

Architecture During the Imamkuli Khan Period: Religious, Educational, And Water Supply Structures

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Abstract: This article explores the development of architecture during the reign of Imamqulikhan (1611–1642), a prominent representative of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty. It examines major constructions such as the Tilla-Kori Mosque, the Nadir Divan- Begi khanaqah and madrasa, and a madrasa in Balkh. The study highlights the historical, religious, and cultural importance of these monuments and analyzes the stylistic features of architecture in this period.

Keywords: Imamqulikhan , Ashtarkhanids , Bukhara Khanate, architecture, Tilla-Qori Mosque, Nadir Divan- Begi.

Introduction: 17th century at the beginning Movarunnahr in the territory Ashtarkhanids dynasty reign intensifying went . Dynasty large from representatives one Imamqulikhan during the reign (1611–1642) in the country political stability and economic growth This is observed . science , culture and especially architecture in the field large creativity their work take to go comfortable conditions created . Rulers by many madrasas , mosques, khanaqahs , caravanserais and other public facilities build These processes were religious-spiritual of life activation , urban planning and economic progress with closely related was . During this period ruler by religious , educational and irrigation to the system related important buildings build Below this buildings types according to analysis will be done .

Imamqulikhan during architecture art Ashtarkhanids of the state other in the fields happened such as developed and he is the Shaybanid from the era remaining traditions continue brought and them local and regional styles with enriched . His in the period built buildings not only religious , maybe educational to the goal service He built it . madrasas and mosques today's historical even today monuments as confession is being done .

Religious buildings . Imamqulikhan during architecture mainly madrasas , mosques , khanaqahs , mausoleums and works construction through manifestation He was from Bukhara . and his/her surrounding in the regions

one how many large monuments build brought or repaired . Including :

- In Bukhara World Arabic madrasa repaired about historical in sources information there is
- Karmana , Nurota , Samarkand and other in cities mosques , cisterns and caravanserais foundation done .

Imamqulikhan reign during In Samarkand King Dungeon complex of some part and domes again This situation is especially true for Shahi Dungeon in the tombs records and in decorations stylistic changes through determined.

His during architecture styles as long as it lasts In particular, this in the period buildings under construction domed , roofed , tiled decorated to be with separated costs ; much in cases Shaybanis during formed architectural to the standards action made , internal around the courtyard (stage) cells located in the traditional madrasa style loyal left over .

Imamqulikhan foundation lands mosque and to madrasas material basis creating given by . Bukhara and his/her in the surroundings some madrasas and rooms construction exactly the ruler's command and sponsorship under done increased .

Imamqulikhan, who ruled the khanate for more than thirty years, tried to improve the internal situation of the state. He built many mosques, madrasahs and public buildings. In particular, in 1637, the Magoki Korpa Mosque was built .

One of the most famous religious architectural monuments built during the reign of Imam Kulikhan is the Tillakori in Samarkand. It is a mosque. It was built in 1641-1646. This building serves as a mosque and a madrasa. United. Historian H. Tursunov stated: "Tillakori mosque not only a place of worship, maybe religious education center become service did. Internal decorations gold water with processing building of the name to oneself from the nature evidence" gives. Tillakori mosque roof, large dome, porches and altar with high greed and tiling of art sample as is appreciated. Its construction through Imamgulikhan Islamic sciences to develop focused attention see possible.

Another one famous religious construction — Nadir Devonbegi roommate It was around the 1620s. In Bukhara Imamgulikhan from officials one by This is a house. Sufis for intended to be, science with of those involved meeting place was. Sh. Bobojonov this as follows explains: "The dormitories mysticism people for religious center is, in which there is remembrance, a lesson and conversations held. Imamgulikhan during the period this such as buildings internal stability and religious of mind from the increase tree gives".

Educational buildings. Imamkulikhan during only places of worship not, maybe science centers - madrasas and Libraries are also being built. was made. mosque as a mosque service to do with also operates as a madrasa showed. Then tafsir, jurisprudence, hadith sciences "Ready to learn." "ut-tavorix" author Hakimkhan Torah In Balkh foundation done madrasa to the language take it, like this writes: "Balkh in the city A madrasa was restored, in which jurists and interpreters gather, lesson gives" were. This information Imamgulikhan only Bukhara or In Samarkand not, maybe of the khanate other educational institutions in the regions to buildings sponsorship from what he did evidence Also, some researchers Imamgulikhan during in madrasas religious sciences with one in line calculator, pencil science, history, logic like secular that subjects were also taught emphasizes.

Imamgulikhan during following educational buildings Built: in 1617, the Poyandabiy Mosque was built on Registan Square in Bukhara, in 1611-1612, the Mavlano Miskin Madrasah was built, in 1620, the Nadir Devanbegi Khanaqohi, in 1622-1632, the Nadir Devanbegi Madrasah, in 1637, the Mehtar Arif Madrasah, in 1612-1613, the Qazi Soqi Madrasah in Samarkand, in 1619, the Sherdor Madrasah, in 1637-1638, the Sayyid Ahmad Khoja Madrasah, in 1641-1642, the Tillakori Madrasah on Registan Square, among others.

Irrigation buildings. Imamkulikhan during architecture only religious and educational buildings with unlimited. Village farm development, especially lands irrigation The issue is also on the agenda. standing. Historical in sources this about large from buildings one The oasis of Samarkand is called Obi Rahmat. ditch system record A. Karimov this about as follows writes: "Imamgulikhan during there is irrigation networks repaired and new ones This is especially true in Samarkand and Balkh in the oases agrarian of reforms to the beginning reason it has been".

Imamgulikhan cistern, cistern, ditch and basins attention to the construction given by. Tourists and caravans on the road close in the regions work and cisterns foundation These structures not only economic, maybe strategic importance has was.

Our opinion that many architectural structures were built during the reign of Imamkulikhan is also confirmed by the author of the work "Im o mku linoma". According to him, during the reign of Imamkulikhan, the same development work was carried out as during the reign of Amir Temur. In particular, in 1614-1615, the Karshi Canal was dug to irrigate the Kashkadarya oasis, and in 1633, another irrigation facility, the Qoshqorgan Canal, was dug and put into operation.

The architectural complexity of irrigation structures, their impact on agriculture, and their importance in the lifestyle of the population demonstrate the practical policy of the ruler of the period.

During the reign of Imamkuli Khan, architecture developed in many directions: Islamic values were strengthened through religious buildings, science developed through madrasahs, and economic life was restored through irrigation structures. Most of these structures have survived to us as examples of high art, and all of them demonstrate the stability and spirituality of the state policy of the Ashtar Khanate period.

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