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STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SHAHRISABZ CITY

Kuysinova Farangiz
Trainee teacher
Kuysinova Farangiz farangizquysinova@gmail.com
OrCID ID: 0009-0001-8721-4049
Tursunov Siroj
Samarkand State University of Architecture and Construction named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Abstract:

The article examines the phases of the formation of Shahrisabz city. In particular, it is studied in detail what name it was called in each century. As a result of the studies, it was found that the city consists of two parts, that is, the ark and the city, and the Jome mosque is located inside the city. information is cited.

Keywords*: Cache, Shahrisabz, arch, city, relationship, the castle, fortress, medina, you are a poet.*

Introduction

Shahrisabz, one of the oldest cities of Central Asia, has a glorious history associated with the blessed name of the great Amir Temur. Shahrisabz "Green City" toponym appears for the first time on coins minted in 1351 in the name of Chigatoykhan Boyankulikhan. Coins minted in the name of this khan in 1352 also bear the name Kesh. It is common for a city to be called by its old and new name at the same time. In Muslim sources, the name Kesh was used for the first time at the end of the 6th century and the beginning of the 7th century.

In the written sources of the Middle Ages, it is noted that the territory of the region called Kesh started from the southern slopes of the Zarafshan mountain range and included the lands of Yakkabog, Guzor, Oradaryo oasis south of the present city of Kitab. Its central city, Shahrisabz, developed in Kitab oasis.

In the eastern part of Kashkadarya region, more than 30 castles, house fortifications, village and city ruins of this period have been found. Daratepada, located on the slopes of Yakkabog Mountains, is mil. avv. Houses built of brick and thatch dating back to the VII-IV centuries were excavated. The

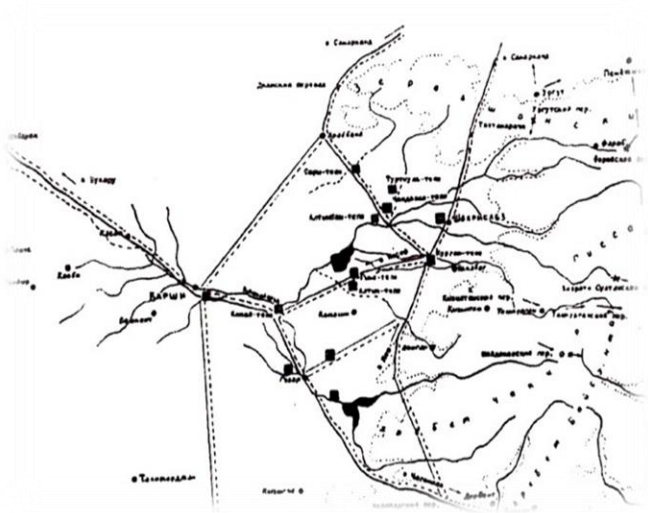
Sangirtepa, Uzunqir and Podayotoqtepa monuments on Sho'robsoy Bank in front of the Zarafshan mountain range were inspected. The remains of a large building in the form of a palace were studied at the place of Sangirtepa. Uzunqir (70 hectares), occupying a large area, was the military and administrative center of the oasis.

According to the Arab author Al-Yaqubi, Kesh became the capital of the entire Sogd for a certain period of time. The city of Kesh developed politically, economically and culturally in the 7th century, and its political, economic and cultural ties with China strengthened. Through the Great Silk Road, Kesh merchants reached the cities of the Far East (1-Figure).

Future archaeological research in the area of Shahrisabz can clarify the issue of determining the residence of Kesh in the 9th-12th centuries. In our opinion, it is located in the place of Choshtepa. At the same time, it should be taken into account that Kesh of the IX-XII centuries was a relatively medium-sized city consisting of two parts, an arch and an unfortified city. Along with Choshtepa, this type also includes the Sariqtepa monument, which is located west of the present-day Shahrisabz.

Figure 1. *Scheme of caravan routes in Kashkadarya.*

In the 7th-9th centuries, Kesh and Nashkhab became the main cities of the Kashkadarya oasis. Each of them had an arch, a fortified inner city (Madina, Shahriston) and a suburb - Rabod. According to



the Arab authors of the 10th century, the city and village of Kesh became abandoned during this period. Excavations in the cache testify to this.

Among the medieval cities located around Shahrisabz, the arch had a complex design. Choshtepa and Sariqtepa monuments attract attention. Choshtepa is located on the southern edge of Shahrisabiz. At one time, in a large settlement with an area of 10 hectares, a mound (125x100 m, height 10 m) surrounded by a wide trench in the shape of a right angle was preserved.

Results: ***Stages of formation of the center of Shahrisabz city.*** From the sources of the Islamic era, information about Kesh can be found in the historical work of al-Tabri, in the description of the uprising led by Muqanna. The 9th century author al-Yaqubi described Kesh as "the capital of Sogd", and his contemporary Ibn al-Faqih described it as "a city in Samarkand province". At the end of the 10th century, al-Maqdisi included Kesh in the Bukhara region.

According to archaeological data, the northern part of Qalandartepa was developed in the VIII-IX centuries. There are also traces of life in the territory of the castle in the beginning of the 12th and

13th centuries. In the territory of the inner city, life may have continued in the 10th-11th centuries, as S.K. Kabanov showed it. In any case, even in the 10th century, this area was a part of Kesh Shahri, and it is beyond doubt that one of the most important parts of the city where Muslims lived, the Jame' mosque, was located here.

Sources indicate that the size of the city of Kesh in the 10th century was about a third of a farsakh, which is 2.5 km.

The city that existed in the place of Shakhrisabz in the 9th-12th centuries also stretched along this road. At the same time, this road was the main street of the city. The distance between Shahrisabz and Kitab was 5-6 km. In the 10th century, the city of Bordiu Kesh extended to 2.5 km, and the southern edge of its territory was located 3-4 km from Shahrisabz at that time. Therefore, it is possible that in the following centuries, the trade and craft district of Kesh was merged with another trade and craft district, which is a satellite town of Kesh located in the place of Shakhrisabz.

Shahrisabz - Barknon's original settlement was established in the 5th - 6th centuries, its base is located 300 m north of Shahrisabz. The ruins of Balandtepa or Zinbontepa were in place. During this period, a strong castle of the local ruler was located here, and there was also a Zoroastrian temple inside it. Even in the 19th century, some representatives of the local population came to this place to worship the gods of the old Zoroastrian religion. Every year, on the occasion of the holy Navruz, folk fairs were held here. Initially, there were addresses around the castle that were not surrounded by a wall, and their area expanded in the 7th-8th centuries. By the 9th-10th centuries, this town became an important trade and craft center.

In the 11th - 12th centuries, the life center of the city of Kesh gradually moved here. It seems that in the 12th century, this city was given the name Kesh, and the name Barknon fell out of use and began to be used only for one of the neighborhoods of the city.

First of all, it was proved that people started moving to the future city square in VI-VIII centuries. It seems that there was a large settlement here at that time. In this way, as the old city became a ruin, people tried to move to the place that started to prosper before it. In almost all the excavations carried out in the city area and in the open pits, layers of the IX-XII centuries were identified, and their thickness reached from 1 to 3 meters. This indicates that this area has been enriched with dynamic images. A story can be told about some excavations. To the south of the Oksaroy facade, below the palace stage, there is a level with baked bricks and ceramic remains of the 10th and 11th centuries.

During the excavations carried out 50 meters south of the Chorsu dome, a large layer of remains of the capital building with walls and baked bricks was discovered. According to the fact that ceramics were found in large quantities, it is considered to belong to the XI-XII centuries.

In conclusion. Based on the above information, it can be concluded as follows. The city of Shahrisabz includes stages of mutual development.

I. stage V-VI centuries.

II. stage VI-VII centuries.

III. stage VII-VIII centuries.

IV. stage IX-XII centuries.

V. stage XII-XIV centuries.

During the reign of Amir Temur, the city of Shahrisabz was the most developed period. At this time, special attention was paid to the field of science, trade, geography, political location, including the field of architecture. It is no exaggeration to say that the Oksaroy complex is an example of this.

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