

SOME COMMENTS ON THE URBAN PLANNING CULTURE OF THE GREAT KHOREZMSHAHS PERIOD

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Annotation:

In the article, the issues of interrelation between the culture of urban planning and ancient settlements in the second half of the 12th century and the beginning of the 13th century were considered.

Keywords: Bazarkala, Oyboyirkala, Dingilja, Great Guldursun, Kirkkizkala, Tuproqkala, Gurganch, Gaurkala, Devkesgan, Dargom, Zamakhshar.

Annotatsiya

Maqolada XII asrning ikkinchi yarmi-XIII asr boshlarida shaharsozlik madaniyatining antik davr aholi turar-joylari bilan o'zaro aloqadorligi masalalari qarab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Bozorqal'a, Oybo'yirqal'a, Ding'ilja, Katta Guldursun, Qirqqiz, Tuproqqal'a, Gurganch, Gaurqal'a, Devkesgan, Darg'om, Zamaxshar.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы взаимосвязи градостроительной культуры и городища во второй половине XII и начале XIII веков.

Ключевые слова: Бозоркала, Ойбойыркала, Дингиля, Катта Гулдурсун, Кыргыз, Тупроккала, Гурганч, Гауркала, Девкесган, Даргом, Замахшар.

Introduction

The construction of settlements based on the knowledge of construction by the sedentary agricultural population living in the lower Amudarya basin, the features of the settlements built on the ground level with wooden pillars and semi-basement are recorded in the archaeological literature. It is aimed to shed light on the historical place of the settlements built by the agricultural population in the area of the South Aral Bay from the last quarter of the 6th century BC in the development of socio-economic and ethnic-cultural relations of the early and advanced medieval society.

Main Part

From the last quarter of the 6th century BC, fundamental changes took place in the location and construction of residential areas. The settlements of the population were raised on the basis of carefully designed square and rectangular planning (Monuments of Bozorkala, Oyboyirkala, Dingilja). Monuments based on this architectural knowledge were built during the reign of the Achaemenids and served as religious-ideological centers as the capitals of the first micro-oases. In the IV-III centuries BC, the inhabitants of the lower Amudarya region built settlements of various sizes at a classical level. In the IV-III centuries BC, the inhabitants of the lower Amudarya region built settlements of various sizes

at a classical level. In the Lower Amudarya area, the castles erected by the population in ancient times served as cultural and economic centers and centers of micro-oases in the early and developed middle ages. The cities-fortresses that rose in the ancient state of Khorezm in the ancient period partially repeat the appearance of the cities of the era of the Great Khorezm Shahs of the developed Middle Ages.

The appearance of high-rise settlements in the ancient period was recorded in the results of the development of socio-economic and cultural relations in the early medieval society and the society of the era of the Great Khorezmshahs. In the concluding part, the conclusions regarding the fact that the cities that gained importance in the development of ancient society are the basis of the urban planning culture of the Great Khorezmshahs are put forward. In the concluding part, the conclusions regarding the fact that the cities that gained importance in the development of ancient society are the basis of the urban planning culture of the Great Khorezmshahs are put forward. [1. S. 39-104. 2. S. 148 – 161. 3. S. 121 – 130].



Great Guldursun

Fortresses that operated during the time of the Great Khorezmshahs in the areas connected to the foot of the right and left banks of Amudarya:

Katta Guldursun-Kirkkiz and Tuproqkala irrigation facilities are built in an irregular rectangular plan in the separated area (380-230 m). Built in the 4th century BC, it is surrounded by a two-line wall, the outer wall has rectangular turrets, and the outer wall and turrets have lancet shafts. Due to the water supply of the Kyrgyz irrigation system, economic and cultural life continued in the 5th-9th centuries AD. In ancient times, the outer walls and towers were covered with thatched wall, as a result of which its thickness increased. The monument with its trade-craftsmanship and defense capabilities continuing at that time was one of the developed medieval cities [4. S. 222 – 223].

On the plain adjacent to the Katkal'a-Amudarya coast, the planned structure is trapezoidal in shape 300x281 m, i.e. 8.5 ha. The first period of construction of the monument was in the IV century BC, later

in the VII-IX centuries, and in the beginning of the XII-XIII centuries, it was the main city of the cultural and economic center. Due to the fact that repairs were carried out in its defense structures, the level of defense capability increased [5. S. 52 – 53].

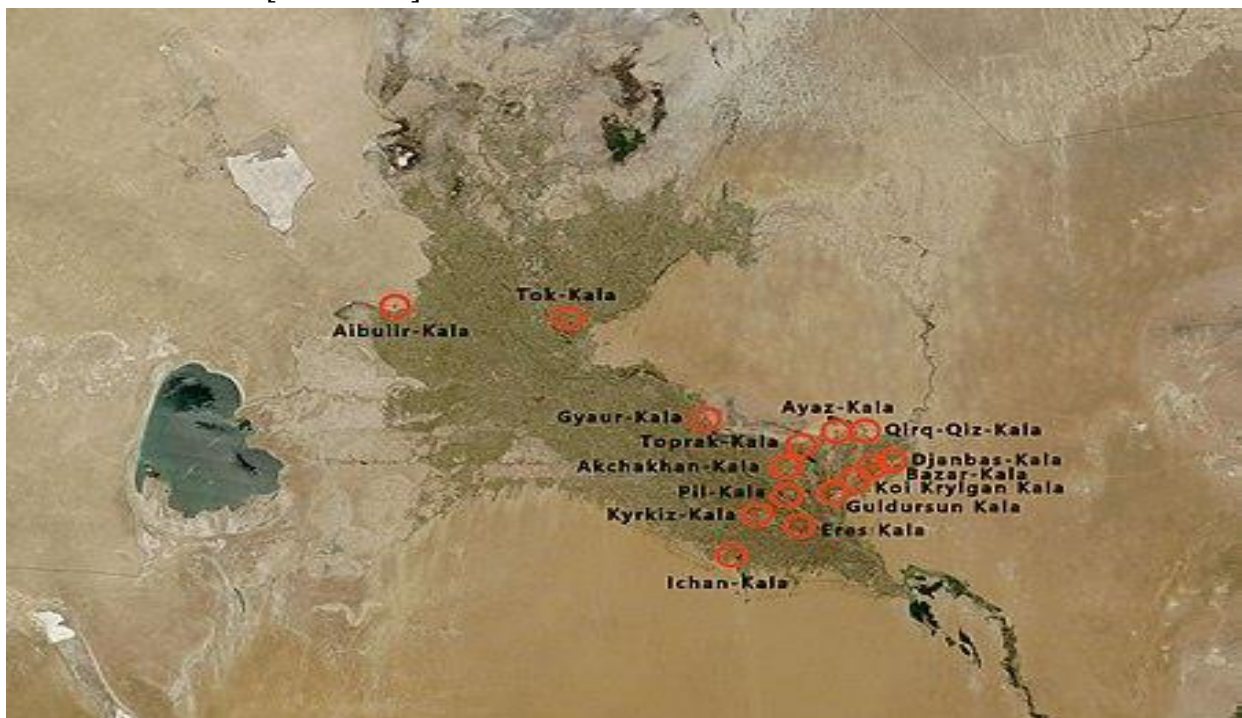
Ichankala (Khiva) was built by the settled population on the border of Karakum in the form of a right angle, the size is 650x450 m, it was built in the 5th century BC, trade and crafts in the early and developed middle ages, the oasis in the southwest formed a defensive chain, the era of the Great Khorezmshahs had a unique place in the history of urban planning culture [6. C. 43 – 51].

Gurganch (Jurzhonia). The objects obtained as a result of the excavations carried out on Kirk Mulla Hill were dated to the 5th century BC. The total volume was 400 ha. In the second half of the 12th century and the beginning of the 13th century, it was the capital of the state of the Great Khorezmshahs and served as the main religious and ideological center [7. S. 20 – 21].

Gaurkal'a (Mizdahkhan)-located on the hill in the south-west of the city of Khojaly, its size is 200 ha. The defense wall of Gaurkala Arch has been repaired several times. It was built by the population in the 4th century BC and was located on the trade-craft and international caravan route in the early and advanced middle ages [8. S. 153 – 155].

Davkasgan (Vazir) - 60 km north-west of Gurganch, a height was raised by the population, it has a rectangular shape, the size is 260x730 m, i.e. 28 ha. Built in the IV-III centuries BC, the defense system was repaired in the early and developed middle ages. It served as a base in the development of the trade and craft center and the international caravan route [9. S. 33].

Darg'on (Darg'onota) was built by the inhabitants in the 4th century BC on a hill connected to the shore of the Amudarya coast. In ancient times, its area was 6 hectares, and during the time of the Great Khorezmshahs, it occupied 50 hectares. In the ancient, early middle, and advanced middle ages, the center of trade and crafts and the Great Caravan made a significant contribution to the development of the communication route [10. B. 124].



Map of the location of the ancient fortresses of Khorezm

Zamakhshar (Zamakhshar) is built on a plain in Takhta District, Tashhavuz Region, Republic of Turkmenistan. The plan structure is circular, the total size is 7 ha. The monument was built in the 4th century BC, it was the main city of the cultural and economic center of the early and developed middle ages, and it served as a base in the development of the international caravan route [11. S. 546].

Thus, the above-mentioned data made it possible to come to the following final conclusions:

- Settlements that enabled the development of handicrafts carried out by the agricultural population located in the area of the Lower Amudarya basin were in the form of wooden pillars and semi-basement until the last quarter of the 6th century BC.
- From the last quarter of the 6th century BC, the construction of castles based on the knowledge of construction began in the northern area of Shorakhan village at the foot of the coast of the Kaltaminor irrigation facility (Bozorkala, Oyboyirkala).
- Those who made a worthy contribution to the development of all areas of the society of the era of the Great Khorezmshahs, based on the knowledge of construction in the IV-III centuries BC and I-III centuries AD, in connection with the various planning structures, precise geographical location, and repair work in defense structures (Ichanqala, Dargan, Zamakhshar, Vazir, Katta Guldursun, Dargan, Gurganch).
- Development of economic and cultural life in the castles built in ancient times in the historical and cultural areas was connected with the result of the Amudarya water flow sometimes rising or falling. In particular, in the conditions of stable water of Amudarya, the cities, which were the main cultural and economic centers, were of great importance in the development of the culture of urban planning during the period of the Great Khorezmshahs.

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