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## REFLECTIONS ON THE STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE URBAN PLANNING CULTURE OF ANCIENT KHOREZM

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the ancient Khorezm Stages of development of urban planning culture during the period from the IV century to the I century AD and The general historical topographic view of the ancient irrigated lands of the right bank of Amudarya were highlighted. The scientific analysis of the important signs showing the special status of the ancient Khorezm's major archaeological monuments was covered.

### KEYWORDS

Sultan Uvais, Ayozkala, Burlikala, Gavkhora, Govurkala, Aqchakhankala, fire pit, straw, brick.

### INTRODUCTION

After declaring the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, along with choosing its own path of development, it also began to restore its ancient past. The reforms implemented in our country demonstrate

to the whole world that Uzbekistan has an ancient history.

With the honor of our independence, great attention is also paid to the science of archeology, especially

Khorezm urban planning is of special importance. The history of Khorezm is a proof of its power and antiquity that huge amount of information, material and written monuments related to Uzbek statehood have been collected. In the words of S.P. Tolstov, Khorezm is a legendary region named "Egypt of Central Asia", "Venice of Central Asia". We can also study the location of the monuments on the right bank of Amudarya through canals, because this river is one of the largest rivers in Uzbekistan. In ancient times, the right side of Amudarya was supplied with water through 3 canals:

- 1) Kat canal.
- 2) Tozabogyop canal: This canal is divided into 2 canals:  
a) Kirqizkala canal, b) Tuproqkala canal, this canal itself is divided into 2 tributaries, Gavkhora and Tashkhirman tributaries.
- 3) Kaltaminor canal and its continuation is the Bazarkala channel.

Compared with the southeastern regions of the valley, the hills are formed in micro-oases. Burlikala monument is located 6 km west of the Ayozkala complex in the south of Sultan Uwais mountain. In ancient times, an irrigation facility was dug from the Gavkhora canal near Kavatkala towards Burlikala. Burlikala is part of the system of northern border fortresses of the state, which is responsible for protecting this oasis. The city has a complex

configuration and is built in an elongated shape from north-east to south-west. The longest part of the castle is 120 m, and the widest part is 95 m. The outer wall has many spear-shaped spikes. But the wall does not have turrets and towers as in Jonboskala. The city gate is located in the northern part of the castle. In the northern part of the city, the remains of the building measuring 5.2 x 5.9 m have been preserved, and S.P. Tolstov called it a building where religious ceremonies were held - "atashgokh" or a tower-like structure. Ya.Gulomov believed that it belonged to the last Kangui period. General analysis of recent years stratigraphic studies Burlikal'a BC. It was built in the IV-III centuries, and the second revival of life in it indicates that it corresponds to the I-IV centuries AD.

Sultan Uwais Govurqalasi is located 1.5 km south of Sultan Uwais Mountain. S.P. Tolstov defined Govurqal'a as the Kushan period, and Ya. Gulomov defined it more clearly as II-III centuries. At the end of the research in 1951-1952, the life of the monument was mil. avv. It is concluded that it lasted from the 2nd century to the last Kushan period. In 1962, V. N. Yagodin studied the monument and determined it to be 1000 BC. He finds materials from the IV century. The territory of the castle is elongated from north to south, in the form of a triangular trapezoid. The length of the northern wall is 200 m, the length of the eastern wall is 450 m, the southern part of the western wall has been washed away by the Amudarya, and the length of the

part preserved at a distance of 40-100 m along the river is 400 m. Only the north-western part of the monument has survived to our time. The fortification is surrounded by a double wall. In the inner part of the city there is a wall, which divides the city into two parts.

The location of the fort suggests that it was not a farming oasis or a crossroads of caravan routes. The enemy coming from the north could enter the central part of Khorezm oasis only after breaking through the defense of this fortress. The natural barrier on the west and east sides, that is, the Amudarya and Sultan Uwais mountains, forced the enemy to do so. From this point of view, we can conclude that Govurkala was an important northern border fortress of the Khorezm state.

Located in the Tashkhirman oasis in Aqchakhankala-Beruni district, Tashkhirman met its water needs through a complex, networked irrigation system connected directly to a large canal receiving water from the Amudarya. It is possible that this channel, whose traces have been preserved in some places, was part of this irrigation system. This system included a canal that supplied water to Tuproqkala, the residence of the Khorezmshahs in the II-III centuries AD, and was recorded as Gavkhore in medieval sources, as well as the Kot canal, which irrigated the area of the city of Kot from the IV century AD. Tashkhirmon and Gavkhore canals take water from a common source and divide into two near the old city of Dumankala. That is, a large

branch of the Tozabogyop canal is the Tuproqkala canal, which divides into two branches at the Dumankala monument, these are the Tashkhirmon canal and the Gavkhore canal. The city of Tuproqkala was supplied with water by the Gavkhore canal, and the Tashkhirman canal supplied water to the Aqchakhankala and Tashkirman regions. The Kot canal took water from the Amudarya basin and supplied water to the city of Kat. Achakhankala is located approximately 15 miles north of the city of Kat. Therefore, only the ancient city of Aqchakhankala can claim to be the ancient capital of Khorezm. Its location quite close to the Amudarya (20 kilometers away) made it one of the largest trade centers on the waterway from ancient India along the Amudarya, Uzboy and Caspian to the countries of the Middle East and the Northern Black Sea. The overland trade routes along the Amudarya also passed through the city of Akchakhankala. Among the other major archaeological monuments of ancient Khorezm, one of the important features of the fortress is that it is surrounded by a strong outer wall.

Thus, the above-mentioned monuments are large fortified points of an ancient agricultural oasis on the right bank of the Amudarya, located in the basin of the ancient flood waters and in the basin of the main canal to the east of this oasis. The general historical topographic view of the ancient irrigated lands of the right bank of the Amudarya indicates the great socio-

economic changes that took place in the social life of Khorezm.

Ancient Khorezm Amudarya Amudarya right bank monuments, today mainly correspond to Beruni, Tortkol, Ellikkala districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

There are a number of characteristics that most cities have in common, and these are: 1) They are surrounded by internal and external defense structures to protect them from external threats; 2) A set of reinforced internal structures with a separate defense system, arch-type, aimed at providing control; 3) Division of the inner city population in connection with social stratification of cities, division of labor, trade and commercial needs; 4) The rabad system, which ensures the connection of the population areas surrounding the city with the inner city, and the outer wall protecting it from external enemies; 5) The structural structure of defense structures - thatch-brick, external trench system, general principles of construction of entrance roads to the city, etc. All these features are characteristic of the Khorezm oasis urbanism, as well as the ancient urbanistic processes of Central Asia. These characteristics are especially abundant and evident in the main capital cities. In summer seasons or military service residences, special attention was sometimes paid to the structure of the most important functional features, not to all signs.

In short, the cities of Khorezm have experienced complex political, social, economic and cultural development processes from the very beginning. As organizational factors of growth and development, centers of cultural and spiritual life, they have performed their tasks of political and cultural centers under any circumstances.

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