

INFLUENCE OF ANCIENT CULTURE ON ARCHITECTURE OF THE FIRST CENTURIES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation. *A comparative analysis of the historiographical research of ancient and ancient urban planning shows that the cities of these periods were not only fortified settlements performing certain functions, but also a separate form of community self-government, collective ownership. It is an important part of the social structure, which implies the equality of free citizens, and is composed of various architectural structures.*

Keywords: *Ancient cities, monuments, urbanization, Central Asia, archaeological data and information's, urban culture, written sources, typology, cultural function*

Enter. It is known that the processes of urbanization in Uzbekistan are an important and indispensable sign of the history of the first statehood, beginning in the Bronze Age. It is now fully recognized by scientists that these two processes are inextricably linked. In the 20th century, archeological works on the history of the first cities belonging to the bronze and early iron ages in the region were carried out, and the scope of scientific information expanded. Scientific collections, monographs and numerous articles on the history of cities were published. At the beginning of the 21st century, effective work was carried out on the study of ancient cities. However, the historiography of the subject has not been specifically studied to date. The existing scientific views, approaches and conclusions related to the problem of historical laws of formation and development of cities in Bactria, Sogd, Khorezm, Tashkent oasis and Fergana, the main results of the study of the ancient urbanization of Uzbekistan are not sufficiently analyzed and available. data are not aggregated. The main part. During the former regime, the origin of the cities of Central Asia was associated with the period of the introduction of European culture - Alexander the Great, and antiquity was understood as the development under the influence of Greco-Roman culture. Samarkand, whose 2500th anniversary was celebrated in 1970, was recognized as the oldest city. In the years of independence, it was determined that the age of the city of Samarkand is 2750 years, and the origin of Karshi and Shahrisabz is 2700 years. Recent research shows that the oldest city in the territory of Uzbekistan is the Jarkoton fortress, which was created in the Late Bronze Age, and its origin, like Sopollitepa, dates back to BC. It has been determined that it is related to the pre-urban (proto-urban) culture dating back to the 2nd millennium. Therefore, it is proposed to divide the history of urban planning of the ancient period of Uzbekistan into the following three stages:

1. Early Antiquity (Avesta period) - BC IX - BC VI centuries;

2. Middle Antiquity (urbanization of Bactria-Sogdionia) - BC IV-II centuries;

3. Late Antiquity (Kushon era) - BC I - mile. IV centuries.

The Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age are one of the most important turning points in the history of the peoples of Central Asia. It was during these times that urban culture began to form in these areas.

The issue of periodization of the history of the study of ancient cities has not been sufficiently analyzed. The available information in this regard is connected with the coverage of the results of research conducted in different years. In recent years, BJEShov has divided the history of the study of the first cities of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, into the following periods:

1. The second half of the 19th century - until the 20s of the 20th century.

2. 30-80s of the 20th century 3. 90s of the 20th century - the beginning of the 21st century.

In our opinion, it is possible to make some changes to this periodization situation, including considering the research of the first period during the last quarter of the XIX century - the 30s of the XX century, and dividing it into two stages - the last quarter of the XIX century - the beginning of the XX (written it can be divided into the 20-30s of the 20th century (in these years, the archeology of Uzbekistan was formed scientifically and methodically, and the first large archaeological expeditions were organized).

The second period - the second half of the 40s - 60s of the 20th century, during these years, the monuments of the Bronze Age and the early Iron Age were found and examined on a large scale.

The third period is the 70-80s of the 20th century. During this period, many ancient cities in Bactria, Khorezm, Sogd, Tashkent oasis and Fergana valley were studied on the basis of archaeological excavations.

The fourth period - the years of independence. During this period, as a result of the illumination of the history of the cities of the Bronze Age and the early Iron Age on new grounds, special scientific studies were carried out on the processes of urbanization and the history of the first statehood.

Among the works published by the members of the Turkestan archeology amateurs circle, who conducted preliminary excavations in the archaeological monuments of Central Asia, the articles and reports published by VA Zhukovsky, M. Rostislavov, NIVeselevsky, NFSitnyakovsky, BNKastalsky, LIZimin are important. 'rin holds. The works of the second group include researches and published literature during the period of former Soviet rule. Since the 30s and 40s of the 20th century, systematic archeological research in the region has been carried out by special expeditions. These are 1934 and 1939 A.Yu. The Zarafshan expedition led by Yakubovsky, the Termiz archaeological complex expedition, and the works carried out in the ancient city of Varakhsha under the leadership of VASHishkin in 1937-1939. In 1938, the extensive work of the Khorezm archaeological expedition began under the leadership of SP Tolstov. As a result of these excavations, a number of research results and

monographs on the history of cities were published. In the 50s of the 20th century, it is necessary to highlight the fundamental research conducted in the Khorezm oasis, Marv, Samarkand, Termiz, and Fergana valleys. In this regard, VM Masson, SP Tolstov, Yu.A. The researches of Zadneprovsky became important.

Since the 70s of the 20th century, many scientific collections and monographs have appeared on the issues of agricultural culture in Uzbekistan, the factors and foundations of the first cities, and the stages of their development. VA Lavrov, MM Dyakonov, VM Masson, Yu.F. Buryakov, AA Askarov, EV Sayko, EV Rtveladze, IVPyankov, RX Sulaymanov, AS Sagdullaev, T.Sh. Shirinov, Sh.R. Pidaev, ZI Usmonova, MI Filanovich, MX Isamiddinov, Sh.B. Many researchers, such as Shaydullaev, BX Matboboev, A. Anorboev, M. Mambetullaev, have examined the issues of urban planning culture in the regions of Central Asia from the Bronze Age to Antiquity, and attempted to conduct a comparative study of Central Asian and world civilizations. those who did.

The third group of literature includes researches and literature published during the years of independence.

In the years of independence, creating a true, impartial history became an urgent task, and a deep study of the issues of the history of urbanization began. Researchers have compared the existing written sources and archaeological data and linked the formation of the first cities in Uzbekistan with the Bronze and Early Iron Age. By the 60s of the 20th century, the issues of studying the ancient cities of Uzbekistan were partially covered in general studies of VM Masson, while in the beginning of the 60s, SPTolstov studied the results of researches of statehood and early cities on the example of ancient Khorezm. The above research was the first step in the historiographical analysis of the topic, the various data publications and the study of the underlying issues. VM Masson also paid attention to the issues of the ancient social system in connection with the history of Central Asian urbanization processes.

These studies show the need for a wider use of archaeological materials in the study of social and economic relations in ancient societies and the history of early cities. is related to the history of civilizations. In the 70s of the last century, AAAskarov conducted research on the emergence and development of the process of urbanization in South Uzbekistan, as well as the history of the topic.

So. The comparative analysis of the historiographical studies of the history of urban planning in the ancient and ancient times shows that the cities of these periods were not only a fortified settlement that performed certain tasks, but also included a special form of community self-management bodies, collective owners, and free citizens. It is an important part of the social structure that implies equal rights and is made up of various architectural structures.

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