

SAMARQAND VILOYATI ULUG‘BEK RASADXONASI

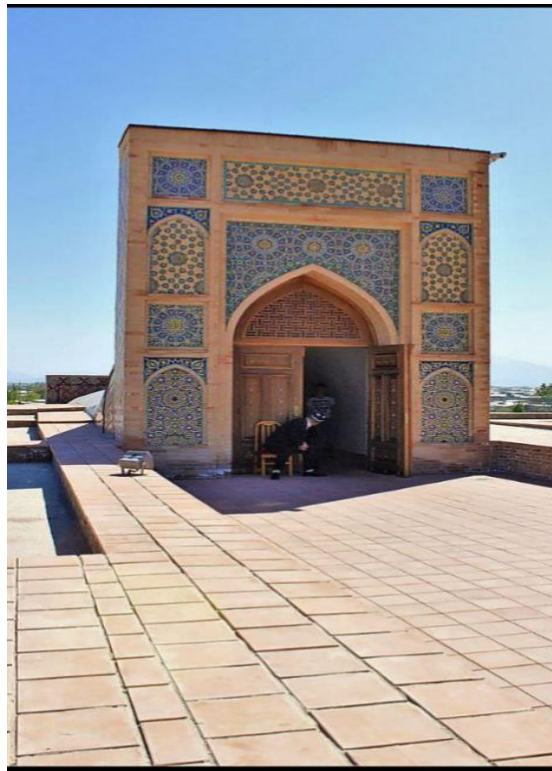
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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Ulug‘bek rasadxonasining tarixiy ahamiyati, Rasadxonaning rekonstruksiya qilinishi hamda rekonstruksiyasiga qatnashgan rekonstruktor va restovratorlarning faoliyati bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ulug‘bek rasadxonasi, rasadxona arxitekturasi, Ulug‘bek farmoyishi, ravoq, peshtoq, tarixiy yodgorlik, madaniy meros obyekti.



Mirzo Ulug‘bek rasadxonasi.

Ulug‘bek Rasadxonasi - Samarqanddagi XV asr me‘morchiligining nodir namunalaridan biri, ko‘hna astronomik kuzatuv muassasasi. 1420-yillarda temuriylar davri astronomi Ulug‘bek tomonidan barpo etilgan. Rasadxona 1449-yilda vayron qilingan va 1908-yilda qayta kashf etilgan. Rasadxona bunyodkori Muhammad Tarag‘ay Ulug‘bekning nevarasidir. Ilmiy izlanishlar olib boriladigan imoratlar tarkibiga rasadxonalar, dor ul funun, dor ul hikma, kutubxonalar kirib, ular asosan ark – qal‘alar tarkibidagi saroylar, yoki shahriston, hududida rasadxona uchun esa osmon jismlari yaxshi

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ko‘rinadigan baland va mustahkam joy tanlangani hammamizga ma‘lum. Rasadxona bir necha qavatdan iborat aylana shaklidagi imorat bo‘lsa, dor ul- funun va dor ul- hikmalar bir yoki ikki qavatlik qilib qurilgan. Rasadxonaning ilmiy dasturi kamida 30 yilga mo‘ljallangan. Davlat ishlari Ulug‘bekning rasadxonada uzoq vaqt faoliyat olib borishga imkon bermadi. Rasadxonaga 60 dan ortiq matematik va astronom taklif qilingan. Rasadxona tashkil etilgandan keyin unga o‘n yil davomida Jamshid al-Koshiy rahbarlik qilgan. Uning vafotidan keyin bu lavozimni yetmish yoshli Qozizoda Rumiyy egalladi. Ammo oradan olti oy o‘tib, 1436-yilda Rumiyy ham vafot etadi. Shundan so‘ng rasadxona boshqaruvi Ali Qushchi qo‘liga o‘tadi. Rasadxona binosi Ulug‘bek vafotidan so‘ng, uzoq yillar qad rostlab turgan, astronomik tadqiqotlar Samarqandda yana 75 yil davom etgan. XVI asr oxirida Samarqand aholisi rasadxona g‘ishtlarini ko‘chirib olganlar. Rasadxona Mirzo Ulug‘bek farmoyishi bilan 1424-1429 yillarda bunyod qilingan. Rasadxona doira shaklida, diametric 46,40 m, balandligi 30.9 m, uch qavatli bo‘lgan.

Ilmiy ishlar jarayonida sekstant, gorizontaal doira, azimutal kvadrant kabi asboblardan foydalanilgan. Astronomiya kuzatuvlar natijasida Ulug‘bek “Ziji Jadidi Ko‘ragoniy” asarini yaratdi. Tarixiy manbalar asosida rasadxona XVI asr oxiri-XVII asr boshlariga kelib buzib tashlangan deb xulosa chiqarish mumkin. Rasadxona xarobalari Arxeolog V.L. Vyatkin tomonidan 1908-yilda topilgan.



Ulug‘bek rasadxonasining restavratsiya jarayoni.

Rasadxona uch qavatdan iborat bo‘lib, birinchi qavatda xodimlar yashagan. Barcha kuzatuvlarni ko‘zdan kechirish ikkinchi va uchinchi qavatlardan olib borilgan. Rasadxonaning tomi tekis bo‘lib, asboblarni binoning tomi ustida ham ishlatish mumkin edi. So‘nggi yillarda rasadxonaning kirish qismi bir necha bor o‘zgartirilgan.





2008-yildagi holati.



2012-yildagi holati.

Arxitekturasi: Ulug‘bek rasadxonasi me‘morchiligi o‘sha davrda qurilgan boshqa binolardan farq qilgan. Ulug‘bek unga yordam beradigan mohir me‘morga muhtoj bo‘lib, Qozizoda



Rumiy bilan maslahatlashib, undan tajribali va mohir me'mor topishni so'raydi. Mirzo Ulug'bekning "Zij" asari Yevropaga tarqalishi bilan uning rasadxonasiga bo'lgan qiziqish ham ortdi. Samarqandni ko'zdan kechirgan sayyohlar rasadxona o'rnini topishga harakat qilganlar. Rasadxonaning bosh asbobi Faxriy yoyi xususida 2 xil fikr mavjud. Ko'pchilik uni sekstant ya'ni aylananing oltidan bir qismi 60* li yoy tarzida bo'lgan deb hisoblasa, ba'zi bir tadqiqotchilar bino balandligidan kelib chiqib, uni kvadrant, ya'ni 90* yoy shaklida bo'lgan deb hisoblaydi. Rasadxonada o'ndan ortiq turli astronomik qurilma va asboblari bo'lgan. Ulardan eng aosiysi radiusi 40,2 m li qo'shaloq yoydan iborat kvadrant (yoki sekstantga yaqin) qurilma hisoblanadi. Kvadrantning jami qismi yer ostida, qolgan qismi shimoliy tomonda yer sathidan 30 m cha balandda joylashgan. Asbob aylanasida bir gradus yoy 11,53 mm ga to'g'ri keladi. Rasadxona o'rta asrlarda asbob uskunasi jihatdan ham beqiyos bo'lgan. Asbob astronomiyaning asosiy doimiyliklari ekvator va ekliptika orasidagi burchakni o'lchash, yillik pretsessiya doimiysini, tropik yil davomiylig-larini aniqlashga imkon bergan. Rasadxonada kichik o'lchamli asboblari: armillyar sfera, 2, 4 va 7 halqadan iborat o'lchov asboblari, triangula, quyosh hamda yulduz soatlari, usturlob va boshqalar bo'lgan. Rasadxona kutubxona ham bo'lgan. Ichki devorda osmon tasviri, yulduzlar xaritasi, tog', dengiz; mamlakatlar belgilangan yer shari tasviri ishlangan. 1964-yilda Ulug'bek rasadxonasi yonida Ulug'bek muzeyi ochilgan.



Ulug'bek rasadxonasining ichki ko'rinishi.

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