

Religious tour in Uzbekistan !!

TOUR DESCRIPTION

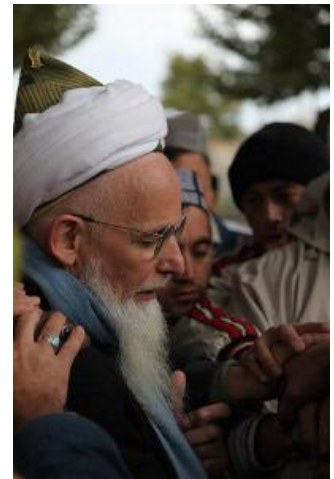
In a religious tour, we offer you:

1. Saint people visit the seven great Sufi masters who founded the Order "Naqshbandi" and "hodzhagon"
2. Visit the medieval Sufi monasteries dating from the well-known and little-known monuments

"Bukhara-Sharif and" - "Holy Bukhara", under that name was known from ancient times the city on the East. Many believe that the name Bukhara was due to the huge number of "sacred" sites around the city.



Shaykh Muhammad Nazim al-Haqqani - Mufti of the Sufi Order "Naqshbandi", founder of the Islamic Supreme Council of America, came at the invitation of Uzbekistan and said so to our compatriots: "Do not forget and always remember that every inch of your fertile land is considered sacred, for here lie great scientists and thinkers, the founders of the Islamic civilization. You have every right to be proud that you are descendants of people such as Imam



al-Bukhari, Abu Mansur Moturidi sheikhs, Abdukhalikov Gijduvani, Arif Rivgari Ali Romitani Muhammad Baba Samos, Said Amir Kulol, Muhammad Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Ubaydulloh Ahror. "

Throughout the Muslim world, 41 burial of the great saints. 7 of them on the ground of Bukhara.

In Islam, the word "Sharif" is meant seven precious relics. They are:

- Kalam and Sharif (the Quran)
- Hadith Sharif (Hadith)
- Mackay and Sharif (the city of Mecca and Medina)
- Baghdad and Sharif
- Chaume and Sharif (Syria, Damascus)
- Mazar-e Sharif and (a city in Afghanistan)
- Bukhara and Sharif

These holy places are located around Bukhara - the great Sufi burial seven masters, and that you will visit our Sufi tour:

Abdul-Khaliq Abd al-Gijduvani, founder of the Sufi Order "hodzhagon."

Muhammad Al Hodge Orif Revgari - Gijduvani student.

Hodge Mahmoud Anzhir Fagnavy - a follower of the course and student Hodge Orif Ar-Revgari.

Ali Khoja Rometany, better known under the name of Azizon Hodge - Hodge Fagnavy student, Boba transmission circuit continuity of Samos.

Khoja Muhammad Boba Samos - teachers Hodge Said Mir Kulol.

Said Hodge Kulol World - a mentor, spiritual teacher Baja ad Din Naqshbandi.

Baha-ud Din Naqshband - founder of the Sufi Order "Naqshbandi".

Around the graves of seven of the Sufis in Bukhara real people who care for the graves of saints. It is the followers of the teachings of these saints. They are willing to talk about the deeds of the saints, parables, and express their opinions.

Together with burial Ali Khoja Rometany has 15 years of Imam-Khatib Amrillo Sultanov. He says some very interesting things. Communication with him is very nice. It's a pretty well-read educated man knows the Koran.

Complexes around the Saints defeated the beautiful gardens: the trees of figs, cherries, pears with burial Mahmud Khoja Anzhir Fagnavy, peach orchard in the complex Hodge Muhammad Boba Samos.

These two saints were engaged in agriculture and the people who honor them, continue their work, following the dictum Baha-ud Din Naqshbandi, "Dill Yeru ba, ba Dust core" (translated as "The Heart of the beloved (Allah), and the hand - case") .

These people come with offerings (from the test dummy, candy), distribute to all present, and you take it, you have no feelings of disgust.

You know, that these graves you give these treats with a pure soul, with an open heart, and you think you have no moral right to refuse this.

At burial Hodge Mahmoud Anzhir Fagnavy long roughly put together tables. They are in perfectly kept garden, the vineyards.

We visited the grave, and we were invited to the tables, it is strangers who filed the hot tea, scones, brought fresh figs bump.

Sufi monastery of the Middle Ages

Hanaka (Sufi monastery) - this building served as a refuge for the Sufis and dervishes wandering monks.

In honaka they could get shelter, there dervishes performed their rites, were ecstatic to merge with the divine essence. In honaka held discussions, exercises.

Often, residents khanaka buried in the monastery building or nearby. Their tombs are venerated as saints. Almost every (burial, according to believers), the ability to heal.

In our tour you will visit the Sufi female Sufi monastery Keyes bibi. This monument is revered to this day. Pilgrims come here from all over the country. In Honako Keyes Bibi said to have been inhabited by the spirit of female virgins, who founded the women's monastery. It is forbidden entrance to men, women here in fasting and prayers ask God to grant them children. In one of the cells they live for 3 days, constantly praying avoid seeing anyone.

There is a tradition that Mazar Keyes Bibi gets rid of infertility and opens the way for the girls in the acquisition of marital happiness.

Mazar Ubbona Hodge. Surrounded by century-old trees and Haloxylon, in the desert, under two tugami, gazing skyward, is buried Ubbona Hodge, revered as a saint.

According to legend, with 15 years Ubbon Hodge lived in seclusion in the desert at the source. Here he lived to a ripe old age, enjoyed respect as a skilled healer, which dragged people disfigured by serious illness.

Sometimes people who come from different places, and often very remote, live here, away from civilization for 2-3 months. The effect of such treatment exceeds expectations, and therefore does not stop the flow of people eager to cure skin diseases.

Mazar Hodge ZAFFARONI - religious complex, which occupies a special place with well of holy water. For several centuries, people come here for the cure of diseases.

Sufi monastery in the vicinity of Bukhara



Women's Sufi monastery Kiz Bibi



In Honako Keyes Bibi said to have been inhabited by the spirit of female virgins, who founded the women's monastery.



There is a tradition that Mazar Kiz Bibi gets rid of infertility and opens the way for the girls in the acquisition of marital happiness.



Mazar Ubbona Hodge. Surrounded by century-old Haloxylon, a desert region, dumping Ubbona Hodge, revered as a saint.



Sacred spring next to the tomb of Khoja Ubbona.



Hodge Ubbona many years he lived in solitude in the wilderness.



Mazar Zafaron Hodge, who according to legend was the son of the Caliph Usmon.



Caretaker in the complex Hodge Zafaron



Women's Sufi monastery Keyes Bibi (16th century)



Tugai a burial Hoxha Zafarona

"Hazor Nur"

"Hazor Noor," which means "A thousand rays." The district, located 150 km from Bukhara. Once there were tugai forests and game were many, many small lakes on the nesting birds, fish in the lake vodilas.

In this area remained a large mound Vardanzi, where up dos 7th century was a major feudal city and ruled there Vartan-Khudat. The Arabs destroyed the city, the irrigation system has been compromised, and people left it. Today is this mound Vardanzi, silent and alone, keeping its secrets to future child. In this village Vardanzi consisting of 10 households, lived from time immemorial "murdashui" - "washers dead." Originally, the profession a bad reputation among the local population, and therefore this village stood apart, there was his own life, a mysterious stranger. Vardanzi village was the last settlement before a long, completely deserted road through the wilderness, where only an endless ribbon of asphalt road and high-voltage power poles testified that these places are exploited by man. Smoke Hazor espanda fumigate the premises, driving evil spirits out of the house, they also remove the effect of "evil eye" spoiling for young children. This plant also has antibacterial properties, so for colds patient to inhale the smoke give espanda Hazor.

Once, in ancient times, when the religion of Islam was to conquer the hearts of people on this mound had settled, those who adopted the Islamic faith. It was a difficult time, which has divided many families, the young sought new and old worship the old gods, and on opposite sides, at times, turned out to be a father and son.

At the head of the new Muslim community was a woman, she was a huge growth, her name was Malik azhdarho - "a female dragon." Bold and decisive was The leader Malik-azhdarho, faithfully obeyed her all the inhabitants of the fortress. Tried many times to capture the enemies of an impregnable fortress, but always met with strong resistance from the faithful, as they called themselves its inhabitants.

And then the cunning enemies decided to seize the fortress. Among the besieging the fortress was a lot of those who have close relatives who converted to Islam, lived in the fortress, known by the name The leader, "Malika-azhdarho." And then, once a treacherous woman from the camp of the enemies went to the fortress, "Malika-azhdarho", allegedly to visit his niece. Guard missed the fortress unarmed woman. Long and the guest was asking biased his niece about the customs, habits, life of the faithful. Not suspecting anything, the young woman answered the questions of his beloved aunt. And let slip that all the inhabitants of the fortress gather for Friday afternoon prayers at large, just rebuilt the mosque. In this hour, and the guards leave their posts to take part in a celebratory prayer.

Gathering the right information, she hastily left the castle. And then came Friday, the entire adult population had gathered in the mosque on this day the faithful took out their chests and wore their best clothes in it. Malik-azhdarho appealed to the Friday sermon to the faithful, and then all kneeling, heads bowed, began to pray. No one noticed as enemies silently crept into the fortress, surrounded the mosque. They were not allowed to get up a believer, their swords were mowing people's heads, their sharp arrows pierced the hearts of believers.

On that day, human blood was flowing river, it flows down the steep slopes, and seemed to be a rock cry, shed tears for the innocent souls. On that terrible day, killing thousands. Many days, the survivors: the elderly, women and children had to bury their loved ones. Mournful cries and groans resounded everywhere. The ground was so hard that we had stones obkladyvat bodies of the dead. The whole castle has become a huge cemetery, covered with tubercles of the thousands of graves. And in the center of the buried-Malik azhdarho. Hence the second name of the fortress Hazor-Nur, a thousand rays of a thousand souls, of which from the sky on this sad earth emanate rays of light.

Ancient burial ground "Hazor Nur" ("A Thousand Rays")



Groth hermit. This place is said to have considered the place where the footprints (kadamgoh) Fatima - the daughter of the Prophet Muhammad.



Ancient burial ground "Hazor Nur" ("A Thousand Rays"), which is over 1,000 years - the burial place of the first Muslims in Uzbekistan



12 Tugov (wooden pommel, ustanavlinaemoe over the tomb of Sufi) from disposal of the inhabitants of Hazor Nur



ancient mosque



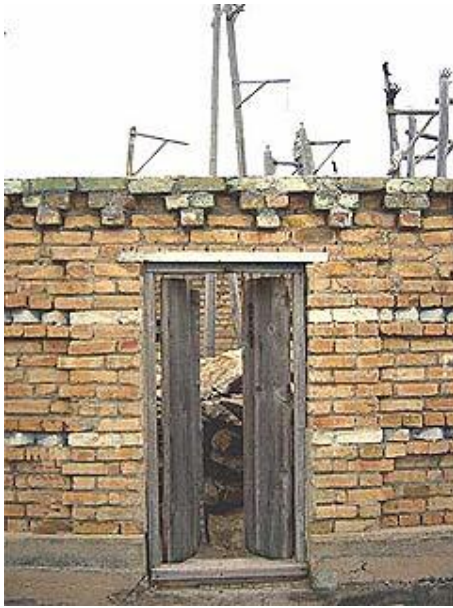
Here, instead of people, the vast field covered with small tubercles of stacked boulders.



12 tugai



Mound was with rocky steep walls, like its inhabitants, once in the past, for security reasons, it chose the mound.



Hazor Nur - a place of pilgrimage

Baha al-Din Muhammad al-Bukhari Naqshband

Bahauddin Naqshbandi Muhammad (1317-1389), founder of the Naqshbandi Sufi Order, was born in the village of Kasr-Hinduan (Castle Hindus), which later was renamed the Kasr-Arifan (lock, know the divine truth), 10 km from Bukhara. His father was a weaver and chaser ("Naqshband" - chaser). His first teacher was Baba Sheikh Muhammad Simas (d. 1340).



According to tradition, "Naqshbandi", his spiritual initiation Bahauddin received from Gijduvani. Naqshbandi Gijduvani saw in a dream, and he told him to become a disciple of Sheikh Saeed Kulol Bokhara. Said Bahauddin came to Kulol as "Uvaysi" - someone who started out on their own, without the guidance of a sheikh.

After that, he was brought up by the famous Turkish sheikhs Kusama and Khalil Ataa. Three times he made a pilgrimage. On his return from Hajj, he visited Merv,

then, to the last days of his lived in Bukhara.

Naqshbandi Tariqa basis is the knowledge of Allah, the desire to meet him and the remembrance of Allah is hidden heart.

In this regard, the Naqshbandi said: "Murid is one whose hidden war, as is apparent in the world", that is, murid leads to war with his own nafs, working on purifying the heart from doubt, however, does not know others about their condition. If murid says maqam, which he did not get up, and which is not in him, Allah did not give him up to this maqam, and deprive him of that level. Ahlyullah patiently endure all the hardships and sorrows that they are close to Allah. There is no wali, who is not looking Allah, irrespective of the Wali knows about it or not. And regardless, all met with the Wali



gave them the barracks. "Naqshbandi enjoy the following words:" Our way to God is not through asceticism, asceticism brings glory, fame and cut out death. Good works are found among men. "

After his death was regarded as the patron saint Bahauddin Bukhara. Bukhara very often say the following incantation: "Gordon Bahauddin ball" (Bring trouble, Bahauddin).

Bahauddin was buried in his native village. Around his tomb complex shape. In the 16th century on the orders of Sheibani Khan at the grave of Sheikh Abdullazikhan was built khanaka and a mosque. Later the mosque was built minaret.

The complex recently completed restoration work: was built aivan - an open shed, were working on Khan's cemetery, the graves have been restored many of the rulers of Bukhara, which had been buried around the complex.

By the tomb of Sheikh does not stop the flow of pilgrims. On campus every Friday, people spend religious events, make the sacrifice.

Not far from this complex is another complex consisting of a mosque, a reservoir, and the graves of the mother Bahauddin Naqshbandi, and his teacher - Said Amir Kulol.

Abdul-Khaliq Abd al-Gijduvani



Abdul-Khaliq Abd al-Gijduvani (1118-1180/1120), the founder of the Sufi Order "Hadzhagan" was one of four students and followers of Yusuf Hamadani. He was born in the town Gijduvan 52 km from Bukhara. At 22, he became a disciple of Hamadani. Gijduvani accompanied Hamadani in Baghdad, Isfahan, Balkh, Merv, Bukhara and Samarkand.

Once in the second half of the 12th century, Yusuf Hamadani left Khorasan, and Ahmad Yasawi went into seclusion, Gijduvani founded a school of the Central Asian mysticism (Sufism) - Tariqat Hadzhagan - "Way of the Hajj (the teachers)" - "Hadzhagan." A distinctive feature is the practice of quiet Tariqa dhikr with a specific method of concentration. Followers of the Order chose voluntary poverty, led an ascetic life and

respect the vow of celibacy.

Direct follower of Muhammad Khoja Gijduvani were Orif Ap Revhari, Mahmud Khoja Anzhir Fagnavy, Ali Khoja Rometany Khoja Muhammad Boba Samos, Khoja Said Mir and Muhammad Kulol Bahouddin Naqshbandi, who reformed the doctrine of "Hadzhagan" and founded the Tariqa "Naqshbandi".

Known work Gijduvani "Risala-D-Tariq", "Risala-D Sakhawi", "Vass name", "Zikr-al-Khaliq and Gijduvani."

Gizhdvani enjoy the following words: "Fear of the Sultan as well as you are afraid of his lions," "Do not sit next to the Sultan, because it can weaken your faith and tariqah." The grave is located in Gijduvani Gizhdvan. In place of his burial, built dakhma.

8 principles of quiet, domestic orders dhikr Hadzhagan

1. Hush Ladies gift - a conscious breath.

"Hush" (mind), the "gift" (a), "ladies" (breath). According to Abdul-Khaliq Gidzhduvani, meaning "wise seeker must safeguard his breath from inadvertently inhaling and exhaling, thus always keeping his heart in the Divine Presence, and he should recover his breath with worship and ministry and to direct the worship of his Lord, full of life, for every conscious breath inhaling and exhaling is alive and connected with the Divine Presence. Every breath, inhale and exhale when committed with negligence, is dead, disconnected from the Divine Presence. "

Sheikh Naqshband said: "This order is based on the breath. Therefore, the duty of every - to protect their breath during inhalation and exhalation and further, to safeguard their breath between inhalation and exhalation. "

2. Nazar bar Kadam - monitoring steps.

This means that searching, walking, must pay his eyes to the feet. Where he is preparing to set foot, there should be a look. It is not allowed to throw a glance back and forth, right, left, and so on, because unwanted views halt the heart. Most of the screens on the heart to create a picture sent from the eye to the mind. So it happens every day, these curtains can cause heart trouble "twists", because that imprinted in your mind all sorts of passions. These images - like the veil on the heart.

3. Journey to the homeland - Safar gift wool.

Make way for native land. This means that walking makes his way from the world of creation to the Creator. Narrated that the Prophet (s.g.v.) said: "I go to his Creator from one state to a better state and from one parking lot to parking lot higher." Have the desire to go to a forbidden lust for the Divine Presence.

Travel is external and internal. First - this is the movement of the earth in search of a perfect Guide. This helps the inner journey. It requires the abandonment of low morals and movement to the higher a person to throw from the heart all worldly desires. He will be raised from the crude state to a state of purity. It clears the heart, making it clear, like water, clear as crystal, polished like a mirror that shows the true state of affairs, what he needs in everyday life.

4. Khalvat gift Anjuman - alone in a crowd.

"Khalvat" - privacy. This principle means outwardly to be with people, but inwardly to

remain with God.

Solitude is inner and outer. External - it's care in a secluded spot where no people.

Being alone, one focuses on the dhikr.

Inner solitude - it is solitude among the people. The heart-seeker must be present with his Lord and absent in the works, though outwardly, physically, a person is in range of people. Says: looking so deeply immersed in the quiet is the dhikr in his heart that even if it falls into the crowds, he would not hear their voices. The state of dhikr absorbs it and causes it to not be aware of anything except his Lord. This is the highest state of solitude, and it is regarded as the true solitude, as mentioned in the Qur'an: "People who are not distracted neither trade nor purchase from the remembrance of Allah" (24:37). This way Naqshbandi brotherhood.

5. Yadkard - remembrance.

The meaning of "poison" - "Zikr". "Card" means the essence of dhikr. Yadkard - is committing dhikr tongue and heart.

6. Bazgasht - return.

Self-control: during the dhikr of thought should not be dissipated. It is a condition in which the seeker, who makes Dhikr wa Isbatov Nafi, comes to understand the words of the Prophet (s.g.v.): "Ilahi anta wa Maqsudi ridaka Matluba."

7. Nigahdasht - mindfulness.

Nigah means vision. This means that the seeker must watch over your heart and protect it from penetration of bad thoughts.

One sheikh said: "Because my heart I kept ten nights, my heart is guarded by me twenty years."

Abu Bakr al-Cattani, "I was the guard at the door of my heart for 40 years and I never opened it to anyone but Allah, the Almighty God and as long as my heart had not ceased to recognize anyone except God Almighty and the Almighty."

8. Yaddasht - recollection.

Commits dhikr keeps my heart from Nafi Islands Isbatov with each breath. This requires the seeker to continually kept his heart in the Divine Presence of Allah. This allows him to realize and manifest the Light Essence of Oneness (al-Anwar al-sam ahadiya).

The graves of seven of the great Sufis in the vicinity of Bukhara



Complex Baja ad Din Naqshband at burial of the founder of the Sufi Order "Naqshbandi".



Complex Baja ad Din Naqshband in the village of Kasr-Orifon ("Lock, know the divine truth")



Complex Baja ad Din Naqshband. Honako Abdulla, a pond with a sacred tree on the shore. The minaret of the 19th century.



Tomb of Muhammad Khoja Boba Samos - teachers Hodge Said Mir Kulol



Dakhma in the burial of Muhammad Khoja Boba Samos



Mausoleum of Khoja tomb and inside Rometany Ali, better known under the name of Azizon Hodge - Hodge Fagnavy student, Boba transmission circuit continuity of Samos.



Tomb Abdukhalikov Gijduvani, founder of the Sufi Order "hodzhagon."



Garden around the burial Khoja Muhammad Boba Samos

Route No.1

Tashkent - Samarkand - Bukhara - Tashkent

Duration: 8 Days

Notes:

1. The tour program can be changed in accordance with your wishes, as well as according to airline schedule.
2. Nutrition Program is a recommendation.
3. In the absence of places in the recommended hotels, before the start of the tour will be offered similar hotels to match. You can also choose the hotels in our directory of hotels.
4. Recent changes in the program must be agreed before the start of the tour.
5. If you change the program may change in the cost of the tour.
6. The cost of tours is not included air travel to / from Uzbekistan, you need to order it yourself in your town.
7. Surcharge for single occupancy is for the whole tour, if you want to live in a single room.

Day 1

Tashkent – Samarkand

Arrival in Tashkent.

Departure to Samarkand by bus (330 km, 4,5 h-5 h).

Accommodation at the hotel. Dinner. Overnight.

Day 2

Samarkand

Breakfast.

Visiting sacred places in Samarkand and in the vicinity:

- Mosque and Mausoleum of Ismail al-Bukhari (Al-Bukhari Muhammad bin Ismail Abu Abdallah al-Dzhufi (810-870)), 12 kilometers from Samarkand. Gur Emir mausoleum. Here rest Amir Timur, Mohammed Sultan Timur's favorite grandson of his eldest son, Jehangir, two sons of Tamerlane - Shahrukh and Miranshah, the grandson of Tamerlane - Mirzo Ulugbek, spiritual director Timur - World Bereke Sayyid, the son of Sultan Abu Saeed and Shah a Hoxha. Located in the upper chamber tombs are surrounded by marble bars, set Ulugbek. Over the marble wall, on a hill is a certain unknown tomb of Sufi Sayyid Umar. According to one theory - it could be a sheikh al-Din Kulyal - Sufi, who was friends with his father Timur and Timur himself.
- Registan square (15-17 cc.) Medressa, Sher-Dor Madrasah Tilla-Kori.

Lunch at the local restaurant

- The architectural ensemble Shahi Zinda mausoleum (11-20 th century) - the grave Kussama, the son of Abbas - the cousin of the Prophet Muhammad. Mausoleum of Khoja Daniyar (Daniel). He was born in Jerusalem in 603 BC and descended from the kings David and Solomon.
- The mosque and tomb of Khoja Ahrar - the head of the Sufi Order "Naqshbandi" in the 15th century.
- Mausoleum tomb of Shaykh Rukhabad Burkhaniddin Sagardzhi, died in China, but bequeathed to his son Abu Said to be buried in Samarkand at the feet of one of the representatives of the dervish order, "the loud dhikr," Noureddine Basir, who was an admirer and Timur.
- The Mausoleum of Khoja Abdi and honaka-Darun. Cult-memorial complex. Formed in the cemetery at the grave of the Arab lawyer Qadl 9th century (the judge) Hodge Abdi (Abd-al Mazeddina).

Dinner. Overnight.



Samarkand - Bukhara

Breakfast at hotel.

Transfer to Bukhara (275 km, 4-4.5 h). Accommodation at the hotel.

Visiting the graves of Bahauddin Naqshbandi.

Walking tour in Bukhara:

- Hodge Pars. Associated with the name of a Sufi - and the successor to Bach murid al-Din Naqshband. Author of many books on the biography of Shaikh Bahauddin Naqshbandi.
- Ensemble Labi-Hauz: madrassas and honako Nodir Divan Begi (1630), madrasah Kukeldash (1578), a monument to Hodja Nasreddin
- Magoki Attori (12-16 cc.) Temple was built on the site of the fire-worshipers - one of 3 monuments in Bukhara, survived the invasion of Genghis Khan
- Abdulaziz Khan Madrassah (1652)
- Poi Kalon ensemble (12.16 Ages)
- Kalyan Minaret - a symbol of Bukhara, for centuries served as a beacon for the caravans in the desert to Bukhara
- Kalyan Mosque (16th century) - one of the largest mosques in Central Asia.

Lunch.

- Honako Hodge Zainuddin (16th century) - a place of mystical rites of the Order of Dervishes, "Naqshbandi". Here tomb of Sheikh Zainuddin, who headed the "Naqshbandi" in the 16th century.
- Ark fortress - the magnificent citadel, the habitat of the rulers of Bukhara, a bulwark of authority and power (1st century BC - 19th century)
- Bolo-Hauz complex (18th century).

- Samanid Mausoleum (9-10 cc.)
- Chashma Ayub (12,14,16 century) - the inside is the source of holy water, the biblical prophet Job.

Dinner. Overnight.

Day 4

Bukhara

Breakfast. Exit out of the city.

Visit the graves, including seven of the great Sufis of Bukhara:

- Ensemble Bahaa- Din Naqshbandi, 12 km from Bukhara, in the village Kasri Orifon. Muhammad ibn Muhammad Zhaloliddin Hogeye Buzrug who gained fame under the name of Bahouddin Naqshbandi - the founder of one of the most famous Sufi orders - the Order "Naqshbandi". Also visit his mother moglily.

Lunch

- Hodge Said Mir Kulol was born near Bukhara in the village of Suhor. Known as a mentor, spiritual teacher Bahauddin Naqshbandi
- Hodge Kabul Achbor Wali
- Khoja Mohammad Al Orif Revhari near the town of Khoja Shafirkana Mahmoud Anzhir Fagnavy in the village of mist Anzhirbog Vabkent
- Khoja Muhammad Boba Samos Samos in the village of Rometane. Among his most famous students was
- Hodge Said Mir Kulol
- Ali Khoja Rometany (Hodge Azizon) from the village near the town of Barrow Rometanom. The complex has 15 years of Imam-Khatib Amrillo Sultanov
- Abdul Khaliq Abd al-Gijduvani. City Gizhduvan 50 km from Bukhara, the founder of the Sufi Order "hodzhagon" ("The Way khojas").

Return to the hotel. Dinner. Overnight

Day 5

Bukhara

Breakfast.

- Chor-Minor Medrese (1807)
- Calif Hodaydad Harazmi (Hodaydad, Mullah Mohammed Tash 'Azizan Bukhari - Sheikh Brotherhood yasaviya /' azizan, the largest Sufi theorist, author of ten works (d. 1800).

Lunch.

- Residence Emir of Bukhara "Sitara - and - Mohi - Khosa."
- Abu Hafs Kabir (Hazrat Imam) - the teacher and tutor of Imam al-Bukhari. Hazrat Imam Pushtayi (Pushtayi Hadrati Imam) IX - XXI centuries. One of the

oldest and most popular Muslim cemeteries. Named after a popular theologian, born in Bukhara. Formed shortly after the conquest of the Arabs, at the northern edge of the first Namazgaha Bukhara, founded in the early 8th century Arab Muslim commander Qutaiba bin.

- Pier and Dastgir - Mausoleum of Sheikh Abd al Qadir Muhiddin al-Jilani (1077/472-1166/561), founder of the "Kadyrov".

Return to Bukhara. Dinner. Overnight.

Day 6

Bukhara-Tashkent

Breakfast.

- Mausoleum of Sufi Sayfeddina Bakharzi and Buyan Kulihana (13-14 cc.). Chor-Bakr (12-16 centuries), the burial place of the sheikhs Dzhuybari (4 km from Bukhara)

12:00 Check-out hotel.

Free time or optional self-tour through the old town: Visit the center of Bukhara Crafts Development, located in the caravanserai Sayfiddin. Bookstores, souvenir shops. Walk in the trade domes (16th century): Toki Saraffon, Toki Telpak Furushon, Toki Zargaron where artisans (jewelers, miniature, etc.) sell their products.

Dinner. At train station in the Bukhara-1 (10 km).

00.00. Departure by train to Tashkent.

Day 7

Tashkent

00.00 Arrival to Tashkent. Meeting at the railway station.
Check in at hotel. Breakfast.

00:00 Visit:

- Hazrat Imam • Area (16th century)
- Mausoleum kafala al-Shashi (16th century). - Burial place of Imam Abu Bakr Muhammad al-Kaffal Shashi, who was one of the first Muslim imams and famous prophet and poet.
- madrasa and mausoleum Barak-Khan (15-16 cc.) Built Suyunij Khan - the first ruler of the Uzbek dynasty Sheibanids.
- Namazgokh Mosque (19th century). Tilla-Sheikh Mosque (19th century). - "Hast Imam Mosque", which houses the oldest Koran.
- The Mausoleum of Sheikh Abdulkasim (19.) Currently is the center of traditional arts with attractive souvenirs by local artisans
- Sheikh Zainuddin-bobo - son of the founder of the Sufi Order Suhrawardiyya - Shaykh Ziya al-Din Suhrawardi Dzhahima. He was sent by his father to these places for spreading the ideas of the Sufi Order.

- Mausoleum of Sheikh Havendi Takhur in the 15th century descendant of Sheikh Havendi Takhur great Sufi teacher Hodge Ahror-Wali was build around the tomb of the mausoleum.

Dinner. Overnight.

Day 8

Tashkent

Transfer to the airport. Departure from Tashkent.

Package price :
Contact Us

**Rout No.2
Bukhara**

Duration: 8 Days

Notes:

1. The tour program can be changed in accordance with your wishes, as well as according to airline schedule.
2. Nutrition Program is a recommendation.
3. In the absence of places in the recommended hotels, before the start of the tour will be offered similar hotels to match. You can also choose the hotels in our directory of hotels.
4. Recent changes in the program must be agreed before the start of the tour.
5. If you change the program may change in the cost of the tour.
6. The cost of tours is not included air travel to / from Uzbekistan, you need to order it yourself in your town.
7. Surcharge for single occupancy is for the whole tour, if you want to live in a single room.

Day 1

Tashkent

Arrival in Tashkent.. Meeting. Accommodation at the hotel.

Dinner. Overnight

Day 2

Tashkent-Bukhara

Breakfast. Arrival in Bukhara. Meeting. Accommodation at the hotel. Leisure activities
Dinner. Overnight

Day 3

Bukhara

Breakfast. Exit out of the city.

Visit the graves, including seven of the great Sufis of Bukhara:

- Ensemble Bahaa-Din Naqshbandi, 12 km from Bukhara, in the village Kasri Orifon. Muhammad ibn Muhammad Zhaloliddin Hogeye Buzrug who gained fame under the name of Bahouddin Naqshbandi - the founder of one of the most famous Sufi orders - the Order "Naqshbandi". Also visit moglily his mother.

Lunch

- Hodge Said Mir Kulol was born near Bukhara in the village of Suhor. Known as a mentor, spiritual teacher Bahauddin Naqshbandi
- Hodge Kabul Achbor Wali
- Khoja Mohammad Al Orif Revhari near the town of Shafirkana
- Mahmud Khoja Anzhir Fagnavy in the village of mist Anzhirbog Vabkent
- Khoja Muhammad Boba Samos Samos in the village of Rometane. Among his most famous students was
- Hodge Said Mir Kulol
- Ali Khoja Rometany (Hodge Azizon) from the village near the town of Barrow Rometanom. The complex has 15 years of Imam-Khatib Amrillo Sultanov
- Abdul Khaliq Abd al-Gijduvani. City Gizhduvan 50 km from Bukhara, the founder of the Sufi Order "hodzhagon" ("The Way khojas")

Return to the hotel. Return to Bukhara. Dinner.

Overnight

Day 4

Bukhara

Breakfast.

Visiting:

- Chor-Minor Medrese (1807) Calif Hudaydad Harazmi (Hudaydad, Mullah Mohammed Tash 'Azizan Bukhari - Sheikh Brotherhood yasaviya /' azizan, the largest Sufi theorist, author of ten works (d. 1800).

Lunch.

- Residence Emir of Bukhara "Sitara - and - Mohi - Khosa."
- Abu Hafs Kabir (Hazrat Imam) - the teacher and tutor of Imam al-Bukhari. Hazrat Imam Pushtayi (Pushtayi Hadrati Imam) IX - XXI centuries. One of the oldest and most popular Muslim cemeteries. Named after a popular theologian,

born in Bukhara. Formed shortly after the conquest of the Arabs, at the northern edge of the first Namazgaha Bukhara, founded in the early 8th century Arab Muslim commander Qutaiba bin.

- Pier and Dastgir - Mausoleum of Sheikh Abd al Qadir Muhiddin al-Jilani (1077/472-1166/561), founder of the "Kadyrov".
- Mausoleum of Sufi Sayfeddina Bakharzi and Buyan Kulihana (13-14 cc.).
- Chor-Bakr (12-16 centuries), the burial place of the sheikhs Dzhuybari (4 km from Bukhara).

Return to Bukhara. Dinner. Overnight

Day 5

Bukhara

Breakfast.

Visiting:

- Hodge Pars. Associated with the name of a Sufi - and the successor to Bach murid al-Din Naqshband. Author of many books on the biography of Shaikh Bahauddin Naqshbandi.
- Ensemble Labi-Hauz: madrassas and honako Nodir Divan Begi (1630), madrasah Kukeldash (1578), a monument to Hodja Nasreddin
- Magoki Attori (12-16 cc.) Temple was built on the site of the fire-worshippers - one of 3 monuments in Bukhara, survived the invasion of Genghis Khan
- Abdulaziz Khan Madrassah (1652)
- Poi Kalon ensemble (12.16 Ages)
- Madrassah Mir-i-Arab (1530-1536 gg.). Akhmad Kadyrov studied here Hadji and the head of Russian Muslims, Ravil Gaynuddin.
- Kalyan Minaret - a symbol of Bukhara, for centuries served as a beacon for the caravans in the desert to Bukhara
- Honako Hodge Zainuddin (16th century) - a place of mystical rites of the Order of Dervishes, "Naqshbandi". Here tomb of Sheikh Zainuddin, who headed the "Naqshbandi" in the 16th century.
- Ark fortress - the magnificent citadel, the habitat of the rulers of Bukhara, a bulwark of authority and power (1st century BC - 19th century)
- Bolo-Hauz complex (18th century).
- Samanid Mausoleum (9-10 cc.) Chashma Ayub (12,14,16 century) - the inside is the source of holy water, the biblical prophet Job.

Return to Bukhara. Dinner

Overnight

Day 6

Bukhara

Breakfast. A trip to the neighborhood of Bukhara Sufi monasteries.

Few in the territory of Central Asia, female Sufi monasteries. One of them was perfectly preserved complex Kiz Bibi. Here in voluntary isolation, hidden from the eyes of men, forty girls lived with his mentor, which people called Kiz Bibi. This could include only women who found solace and relief from their disease within the walls of this kind of "nunnery".

Mausoleum of Khoja Ubbon - Here lies the tomb of the Sufi, which is located near popular clinic without drugs and doctors, in it, like many centuries ago, thanks to the healing water and a special aura of these places cure ailments patients.

Burial Hodge ZAFFARONI - this is another tomb of Sufi, whose name is associated people faith in the miraculous power of water from the well.

Return to Bukhara

Dinner. Overnight.

Day 7

Bukhara-Tashkent

Breakfast. Transfer to the airport.

Departure from Bukhara. Arrival to Tashkent. Dinner. Overnight

Day 8

Tashkent

Breakfast. Transfer to the International airport.

Departure from Uzbekistan.

Package price :
Contact Us

Hotels:

Bukhara - Grand Bukhara 3***

Samarkand -Malika Classic 3****

Tashkent -Le Grande Plaza 4****

Package Includes:

- ❑ *Flowers on Arrival*
- ❑ *All Hotel Accommodation above mentioned Hotels*
- ❑ *Bukhara - Tashkent Air Ticket and train tickets*
- ❑ *All Sightseeing tours with English Speaking Guide*
- ❑ *Comfortable Bus*
- ❑ *Tashkent , Samarqand , Bukhara Tours*
- ❑ *Visa support, free of charge*
- ❑ *Lunch & Dinners including Show Programs !*
- ❑ *Special Dinner in "Bahor "*
- ❑ *Entrance fees*

Excluded:

International Air Fare-

Alcoholic drinks

*Visa Fees to Embassy – 30**USD** or 35**USD***