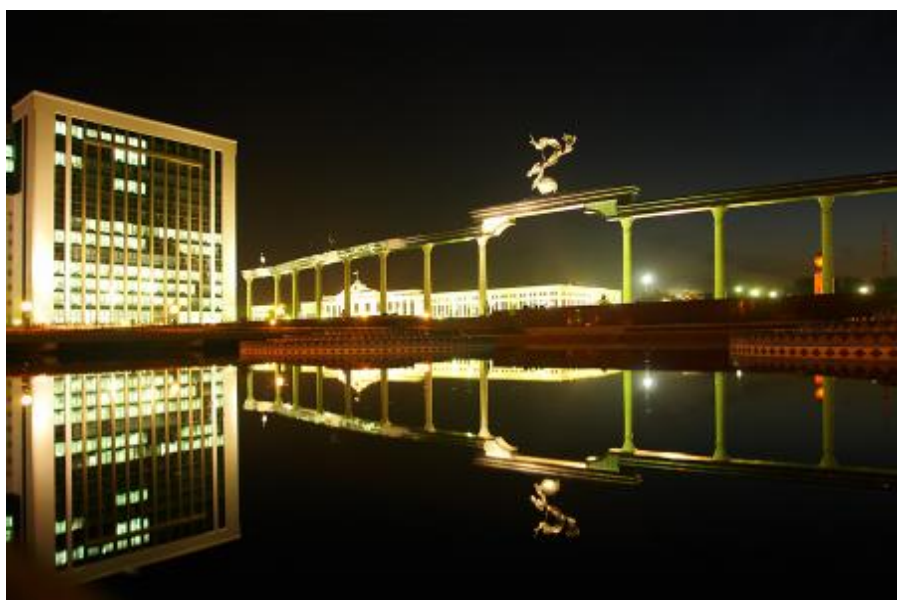


MINISTRY OF HIGH AND SECONDARY SPECIALIZED
EDUCATION OF UZBEKISTAN

SAMARKAND AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Theme: THE CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN



Done by: Bakhramov Bekzod

Checked by: Otabek Isakov

Samarkand 2014

THE CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN

Plan:

1. Samarkand
2. Tashkent
3. Andijan
4. Bukhara
5. Fergana
6. Karshi
7. Khiva
8. Kokand
9. Margilan
10. Namangan
11. Nukus
12. Shahrissabz
13. Termez
14. Urgut

Samarkand

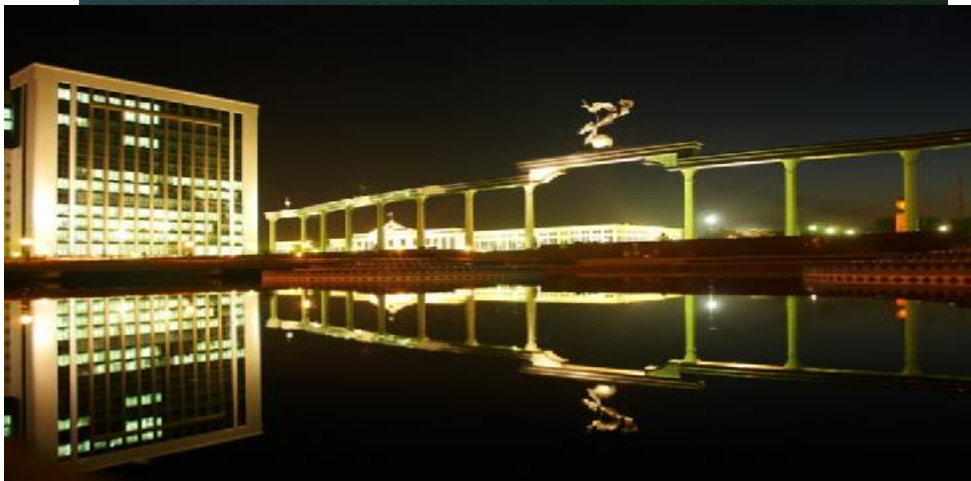
Samarkand is situated in the Zerafshan Valley, and surrounded by the spurs of the Pamir-Alay ranges. Ancient Samarkand was well-known both in the East and the West. In the 4th c. BC, Samarkand, then called Marakanda, was one of the centers of culture and trade in the East.

Samarkand equals such cradles of human civilization as Athens, Rome, Memphis, Alexandria.



Tashkent

Tashkent is the capital of sovereign Uzbekistan. At present, Tashkent is one of the most important business centers of Central Asia. Present-day Tashkent is one of the most attractive Oriental cities. The architecture of Tashkent is unique, and the hospitality and friendliness of Tashkent people is amazing. Tashkent is about 2200 years old. It has evolved from a small ancient settlement into one of the largest Asian cities. Many memorable events of peace and war have taken place during the history of Tashkent.



Andijan

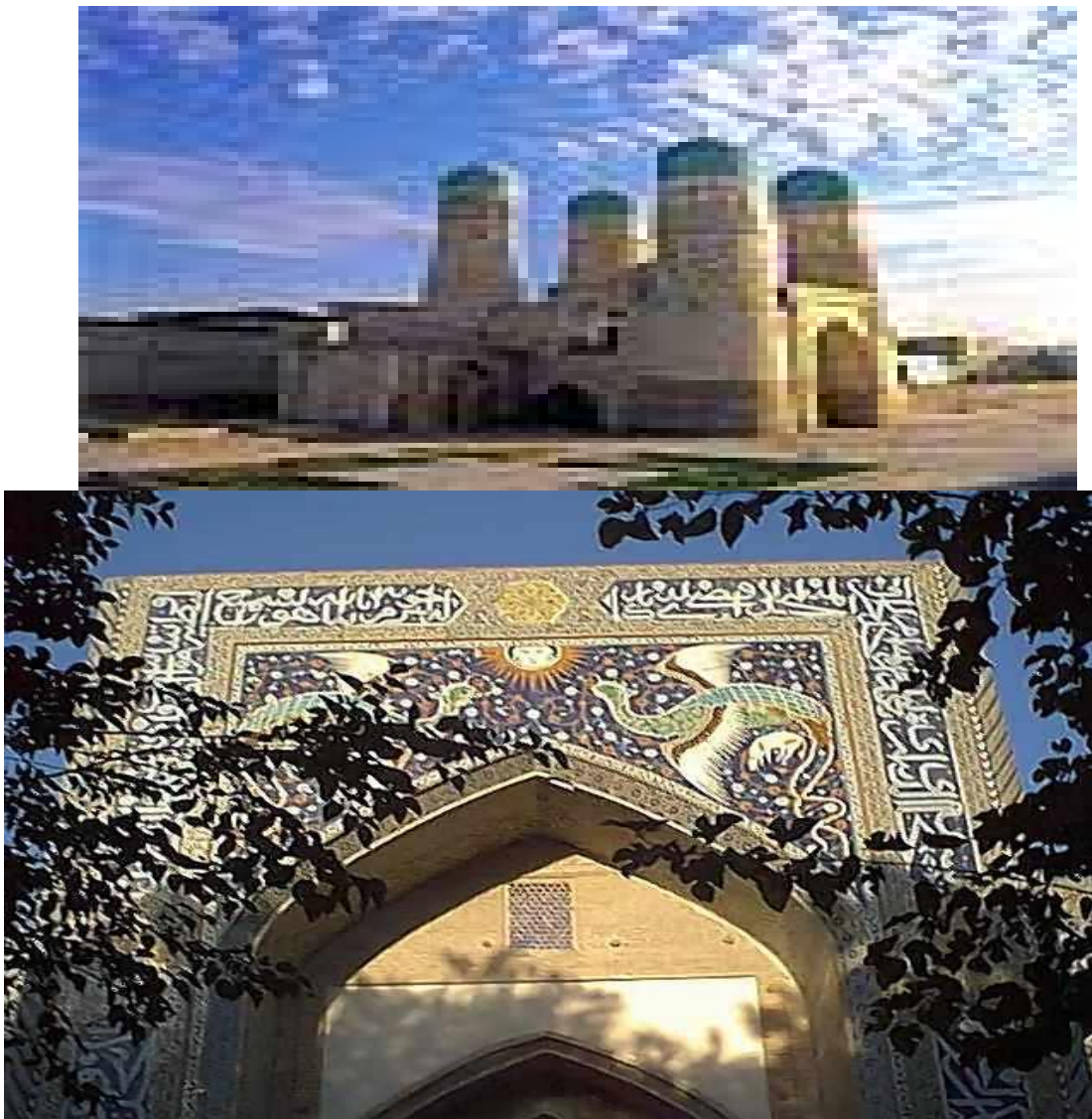
Andijan, is a city and administrative center in far eastern Uzbekistan in Andijan province, at the southeastern edge of the Fergana Valley. Andijan is about 475 km east of Tashkent, and about 45 km west of Osh, Kyrgyzstan. Andijan is a center for oil production and has a few oil refineries. Cotton production and processing remain the dominant economic activities. Andijan sits on an ancient riverbed (the Say River) and is known to have existed since the 9th century on a trade route into...



Bukhara

Bukhara is an ancient settlement with a history that goes back to the early centuries A. D. In the 6th century, it became the capital of the early feudal realm of the Bukhara oasis. As the Shakhristan, the centre of a shah's realm, it was formed around an ancient citadel, but with the development of handicrafts and trade, new suburbs (rabads) arose beyond its walls which were included with the Shakhristan in a new fortified wall.

Remains of it dating back to the sixteenth century have survived.



Fergana

Fergana is a city in eastern Uzbekistan, at the southern edge of the Fergana Valley. Fergana is about 420 km east of Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, and about 75 km west of Andijan. Fergana has been a center of oil production in the Fergana Valley since the region's first oil refinery was built near the city in 1908. Since then more refineries have been added, and Fergana is one of the most important centers of oil production and refining in Uzbekistan. Natural gas from western Uzbekistan is...



Karshi

Karshi is a city in southern Uzbekistan, in Kashqadaryo province, about 520 km south-southwest of Tashkent, and about 335 km north of Uzbekistan's border with Afghanistan. In the early 1970s, the first section of a major irrigation project was completed to divert water from the Amu Darya River in Turkmenistan eastward into Uzbekistan to irrigate the land surrounding Karshi. The water from the Amu Darya is in addition to water already being diverted from the Zeravshan River near Bukhara.



Khiva (Khorezm)

The history of Khorezm dates back so far, to ancient times, that only a few civilizations can equal its age. Many hundreds of years before the opening of the Great Silk Road, ancient Khorezm was already connected by water and land with Europe and the Orient, Siberia and the civilizations of the South. The great world civilizations of the time mingled in Khorezm. Their cultural interaction preceded the opening of the Great Silk Road. Khiva is located to the west of Khorezm region, at the...



Kokand

Kokand is a city in eastern Uzbekistan, in the Fergana province at the southwestern edge of the Fergana Valley. Kokand is 228 km southeast of Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, 115 km west of Andijan, and 88 km west of the city of Fergana.

Kokand sits at the junction of two main routes into the Fergana Valley, one leading northwest over the mountains to Tashkent, and the other west through Khujand. As a result, Kokand is the main transportation junction in the Fergana Valley. Kokand is a center for...



Margilan

The city is located 12 kilometers from the regional center and is one of the oldest cities in the Fergana Valley. City area - 50 square meters. and a population of over 165 thousand people. Margilan located at an altitude of 475 meters above sea level. Located 15 km from Fergana and Kokand...



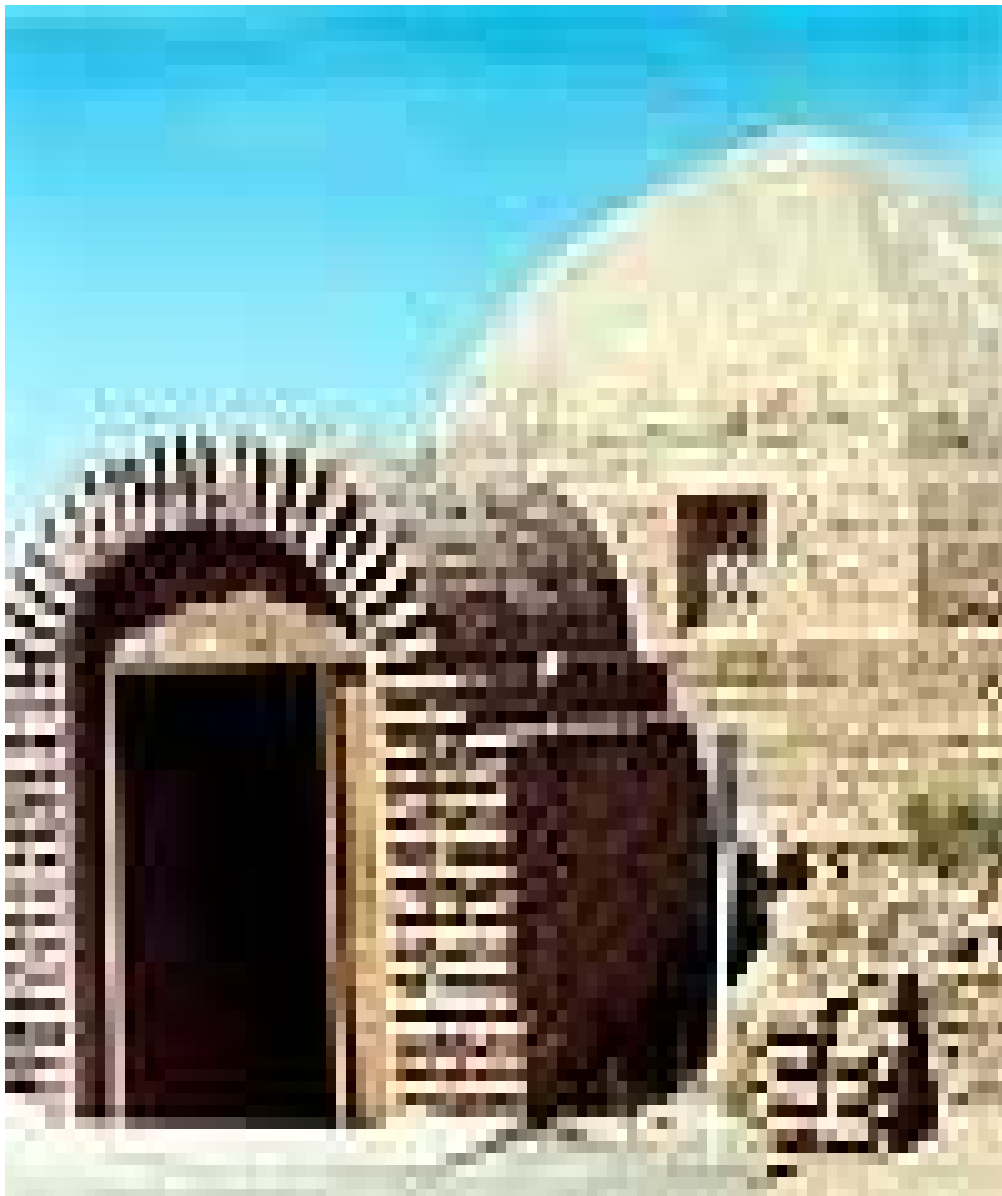
Namangan

Namangan is a city in eastern Uzbekistan, on the northern edge of the Fergana Valley, about 430 km east of Tashkent, about 65 km west of Andijan, and about 75 km north of Fergana.



Nukus

Nukus is a city in western Uzbekistan, capital of the Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic, in the delta of the Amu Darya River. Nukus is about 1255 km west of Tashkent, and about 230 km south of Muynaq and the former shoreline of the Aral Sea. An increase in upstream irrigation needs reduced the downstream flow of the Amu Darya, contributing to the shrinking of the Aral and the disappearance of its plentiful fish stocks. Nukus is a center for the growing and processing of...



Shakhrisabz

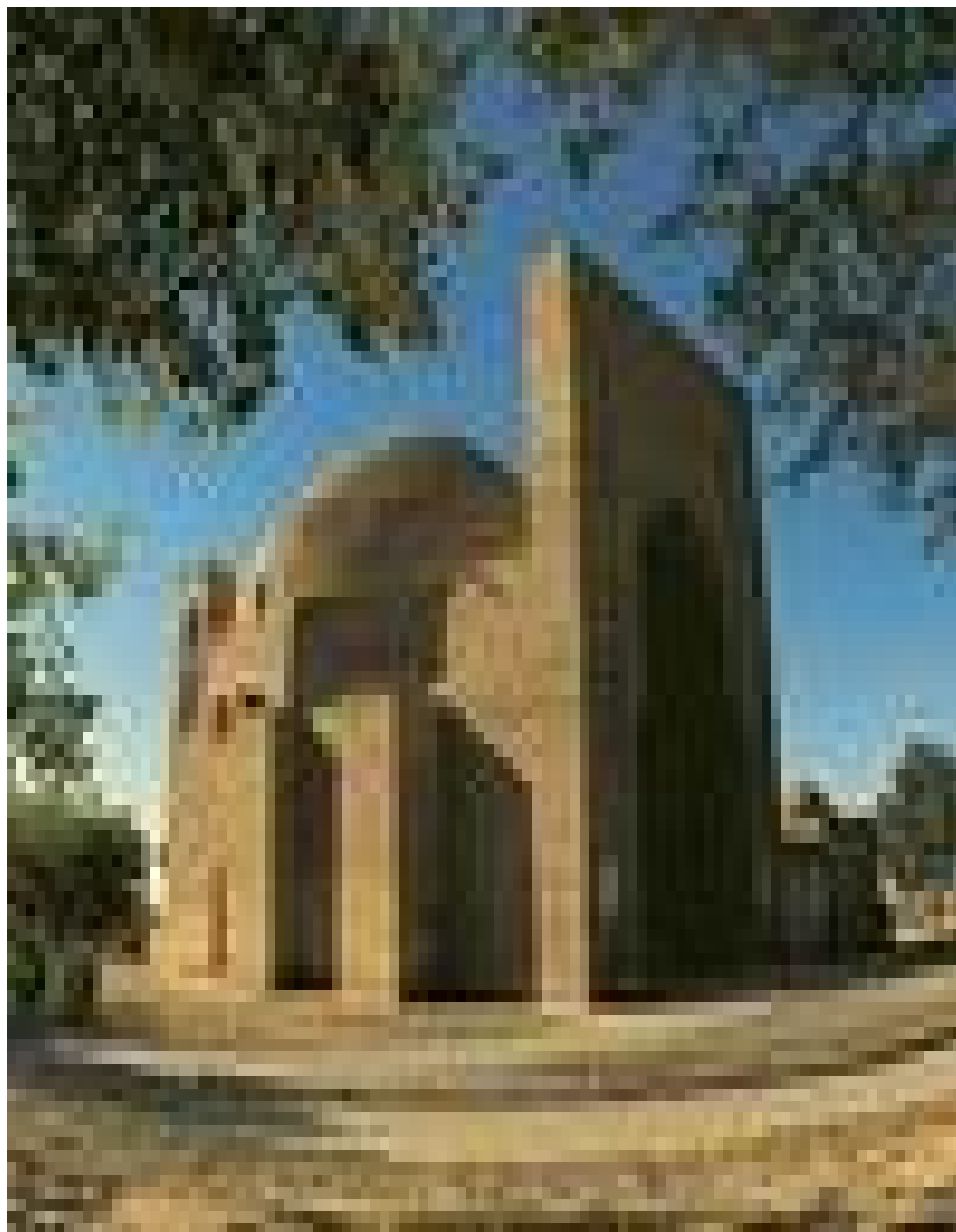
It has been resolved by UNESCO to place the ancient city of Shakhrisabz on the list of world heritage memorials, a city which has left a significant mark on world civilization. The 2700th anniversary of the foundation of Shakhrisabz has been celebrated, demonstrating to the world the ancient value of this land, its greatness and beauty. Shakhrisabz, called "Kesh" in the Middle Ages - also known as ancient "Nautaca" - was nicknamed "Dilkesh" ("Kesh" means heart-pleasing) .



Termez

This is a kingdom of trade routes and brave warriors. This is a land famous worldwide for its richness in gold and lazurite. Archeological discoveries have proven that the origin of agricultural civilization on this territory dates to before the 5th c. BC.

The earliest signs of culture appeared during the Stone Age.



Urgut

Situated only 40 kilometers from Samarkand at the foot of Zarafshan Mountains at a height of 1000 metres, the traditional Central Asian handicrafts and market town of Urgut makes for a very interesting excursion for the visitor, particularly on Saturday and Sunday, which are the main market-days.



Sources:

<http://www.google.uz>

<http://www.ziyo-net.uz>