

ANCIENT DEFENSE BUILDINGS AND THEIR SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUTHERN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: This article discusses the emergence, development and specific features of the defense structures of ancient South Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Antiquity, proto-city, defensive wall, citadel, fortress-fort, house-fort, minaret, shinak, city, fortress, arch.

As in the whole of Central Asia, in the first half of the ancient period (IV-I centuries BC), the development of statehood in South Uzbekistan created ample opportunities for the development of defense and defense structures. This process continued in the second half of antiquity. Despite this, it should be noted that the development of ancient defense structures in South Uzbekistan was based on the archaic (even older) period. At the end of the last Bronze Age of Central Asia, special socio-economic and cultural changes took place in the southern countries of Central Asia (Bactria) . Cultural centers of the highly developed proto-urban type are in the process of crisis, i.e. the settlements of the proto-urban type are abandoned.

Northern Bactria, one of the ancient historical and cultural regions of Central Asia, includes the present-day Surkhan oasis and the southern regions of the Republic of Tajikistan. In this region, miles av. By the beginning of the 1st millennium, fundamental changes will take place in terms of socio-economic and culture. Mil. av. In the first half of the 1st millennium, more than ten agricultural oases were developed, and the development of settlements of various forms was observed. Seven of them are Sargandak -Topalang -(Kholchayan's sheep layer), Khalkajar (Mirshodi) -(Kyziltepa, Kyzilcha group settlements, Ahatqul), Urgulisoy (Bandikhon) -(Bandikhon I, II, Ghazimulla), Sherabad - (Jondavlattepa, Talashkantepa I, Pachmaktepa), small river oases such as Ulonbuloksoy-

(Kuchuktepa, Pshaktepa, Dabilkurgan), Middle Surkhan-(Khayitabad, Nomsiztepa), Middle Amudarya-(Lower layer of Old Termiz, Nomsiztepa near Kampirtepa.) in the Surkhan oasis and Kuyi Kafirnigan-(Kalam Mir, Munchogtepa, Oases such as Khirmontepa), Vakhsh-Yavon-(Tomoshatepa, Boldoy I, Sho'rchitepa), Boytudasht-(Boytudasht) develop in the south of the Republic of Tajikistan. The territory of each of them was naturally demarcated, and according to the scientific analysis of Archaeologist A.S. Sagdullaev, each of them formed a separate agricultural district or a small administrative structure. There are approximately 3-5 settlements in each of these administrative divisions. One of them was complex in size and structure. Apparently, they may have been the administrative center of a certain district .

The following forms of settlements in the mentioned oases can be distinguished.

1. Large-scale settlements (or ancient cities) surrounded by a defensive wall and having a citadel - Kiziltepa, Hayitabadtepa.
2. Settlements with buildings adjacent to fortresses with defensive walls - Kuchuktepa Bandikhon II, Talashkontepa I.
3. Large settlements or ancient villages - Gozimullatepa.
4. Houses and fortifications - Kyzylcha group addresses
5. Separately task executor settlements (religious constructions) - Pishaktepa , Pachmaktepa.

II thousand of the year B.C - I thousand of the year to their heads come, this on the ground to himself special culture is formed so that period history archaeological in terms of Kuchuk I (1000-750 AD) Qizil I (1000-700 BC) Kuchik _ II (mil. av . 750-600) and Red II (mil. BC 750-600), designated Kuchik III (mill. BC 600-500), Kuchuk IV (mill. BC . 500-350), Kyzil III (mill. BC 600-350) stages while Achaemenids to the period right will come

The settlement of Kuchuktepa consists of 3 parts: an arch surrounded by strong defensive walls, residential areas connected to it in all directions, and the surrounding area of the settlement. The buildings located at the site consist of the

houses of officials or tribal chiefs and the huts of ordinary tribesmen. From the upper cultural layers of Kuchuktepa, pottery vessels, jugs, bow arrowheads and other household items made on cylindrical pottery wheels were found.

In 1977, A.Askarov L.I.Albaum continues the excavation work in Kuchuktapa, focusing on the perfect study of the defensive walls of the monument and the archaeological stratigraphy of Kuchuktepa. **[1:63 - 68]**

During the period of Kuchuk II, new forms of pottery made on the potter's wheel appeared. They are jar-shaped, cylindrical-conical, and the flange is made in the shape of a hook. Such pottery is not found at all in late bronze monuments. For this reason, scientists consider the Kuchuk II stage to be a transition period from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age. As a result of research carried out in 1977, it was found that Kuchuk II was surrounded by 4 rows of defensive walls. 4 - the wall 4.5 meters built on a cultural layer of thickness. 3 - the wall is reinforced with circular towers. **[2: 82- 83]**

Kyziltepa, dating back to the early Iron Age, is a large settlement in the oasis. Its total area is 30 h. The settlement consists of the citadel (arch), the city (shahristan) and its surroundings, and parts of the suburban district. The settlement was formed during the Kyzil I period, and in the next phase, it expanded and formed the main part.

An arch will be built in the north-west of the site, and its surroundings will be surrounded by defensive walls. **[3: 85 - 87]**

In the V-IV centuries B.C, buildings were built around the defensive wall. Separate new buildings will be built inside the city. The defensive walls consist of two rows, between which there is a corridor. (The inner wall is 2.5 m, the outer wall is 0.7-1.0 m, and the corridor is 1.5 m) the walls are reinforced with semicircular and square towers. Each of them has combat tires. There is an open space inside the address. The fact that Kiziltepa is completely different from other settlements in the oasis indicates that it served as a cultural, economic and administrative center. **[4: 40-44]**

So, antiquity The study of the defense structures of South Uzbekistan based on available sources, a partial comparative analysis of this process with the defense system of other historical and cultural regions of Central Asia shows that, although the evolution of the defense system in South Uzbekistan is unique, it finds similarities with these processes in other regions. It should be noted that in the development of the defense system of the valley in the ancient period, the traditionality in the protection of two walls and the cases of rapid assimilation of previous experiences are clearly observed. Over time, with the change of military armament, strategies and methods of warfare, the defense system of ancient cities and fortresses is also improved, which is typical not only for South Uzbekistan , but also for all historical and cultural regions of ancient Central Asia.

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