

**KARSHI ENGINEERING ECONOMIC
INSTITUTE**

PROJECT

THEME: TASHKENT

Group: TMJ-134

Full name: Ulug'murodov Doston

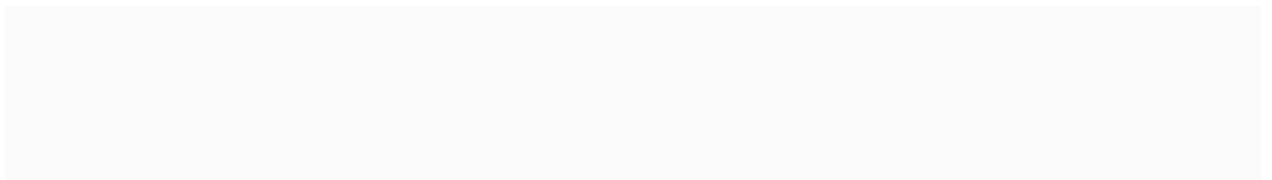
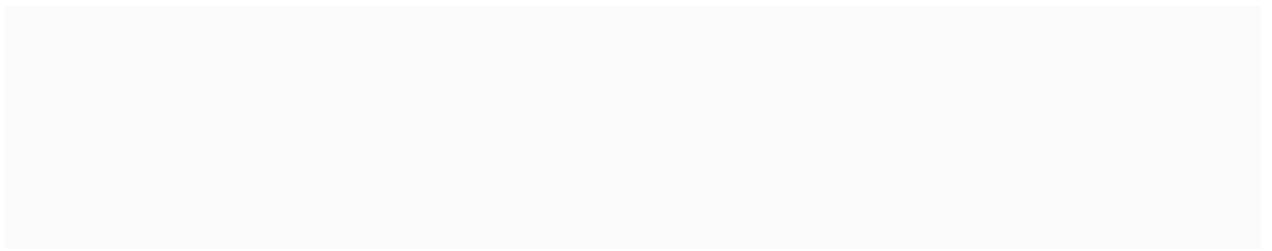
Teacher: Norimanova Z

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History of Tashkent



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of the present capital of Uzbekistan, the city of [Tashkent](#), began over 2,000 years ago. It was first mentioned in written sources found in China; it was called the city of Shi, Chzhemi, Yueni. It's another name is related to the period of 2 - 1 centuries BC- Shash-Tepa (Chach-Tepa). In the early Middle Ages the city was called Binkent. However, since the 11th century the city has been known by its current name, Tashkent, which can be translated as “a stone city” (from Uzbek "tosch" meaning “stone”).

In the 4th -5th centuries there emerged the first urban settlement. In the burial mounds of that period the bronze mirrors, coins of different early DC countries were discovered.

In the 6th century Chacha (as it was called then) was taken over by the Turkic Kaganate, which later, in 7th century, disintegrated into small domains.

The next rulers of Tashkent were the Arabs who conquered the entire Central Asia. They renamed the city Binkent, and began to forcibly impose Islam by destroying the local

culture. After two centuries of the Arab oppression, in the 9th century Tashkent was a part of the Samanid state. In the 10th -13th centuries it was under the rule of the Kara-Khanids and the Kara-Khitans (Hala Qidans).

In the early 13th century Tashkent was captured by Genghis Khan, after which the period of decline followed. However, due to the influx of new people Tashkent was growing. Already in the 14th century the city was conquered by Amir Temur (Tamerlane) and transformed into a major fortress of the Temurid state.

In the second half of the 16th century Tashkent became a part of the Bukhara Khanate, and in 1809 it was annexed to the Khanate of Kokand. It was during this period that the city grew up and became the largest center of trade with Russia.

In 1865 Tashkent was taken by Russian troops like many other areas of Central Asia. Russian settlers began the construction of the so-called New Town. The channel of Anchor divided the Old and the New Towns. The Old Town was mainly inhabited by artisans and merchants, and the New City, built among gardens and fields, became the center of industry. At the same time Tashkent became the main city of Turkestan general-governorship.

After the October Revolution in Russia in 1917 Tashkent was declared the capital of the Turkestan Autonomous

Soviet Socialist Republic. In 1924, together with the emergence of the Uzbek SSR, the status of the capital went to Samarkand, but in 1930 it was returned to Tashkent

During the Great Patriotic War (Second World War) Tashkent became one of the evacuation centers. The defense industries of the city started growing very rapidly. Besides, theaters, movie studios, the leading figures of science and culture of Russia were evacuated there too. Later on, it all influenced the development of the city. During the war the city gave shelter to hundreds of thousands of people, provided them with food and homes. “Tashkent – the City of Bread’ was its nickname.

In 1966 the major earthquake devastated the most of the city. The rest of the USSR came to rescue and several years later the city was restored.

After gaining independence in 1991 Tashkent remained the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

An interesting fact: In 1983 Tashkent marked its 2,000th anniversary. And in 2009, after the new archaeological research, it celebrated the 2,200th anniversary.

Today Tashkent is a city with more than 2 million inhabitants, one of the largest cities in Central Asia.

Tashkent is a city of contrasts. There you can see the fusion of East and West: the bazaars and supermarkets, mahallahs and high-rise buildings and lots of other curious combinations.

Tashkent - The Capital of Uzbekistan



Tashkent is a capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the most populated city in Central Asia, a political, economic, cultural and scientific center of the country. According to official data, the population of Tashkent is about 2, 3 million people. This modern city is located in the north-eastern part of the country, in the foothills of the western Tyan Shan, valley of Chirchik, at the height of 440-480 meters above sea level. The history of modern Tashkent counts more than 2500 years.

In written sources, the name of the city was first reported in the beginning of the 11th century. According to Abu Rayhan Beruni, the word was originated from Turkic "Tash"("Stone") and "Kent"("City"). Thus, Tashkent means "Stone City". However, one assumes that the first component of this name is more ancient and dates back to "Chach," which was later transformed in "Tash" by Arabs, as there was no letter "H" in their language and script, and by Turks, because of the consonance of individual characters in Turk language.

The earliest mention of "Chach" dates back to 262 AD. Chach's Mountains, along with other areas of Central Asia, are mentioned in the inscriptions of King Shapur I (241-272) at the Kaaba of Zoroaster. Chach is assumed to be a truncated form of names Chacha or Chachani. It is shown in minted coins in this area in that form.

At various times many world-famous people lived in Tashkent. Russian writer, Nobel Prize winner Alexander Solzhenitsyn was being treated here, in Tashkent Medical University. Based on that experience, he wrote the novel "Cancer Ward". Faina Ranevskaya, a famous actress, lived in Tashkent in evacuation, Anna Akhmatova (she wrote here her famous "Poem Without a Hero"). Konstantin Simonov lived in Tashkent and worked as a correspondent of "Pravda" newspaper.

Tashkent is the only city in which representatives of from more than a hundred different nationalities live and work side by side. Mosques, churches, synagogues, Kostel, Lutheran church.

Of course, speaking of Tashkent, it is impossible not to mention its markets. Aromas of eastern spices, ripe fruits and vegetables, and hot lepechkas will create the feeling that you're in Eastern tale. At the bazaar you can also find jewelry and painted children's cradles ("beshik"), gold embroidery, the national coffers decorated with ornaments made of metal, embroidered and quilted Suzane male chapans, carpets from Khiva, Samarkand and Bukhara, Afghanistan, Turkey. Cultural life in Tashkent is full of interesting events. There are many theaters, a conservatory, museum, exhibition and concert halls, stadiums and swimming pools, cafes, restaurants and nightclubs in the capital. Tashkent is called a solar capital, and this epithet is originated not only in relation to climatic conditions, but also because the city is famous for its hospitality, guests are granted a warm welcome in Uzbekistan. Take a [Tashkent tour](#) and experience the local life.

Tashkent, Uzbekistan



Tashkent – 2200 anniversary. Tashkent is a city of magnificent beauty, sunny and welcoming, the city of harmony of ancient architecture and modern urban planning. Tashkent has such epithets as “The City of Friendship”, “The City of Peace”, “The City of Bread”. In 2007 it gained a new one – “The Capital of Islamic Culture”. In 2009, by The Decree of UNESCO Tashkent celebrated its 2200-year anniversary. It is an important event, not only for Uzbekistan but for the whole world. During the years of Independence much attention was given to renaissance of national values and preservation of architectural monuments. Tashkent has made a huge contribution to development of world civilization.

City of Tashkent has the highest in the republic economic and scientific-cultural potential. Tashkent is a political and economic center of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Residence of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis, the Senate of Oliy Majlis, Cabinet of Ministers, foreign embassies, public organizations, as well as the main control of all ministries and departments of the Republic of Uzbekistan are located here.

Location of Tashkent

Tashkent is the capital and the largest city of the Republic of Uzbekistan which has a central location in Central Asia. The territory of the Republic – 447.5 km². The population is about 25 millions of people. 10% of the whole population live in the capital – 2.5 millions. Here there are more than 100 nations and peoples of the world. Tashkent is situated in the branch of Western Tien Shan, at a height of 420-280 meters above sea level. The city is situated in the same latitude with Madrid, New-York and Beijing. The city lies in the middle course of the Chirchiq river valley, in a flat-hilled terrain and covers the territory of 320 km².

Climate in Tashkent

The average climate in Uzbekistan is sharply continental with a short winter and a long hot summer. But the climate in Tashkent is milder due to its neighborhood to the mountains and a large number of canals and greens. The summer temperature is about +40 degrees, the winter temperature is about 0 degrees. March is the rainiest month of the year.

Demography of Tashkent

The resident population of Tashkent on 1 January 2008 amounted to 2.18 million people. Of these, 76% Uzbeks, 15% Russian, 5% Tatars, Kazakhs 1.6% and 2,4% other nationalities. Over one third of residents (33.5%) - less than 15 years, 61,7% - at the age of 15 to 64 years and 4,8% - from 65 years and older. Average age - 22.36 years. Middle life expectancy - 64.19 years. Experts note that even with the existing rates of natural increase by 2020 the population of Uzbekistan may reach 40 million people. Official language - Uzbek.

Architecture of Tashkent

Over the 2200 years history of its existence, the city survived both ups and downs, but always remained at the crossroads of international trade, and was a center of culture and art. Many historical monuments were preserved and restored such as mosques, mausoleums (one of the best -

Mausoleum of Yunus Khan), madrassahs - Barak-Khan and Abdul Kasim-Eshon (XVI cent.), Scenic Jami Mosque (XVIc), Mirza-Yusuf (XIXc) and Hayrabat-Eshon (XVIII-XIXc). Functioning Kukeldash madrasah (XV c.) was recently renovated. There are also Orthodox churches, nunnery, Polish church and some other temples.



History of Tashkent

The exact time of founding of the city is unknown. For the first time, the area coinciding with the area of Tashkent is mentioned in the Chinese primary sources of II century BC under the name of Yuini. In the later sources the same area was called Zheshi, Chach, Shash or Shi. The sign corresponding to the last sound combination is used in the meaning of “stone” that often compares with a Turkic name tash «stone» + kend «settlement».