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Osobennosti Drevney Architecture Fergani

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Abstract:

In this state, the author asks the process of the basic characteristics of the ancient architecture of the Fergana Valley, defines his identity and reveals his own characteristics.

Keywords: Fergana, architecture, antiquity, urban planning, fortification, temple architecture.

Ancient Fergana is a unique historical and cultural region, located in the north-eastern part of Central Asia, bounded by the northern and eastern Tyan-Shanskoy, and the southern Pamir mountain system [1]. Uje vo 2nd month floor. I tys. do n.e. In the Fergana Valley, there is only a small amount of wood, a name and a Chinese restaurant called "Vladenie Davan". Syrdarya is the main water artery, which divides the region into two parts - right bank and left bank.

In this region, there is a natural and material culture, active development and architecture, which can be seen in the example of military, civil and religious architecture. K example, o slozhenii svoeobraznoy gradostoitelnoy culture v period drevnosti svidetelstvuyut takie sufficiently well fortified townships, such as Eilatan (20 ha), Shurabashat (70 ha), Markhamat (40 ha), Ahsikent (70 ha) and others. s razvitoy sistemoy fortifikatsii i obosoblennymi citadelyami. V beautiful architecture nablyudaetsya chetkoe i posledovatelnoe razvitie – ot domov-usadeb (na Bilovurtepa) [2] do ukreplennyx zamkov (na Tudai Khurd, Tudai Kalon III-IV vv. n.e.). In the funeral architecture, there are underground structures of the type of tombs or kurums (in the western region of Fergany) [3] and in the temple - as a shrine with the characteristic use of the planning scheme "hall and outside the cloisters" (the temple of fire worshipers in Kyzlartepa and in the settlement of Sultanabad-1) [4], tak i solar planirovka, postroennaya na sochetanii kruga, kvadrata i kresta (na Bilovurtepa I-II vv. n.e.). Predstavlennyy kratkiy obzor po drevnim pamyatnikam architektury Ferganskoy doliny, vozvedennykh mejdu Eilatanskim (VII-III vv. do n.e.) i Kushanskim periodami, svidetelstvuet o tom, chto dannomu razvitiyu mogli sposobstvovat sleduyushchie faktori.

The following points out that the development of the Fergana Valley in its origins leads to the Bronze Age (for the exclusion of the territory of Yuzhnoy Fergany), when in connection with favorable natural conditions (soil-ecological, geomorphological) the development of the valley and

its settlement occur[9]. Razvitie osedlozemledelcheskogo hozyaystva i organization shirokikh irrigatsionnykh rabot, kotorye priveli k perelomu v shcheschestvennoy jizni[10], sposobstvovalo poyavleniyu pervyh gorodskikh poseleniy v chustskyi period. V svyazi s etim rezko uvelichivaetsya kolichestvo poseleniy. Tak, k krupneyshim poseleniyam chustskoy kultury (XII-VII centuries do n.e.) ili k t.n. protogorodam, otnosyatsya takie poseleniya, kak Dalverzin - gorod-kala (25 ha), Chust (4 ha), Ashkaltepa (13 ha). Mojno predopolojit, chto imenno gada byl nachat first stage of the development of ancient urban construction in the territory of Fergany, and the basis of which in the further (in the ancient period) this cultural region is raised to a higher level of development (Shurabashat, Kuva, Markhamat). Dannomu factu sposobstvovali blagopriyatnye geomorfologo-hydrograficheskie i pochvenno-ekologicheskie usloviya.

Po zanimaemoy ploshchadi rannie poseleniya, raspolagavshiesya oazisami, mogli byt krupnymi (Dalverzin (25 ha), Ashkaltepa (13 ha)), medium (Chust i Khojambag (4 ha), Dekhkantepa (5 ha)) and small (ploshchadyu do 1 ha) . Characteristic, prisushchie rannim city (large size, no development fortifications and vydelenie citadel), mozhno blyudat na Dalverzine - the main administrative and cultural center of Chustskoy culture. Etot pervogorod-gosudarstvo byl 3-x chastnym i sostoyal iz okrugloy formy citadel (2.2 ha), zhiloy chasti (approx. 18 ha) i zagona dlya skota i ubejishcha (5 ha), okrujennyx samostoyatelnymi oboronitelnymi stenami. Predpolagaetsya, chto nepravilnaya forma dannogo gorodishcha byla obuslovlena tem, chto ego planirovka byla podchinena planigrafii zhilyx kvartalov[1]. Such an irregular form was Chust - proto-town, center of agricultural oasis, consisting of a fortified part (vozmojno, prototype citadel) and a beautiful plot [1] Ego form was connected with the relief of the area. In the middle of the second settlement, Oshskoe settlement is distinguished by its central Dalverzin district - the top location (Takhti-Suleyman) and the unique terrace-shaped plan of the house, probably determined by the individual's ego status (one of the most important cult centers of Eastern Fergany). The settlement of the chustskogo period has an oasis (small-scale) type of settlement (as a result of the agricultural settlement, private areas with favorable natural conditions), raspolagayas na plodorodnykh territoriyax na rasstoyanii 20-30 km drug ot druga. Mojno predpolojit, chto rashayushchuyu rol v samostoyatelnom slozhenii i razvitii Ferganskikh protogorodov sygrali takie faktori, kak nalichie osetlyx zemledeltsev (bearers of chustskoy culture), davshikh "moshchnyi impulse razvitiyu stroitelnogo zodchestva, chto privelo k poyavleniyu 3-x chastnogo goroda Dalverzin"[1], a takje vliyanie severnyx soshedey - nochevnikov i razvityx zemledelcheskix kultur[1]. Ukrepleniya yavlyayutsya odnim iz vajnykh elementov drevnih poseleniy kak "bolee vysokoy strukturnoy edinitsy"[1]. The periodical military architecture of Ferganskoy valley can be divided into chustsky (con. II - nach. I millennium AD), Eilatansky (VII-IV centuries AD), Shurabashatsky (IV-I centuries AD) n.e.), Marchamatsky periody. Naibolee rannie primery soorujeniya v Fergana oboronitelnyx sten otnosyatsya k chustskoy kulture, poyavlenie kotoryx ob'yasnyaetsya tem, chto tnoshenia mejdu zemledelcheskimi and andronovskimi kulturami ne vsegda nasili mirnyy character[1]. V svyazi s izmeneniyami fiziko-geograficheskoy sredy, i, v sootvetstvii s etim, zabolachivanie i nevozmojnost zanimatsya zemledeliem, priveli k gibeli gorodishch chustskogo perioda. In the next - in the Eilatan period, true urban culture and sustainable achievements in military and civil architecture (Eilatan) are observed. I mojno predpolojit, chto dlya ancient architecture Ferganskoy doliny, otlichavsheysya samobytnostyu and originalnostyu, character and preemstvennost traditsii, voshodyashchix v svoem razvitii k poke bronzy i rnego jejle.

Zaklyuchenie: I mojno predpolojit, chto dlya drevney architecture Ferganskoy doliny, otlichavsheysya samobytnostyu and originalnostyu, characteristic and preemstvennost traditio, voshodyashchix v svoem razvitii k epoke bronze i rnego jejle.

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