
THE STATE OF URBAN PROCESSES IN THE KHOREZM OASIS IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

(Phase of the African period.)

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Annotation:

This article presents a brief history of the ancient monuments in Khorezm in the early Middle Ages and the views on the need for their careful preservation.

Keywords mentioned about urbanization processes: fortress, Khorezm, Fir Palace, Burgutkala, Teshikkala, Kuyukkala, Mizdakhon.

In 305 AD, Khorezmshah Afrig moved his residence to the ancient city of Kat in Khorezm. Kat is restored and the king builds a new palace for himself. From 305, the African kings of Khorezm minted silver coins. On the obverse side of the coins is the image of the king, and on the reverse is the image of a knight. Minting of silver coins strengthened the internal and external trade relations of the country. The rulers received the title of "Khorezmshah". The title of "Khorazmshahs" was originally adopted by the "Siyovush dynasty". In the 3rd century, there were several small principalities in the Khorezm region. The discovery of a coin with the image of a crowned man holding a falcon in his hands is undoubtedly a sign of the rulership. In Khorezm, irrigated agriculture, handicrafts, cattle breeding and trade, science, art, especially sculpture, were highly developed. Khorezm Khionids, It maintained its political independence even during the period of the Kidarians, Hephtals and the Turkic Khaganate. Khorazm maintained diplomatic relations with Byzantium and the Turks.

Remains of a city and a fortified fortress dating back to the early Middle Ages were found and studied in Khorezm region. Fir Palace, Burgunqala. Teshikkala. Kuyukkala, Mizdakhon and others are among them. Burgutkala, Teshikkala castle-fortifications belong to VI-VII centuries. During this period, the castles were built on a solid foundation (platform) with a height of 4-8 m. The ruins of Burgutkala were found to be a 200x150-meter fortress inhabited by people in the 1st century BC. The ruins of Burgutkala, which have reached us, are a fortress-fort rebuilt from the VII-VIII centuries. The castle is surrounded by a high fortification wall on all four sides. The height of the wall surrounding the fortress area (100 x 160 m) is 10 meters, and its lower part is 2.5 meters thick. The upper floor of the tower structure, which was attached to the wall of the fortress and was built in the form of a brick shaft, is made of straw, which indicates that it was made for a strong defence. The sighting holes of the watchmen on duty in the tower are 20 centimetres wide and 30 centimetres high, giving a 1 meter view from the outside. The target area on the lower floor of the tower is made in parallel in a strict order. This indicates that the defenders standing at the observation points were designed to ensure that they could hit the attacking enemy accurately and not to notice where they were resisting. The presence of additional low barrier walls in Burgutkala is a manifestation of the use of achievements in ancient military art. The low barrier wall was designed to protect the inhabitants of the castle from the attack

of wall-destroying vehicles during the war. According to historical sources, Khorezmshah Chagon started a war against Burgutkala, where his brother Khurshad was standing. Under the leadership of Khurshad, the people of Burtkala defeated the army of Shah Chagon and pushed them out of the oasis and Khorezm. Shah Chagon, who was defeated by his brother's troops, pretended to be arrogant and turned to the Arab invaders who were ready to take Khorezm under their control, asking for help in defeating Khurshad. As a result, the Arab army took the capital of Khorezm in 712 Katni then captures Burgutkala and its surrounding settlements after a long struggle and exterminates the inhabitants for resisting. As a result, life in Burgutkala died. The inhabitants who survived this massacre lived around the castle for another century. Long after the Arab invasion, that is, in the 10th century, life ended in Burgutkala and its surroundings due to various conflicts and lack of water. People migrate to places with access to water. Teshikkala area occupies 1 hectare. The castle had defensive structures, it was entered only by an elevated road. Wall paintings, carpets, and coins were found here. The castle was built in the VII-VIII centuries. Teshikkala is an African town of VI-VIII centuries. The castle is located in the territory of "Kirqqiz" village in Ellikkala district. This castle is one of the important historical monuments representing the life and lifestyle of the 6th-8th centuries. Some rooms were covered with a dome. That is, new architectural styles were used in the construction of this fortress. The strengthening of all inhabited points in the Teshikkala oasis and the locational differences of material culture remains indicate that the oasis is politically and economically Middle It shows that it is separated from other regions of Asia. Such a situation is also found in other fortresses of Khorezm. This situation corresponds to the period shortly before the Arab conquest. So, internal conflicts and conflicts increased during this period, and the rulers clashed with each other. it is a reason to say that their living apart without agreement led to the weakening of the supreme power of the Khorezmshahs and the quick and easy conquest of Khorezm by the Arabs. Life in Teshikkala is also characterized by political events such as the collapse of the slavery system, the formation and development of feudalism, the Arab invasion, and the introduction of Islam into Zoroastrianism. As can be seen from the above, Teshikkala is considered one of the very unique historical castles in our oasis. Kuyukkala, built in V-VI centuries, covers an area of 41 hectares. It was found that there were two castles in its interior.

Material objects confirm that economic and cultural life was high in Khorezm in the early medieval wall. The monuments of this place show that there was a depression on the eve of the Arab invasion. In the 6th-7th centuries, villages of a new appearance, fortified castles, where large families lived, began to appear. Such fortresses are well studied in Khorezm. The free inhabitants engaged in agriculture lived in fortified small forts. More than 200 such fortresses were found in Khorezm. They are located at a distance of 200 m from each other and occupy an area of 34 km². Each fortress is surrounded by a wall. According to the Arab historian Al-Makdisi, there were 12,000 fortresses around Mizdakhon in the 10th century. During the time of the former union, the fate of the old castles took a sad turn, due to the carelessness and irresponsibility of some of the managers of farms located near these priceless monuments, they were destroyed, and even their pieces were used as "fertilizer" in the fields. However, we need to carefully preserve the remnants of these unique and unique castles, which cannot be found anywhere else in the world, every inch of its soil, and hand it over to the generation that will come after us.

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