





TRAVEL PROGRAM TO THE TOURISM OBJECTS OF SAMARKAND CITY



Today, Samarkand attracts tourists not only with its centuries-old historical monuments, but also with unique natural scenery, meaningful recreation, sightseeing, national traditions and visiting holy places.




FIRST DAY

Time	Facility name and brief description	Distance from city center	Facility picture
09:00 10:00	Amir Temur mausoleum Note: Architectural monument in Samarkand. Popularly known as Gori Amir or Gori Mir (Mir Sayyid Baraka). People belonging to the Timurid dynasty (Amir Temur, his elder Mir Sayyid Baraka, sons Umar-sheikh, Mironshah and Shahrukh, grandsons Muhammad Sultan, Ulugbek, etc.) are buried in the mausoleum.	2 km	
10:00 10:30	Rukhabad mausoleum Note: The Rukhabad mausoleum was built in 1380 by the order of Amir Temur on the grave of Sheikh Burhoniddin Sagarji, and was highly respected by the ruler's contemporaries.	750 m	
10:30 12:00	Registan ensemble Note: The official center of the ancient city of Samarkand is the Registan Square, where three madrasas were built: Ulugbek, Sherdor and Tillakori madrasas. Registan is a place of ancient science and educational institutions, and it is one of the most visible examples of the art of city construction in the East.	0 km	
12:00- 12:30	Homage to the statue of Islam Karimov Note: On the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the independence of our country, the living image of the First President Islam Karimov was commemorated. On September 2, 2017, a magnificent statue of Islam Karimov, the founder of the independent state of Uzbekistan, a great statesman and politician, was unveiled in Samarkand.	200 m	

12:30-13:00	<p>Visit to the Islam Karimov House-Museum</p> <p>Note: Bibikhanim Street, 124. Islam Karimov was born and grew up in this house located behind Registan Square, 400-500 meters away from the historical monument.</p>	300 m	
13:00-14:30	<p>Lunch</p> <p>Note: the date and place will be specified</p>	1 km	
14:30-15:30	<p>Bibikhanim complex</p> <p>Note: Architectural monument in Samarkand (1399-1404). Amir Temur's eldest wife is related to the name of Bibikhanim (originally Khanim Saraymulk). It was built by the decree of Amir Temur. The names of the masters and architects who built the mosque are unknown.</p>	1 km	
15:30-16:30	<p>Siyob bazaar</p> <p>Note: Siyob Bazaar is the largest and oldest bazaar in Samarkand, and one of the largest and oldest markets in Uzbekistan and Central Asia. The area of the market is more than seven hectares. Siyob Bazaar is one of the most visited places in the city.</p>	1.2 km	
16:30-17:00	<p>Hazrat Khizr Mosque.</p> <p>Note: Architectural monument in Samarkand (mid-19th century); associated with the name of the legendary immortal person Hazrat Khizr. The building was built on the foundation of the old mosque located on the hill opposite the Shahizinda complex.</p>	4 km	
17:30-18:00	<p>Islom Karimov mausoleum</p> <p>Note: On January 30, 2017, a mausoleum complex was opened in the memory of Islam Karimov in the city of Samarkand, where the great state and public figure was born and raised.</p>	4 km	
18:00-19:30	<p>Dinner</p> <p>Note: the date and place will be specified</p>		

SECOND DAY

09:00-09:30	<p>Museum of friendship between Uzbekistan and China</p> <p>Note: The history of the building, which houses the museum exposition on the historical relations between Uzbekistan and China, is very interesting. Built in 1899 on Abramov Avenue in Samarkand, this building was a branch of the Bank of Russia - China. The white building, a novelty for Samarkand, was built in a style based on European classical architecture</p>	1.5 km	
09:30-10:00	<p>Museum of Nations friendship and Religious Tolerance</p> <p>Note: Samarkand is a city of friendship and religious tolerance. Therefore, on the eve of the 22nd summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the museum "Friendship of Peoples and Religious Tolerance" was established in the city of Samarkand. This place, which was opened based on the instruction of the head of our state to establish "Museum Square" in Samarkand, serves as a demonstration of the high human qualities of our hospitable multinational people, which have become valuable over the years.</p>	1.8 km	
10:00-11:00	<p>Shahi-Zinda complex</p> <p>Note: Architectural monument in Samarkand (11-19 centuries); An ensemble consisting of mausoleums in the cemetery where Afrosiyob Hill is located, as well as a mosque, a minaret and a madrasah. The Shahizin architectural complex was founded by the Karakhanid dynasty.</p>	5 km	
11:00-12:00	<p>Ulugbek observatory</p> <p>Note: One of the rare examples of 15th century architecture in Samarkand, the old astronomical observatory.</p>	7.5 km	
12:00-13:00	<p>St. Daniel mausoleum</p> <p>Note: An architectural monument in Samarkand (built at the beginning of the 20th century). On the sunny side of the Afrosiyab fortress, on the banks of the Siyob stream. It was built on the grave of St. Khoja Daniel. The length (15 m) consists of a rectangular room with a gable and five domes.</p>	7.5 km	
13:00-14:30	<p>Lunch</p> <p>Note: the date and place will be specified</p>		
14:30-15:30	<p>Afrosiyob Museum</p> <p>Note: Afrosiyob Museum - a state museum in the system of the "Samarkand" state museum-reserve. Archaeological finds in Afrosiyab are located in the eastern part of the city and are kept and exhibited in the Samarkand History Museum. The Samarkand History Museum was opened on October 24, 1970 at the initiative of Sharof Rashidov.</p>	8.4 km	

15:30 17:30	<p>Konigil tourism village</p> <p>Note: Only 10 km from Samarkand, there is a unique tourist destination - the village of Konigil. The region is also famous for its unique craft traditions, clean air, shade trees, and the Siyob River that flows by.</p>	9.7 km	
17:30- 20:00	<p>“Silk road” Tourism center (<i>Eternal city, tour of the area, musical fountain</i>)</p> <p>Note: This multidisciplinary center includes 8 modern hotels, a congress hall, the "Eternal City" complex, an amphitheater and many other facilities. It can serve 2 million tourists a year.</p>	12.8 km	
20:00- 21:30	<p>Dinner</p> <p>Note: the date and place will be specified</p>		

THIRD DAY

09:00 10:00	<p>Mausoleum of Imam Abu Mansur Al-Moturidi</p> <p>Note: Architectural monument in the center of Samarkand region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Commemoration of the 1130th anniversary of the birth of Imam al-Moturidi, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. On the initiative of Islam Karimov, a symbolic mausoleum was built in the center of the city of Samarkand.</p>	1.3 km	
10:30 11:00	<p>Makhdumi Azam mausoleum</p> <p>Note: Architectural monument in the village of Dahbed, Samarkand region (16th-19th centuries). The complex is associated with the name of the famous sheikh, Sufi figure Makhdumi Azam. He was originally from Fergana and was invited to Samarkand by the governor of Samarkand, Jonibek Sultan. His son Iskandar Sultan honored him as his piri. Makhdumi Azam died at the age of 78 in this Dahbed village.</p>	14.3 km	
11:30 12:30	<p>Imam al-Bukhari memorial complex</p> <p>Note: Imam Al-Bukhari, one of the famous hadith scholars of the Muslim world, was born on July 21, 810 in Bukhara. He died in the village of Khartang located in Samarkand (now Chelak district of Samarkand) and He was buried there in 870.</p>	23.1 km	
13:00 14:30	<p>Lunch</p> <p>Note: the date and place will be specified</p>		

<p>14:30 15:00</p>	<p>Khoja Ahror Vali complex Note: Architectural monuments around Samarkand (15-20 centuries); It is located in Ulugbek village of Samarkand district.</p>	<p>5.2 km</p>	
<p>15:00 15:30</p>	<p>Madrasah of Nadir Devonbegi Note: Near the grave of Khoja Ahror, there is a complex consisting of Nadir Devonbegi madrasa, two porches, a mosque, a minaret and a courtyard with a pond, built in different periods. The center of the complex is an 8-sided pool, in the south of which there is a white marble tomb of Khoja Ahror.</p>	<p>5.1 km</p>	
<p>16:00- 17:00</p>	<p>Museum of Local History Note: Samarkand Regional Museum of Local History is a cultural and educational institution. It was compiled in 1979 in the city of Samarkand on the basis of the collections of the Museum of the History of Culture and Art of Uzbekistan. In the expositions, the fauna and flora of the region, including endangered species of animals and plants included in the "Red Book"; The history of the region is covered in original documents, rare photographs and other means.</p>	<p>2.9 km</p>	
<p>17:00- 18:00</p>	<p>State Museum of Cultural History of Uzbekistan Note: The State Museum of the History of Culture and Art of Uzbekistan named after Akmal Ikramov (today - the State Museum of the History of Culture of Uzbekistan) is a non-profit cultural and educational institution in the city of Samarkand. Since 1982, it has been the main museum within the Samarkand Art Museum-Reserve.</p>	<p>5.7 km</p>	
<p>18:00- 20:00</p>	<p>Dinner Note: the date and place will be specified</p>		