

UZBEKISTAN



travel
hotels
tours



Welcome to Uzbekistan
Naturally Irresistible!

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Sanyog Gupta Voyages

Luxury Destination Management Company

As we have evolved as a company, we have come to realise that our love lies not in booking tour packages, but in showcasing the unique experiences across the nations we serve. We realised that there are many secret corners of our world, rare moments, mysteries and stories.

Our company owned by a family, but run professionally. We have hierarchical systems which are driven by our core family values. We have come to understand we do not want to be the largest company globally. We have never tried to be the richest or the most influential. I say, we just want to be the bestest in what we do.

We are a family tradition for over three decades that have been highlighting this part of the planet. All over Indian sub-continent, we have grown to become a popular, valued and autonomous DMC providing the finest cultural experiences, personal immersions and natural wonders. We are here to build stories for our clients, tales of love, of wonderful excitement. We are proud of our past and its legacy.

‘We are real voyagers and love varying voyager’s life!’



Sanyog Gupta
President - Sales & Marketing

THE LUXURY TRAVEL EXPERTS.

YESTERDAY, TODAY, ALWAYS.

Sanyog Gupta Voyages brings to you finest luxury holidays in Uzbekistan, Central Asia, Middle East, Africa and Asia. Indulge your passion, arrive in a private jet, travel in a limousine or a yacht, the Opulent Routes Concierge services will weave magic in your holiday experience.

www.sanyog.travel

**THIS IS THE TIME
THIS IS THE PLACE
THIS IS UZBEKISTAN**

UZBEKISTAN

IT ALL STARTS WITH SALOM

Having only been freed from Russian rule in 1991, Uzbekistan is a relatively new sovereign country. However, civilization in this region is certainly no new phenomenon.

Located in the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan has some of the region's finest architecture and a dynamic, distinctive history.

Its capital city, Tashkent, with its turquoise domed mosques and bazaars, was a major trading centre along the Silk Road, and the country's proud legacy of warriors and emperors is reflected in monuments dating back to the 13th and 14th centuries.

Marvel at the epic scale of ancient Samarkand's Registan lined with meticulously tiled madrassas and 2,500-year-old Bukhara, Central Asia's holiest city, with its famous Ark of Bukhara, a remarkable ancient fortress and archaeological complex.

Journey into Fergana Valley, the epicentre of silk production in Central Asia, to witness weaver's at work and pause for quiet reflection as you gaze over the towering Tien Shan mountains, which span more than 2,900 kilometres.

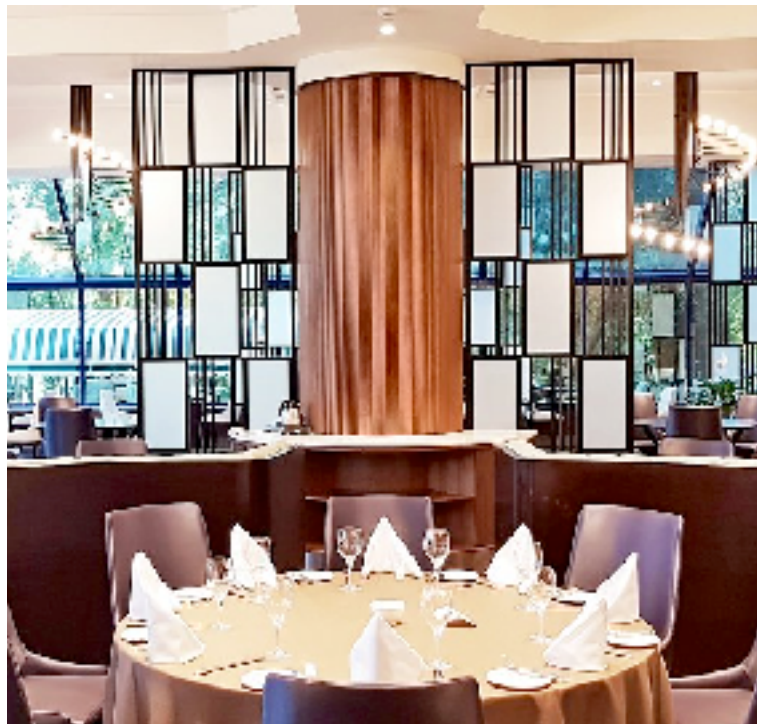
LUXURY STAYS



International Hotel, Tashkent

International Hotel (formerly InterContinental Tashkent), the first five-star hotel in Uzbekistan, rightfully enjoys its reputation of an unsurpassed leader of the country's hotel and tourist business. There're variety of special offerings at an International Hotel. Whether you are looking for a fun-filled getaway or a place to host your next business event we have a package to meet your needs.

Experience Mediterranean Cuisine as well as an outstanding selection of local and international wines in Allegro Fine Dining Restaurant perfectly suites to business dinner as well as romantic candle light dinner.



Radisson Blu, Tashkent

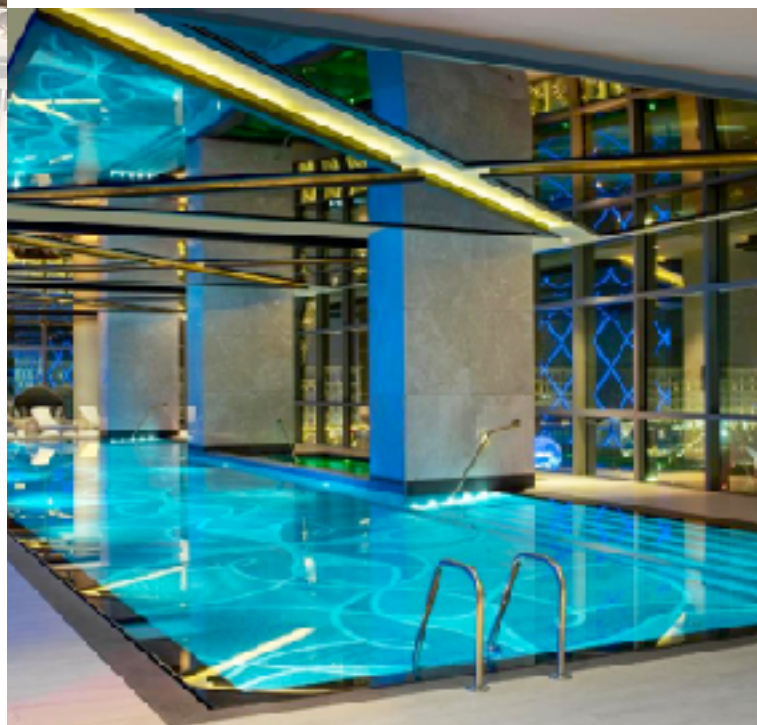
Welcome to Tashkent, the beautiful capital of Uzbekistan and an active business hub of Central Asia. Based in the city's bustling business district, our sophisticated hotel is close to several major offices as well as top tourist attractions, many of which can be reached on foot.

After a day of meetings or sightseeing, retreat to one of our inviting rooms or suites. Enjoy comfortable furnishings and useful features including free high-speed Wi-Fi. Our Tashkent hotel also boasts an outdoor pool, where you can order a refreshing beverage after a swim. You can also enjoy delicious international cuisine at one of our 3 on-site

Hilton Tashkent City

Located in Tashkent, Hilton Tashkent City has a bar and a terrace. Among the facilities of this property are a restaurant, indoor pool and a Pan-Asian rooftop restaurant with city views. The property offers a 24-hour front desk and room service, along with free WiFi throughout. All rooms are equipped with air conditioning, mini-bar, free WiFi and flat-screen TV.

The property is about a 10-minute walk to Xalqlar Dostligi Metro Station. It is 4.3 mi from the airport and 3.1 mi from the train station.





Wyndham Tashkent

Set in Tashkent city-center, this 5-star hotel offers a gym, large indoor and outdoor swimming pools, sauna and Turkish steam bath. Free Wi-Fi is available throughout Wyndham Tashkent hotel. Other amenities include a beauty salon, business center, currency exchange office, travel agency, car parking and luggage storage.

Abdullah Qodiriy Metro Station is a 5-minute walk away. Wyndham Tashkent is 200 m from the Emir Timur Museum and 2.5 mi from the famous Chorsu

Villa Oasia, Bukhara

Set in Bukhara, Villa Oasis has a seasonal outdoor swimming pool, shared lounge, garden, and free WiFi. This 4-star hotel offers a concierge service and valet parking. The accommodations offers a 24-hour front desk, room service and organizing tours for guests.

All guest rooms come with air conditioning, a flat-screen TV with satellite channels, a kettle, a shower, a hairdryer and a desk. With a private bathroom fitted with a bath and free toiletries, rooms at the hotel also have pool view. At Villa Oasis, all rooms include a seating area.



Bogishamol Hotel, Andijan

Bogishamol Hotel has a restaurant, bar, a shared lounge and garden in Andijan. This 5-star hotel offers a concierge service and luggage storage space. The accommodations offers a 24-hour front desk, airport transfers, room service and free WiFi throughout the property.

At the hotel, the rooms are equipped with a desk, a flat-screen TV and a private bathroom. All guest rooms at Bogishamol Hotel feature air conditioning and a wardrobe.

Sumaya Hotel, Samarkand

Sumaya Hotel features a restaurant, bar, a shared lounge and garden in Samarkand. Featuring family rooms, this property also provides guests with a terrace. The accommodations offers room service, an ATM and currency exchange for guests.

The units at the hotel feature air conditioning, a flat-screen TV with satellite channels, dvd player, and a private bathroom with a hot tub, a hairdryer and free toiletries. The rooms will provide guests with a desk and a kettle.



Zarafshon Boutique Hotel, Khiva

Zarafshon Boutique Hotel has a restaurant, bar, a garden and terrace in Khiva. This 4-star hotel offers a 24-hour front desk and room service. There is free private parking and the property offers paid airport shuttle service.

At the hotel, every room is fitted with a balcony. At Zarafshon Boutique Hotel, all rooms have air conditioning and a flat-screen TV.

The nearest airport is Urgench International Airport,

Boutique Hotel Minzifa, Bukhara

Free Wi-Fi and a 24-hour reception are available at the centrally located Boutique Hotel Minzifa. Located in Old Bukhara, the traditionally decorated hotel is 150 m from Lyabi-Hauz Architectural Complex.

Colorful, eastern-inspired rooms at Hotel Minzifa feature traditional Uzbek embroidery. They all include a flat-screen TV, refrigerator, and air conditioning.

Located in the Old Town district, the hotel is a 15-minute walk from The Ark Fortress.





DiliMah Premium, Samarkand

DiliMah Premium Luxury is located in Samarkand and features a seasonal outdoor swimming pool and a garden. The property has a terrace, as well as a shared lounge. Free WiFi is available.

All units in the hotel are equipped with a flat-screen TV. Rooms are complete with a private bathroom fitted with a bath, while certain rooms at DiliMah Premium Luxury also feature a balcony. At the accommodations all rooms are equipped with free

Platan Hotel, Samarkand

This hotel is located in Samarkand, 1.2 mi from Guri Emir and 1.6 mi from the Registan. Free Wi-Fi and free parking are available in Platan Hotel.

Rooms here will provide you with a flat-screen TV, air conditioning and cable channels. Featuring a shower, private bathrooms also come with a hairdryer and a bathrobe. You can enjoy a garden view from all the rooms. Extras include a desk, a safety deposit box and a laptop safe.

The on-site restaurant serves Uzbek cuisine, and a



Charos Deluxe Resort & Spa

Discover the beauty of exclusive accommodation. Discover the tranquility of a fantastic nature.

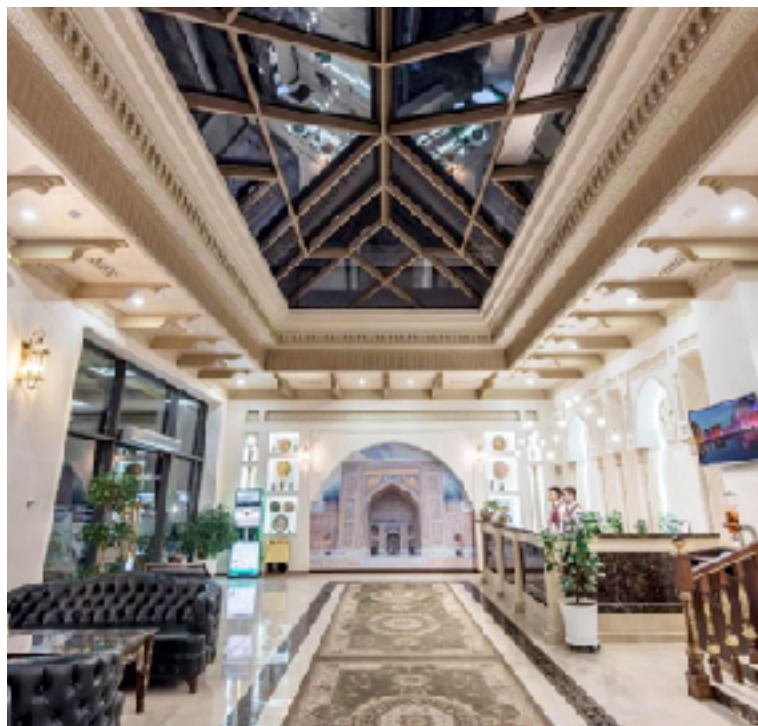
Experience a fantastic and refreshing stay in one of the superior rooms. The room is conveniently located right in the hotel, located in a beautiful location, right on top of the mountains. Direct access to the beautiful landscape, the included swimming pool, the beach and the Charvak reservoir. A spacious room for your personal relaxation during your stay awaits you. Our seats are fully equipped according to your needs and guarantee complete relaxation during your stay.

Lotte City Palace, Tashkent

Featuring an outdoor pool and a health club, this centrally located hotel is just 500 m from Mustakillik Maydoni Metro Station. It offers air-conditioned rooms, and a roof top terrace.

The classic-style rooms at Lotte City Hotel Tashkent Palace each feature satellite TV and a work desk. Toiletries and a hairdryer are provided in the private bathroom.

The hotel restaurants offer a choice of Eastern European, Asian, and international specialties. Guests can dine on the rooftop terrace or in the courtyard garden, and drinks are served in the piano bar.



The Royal Mezbon & Spa, Tashkent

The Royal Mezbon Hotel & SPA features free WiFi and views of city in Tashkent. The hotel has newspapers, a fax machine and photocopier and an ATM machine that guests can use.

All rooms are fitted with air conditioning, a flat-screen TV with satellite channels, a fridge, a kettle, a shower, a hairdryer and a desk. At the hotel the rooms have a wardrobe and a private bathroom.

Ramada by Wyndham, Tashkent

Located in the city center of Tashkent, just a 5-minute walk from the famous Independence Square and opposite to Anhor Locomotiv Park with a carting track, Ramada by Wyndham Tashkent offers on-site cash machines, free WiFi throughout the property and free private parking.

Rooms at the hotel offer a TV with satellite channels, a mini-bar, an electric kettle, a seating area, a safety deposit box, air conditioning, and a private bathroom. Guests can benefit from a 24-hour room service.





Courtyard by Marriott, Tashkent

Courtyard by Marriott Tashkent welcomes you to Uzbekistan's iconic capital city with 4-star sophistication and a prime location in the heart of Tashkent business district.

All our accommodation offers Wi-Fi internet, desks with comfortable chairs, mini- refrigerators and cozy bathrooms with makeup mirrors. Some also include balconies with views over the old town and mountains. Our hotel offers 5 multi-use event rooms suitable for VIP business meetings as well as private



Ichan Qal'a Premium Class Hotel

Ichan Qal'a Premium Class Hotel is located in Tashkent, 1.9 mi from the Tashkent International Airport and 3.1 mi from the city center. It features indoor and outdoor pools, sauna, gym, 24-hour front desk and room service. Parking and Wi-Fi are offered at the property.

The comfortable, air-conditioned rooms are decorated with rich fabrics and offer warm-colored, oriental interiors. Each room has a LCD TV, a refrigerator and a private bathroom with free toiletries and a hairdryer.



L'Argamak Hotel, Samarkand

L'Argamak is a 4-star property located in Samarkand. Each accommodations at the 4-star hotel has garden views, and guests can enjoy access to a garden and to a terrace.

The accommodations features a 24-hour front desk, airport transfers, room service and free WiFi throughout the property.

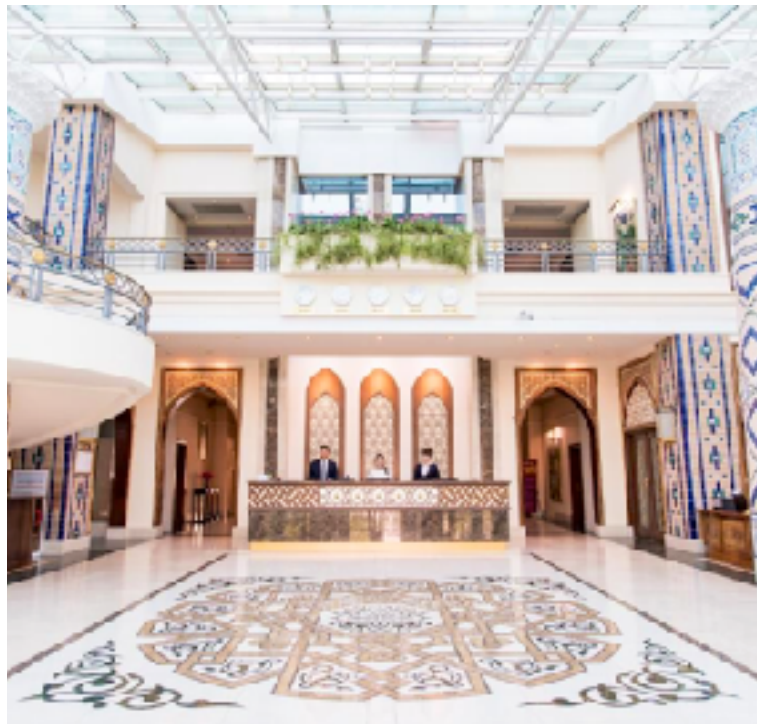
The rooms are fitted with air conditioning, a flat-screen TV with satellite channels, a kettle, a shower, a hairdryer and a desk. At the hotel rooms are fitted with a wardrobe and a private bathroom.

City Palace Hotel, Tashkent

City Palace Hotel Tashkent is 500 m from Emir Temur Square and Emir Timur Museum in the heart of Tashkent city center. Features include an outdoor pool, indoor pool, and free WiFi.

A mini-bar, seating area, and refrigerator are provided in each room as well as a satellite TV. City Palace Hotel Tashkent extras include an electric kettle, towels, and linen.

A restaurant is on site, and luggage storage is offered at reception for added convenience. Free parking is



Emirkhan Hotel, Samarkand

Offering a restaurant, Emirkhan Hotel is located in Samarkand, within a 10-minute walk of Samarkand Bus Station.

Free WiFi and free private parking are provided. The air-conditioned rooms are decorated in bright colors and feature a flat-screen TV with satellite channels. The bathroom comes with a hairdryer and free toiletries. At Emirkhan Hotel you will find a 24-hour front desk and a garden.

Samarkand Train Station is within a 10-minute drive of the property and Samarkand International Airport is



Suzangaron Hotel, Bukhara

Suzangaron Hotel features a restaurant, bar, a shared lounge and terrace in Bukhara. This 4-star hotel offers an ATM and a concierge service.

The accommodations provides a 24-hour front desk, room service and currency exchange for guests.

Guest rooms are equipped with air conditioning, a flat-screen TV with satellite channels, a fridge, a kettle, a shower, a hairdryer and a desk. At the hotel, each room comes with a seating area.



UZBEKISTAN ALL YEAR ROUND

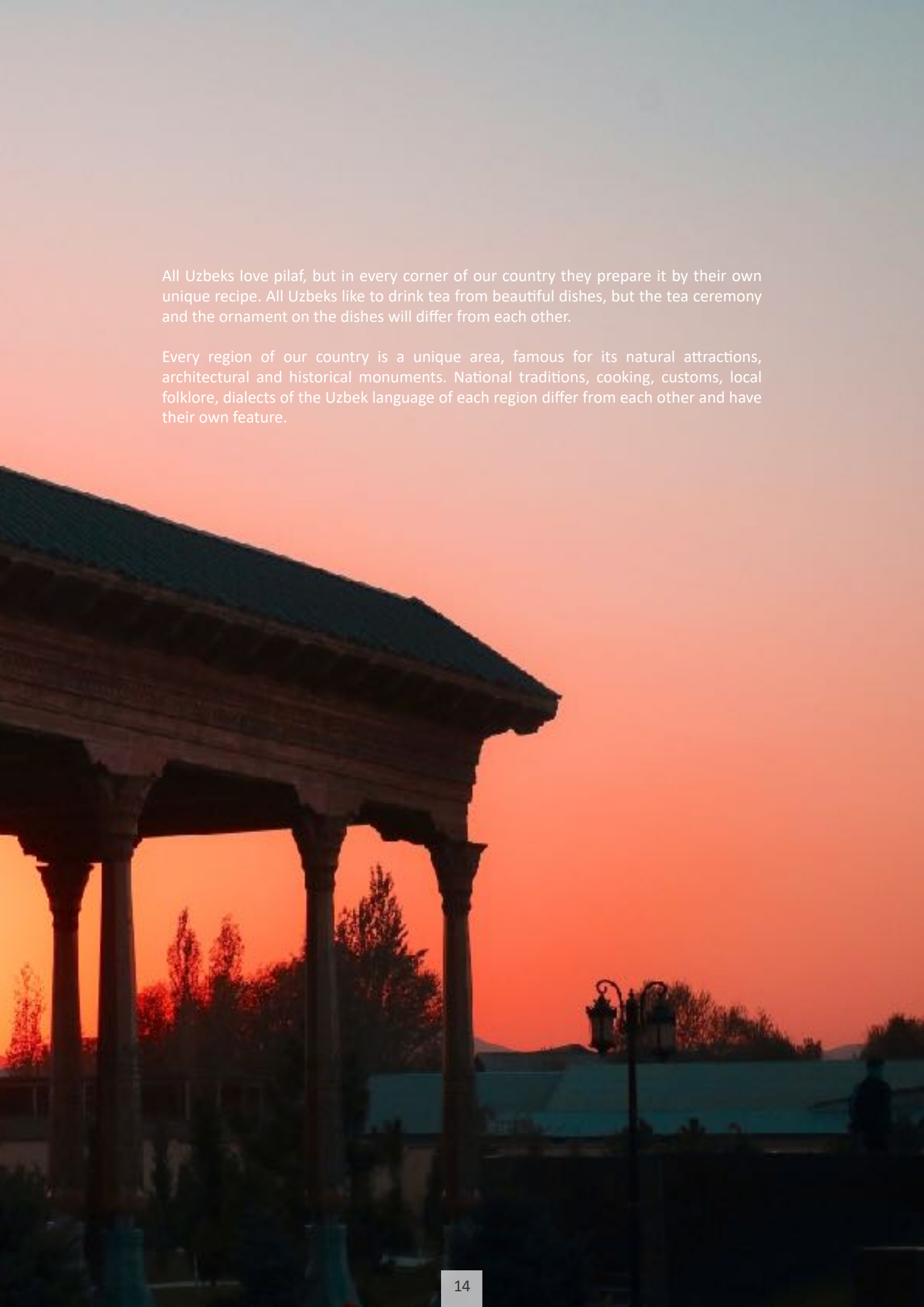




DISCOVER UZBEKISTAN

Amazing monuments, architectural and natural attractions that have become the hallmark of each region are scattered throughout Uzbekistan. On our website, you can get to know each region closer and discover Uzbekistan in a new way.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is divided into 14 territorial and administrative divisions—regions. Each region has its own administrative center. Regions of our country as a separate book. All Uzbeks wear skullcaps, but this headdress is decorated differently in each region.



All Uzbeks love pilaf, but in every corner of our country they prepare it by their own unique recipe. All Uzbeks like to drink tea from beautiful dishes, but the tea ceremony and the ornament on the dishes will differ from each other.

Every region of our country is a unique area, famous for its natural attractions, architectural and historical monuments. National traditions, cooking, customs, local folklore, dialects of the Uzbek language of each region differ from each other and have their own feature.

UZBEKISTAN REGIONS







KARAKALPAKSTAN

The culture and history of the Karakalpak people is extremely rich, because people on this territory lived in the Neolithic era.

The center of the region is the city of Nukus, which has an international airport. From there you can get to the major cities of Karakalpakstan – Muynak, Kungrad, Beruni, Turtkul and other places.

Visiting Karakalpakstan, you can see the legendary Savitsky Museum, called abroad "Louvre in the desert", where 50 thousand people are collected.

You can enjoy the unique nature and fauna of the AmuDarya Delta and the Ustyurt plateau, live the real life of nomads in Karakalpak yurts on the shore of the Aral sea, experience the rich culture of the Karakalpak people, visit local celebrations in honor of marriage or the birth of a child, capture a flock of pink flamingos that fly every spring to lake Sudochoye, and much more.

BUKHARA

The center of Islamic culture of the Bukhara region was named because of the most popular city among tourists – Bukhara, which is the center of the region and the birthplace of outstanding thinkers and preachers of the Holy Koran. The history of the region dates back to the 2nd century BC, and the first mention of Bukhara is the capture of the settlement by the Persian king Cyrus in the 6th century BC. Trade caravans from India and China once passed through this territory.

Visiting the Bukhara region, you will be surprised by the huge number of ancient monuments located here-the architectural ensemble of Poi-Kalyan, the majestic Palace of Sitorai Mohi Khosa, the ancient settlements of Varakhsha and Paykend, the mausoleums of seven famous scientists of the Naqshbandi Sufi order will not leave anyone indifferent to the ancient culture. You can list these attractions for an incredibly long time. Only on the territory of Bukhara there are more than one and a half hundred architectural monuments of the Middle ages, many of which are included in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List.



ANDIJAN REGION

The center of the region is the city of Andijan, which in ancient times was located on the Great Silk road, and is also known as the birthplace of the founder of the Mughal Empire, the Uzbek poet and writer Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur.

The history of the region begins with the mention of the ancient state of Davan that appeared here in the 6th century, where agriculture with artificial irrigation, cattle breeding, and "Sky horses" were bred here.

A trip to the region will allow you to discover historical architectural monuments like the Jami Complex, learn the secrets of the ancient city of Mingtepa, located 30 km from the city of Andijan, or visit a real national center for tourists, where everyone can stay in a guest house in the Uzbek style, watch bright performances of tightrope walkers and get acquainted with the magnificent products of local craftsmen.

Located in the Eastern part of the Ferghana valley, Andijan region is the smallest region in Uzbekistan by area, but the most densely populated.



KHOREZM REGION

Khorezm is the oldest and truly unique region of Uzbekistan. The first records of Khorezm are noted in the book of Zoroastrians "Avesta", that's why this region is considered one of the cradles of human civilization. At the beginning of the 1st Millennium AD, a powerful state of the Khorezmshahs was formed here, which later fell from the invasion of the army of Genghis Khan. Famous scientists Beruni, Al-Khorezmi, Zamakhshari, and Ogakhi worked in Khorezm. Here was founded the first Academy of sciences in Central Asia, called "Mamun Academy".

"The land of a thousand fortresses" – this is how Khorezm is called for the huge number of ancient monuments located on this territory. Ancient settlements with a thousand-year history, palaces, mosques, minarets-here literally every stone breathes history.

Khorezm region is located on a flat area, adjacent to the Karakum desert in the south-west and south. The region borders Karakalpakstan in the north, Turkmenistan in the south, and Bukhara Region in the south-east.



SAMARKAND REGION

Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan, and Amir Timur are the names of outstanding conquerors and generals who left an undeniable mark on the history of the region. During the reign of the Timurids, Samarkand became the center of science and culture of the entire Ancient East. The territory of the region is very diverse: in the South – highlands, and in the North – steppes. On the flat terrain there is a steppe, popularly called the Hungry steppe.

Approaching Samarkand from the north, you can see how the ancient settlement of Afrasiab (VII-II centuries BC), which was once the capital of the Soghd capital-the legendary Marakanda, is located on high hills.

At the entrance to Samarkand from the north, the ancient settlement of Afrasiab (VII-II centuries BC) is located on high hills. It is believed that Afrasiab with the ancient Sogdian capital of Marakanda. Samarkand region is located in the heart of Uzbekistan, the center of the region is the city of Samarkand, which is a UNESCO World heritage site.

KASHKADARYA

Kashkadarya is one of the most environmentally friendly, located in the basin of the Kashkadarya river. The toponym Kashkadarya has several meanings: "river lost in the sand" and "transparent, clean river". The administrative center of the region is the city of Karshi, which celebrated its 2700th anniversary in 2006.

Due to the continental climate (sometimes even subtropical) on the slope of the Pamir-Alai mountains, the air in the region is the purest, and the natural landscape fascinates with its flora and fauna. There are several well – known nature reserves in the region - Kitab, Gissar and Kizil-say nature reserve.

In addition to the excellent ecology and beautiful nature, the region is rich in ancient cities and architectural monuments. The birthplace of the outstanding commander Amir Timur - the city of Shakhrisabz in Kashkadarya region is listed as a UNESCO World Cultural heritage. The region is located in the Kashkadarya river basin, on the western slope of the Pamir-Alai mountains.



JIZZAKH REGION

The Jizzakh oasis has a long history, and the nature of the region fascinates at first sight. In the districts of Bahmal and Gallaaral, you can see amazing underground paths called "Temir Darvoza".

On the south-eastern edge of the Kyzylkum desert in the Jizzakh region, Aydarkul lake impresses with its splendor, on the bank of which there is a Yurt camp. In early spring, flocks of pink flamingos can be seen here.

The region is called the Central Asian oasis, because there are so many healing springs, national parks, nature reserves, and beautiful gardens with numerous fruit and nut trees. It is here that tourists come to be treated, gain strength, restore health. Wonderful mountain air, pure mineral water, healthy fruits and vegetables will create a miracle.

The Jizzakh region is located in the Central part of Uzbekistan between the SyrDarya and Zarafshan rivers. Its administrative center is the city of Jizzakh, whose history dates back to the 10th century.



NAVOI REGION

Navoi region is the youngest in Uzbekistan. Its administrative center is the city of Navoi, which was founded in 1958. The place for the construction of the city was not chosen by chance. The mining and metallurgical industry is actively developing here.

The region has an ancient history. Valuable archaeological finds were found in the Sarmyshsay gorge, and ancient rock paintings were found on the southern slope of the Nurata mountains. One of the most beautiful places in the region, lake Aydarkul is a place of pristine beauty.

The region once had trade routes that were of great importance for those years. On this land is located the religious complex of Chashma, as well as the remains of a once-majestic fortress built in the 11th century Rabat-I-Malik. Navoi region is located in the central part of Uzbekistan. The north-west of the region borders with the Kyzylkum plateau, in the East the region is surrounded by the Nurata mountains. The southern part of the region is washed by the Zarafshan river.



SURKHANDARYA

Surkhandarya region is notable for mountain and ecotourism. In the region, you can see the incredible beauty of the natural landscape: caves, massifs, gorges. These places attract a lot of attention of travelers and adventurers.

Here you can get acquainted with the monuments of the distant past, including open-air museums, Buddhist temples, ruins of ancient settlements, ancient fortresses, places of worship.

The Surkhandarya valley was the source of a new culture. It gave history the names of outstanding poets, theologians, religious figures, and philosophers. Thanks to them, amazing architectural monuments of the early and late Middle ages appeared. The value of these monuments has a cult significance for the entire Islamic world. Surkhandarya region is the southernmost region of Uzbekistan. It occupies the Hissar range in the North, Babatag in the East, Kugitangtau and Baysuntau spurs in the west, and AmuDarya in the South.

NAMANGAN REGION

Namangan region is an ancient corner of the republic, which is confirmed by various archaeological finds and architectural monuments that tell about the primitive way of life of the local population, as well as monuments of the Bronze and Stone ages.

In the city of Chust, entire once-residential areas were found, which were attributed to the culture of the first Millennium BC. The city was the capital of the Kushan Kingdom in the 4th-3rd centuries BC with a developed economy and handicrafts. In the coastal region of the Syr Darya in the 3rd century BC was built a large city of Shahristan-Ahsikent with huge fortresses.

In the 17th century, the city was destroyed by an earthquake, and the population migrated to Namangan, which had a good impact on the development of this amazing city. Namangan region is one of the most fertile lands of Uzbekistan, located in the Ferghana valley, bordered in the west by the Tashkent Region, in the south and east by the Ferghana and Andijan regions.



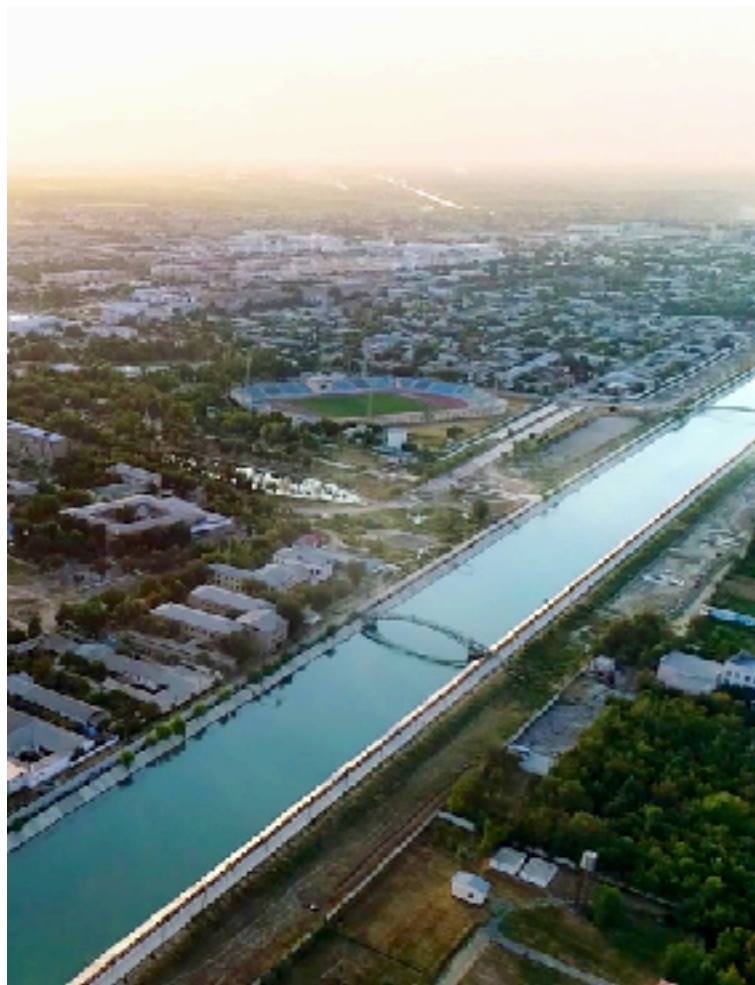
SYRDARYA REGION

Located on the banks of one of the longest rivers in Central Asia – the Syr Darya, the region has a huge potential for the development of eco-tourism. Fishing and agro-tourism are also very popular in the region.

The history of the region began more than 3 thousand years ago, when the first settlements along the rivers and mountain sairs first appeared on this territory. The villages of Savat and Khavas in the Syr Darya region were mentioned in the ancient works of Arab geographers.

Among the important historical monuments of the region are the ruins of the medieval city of Nurata. The oldest monument is located on the territory of Saikhunabad district and covers 40 hectares of area. You can come to the region for fishing, because in the Syr Darya there are a lot of fish - from large carp to snakeheads and walleye!

Syrdarya region is located in the central part of Uzbekistan, on the territory of the Hungry steppe (Mirzachul), on the left side of the Syrdarya river.



FERGHANA REGION

Ferghana region is one of the most picturesque and rich places in Uzbekistan. It is located in the Ferghana valley in the middle of the Pamir-Alai and Tien-Shan mountain systems.

The name of Ferghana reflects the essence of this magnificent place – "a valley surrounded by mountains".

This place is called the "Cradle of ancient civilizations". Numerous ancient monuments, artifacts, and ruins of ancient cities were found here.

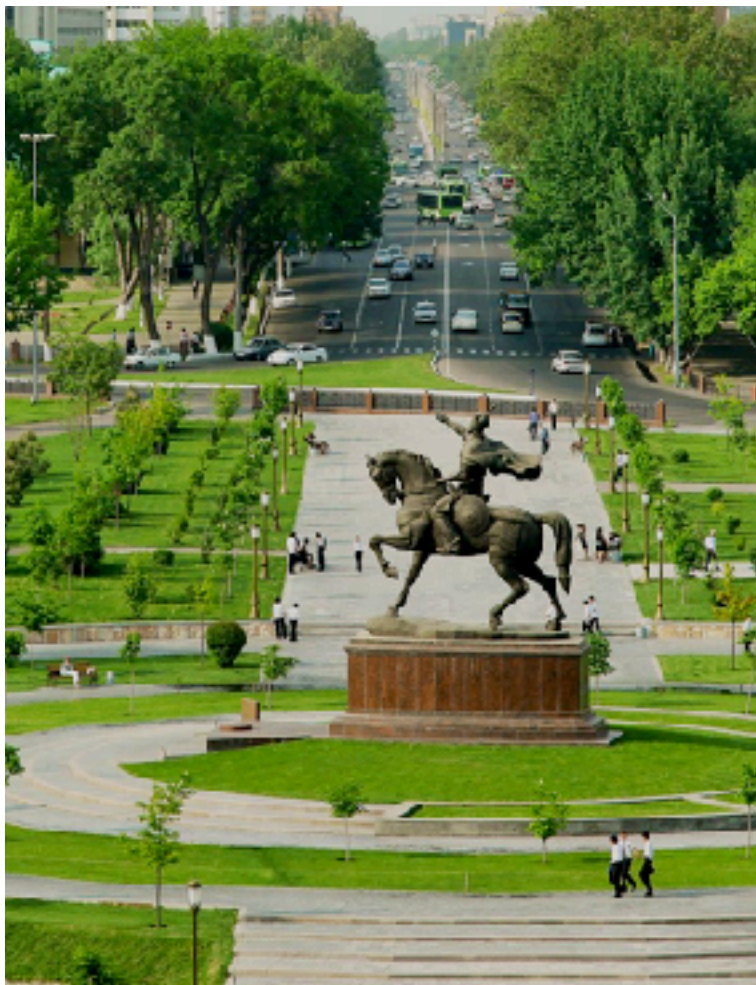
Cities such as Kokand, Margilan, and Rishtan are a valuable historical heritage of the entire Central Asian people.

Surrounded by the Tien Shan and Pamir-Altai mountains, the Ferghana region is located in the South of the Ferghana valley.

UZBEKISTAN CITIES







TASHKENT

The modern metropolis

Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan and also the largest city in Central Asia. For many years, Tashkent has been the most important business and cultural center of the country, attracting tourists and businessmen from various countries of the world.

Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan and, concurrently, the largest city in Central Asia. In 2008, the archaeologists announced that the city is already 2,200 years old. One of the first mentions of the city was found in the chronicles written in the II century BC. In the ancient Chinese sources, Tashkent was called “Shi”, which means stone, and in the early Middle Ages, Shash or Chach.

The scientists concluded that the Turkic tribes who settled on this territory later borrowed the name, as “tash” in the Turkic languages also translated as stone. Due to its favorable location, the city was considered one of the main points on the Silk Road.

SAMARKAND

Crossroads of cultures

Samarkand can truly be called a unique city! The greatest poets and philosophers of the world have given the city many names – the garden of the soul, the pearl of the east, the mirror of the world and even the face of the earth. However, they were not able to describe the beauty and richness of this beautiful city.

The cultural heritage of Samarkand is quite large, for many centuries the city has been a key centre of the Great Silk Road. At the beginning of the XXI century, the city was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List under the name “Samarkand – Crossroads of Cultures”. Having visited the city, you will be surprised with the number of historical monuments located here. We will try to show you the most popular attractions, which are certainly worth seeing!

If you have seen Samarkand once in your life, it will forever fascinate you.



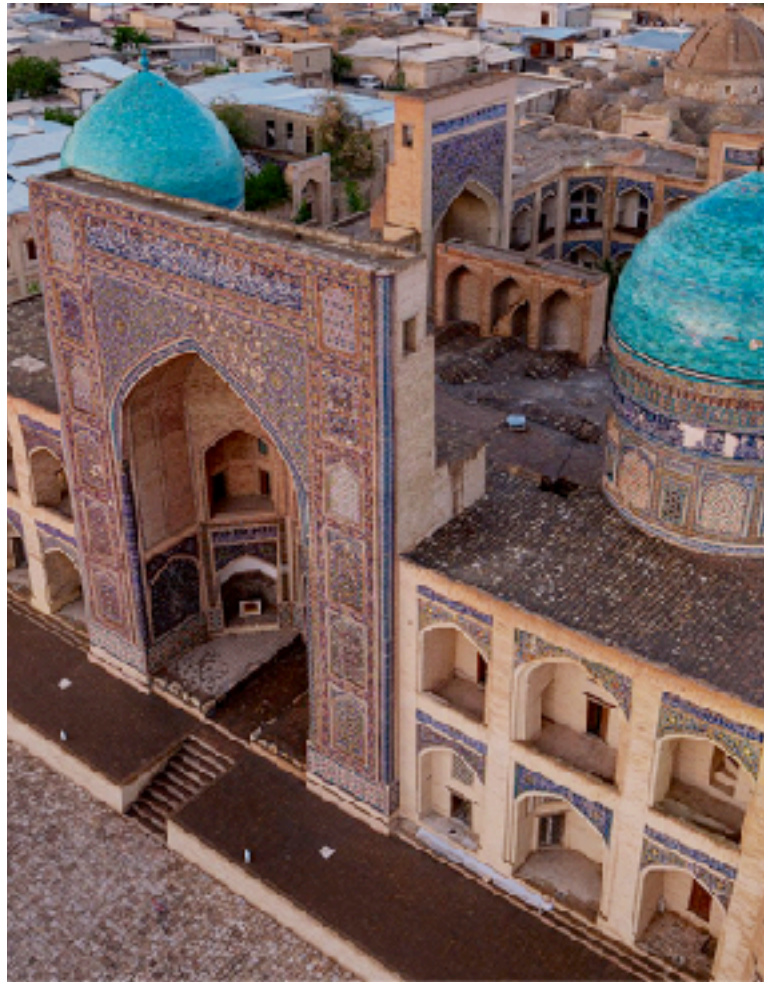
BUKHARA

The Capital of Islamic Culture

Sacred Bukhara is one of the tourist gems of Uzbekistan. The historic city centre is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The age of the city exceeds 2500 years. Let us say one thing. You will lose lots, if you not visit Bukhara.

This majestic city, according to the most conservative estimates, is more than 2500 years old and there are many ancient mosques, madrassas and tombs of the Islamic saints on its territory. Throughout the history, people have said that graceful light descends from heaven to all Muslim cities, but only above Bukhara this light will rise to heaven.

Bukhara is the only city in Central Asia whose history was almost completely documented by the famous historian of the X century – Narshakhi. In his writings, he said that no city had as many names as Bukhara. In China in the V century, it was called Nyumi, during the Tang Empire, it was called An, Ansi, Buho and Buhe.



KHIVA

The Capital of the Turkic World

Khiva is a beautiful oasis city with ancient walls, minarets and unique clay buildings. Khiva is over 2500 years old. If you want to plunge into history and see the true beauty of the ancient East, then welcome to Khiva.

Khiva is one of the oldest cities in Uzbekistan, which was founded more than 2500 years ago. It is also the only city on whose territory a real medieval fortress, Ichan-Kala, is located.

The ancient citadel, surrounded by a mighty city wall, appears in the look of the medieval eastern city, each structure of which is an architectural monument and a separate attraction. It is interesting that people continue to live and work in this historic museum-city. There is a legend that the city was built around the Heyvak well, which was dug up by the son of biblical Noah, Sim. Over its long history, Khiva survived various dynasties of Khorezm rulers, but had always remained its capital.



SHAKHRISABZ

Homeland of Amir Temur

Shakhrisabz is one of the most ancient and picturesque cities of Uzbekistan. Its historical centre is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The great commander Amir Temur was born in this city. The city with its green trees and flowers rightfully got its name “Green City”.

The main highway – the large Uzbek highway, repeating the route of the great Italian traveler Marco Polo, passes through Shakhrisabz. The city is 80 km from Samarkand. Shakhrisabz is translated as “Green City” and is one of the most ancient cities of Uzbekistan.

Shakhrisabz is known throughout the world as the birthplace of the great commander Amir Temur (Tamerlane). Under his leadership, the city became a real centre of science and art.

You can find many architectural attractions in the city. The historical centre of the city is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

MUYNAK

Desert in the Aral Sea

Muynak was one of the largest fishing cities in Central Asia. Here was clear water with river fish, wonderful beaches with numerous recreation areas. Now the city is located by the dry sea, and once it was possible to get to the city only by sea or by plane.

Muynak is a city of the autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan, which is a part of Uzbekistan. It is located 200 km from Nukus and was once located on the shores of the Aral Sea. Now this city attracts tourists who love extreme travel.

The ship cemetery, located not so far from the city, can please photographers and immerse people not for long in that post-apocalyptic world that is shown in many films. Also at the ship cemetery the annual abstract electronic music festival called “Stihiya” takes place.



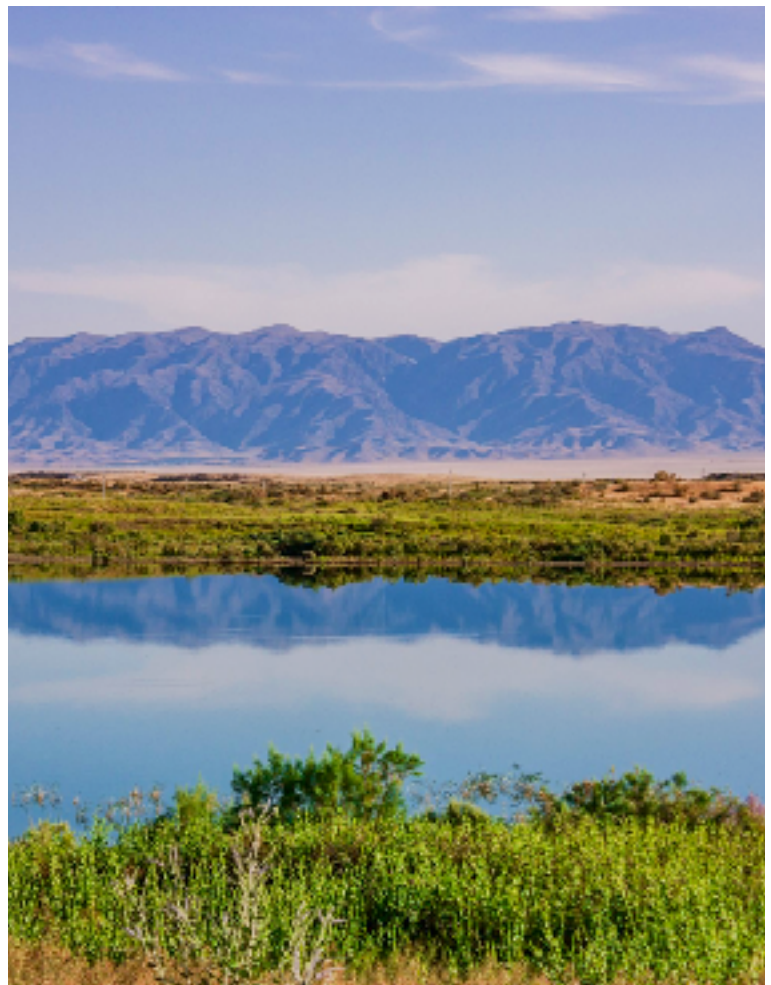
ZAAMIN

Uzbek Switzerland

The fabulous landscapes and the purest mountain air, a variety of fauna and flora, the ancient places for pilgrimage and a unique national health resort all are Zaamin. Zaamin State Nature Reserve is located on a vast territory, including Bakhmal forestry, Zaamin forestry, Zaamin Natural Park, with a total area of 26,840 hectares.

The Nurata ridges surround the southern and partly western part of the oasis and provide a temperate climate, as well as give the originality of the relief and natural beauty to the Aidar-Arnasay lakes system in the north of the region.

“Zaamin” Sanatorium is located at an altitude of 2000 meters above sea level in the Zaamin National Park health. The cleanest air, mountain landscapes, and coniferous trees – all this creates the best conditions for conducting wellness procedures for adults and children.

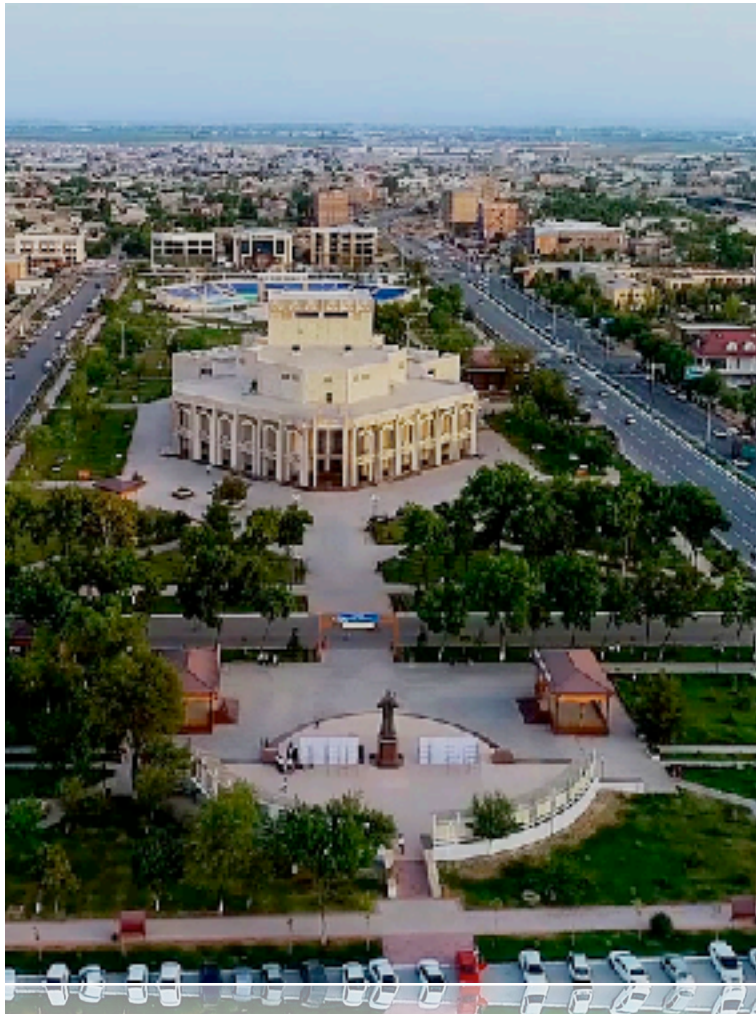


TERMEZ

The Center for Ancient Civilisations and Religions

The southernmost city and administrative centre of the Surkhandarya region is Termez. In this city and in its area, there are still many historical sights associated with various religions, such as Zoroastrianism, Nestorianism, Buddhism and Islam.

According to the archaeologists, the city was created in the I millennium BC, which makes it one of the oldest cities in the world. The name "Termez" comes from the word "Taramastakh", which translates as "a place on the opposite bank" and it received its final name only in the X century. Prior to this, the city changed many names, such as Demitrias, Antioch, Tamo, Tami, etc. It is believed that Buddhism came to the territory of Termez during the Greco-Bactrian Empire. During the time of Amir Temur and his descendants, Termez occupied a special place in the diplomatic relations with China.



GULISTAN

Blooming City

The Syr Darya region during its existence was part of many ancient states, starting with the empire of the Acheminids, the Arab caliphate, the Samanids, the empire of Amir Temur, and up to the Russian Empire and of course modern Uzbekistan. The administrative center of the region is the city of Gulistan, which means “flower land”.

The city itself can be considered new, since it arose along with the construction of the first irrigation canal in 1895 at the site of the settlement of Achchikuduk. At the same time, the first railway was made to the village, which gave a big impetus to its development. After the opening of the canal, the village is renamed to Mirzachul.

Cotton is also beginning to grow here, and thanks to the new channel, it soon becomes the main center for growing "white gold" in the entire region.

NUKUS

Mirage among the sands

Nukus is the capital of Karakalpakstan and one of the most northwestern cities of Uzbekistan. It was built on the site of an ancient settlement called Shurcha, which was on this place until the 4th century AD. According to archaeologists, this settlement was used as a defensive structure built to protect the borders of the Khorezm state and the waterway passing through the Amu Darya.

The first version of the origin of the name of the city “Nukus” came from the name of a very old Karakalpak family. This is hardly mentioned in historical textbooks, but some researchers claim that the word “Nukus” came from the Persian root “Nukus”, which translates as “nine people.”

According to the second version of the name, it came from the historical name of the Amu Darya River - “Oxus”.



NAMANGAN

Mirage among the sands

The city got its name from the phrase "Namak Kan", which is translated from Persian as "salt mine". Archaeologists have found traces of ancient villages that were located here at the beginning of our era. In honor of the salt mine, the city was later named that there was a lake on its territory where locals mined table salt.

Namangan received the status of the city in 1610, and after 10 years people moved to it from the ancient center of the Ferghana Valley, the city of Ahsikent, destroyed by an earthquake.

Namangan has always been famous as a craft city. On its territory lived the best weavers, potters, blacksmiths, tinkers and jewelers. As throughout the Ferghana Valley, the city was engaged in trade and agriculture. At the time when Namangan entered the Kokand Khanate, he was very often attacked, which greatly damaged his economy. In 1821, a new canal was dug in the city, called Yangiariq.



KARSHI

Through the prism of rich history

According to archaeologists, the first settlement in the city appeared around the 7th century BC. At the same time, the first defensive wall was erected around the city, the ruins of which have survived to this day. At that ancient time, the settlement was called Navtak, which in translation from Sogdian means "new building".

The city was located on the territory of the Great Silk Road, so it was a tidbit for the conquerors. A path passed from Samarkand and Bukhara to India through it.

Then, in the interval between the 9th and 14th centuries, the city was called Nakhshab and in 1346, on the orders of Tamerlan, a fortified palace was erected here, due to which the city received its modern name - Karshi, which translates from Turkic as "fortification". Since that time, the city has constantly flourished and improved.



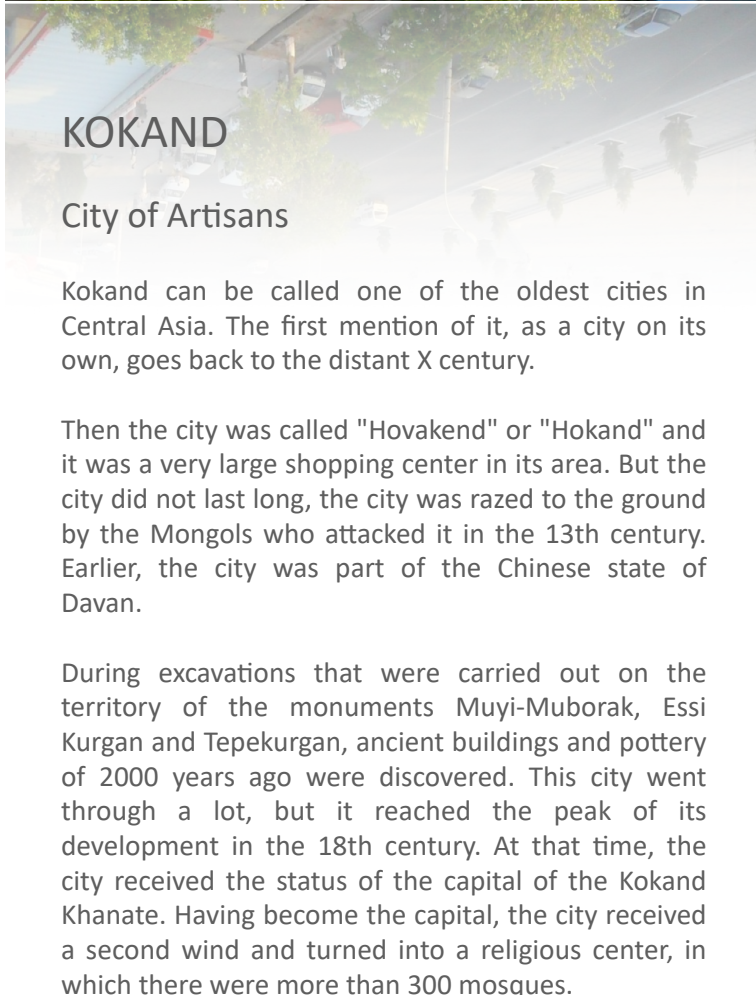
NAVOI

Sunlighted Land

The Navoi city was built relatively recently, in 1960, which gives it the status of the youngest city in the country.

It is located about 360 kilometers from Tashkent, on the banks of the Zarafshan River. It was created as the center of the mining industry, since precious metals and uranium were found in its vicinity. The city was named after the world-famous scientist, poet and statesman - Alisher Navoi. Despite the fact that the city is new, the history of the area that surrounds it has a long and rich history.

Archaeologists have found on this territory many objects related to the culture of the ancient Bactrians, Khorezmians and Saks. Not far from the city, only 45 km away is the Sarmysh gorge. This is truly a legendary place! On the territory of just 2 km. there are about 4,000 petroglyphs, among which are images of "ancient astronauts".



KOKAND

City of Artisans

Kokand can be called one of the oldest cities in Central Asia. The first mention of it, as a city on its own, goes back to the distant X century.

Then the city was called "Hovakend" or "Hokand" and it was a very large shopping center in its area. But the city did not last long, the city was razed to the ground by the Mongols who attacked it in the 13th century. Earlier, the city was part of the Chinese state of Davan.

During excavations that were carried out on the territory of the monuments Muyi-Muborak, Essi Kurgan and Tepekurgan, ancient buildings and pottery of 2000 years ago were discovered. This city went through a lot, but it reached the peak of its development in the 18th century. At that time, the city received the status of the capital of the Kokand Khanate. Having become the capital, the city received a second wind and turned into a religious center, in which there were more than 300 mosques.



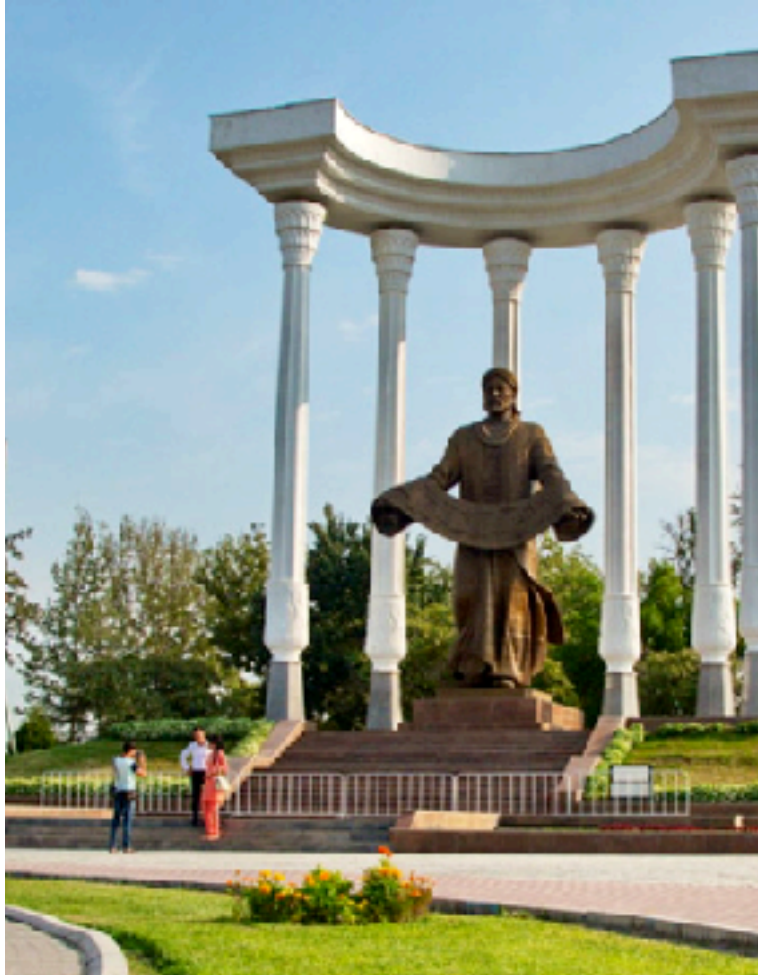
ANDIJAN

An ancient city

In the southeast of the Ferghana Valley, is another ancient city of our Republic. This is Andijan. It can rightly be considered ancient as archaeologists have established that people lived in the city 2,500 years ago. In the distant VI century BC, when the Achaemenids conquered Central Asia, Andijan managed to maintain independence and this contributed to the creation of the state of Davan. And during the transition period, when people left bronze tools in the past and switched to iron, Davan was attacked by the Chinese Empire.

The reason for this attack was the desire of the emperor U-di to capture the Argamaks, one of the oldest and very valuable breeds of horses. But China miserably lost this battle and the subsequent one, by the way, too.

Andijan is currently the center of industry and engineering. The city has a factory for the production of cars and many large industrial enterprises.



FERGHANA

The youngest city

Ferghana is located in the southern part of the Ferghana Valley and is considered one of the youngest cities in Uzbekistan. It was founded in 1876, after the accession of the Kokand Khanate to the Russian Empire. The construction site was only 12 km. from Margilan and received the name New Margilan.

One of the landmark buildings of the city is considered a military fortress. Being in the very center of the city, the fortress began to form all around itself new streets. Near the fortress was built a large park, "Sanat Saroyi". In 1907, the city was renamed Skobolev, in honor of the military governor of the Ferghana region, Mikhail Skobolev, and finally in 1924 the city gets its final name - Ferghana!

Now Ferghana is one of the most important industrial centers in Uzbekistan. Its noticeable growth began only in the 20th century and reached its peak after independence.

UZBEKISTAN TOURISM TYPES



SPORT TOURISM

Ideal land for sports tourism

Those who like to practice sport in the fresh air and away from the big cities are welcomed Uzbekistan. The mild climate allows you to practice most sports almost all year round. For classic winter sports, there are four well-equipped mountain resorts: Chimgan, Beldersay, Amirsoy and Yangiabad. Their number is growing. Uzbekistan offers numerous opportunities for extreme sports due to its vast and diverse landscapes, although these sports are still new in the country. These include:

- extreme skiing, snowboard, water sports, air sports, Hiking, Horse Riding, Cycling;
- motorcycle racing, rallying, motocross;
- skateboarding, mountain biking, rock climbing, canyoning and paragliding.

The country's vast mountainous regions are particularly attractive.



AGRO & ETHNO TOURISM

Are you tired of the city traffic and noise? Do you need to relax and feel the harmony and balance on the camping? Visit one of the Uzbek village.

You can participate in the life of rural residents, live in a remote village or in the yurts, attend a local wedding or celebration of the baby birth, ride horses and camels, go on a safari through the colorful deserts and enjoy the unique exotic fauna of diverse Uzbekistan.

The Capital of the Turkic World Are you tired of the city traffic and noise? Do you need to relax and feel the harmony and balance on the camping? Visit one of the Uzbek village. You can participate in the life of rural residents, live in a remote village or in the yurts, attend a local wedding or celebration of the baby birth, ride horses and camels, go on a safari through the colorful deserts and enjoy the unique exotic fauna of diverse Uzbekistan.



ECO TOURISM

If you want to enjoy the picturesque nature and unique protected areas of Uzbekistan, the fauna of rare animals and birds, visit the national parks and reserves of our country. After all, Uzbekistan is not only famous for the architectural monuments included in the UNESCO Cultural Heritage List, not only for the ancient cities, but also for the amazing flora and fauna, picturesque mountains, caves, deserts and crystal-clear lakes, rivers and waterfalls.

What do travel companies most often offer when organizing ecotours? For example, it can be desert safari tours, trips to glaciers, tours to unique mountain zones, trips to nature reserves and national parks. The tourism opportunities of our country are very diverse and rich: these are Ugam-Chatkal National Park, and the tugai forests in the Amu Darya River Delta, the Kitab Nature Reserve, recently opened for tourists, testifying to the appearance of life on our planet, the region of the “ecological catastrophe” near the Aral Sea, steppe areas and the Kyzylkum desert, Nurata mountains and Aydarkul Lake, and many other wonders of our nature.

FOOD TOURISM

Gastronomy is one more reason to fall in love with Uzbekistan. Having arrived to our country, you can refuse any excursion, but you will never refuse food, especially here, where even at the airport the air is saturated with the smell of delicious dishes.

The gastronomic trip to Uzbekistan will give you an unforgettable taste experience for the whole year and you will certainly want to repeat it even at home.

Uzbek cuisine is, perhaps, one of the most diverse and colorful in the world. If you want to enjoy the most delicious pilaf in the world, succulent lamb on charcoal, the tandoor-kebab, the spicy lagman or the crispy samsa – visit Uzbekistan!

Wine production in Uzbekistan has a very deep history. It is believed that the first grapes were brought here 6 thousand years ago. And even then in Central Asia there was a high technology of winemaking and growing grapes.



MEDICAL TOURISM

Do you know that you can visit Uzbekistan not only to see the ancient architectural monuments and enjoy the unique nature and culture, but also to improve your health.

Our country can offer you highly qualified medical care at affordable prices.

In Uzbekistan, there is no medical insurance and the service of citizens of the republic in the state hospitals is free of charge.

Therefore, we recommend that you to get medical insurance in your country to avoid unnecessary expenses.

So, if you decide to come to Uzbekistan for the treatment, be sure that here you will receive decent medical care at the most advanced standards and at affordable prices.



CULTURAL TOURISM

It is no secret that Uzbekistan is attractive for its rich cultural and historical heritage, unique architecture and art. The ancient historical monuments of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, Khiva, Urgench, Termez, Karakalpakstan are the main foundation of historical and educational tourism in Uzbekistan.

Did you know that in our country there are more than 7000 objects of cultural heritage, many of which are on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The historical centers of Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz and Khiva - this and much more is evidence of the huge potential of Uzbekistan in the arena of the global tourism market.

A trip to the ancient cities of our country, attracting with its unique architecture, monuments of cultural heritage, old shops and artisan's workshops, will undoubtedly leave a bright and unforgettable experience for every traveler.



EVENT TOURISM

Uzbekistan is famous for its versatility and grandiosity of major holidays, festivals and exhibitions.

Each event is unique. The main purpose for organizing cultural events is to unite the people, transmit true cultural values and create a global business platform.

Every day is a holiday in Uzbekistan. With special trepidation, the people are waiting for March 21 - the personification of the Navroz - "New day " and the spring equinox. The incredible beauty of this holiday puts the hearts of guests in a state of euphoria. On this day, it is customary to cook sumalyak, halim, cook samsa, hold celebrations and treat guests.

One of the most interesting, colorful and informative events in Uzbekistan are festivals. To fully understand the culture and traditions of the Uzbek people, we recommend visiting one of the upcoming festivals during your trip around the country.

PILGRIMAGE TOURISM

Sacred places of Uzbekistan

Have you ever had to think about modern life, about the role that man has come to play in it?

Allow yourself to stop for a moment, forget about the endless pursuit of modern things and newfangled goods. Take a pause and think. What has become the inner appearance of a person? Can a modern person be called happy and what makes him so? To find answers to philosophical questions, some people spend their whole life, others unfortunately do not find these answers, and others go on a pilgrimage.

On the territory of Uzbekistan, there are many Holy places belonging to the Islamic culture and its current of Sufism, as well as other religions.

The most valuable monuments are recognized as UNESCO World Heritage sites. Among them is the city of Bukhara, called in the Islamic world Bukhara-Sharif, which means Blessed Bukhara.



LITERARY TOURISM

The literature of Uzbekistan is the richest part of Uzbek culture. It was based on the oral folk epic of the Turkic peoples. Ancient Turkic literature, starting from the first monuments of ancient Turkic writing, is an integral part of Uzbek literature, and part of the culture of all the Turkic peoples who inhabited this vast region.

The famous legends of Alpomysh, Afrosiab, Siyavush and many other colorful examples of oral folk art were composed by local peoples from time immemorial and passed down from generation to generation to convey the full flavor and richness of the national culture.

Among the prominent representatives of early Uzbek written literature are Yusuf Khos Khodjib Balasaguni (1020-1075) and Mahmud Kashgari (1029-1126 approximately). Their bright works "Kutadgu Bilig" ("Blessed Knowledge"), "Divani lugati-turk" ("Dictionary of Turkic Dialects") laid the foundation for the formation of Uzbek secular literature.



YOUTH TOURISM

When planning a trip with friends, you should definitely pay attention to Uzbekistan, because it offers quite a few advantages for young people:

You are interested in nature. However, do you want extreme sports at the same time?

Go to the mountains or book safari tours in our endless deserts, bike tours on long-distance tracks, take a winter ride on the modern ski slopes of Chimgan, Beldersay and even Zaamin.

Do you like the mysterious places? Book adventure tours to unique mountain caves with traces of the prophets or a trip to the magical expanses of the drained Aral Sea.

Do you know that you can also come to Uzbekistan to visit a cool party with eminent DJs?

The musical festivals are held in the country all year round, both in a noisy capital and in the desert on the shores of the dried Aral Sea.

ATTRACTIONS



Chimgan

One of the best destinations for ecotourism is a picturesque corner of our region in the Tashkent region – the Chimgan mountain range. The highest point of Greater Chimgan reaches 3309 m above sea level; near it the summit of Small Chimgan is located. Its height is 2097 m.

This place is ideal for active tourism-gorges and caves, rocks and waterfalls, ski resorts and cable cars. Climbers, paragliders and fans of extreme sports from all over Uzbekistan come here.

Winter holidays can be spent at one of the ski resorts in the area – Amirsoy, Beldersay and Chimgan, equipped with cable-chair and rope-tow paths. During the warm season you can fly on a paraglide or climb the Greater Chimgan.

In addition, there are recreation areas for tourists in the Chimgan valley, which offer to combine active leisure with comfortable rest.

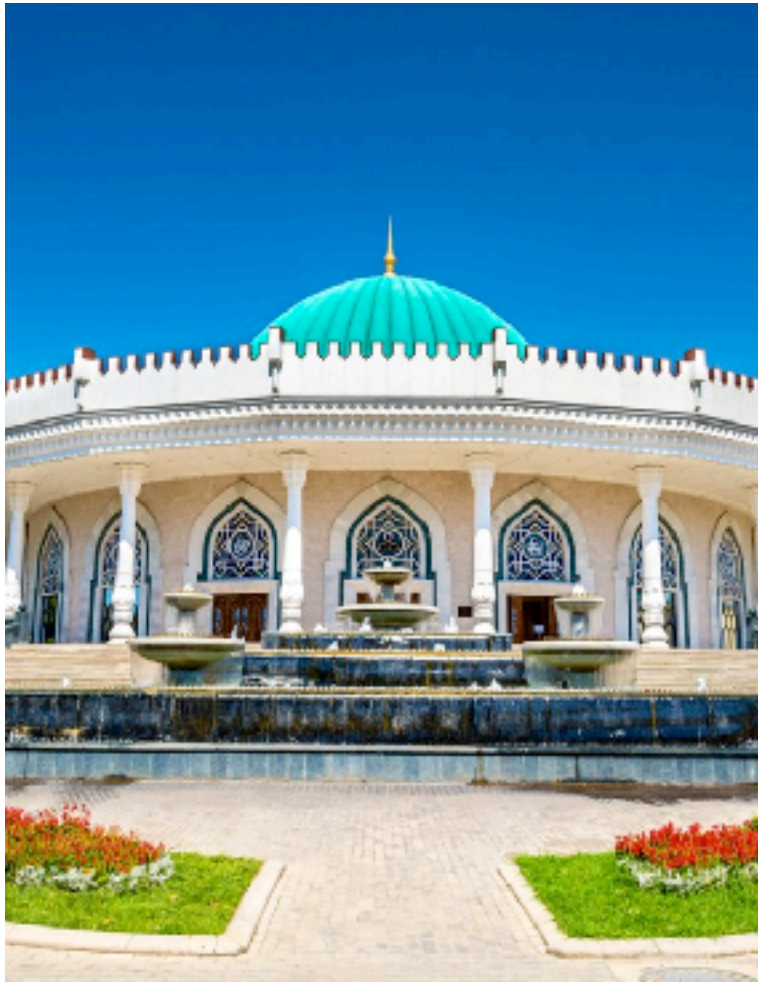


Alisher Navoi Grand Theatre

The State Academic Grand Theatre of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi was founded in June 1939. This is one of the leading operas and ballet theatres in Uzbekistan. The theatre has the rich history full of significant events.

The beginning of the history of the theatre was led by the People's artist of Uzbekistan Muhiddin Kari-Yakubov, when in 1929, under his leadership, concert and ethnographic ensemble lovers created a professional theatre, the dance group of which was headed by the famous Tamara Khanum.

The premiere of the first folk Opera "Buran", staged in 1939, had a success among audiences and critics. Afterwards other operas such as "Eugene Onegin", "Gulsara" and ballets - "Coppelia", "Red poppy", "Don Quixote", "Ballet dancer" were staged there.

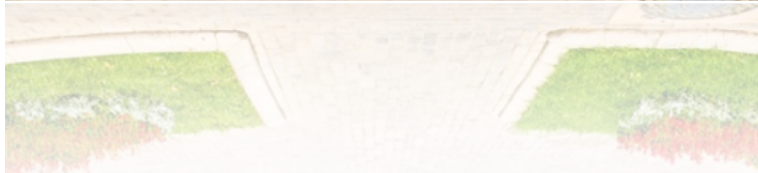


The state museum of the Timurids history

One of the must-visit attractions in Tashkent for every tourist is the famous Timurids History Museum. It was opened in 1996 in honor of the 660th anniversary of the outstanding commander Amir Timur, also known worldwide as Tamerlane.

The three-story rounded building of the Museum is framed by a dome in classic Oriental style. The interior is richly decorated with marble, unique paintings, and gold leaf. On the walls of the halls, a fresco depicts the life of Tamerlane, as well as paintings that convey the atmosphere of those times. The highlight of the Museum is a crystal chandelier with a height of 8.5 meters, which consists of 106 thousand pendants.

The Museum's exhibits tell visitors about the history of Uzbekistan during the reign of the Timurid dynasty. The Museum has more than 3 thousand exhibits.



The state museum of history

Located in the center of Tashkent, the State Museum of history of Uzbekistan is one of the first museums in Central Asia. Opened since 1876.

The Museum displays more than 250 thousand old objects, finds and artifacts that allow you to learn the history of the peoples of Central Asia who inhabited the territory of Uzbekistan, from the Stone age to the present day.

Here you can find a statue of the Buddha of the I century, found in the Surkhandarya region, a bronze Saka goat (IV-V centuries BC), decorated with animal figurines, ancient ceramics, fabrics, coins, works of art, historical documents, photographic materials and other exhibits that allow Museum visitors to get acquainted with the ancient civilizations of the East and learn the most important epochs of the history of our region.



The Ak-Saray Palace in Shakhrisabz

In the historical city of Shakhrisabz, there is a grandiose monument of the Medieval era - the ruins of the Ak-Saray Palace, which was once part of the majestic residence of Amir Timur.

The construction of the Palace was started in 1380 and lasted for 24 years, almost until the death of the ruler. The Palace had several courtyards with living quarters, richly decorated with gold azure and colored tiles, and the floor was paved with white tiles. Once on the roof of the Palace was built a wonderful pool, from which cool streams of water flowed.

To this day, only the pillars of the entrance portal, which are impressive in size, remain from the majestic structure. The arch of the gate, once the largest in Central Asia, collapsed almost 300 years ago.

Ak-Saray Palace is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.



Suzuk-ota complex

Architectural complex in Tashkent, dedicated to the noble mentor of all artisans Suzuk-ota.

This man was known throughout the city and even beyond. Suzuk-ota was famous for his talents, ability to rally the people, and beneficent deeds, which caused great respect among the local residents.

The complex consists of a mosque and a mausoleum built during the reign of Amir Temur in 1392.

In 2019, a major reconstruction of this religious building took place.



The memorial complex of Sultan Uwais Karani

Uwais Ibn Amir al-Karani is a highly respected figure in Islam and Sufism. He lived in the time of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW). Throughout his life, this saint traveled a lot and was engaged in the spread of Islam. The life and even death of Uwais Karani gave rise to many legends. It is believed that after his death in the battle of Siffin, the seven sultans could not decide who would bury al-Karani. Each Sultan prepared a coffin, and it turned out that the Saint was in each of them.

There are several places in the Muslim world where al-Karani is buried. And one of these places is located in the Chartak district of Namangan region. According to legend, he came to these lands to promote Islam. Karani's mother is also believed to be buried here. When she died, the saint could not find water for her ablution for a long time, and then al-Karani turned to the Allah with a request for water.

Kukeldash Madrasah

The Chorsu district of modern Tashkent is a crossroads of the main streets. Kukeldash Madrasah rises above the elevated edge of the old city wall; to the right of the ancient buildings remains, a new Khoja Akhror Vali mosque was built.

The old madrasah and the mosque of Khoja Akhror were located here till 1954. The majestic volumes of these religious buildings dominated the silhouette of an inexpressive urban area.

The actual city Shakhristan, with its bazaars, shops, houses of merchants and workshops of artisans, was located here.

Khoja Akhror mosque was once one of the earliest Islamic buildings in the city. The first building of Tashkent, "Juma" mosque, the main Friday mosque, was built in 1451 at the expense of Sheikh Ubaidulla Khoja Akhror (1404-1490).



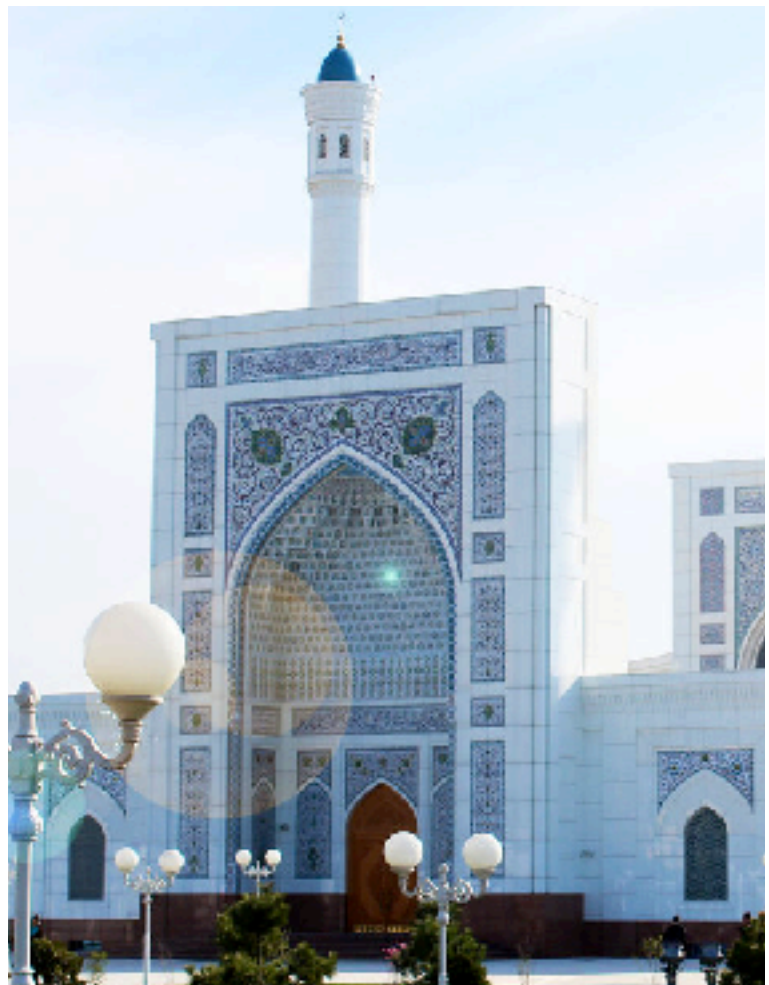
The Minor Mosque

In the capital of Uzbekistan, on the bank of the Ankhov river, there is a Minor mosque - one of the newest attractions of Tashkent.

The opening of the mosque took place before a significant event for the Muslim world – the Eid al-Fitr holiday in 2014.

During construction, all the norms for traditional Oriental architecture were observed, but the mosque differs from the more ancient ones in its white marble decoration. It can accommodate more than 2,500 people. On Sunny days, the shrine shines in the sun.

The Minor consists of a grand avenue planted with greenery, and inside there is a large hall decorated with quotations from the Holy book of the Koran and a mark pointing to Mecca made of gold. Despite the fact that this is a fairly young attraction, it must be visited.



Monument “Courage” in Tashkent

Temporary difficulties have repeatedly overcome the Uzbek people. A striking example of this is the Tashkent earthquake, which occurred on April 26, 1966 at 05: 23 by local time.

The tragedy shocked the entire country. As a result of the earthquake, hundreds of homes were destroyed, and the center of Tashkent suffered the most. More than 300,000 people were left homeless and forced to live in tents.

Thanks to the friendly assistance provided by the former Union republics, a grandiose project was implemented, within the framework of which almost the entire city was reconstructed, as well as new neighborhoods were built. In honor of this event, on May 20, 1976, the monument "Courage" was erected in Tashkent.





Geological Museum

Once, my friend and I decided to go to the museum. We chose the Tashkent Geological Museum, and we did not regret it.

The museum turned out to be very interesting. For some time, we are transported several tens of millions of years into the past. We first entered a small courtyard. The exhibits were already presented there: traces of pterodactyls were carved on the average size of the stones.

Further, going into the room, we were met by a guide. With kindness and enthusiasm, he gave instructions on how to use the museum. And my friend and I went to the exhibit halls on our own.

The exposition of the museum contains more than 40 thousand different exhibits. The museum itself consists of 12 rooms, which cover topics on mineralogy, paleontology, the history of geology of Uzbekistan, ancient mining and geological research of

Savitsky state museum of Arts

Do you want to visit the real Central Asian "Louvre"? Then you should definitely visit the legendary Savitsky Museum of arts in Nukus.

The founder of the Museum – Igor Savitsky, first came to Karakalpakstan in 1950 and from the first days madly loved this unknown land.

He expressed his love for the nature of Karakalpakstan, its history, culture and people in the collection he gathered and presented in the Museum, which opened in 1966. Since then, he has devoted his life to adding to the Museum's exhibits, including paintings by not only famous artists, but also unknown ones.

Why is the Museum called the second Louvre? Because its collection is the best art collection in the Asian region and has the second largest collection of works of the Russian avant-garde, and in 2001 the English newspaper "The Guardian" called it one of the most beautiful museums in the world".



Islam Karimov Museum

Would you like to learn more about the life and work of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan? Now you can visit the Museum of the Scientific and educational memorial complex named after Islam Karimov.

The former name of the Museum is "residence of Oksaray" ("White Palace"), where Islam Karimov once worked and conducted his political activities. In addition to the Museum, the luxurious Palace also has a library and reading room, a science center, and a conference room.

Museum exhibits are located in the halls of the residence. In the first hall, you can see photos, documents and even personal items of the President. In the second hall you will see an art collection that depicts Islam Karimov.



Museum of victims of Repressions

The history of Uzbekistan remembers many events: the seizure of lands, bloody feuds, fall and growth, but one thing remains unchanged - the memory about people. About people who became victims of their time.

You will know about the unique "Museum of Victims of Repressions". The museum was created in November 2002 to tell the modern generation about the ancestors who called the nation for freedom, who showed heroism in the struggle for freedom and independence of the Motherland and who became victims of massive political repression during the period of the totalitarian regime.

According to the «Shahidlar Hotirasi» (Victims of Repressions) Foundation, 10,700 people were arrested and convicted on the territory of modern Uzbekistan in September 1937.





The state museum of Applied arts of Uzbek

To get in touch with the cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, you need to visit a number of museums in Uzbekistan, but to learn about the history of craft art and see its masterpieces, it is enough to visit the Museum of applied art in Tashkent.

The Museum was first opened in 1927 as an exhibition of works by master craftsmen of our country and was called the Museum of Handicrafts. However, in 1977, it received the status of a state Museum and was transformed into an existing Museum.

The Museum's collection contains more than 7 thousand of the best works of masters from the beginning of the XIX century to the present time, including ceramics, jewelry, gold embroidery, national clothing, suzans, carpets, skullcaps, miniatures and paintings on wood, porcelain, musical instruments and much more.

Museum of Nature

The State Museum of Nature of Uzbekistan is located in Tashkent and is one of the oldest not only in Uzbekistan, but throughout Central Asia. It was opened in 1876 and since then the museum has been replenished with exhibits from the world of animals and plants, including those that lived on the territory of Uzbekistan. Currently, the museum's fund contains more than 400 thousand units of zoological and geological materials.

The museum is divided into four sections, which showcase exhibitions related to flora and fauna. Perhaps the most unusual and unique exhibits are the remains of mammoths, various animal mutants, embryos, as well as birds and animals on the verge of complete extinction.

In order to convey the relationship in nature as clearly as possible, the museum uses the landscape method in depicting expositions. This method visualizes the ecosystem, natural landscape, various relief areas, animals and trees, and even the solar system with the smallest details and accuracy.



Ancient settlement of Ming Urik

On one of the central streets of Tashkent, not far from the Amir Timur Square, there is a unique hill called Ming Urik (literally translated as "Thousand Apricots").

In fact, this hill is the ruins of an ancient fortress that guarded the capital of the Turkic Khaganate Chach. According to archaeological research, the city existed at the beginning of the 1st century AD, even before the arrival of the Arabs in Central Asia.

Archaeologists first became interested in this unique area at the end of the 19th century. Then the first research began and the first artifacts were discovered.

As scientists assume, the complex located here served as an ancient residence of the Turkic rulers. The layout of the premises and the scheme of buildings indicate that ancient pagan temples were located here, with open altars for fire.



Khoja Nasreddin Effendi Monument

In the heart of the historical center of Bukhara, near the famous Lyabi-Hauz square, there is a unique monument. It is like a spark of light among the imperturbable masterpieces of ancient architecture. This is a monument to the legendary folk hero Khoja Nasreddin Efendi.

Many people probably have read the legends, anecdotes and fables about this Eastern hero, wit, troublemaker and joker, who deftly turned clever combinations and fought against the vices of humanity.

An eloquent wit, virtuoso and telltale – this is how you can describe Khoja Nasreddin. In his anecdotes, he ridiculed the vices of greedy rulers, bays and burghers, hypocrisy and cowardice, bribery and litigiousness. Deriding people's vices, and dealing with the most difficult situations, he was always close to the nation, because he was from the people, always simple and cheerful guy.



Amir Temur Square

On August 31, 1994, on the eve of the third anniversary of the independence of Uzbekistan, the square was named “Amir Temur Square”, and a bronze equestrian monument was opened in its centre.

President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, who was present at the opening ceremony, delivered a speech in which he said: “Our people, who have been in a colonial grip for many years, have been deprived of the opportunity to honor their great compatriot and pay tribute to his historical merits.”

The sculptors Kamol and Ilkhom Dzhahbarovs depicted the ruler dressed in royal military clothes and riding a horse, since he spent most of his life in military campaigns.

In his hands there is no weapon, he is depicted here as a ruler, statesman. The motto of Amir Temur, “Strength is in justice,” is displayed on the monument in four languages.



Tashkent TV Tower

From any point of the city, one can see the slender silhouette of the tallest building in Uzbekistan – the Tashkent TV tower.

It is located at the highest point of the capital – 486 m above sea level. This is the largest broadcasting centre in the Central Asia, which is a single streamlined technological system, operating around the clock.

The system includes the most advanced telecommunication equipment of the world’s leading companies, for the operation of which more than a hundred highly qualified specialists are responsible.

The construction of the Tashkent TV tower was started in 1978, according to the project of architects Y.L. Semashko, N.G. Terziev-Tsarukov and engineers E.P. Morozov, M.D. Musheev.



Humo Arena

Ice and Uzbekistan seem to be incompatible things. Uzbekistan is always associated with the sun or hot weather, but not with ice. But since the beginning of 2019, after the completion of the Humo arena sports and entertainment complex in Tashkent, it has become possible to attend matches, tournaments and competitions in hockey, curling, short track, and figure skating.

Since September 2019, Humo Arena has hosted regular matches of the "Higher hockey League " championship. It was an honor and a great joy to attend one of the matches of HC Humo (Tashkent) and HC Dynamo" (SPb).

The Ice Palace impressed with its size, beauty, modern architectural solutions, and versatility. The Palace is built in the shape of the wing of the Humo bird of happiness. There is a multi-level parking lot nearby. The complex meets all modern safety and equipment requirements, accommodates 12 thousand 500 spectators.



Margilan Craft Centers

Ask any Uzbek where you can buy a pure silk products. You will certainly be advised to go to Margilan. For a long time, this region has been famous as the largest center for silk production. The oldest silk-weaving factory "Yodgorlik" operates in the city. The factory was opened in 1972. Today, it is the only factory in Uzbekistan where the entire production cycle of silk products is carried out manually using traditional sericulture technologies.

In Margilan, there are ancient schools of pottery and sericulture. More than 1,000 families in Margilan are engaged in handicrafts. More than 500 artisans from Margilan are members of the Hunarmand National Association of artisans. The international silk festival "Atlas Bayrami" is held annually in Margilan. In 2017, by the decision of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of UNESCO, the technology of making the Uzbek traditional atlas and adras was included in the UNESCO Register of Best Practices for the Preservation of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

THE SILK ROAD UZBEKISTAN

“A COUNTRY AT THE VERY CORE OF THE ANCIENT SILK ROAD,
UZBEKISTAN HAS BEEN GIFTED WITH THE ARTISTRY, SPIRIT AND
QUIRKS OF EVERY CULTURE TO HAVE WALKED ITS PATHS. “

From post-Soviet Tashkent, where an awkward but beguiling jumble of old meets very new; to Samarkand, a former kingdom of Alexander the Great and a treasure trove of intricate Islamic art and beautiful, emerald-tiled architecture; and Bukhara, a literal living museum with a skyline punctuated by dozens of azure mosques and Madrassas, kept lively by the charming chatter of local gossip – Uzbekistan’s cities each tell their own story.

A country that remains swathed in myth and mystery, it’s possible to while away days at a time enraptured by the traditional culture and visual history, from which you will likely come away enthused with more questions than you arrived with.



Uzbekistan is synonymous with the Silk Road, with much of this famous trade route worming its way in and out of what was then known as Mawarannahr. Pun intended.

Because it was the worms' much sought after silk, created from their cocoons, which led to the creation of one of the most famous caravan and commercial routes ever. Uzbekistan was at its centre, with towns like Bukhara and Samarkand bursting with life since well before the Common Era.

However, with trade comes a thirst for territory, and with that comes turbulence. And Uzbekistan has seen its fair share of that. Along the way, however, cultures fought for survival and there is no better place to see the strength of those efforts, then in Uzbekistan.

THINGS TO DO

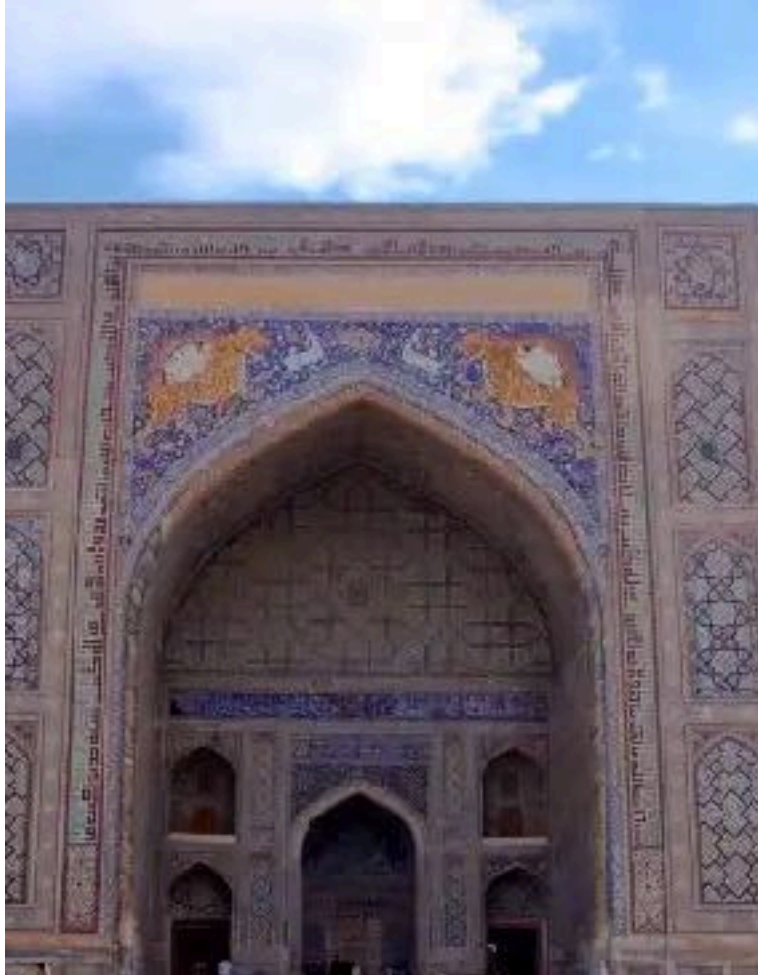


Gur-e-Amir – Explore Uzbekistan’s History

If you are wondering what to do in Uzbekistan, start by exploring its landmarks and museums. This beautiful destination is infused with a rich history and culture.

These elements are perfectly translated through the many mosques, mausoleums, and other sites that are linked to the ancient Silk Road route. Check out the mosques and mausoleums like Gur-e-Amir, Bibi-Khanyim Mosque, and Shah-i-Zinda.

While you are here, take the help of the guides and information signs around to learn about the places and how they came into formation in the past.

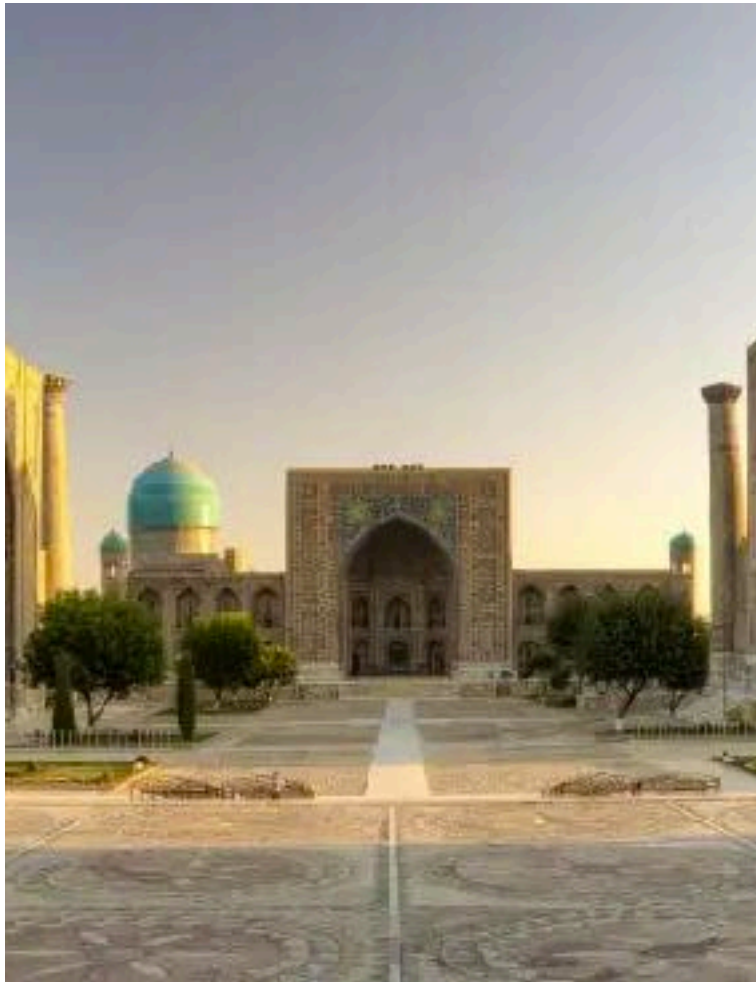


Sher Dor Madrasa – For Sightseeing

While you go about exploring the marvelous best things to do in Uzbekistan, check out the magnificent architecture at the many mosques and structures here.

A famous madrasa called the Sher Dor (Lion) Madrasa is decorated well with the pieces of roaring lions.

The whole lion and deer chasing scenes depicted here along with the Zoroastrian-inspired suns rising in the back are quite unusual as they go against the Islamic prohibitions against the visual depiction of live animals.



Registan – Check Out Mosques And Madrasas

The Registan was the heart of the ancient city of Samarkand of the Timurid Empire, now in Uzbekistan. The name Rēgistan means "sandy place" or "desert" in Persian.

The madrasas here are known for their majestic tilted and vast structure, azure mosaics, and majolica – the Italian tin-glazed pottery dating from the Renaissance period.

The famous Registan Square and Ulughbek Madrasah is one of the worlds most recognised Mosque, which is the main square in Samarkand.

In Uzbekistan this is one of the monumental buildings in the country. For mature and senior travellers on a small group tour this ancient city is located on the Silk Road network and is part of our small group tours programs on the Silk road or as part of the Stans program.

Tashkent – Shop For Handicrafts

While thinking about the things to do in Tashkent Uzbekistan, one should always choose to shop above anything else.

There are many places here where one can go shopping for interesting things and handicraft options.

The Abul Kasim Medressa has been converted into an artisan's school and workshop. Here, there are many people of different crafts who teach their trade and work.

There are local wood carvers, metal workers, miniature painters, and lacquerware makers.

Buy the products made by these artisans and other things like lacquer boxes, ceramics, and items incorporating detailed embroidery.



Plov Center – Gorge Upon Pilau

The most loved food item in Uzbekistan is the Pilau. While checking out the things to do in Tashkent Uzbekistan, make sure to taste this delicious indulgence.

Tantalize your taste buds with this dish that is made from a combination of rice, meat, carrots, oil, and seasonings. The amazing part is that every city in the country has its own version.

So, the taste is varied yet something that binds all the food lovers together.

To have the best of this dish in an interesting setting, head over to Plov Center in Tashkent. This place has an opera house-like structure and prepares 1,500 kilos of Pilau in a day.

You might think that it will last for the entire day; the pilau here is said to sell out in just a couple of hours.



Chorsu Bazaar – Relish Meat And Spices

One of the best things to do in Tashkent Uzbekistan is to check out its amazing Chorsu Bazaar. This is the best place to immerse yourself in the culture of Tashkent.

This Uzbek market is a great place to feast your eyes upon the fresh produce of fruits and vegetables. Also, a plethora of spices and meats can be purchased here to get a flavor of the local.

The place is known for its interesting structure – like that of a dome that reminds one of a stock exchange floor.

The place also has a food court section where one can try delicious dumplings and other delicacies.



Chinoz Fish Market – Explore Local Fish Market

Visit Samarkand and enroute visit the famous Chinoz Fish Market. This place has a series of freshwater fish restaurants.

Fish lovers should head to this place and gorge upon several fish delicacies. Relish these flavors while exploring this gorgeous country of Uzbekistan.

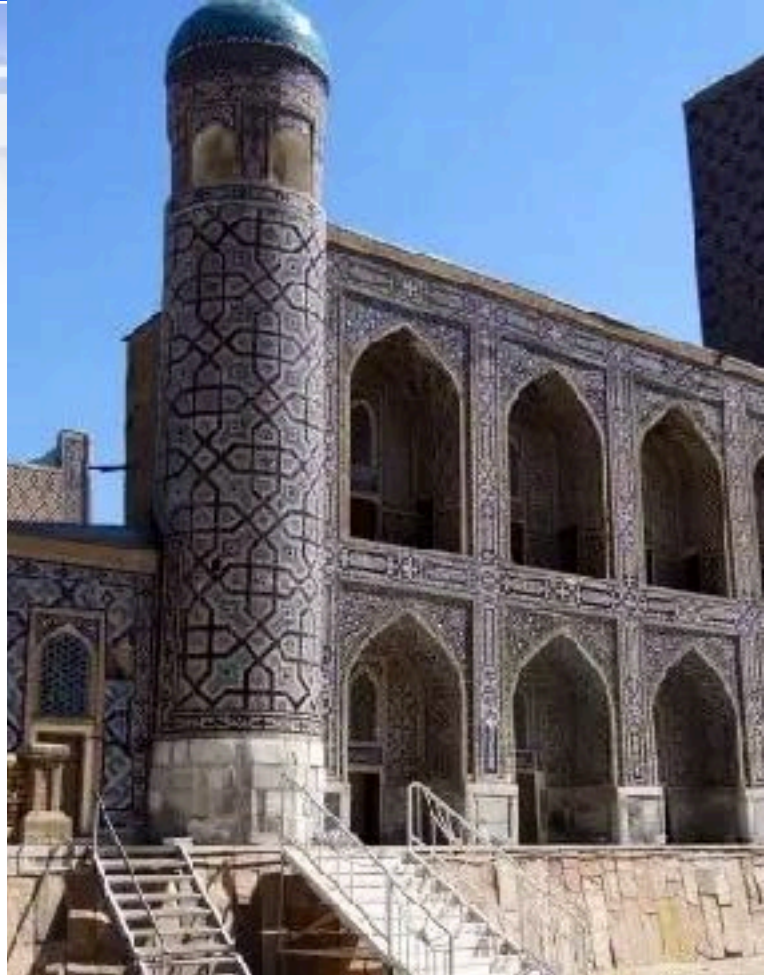
You could taste the cooked delicacies or buy some to cook on your own if you like. Whichever way you like, you could gorge upon the several fish delicacies here.

Bibi Khanym Mosque – Pray

Going northeast from the famous Registan area in Uzbekistan, there is located Bibi-Khanym Mosque – one of the Islamic World's Biggest Mosques.

Apparently, this place was the jewel of Taimur's empire who financed the construction of this mosque through his invasion of India. While you are here, marvel at the 41 meters high cupola of the main mosque area and the 38 m high Pishtak i.e the entrance portal.

Everything is just so beautiful that one is bound to feel mesmerized by the beauty of this structure.



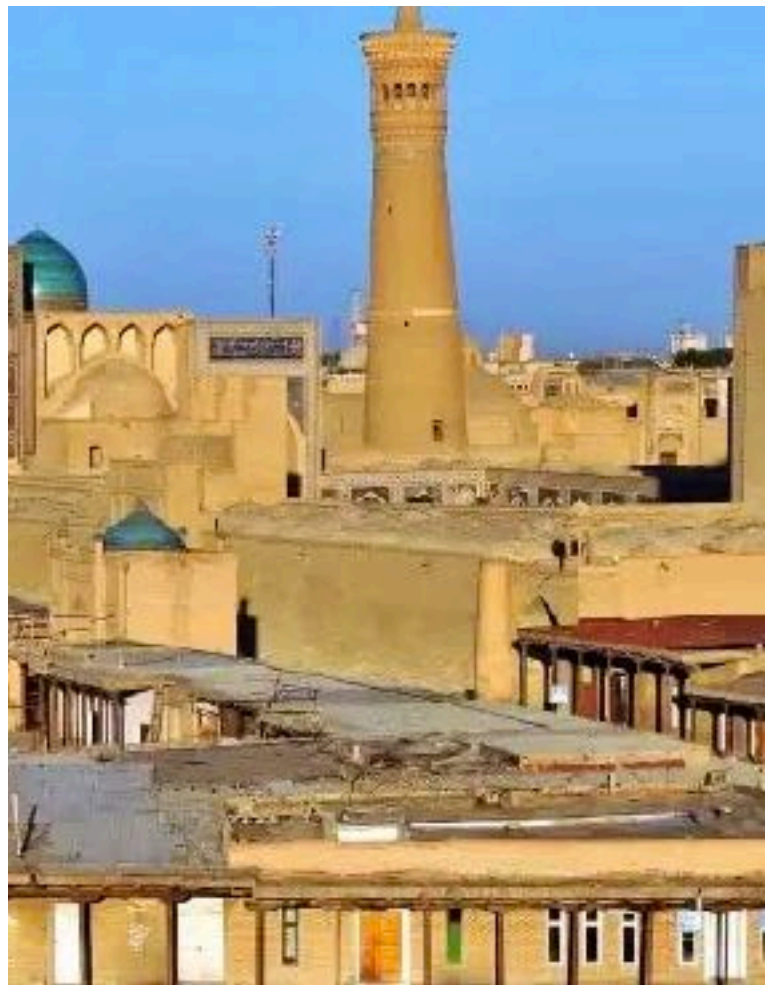
Bukhara City – Visit

Located about 5-6 hours drive from Samarkand, Bukhara holds the tag of a beautiful ancient city of World Heritage.

The place was a highly influential trade point along the famous trade route called the Silk Road. The old city is laden with ancient buildings, madrasas, mosques, and bazaars.

The structures here have huge turquoise domes and these can be found in many parts of the city.

This structural element provides a great sight when the sun shines on top of it – the turquoise material glistens creating a shimmering effect. Indeed a sight to behold!



Juma Mosque – Seek Blessings

If you are wondering what to do in Uzbekistan, you might want to check another mosque.

This one is not that popular, yet speaks of beauty and amazement because of its age-old materials and construction.

Located in the city of Khiva in Uzbekistan, Juma Mosque is a really old mosque exuberating beauty and brilliance.

The structure of this mosque back to the 10th century.

Even now, out of the 218 wooden columns that it has, a few of them date back to that time in spite of it getting rebuilt in the 18th century.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Welcome to Uzbekistan

Located in the heart of the Central Asia, the Republic of Uzbekistan is famous for its numerous architectural monuments, incredible natural landscapes, magnificent palaces, and ruins of fortresses of past civilizations, outstanding cultural events, gastronomic delights and famous craft workshops. From the first visit, our country evokes extraordinary feelings that prompt us to come here repeatedly.

The Republic of Uzbekistan includes 12 regions and the autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Nature

For nature lovers, Uzbekistan is a great place to spend your holidays, because the beauty of the area is fascinating at first sight: an incredible combination of mountain and plain landscapes, fast flowing and clear rivers, the largest of which are the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya, the exotic fauna and the rich flora.

Leisure

Uzbekistan presents a huge number of the recreation areas, camps, tourist bases located in the picturesque foothills with healing air, near large lakes and rivers.

Accommodation

You will be surprised by the variety of accommodation types in Uzbekistan – hotels, national guesthouses, boutique hotels, hostels, yurt camps. Here you will find the most convenient accommodation option for you at an affordable price.

Interesting Places

Many interesting routes in this country will astonish you. We will try to show you the most popular of them.

Uzbek Cuisine

Uzbek cuisine, probably, is one of the main reasons to visit this amazing country. For many thousands of years, it was absorbing the most diverse recipes of the dishes of the people lived on this territory.

Outstanding People of Uzbek

As you know, people make history. People who truly love their country and culture. For many centuries, great heroes, commanders, scientists, philosophers and poets lived here, creating the history of our region and glorifying it for the whole world.

Folk art

The bright and original culture of Uzbekistan is a real fairy-tale box for the sophisticated traveler and explorer. The bright and original culture of Uzbekistan is a real fairy-tale box for the sophisticated traveler and explorer.

The entire dynasties of hereditary masters carefully live in Uzbekistan, preserving the traditions of their fathers and grandfathers. Unique talent and skill, preserved for centuries, give the result of those masterpieces of folk architecture that do not allow you to forget about your roots, culture and unique nation.







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you Travel?







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