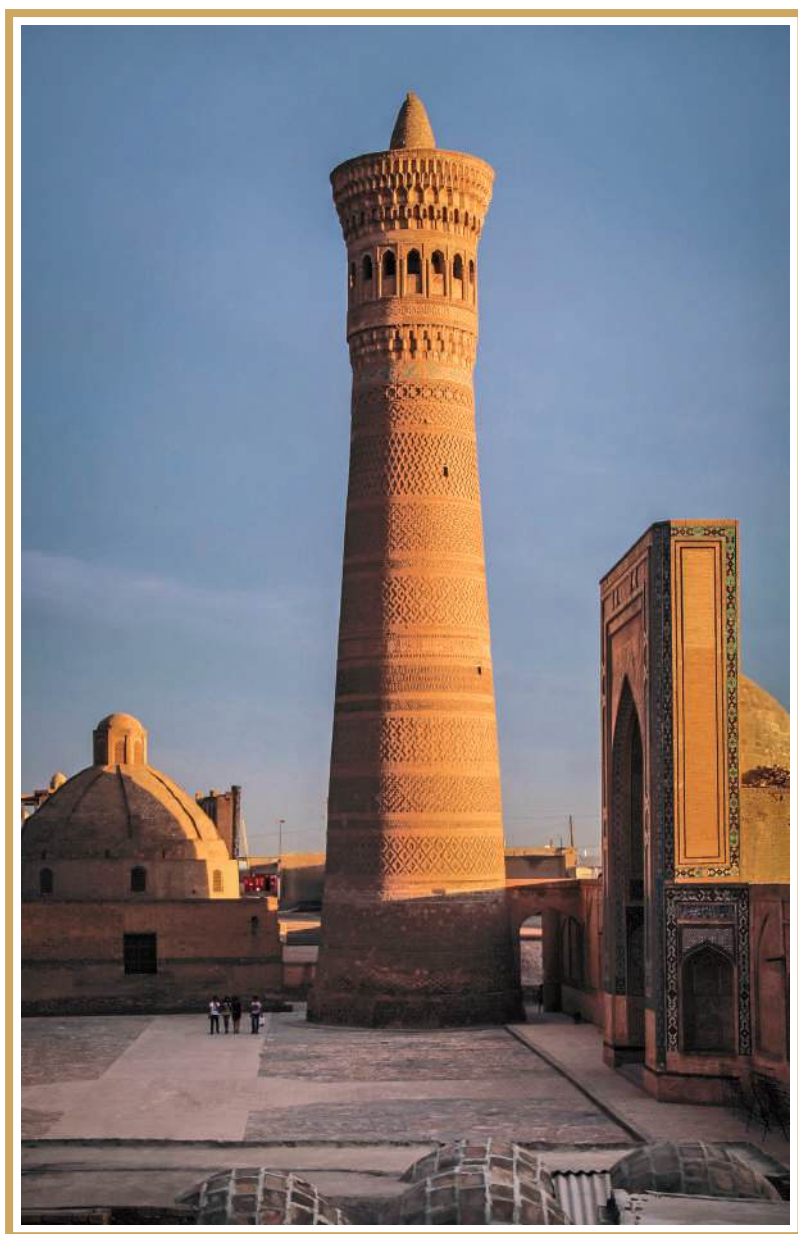


Being part of the architectural ensemble of Poi Kalyan, Miri Arab madrasah is an Islamic educational, spiritual, and memorial-religious building of the 16th century in Bukhara.

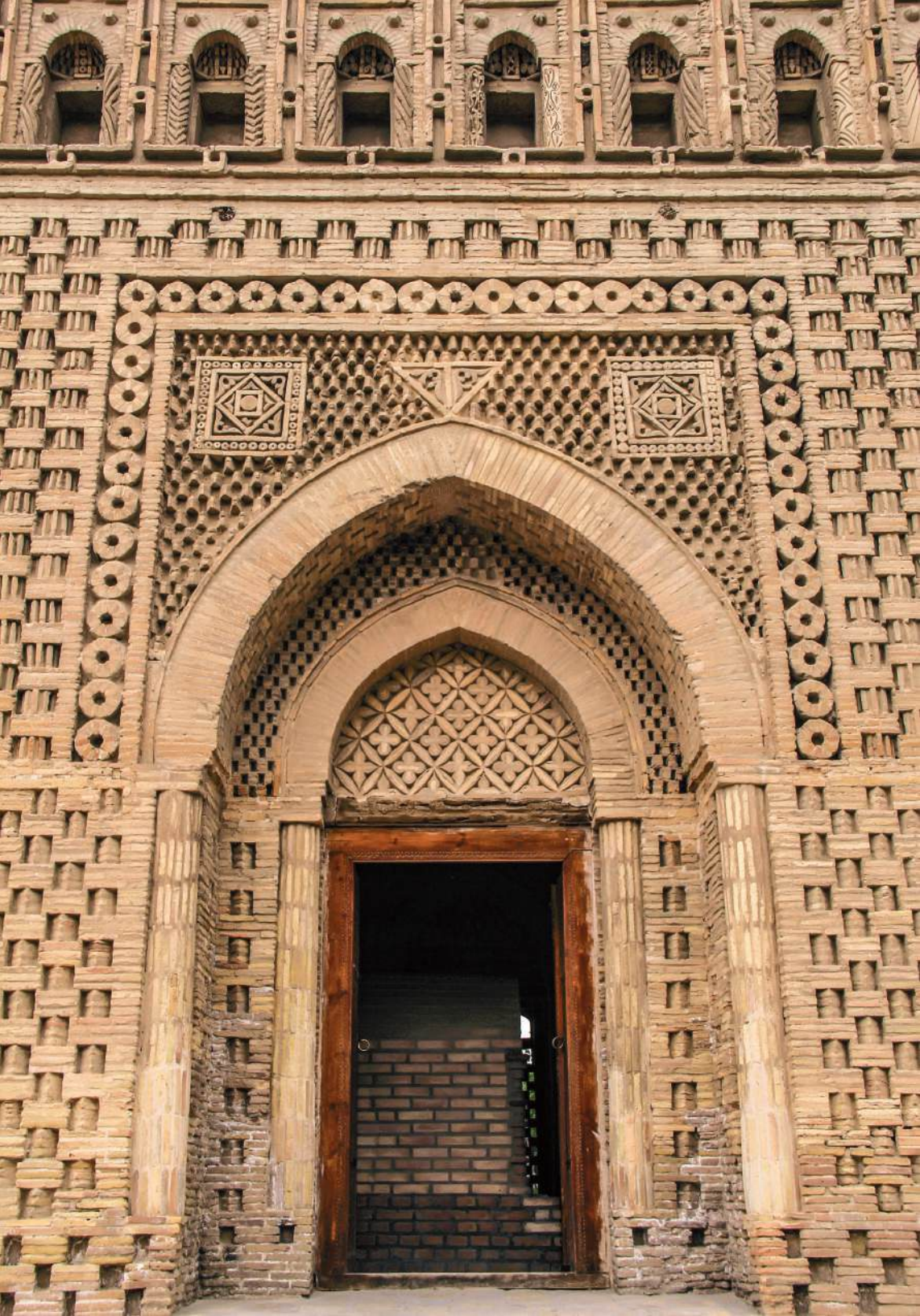




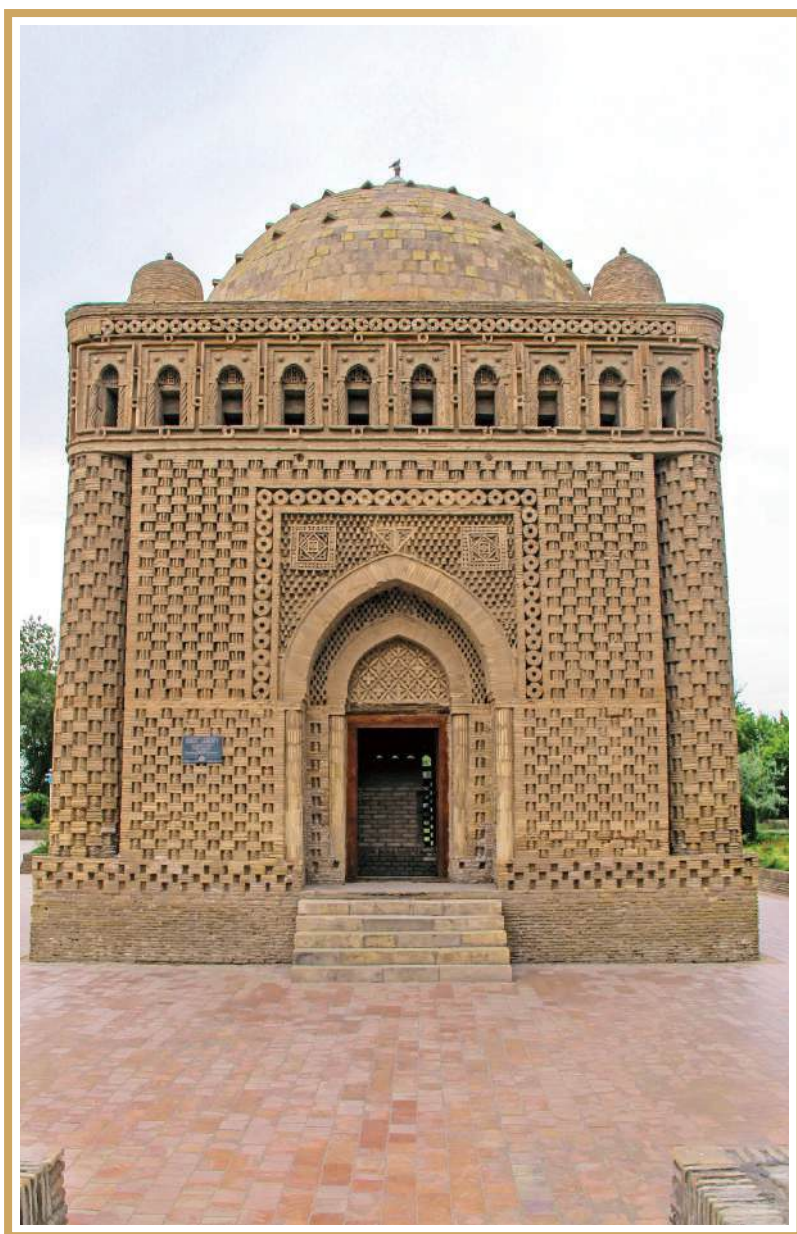
- KALYAN MINARET -



*Kalyan Minaret in the light
of the setting sun.*



- MAUSOLEUM OF THE SAMANIDS -



The Samanids mausoleum is one of the architectural masterpieces of Central Asia. It contains three graves, one of which is believed to belong to Ahmad ibn Ismail, the son of Ismail Samani.





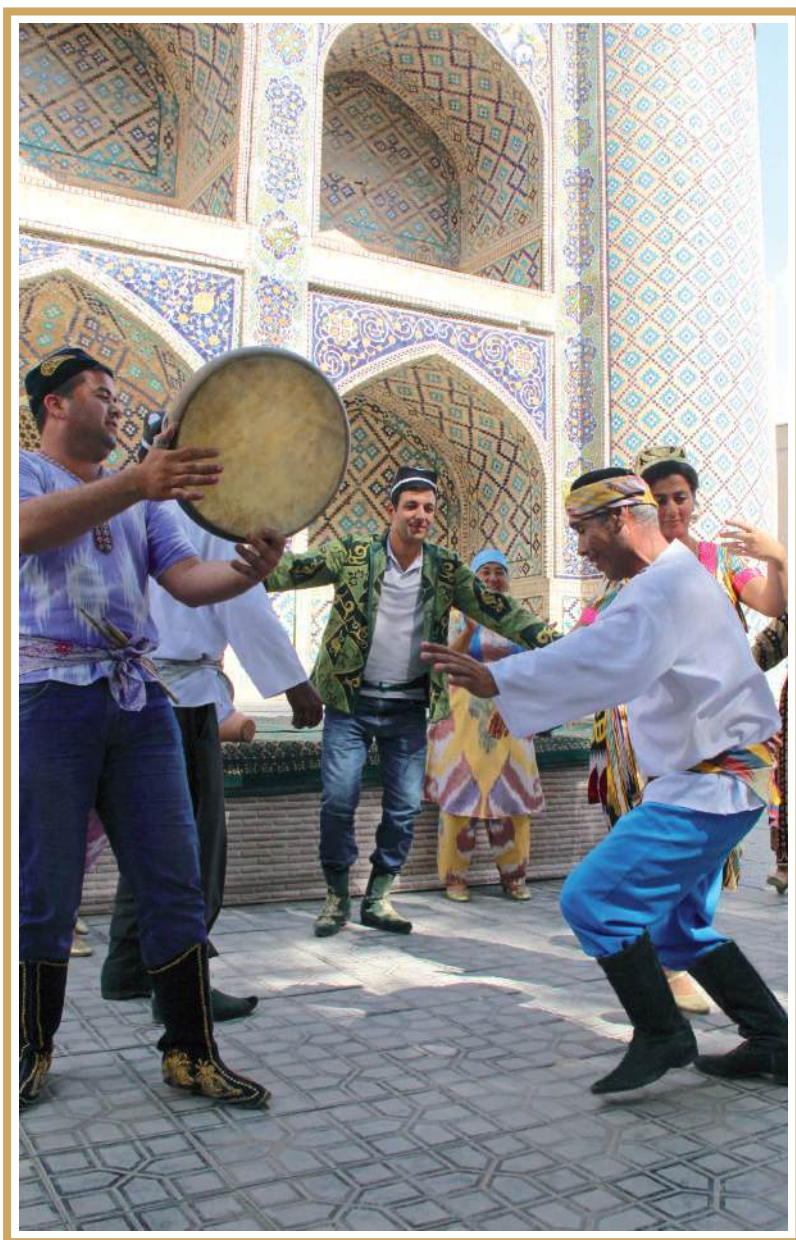
*Bukhara is fraught with many
secrets and legends.*



Uzbek music is closely connected with the musical culture of all Central Asia, but at the same time it is deeply peculiar. In the musical heritage of the Uzbek people, like many other peoples of the East, two directions are distinguished - folklore and the professional art of oral tradition (poppies, epics, dastans, etc.).







As in other regions of the country, Bukhara folk dances are divided into comic, lyrical, and circus - "Jura-Bazm", "Bazm-Oro", and "Marokchi".



Bukhara dances - a combination of vigorous and graceful movements. The emphasis in Bukhara dance is given to the upper part of the body: arms, shoulders and neck.







*Bukhara craftsmen have been famous for chasing, ceramics, and embroidery for centuries.
But the art of gold embroidery brought genuine fame to the region.*



- TRADITIONAL BUKHARA PILAF -



Bukhara pilaf, called by the people “Oshi soft” is considered to be dietary and easy, thanks to the fact that it is prepared with plant-based oil (for example, sesame oil or cottonseed oil).



Poi Kalyan is an architectural ensemble located at the foot of the Kalyan minaret. The complex consists of three buildings built in the XII - XVI centuries: the Kalyan minaret, the Kalyan mosque and the Miri Arab madrassah. Poi Kalyan is located on the Registan Square and is the central architectural ensemble of Bukhara.





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