

# **The cultural traditions of urban planning in Samarkand during the epoch of Timur**

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## **Abstract**

The paper will be devoted to the analysis of various cultural traditions that have been reflected in the urban planning of Samarkand during the era of Timur. The author participated in the archaeological research of the pre-Timur's Samarkand and the city of the Timur's epoch, and came to the conclusion that Samarkand in the Timur era acquired a new image associated with an attempt to synthesize the various cultural traditions of the peoples that were part of the vast Timur's Empire. In the second half of the 14th century, there was a recovery of urban culture in Samarkand, which was due to the coming to power of Timur and the economic growth in the country. Existing data shows that Timur purposefully pursued a policy of urban planning, which manifested itself in the founding of a large citadel in the city. In Samarkand, holy places were landscaped; palaces, mosques, mausoleums, baths were erected. In urban planning, Timur relied on certain cultural traditions of the peoples of Central Asia and Iran. Based on my own research, I argue that in the construction of monumental buildings in Samarkand of the Timur's epoch, at least three urban planning traditions are revealed: Ilkhanid Iran, Khorezm and the heritage of the Chagatai khans. In the ceramic production, the paintings of Samarkand reveal the influence of Syrian and Chinese traditions.