



TEACHING HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN FINE ARTS LESSONS

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Abstract:

This article is about enhancing and developing students' aesthetic tastes through a conversation about the historical monuments of ancient Bukhara in art classes.

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Bukhara is considered to be one of the ancient cities. Bukhara has long been the adornment of our motherland, as well as the center of knowledge and enlightenment of the East. How much wisdom is hidden in every stone of our Sharif city. Independence has breathed new life into the life of our ancient land. Bukhara has a real path of development. His appearance is changing from day to day, not from year to year. Modern buildings, palm-shaped roads, science and enlightenment centers, adjacent parks and alleys have been built. Minorai kalon - Minorai kalon was built in 1127 by master Baqo. The very solid foundation of the tower is more than 10 meters above ground level and the height of the tower is 45.6 meters. The diameter of the lower part of the round column, which is narrowing upwards, is six meters, while the diameter of the upper part is nine meters. From the inside of the tower one can ascend to the lantern area of the sixteen-arched rotunda, which rests on bricks lined in the form of a luxurious cornice honor with one hundred and five steps rounded around the body. On the outer surface of the tower column are fourteen rings and inscriptions carved from luxurious brick. Both the base and the decoration of the tower are made of brick. (27x27x4-5 cm) Decorative bricks are oriented in different shapes. There are inscriptions of historical content among the ornaments adorned with ornate rings of various shapes placed on top. The secret of the strength of the tower lies in the fact that the correct choice of foundation construction is a good knowledge of the rules of assembly of high-strength bricks, the relationship of which correctly calculates its parts. Around the minaret kalon is a beautiful architectural ensemble mosque kalon and miriarab madrasa.

The Bukhara mosque was built on the southern outskirts of the city, on the site of the summer residence of the Karakhanid dynasty (1119). The mosque building was originally built of simple brick and surrounded by a high wall. In front there is a high pulpit and a beautiful altar. The elegant carved

ornaments on the mehrob are fully preserved. In front of the mosque room there is a high, majestic roof, a mountain door on the sides and a dome on the top. The interior and back walls of the building are decorated with ornaments and patterns. In the architecture of the mosque, only the altar and the ornaments around it stand out. The architecture of the mosque reflects the traditions of Bukhara architecture. Bukhara is rightly called "the place of honor", "the Kaaba of the kingdom" and "the place where famous people gather". The splendor and rarity of ancient Bukhara is in its unique architectural monuments. For centuries, Bukhara has been a leader among the cities of Turkestan. During this period, handicrafts, trade, construction arts, science, literature, art flourished. There are many cultural monuments in Bukhara, which gives the right to call Bukhara a museum-city. At the same time, the vigilant and supportive spirit of our ancestors is felt in every aspiration, initiative and noble step of our people. In educating the younger generation, the mother encourages them to be loyal to their homeland and to cherish it like the apple of an eye. Educates students in the spirit of patriotism.

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