

## FORMATION OF ANCIENT KHOREZM OASIS AND ANTHROPOGENIC LANDSCAPE ON THE SHORE OF AMUDARYA

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses archaeological excavations carried out in the Khorezm oasis during the Soviet era and in the years after independence. Moreover, summarize and collect new artifacts, and on this basis the protective structures of ancient cities, their features, architecture with neighboring peoples, planning, analysis of interactions and area of construction, which are the main content in this paper.

**KEYWORDS:** history, nature, architecture, oasis, formations, archaeological sites, ancient cities, urban culture.

### INTRODUCTION

The territory of Uzbekistan belongs to the areas of early settlement of mankind and also, it is the center of an ancient unique civilization and urban culture. The epoch of the Middle Ages was also notable for the bright upsurge of city life, which was associated with the development of traditional urbanization here. The cities of this time were the most important centers of trade and craft production. They arose at the junction of various natural and economic areas, on trade routes, at the entrances and exits to fertile irrigated valleys, on high hills, which provided them with a favorable geostrategic and economic position.

However, the process of growth and development of cities of Uzbekistan was interrupted constantly by various disasters, an attack by strangers. History knows many similar examples when the flourishing of urban culture was replaced by stagnation and decline and even the death of beautiful flowering cities [1, p. 3]. However, you can't stop the story. The death of one city cannot interrupt the thread of urbanization.

It is important to identify the roots of the history of construction, the composition and development of ancient villages and cities, to study them in relation to society and historical development processes. The study of the formation of agricultural and urban culture, the emergence, formation and development of the first statehood in the Lower Amu Darya basin was included in the scientific direction.

The Khorezm oasis is located in the northwestern part of Central Asia, and the land since ancient times has been one of the centers of irrigated agriculture [2, p. 47]. This region is very rich in archaeological sites and differs from other historical and cultural centers of the republic in local features. Historically, cities have been centers of socio-economic, political and ethnocultural development of society.

At the same time, defense facilities demonstrated the presence of a centralized state, its socio-economic potential, the maintenance of society, the level of population protection, the degree of military-strategic knowledge, relations with neighbors and the level of external military threat. The geographic features of the Khorezm oasis clearly reflect urban culture and statehood that arose on the basis of settled agriculture.

The emergence of the city and its development in different historical periods is a complex historical process, property stratification has created the basis for the confrontation of classes and the emergence of the state. The centralization of the population in certain areas has led to the emergence of new agricultural centers. The city-state structure is formed on the basis of the emergence of urban culture, its formation and development in various historical processes [3, p. 122]. Defensive structures play a special role in the formation and resettlement process.

The origin of the defensive structures in the Turan region and the history of its development were studied on the basis of artifacts of such monuments as Chust, Dalvarzintepa, Sopollitepa, Zharkoton, Koktepa, Uzunkir, and researchers have scientifically substantiated that these places belong to the first urban culture of the Shaharmonand form.

At the same time, special studies were carried out in Central Asia on the defense system of villages and castles of some of the historical and cultural agricultural oasis of Turan. M. Turabekov, G. Khojaniyazov, B. Abdullaev, employees of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition, took archaeological

objects associated with the general structure of the ancient cities of the Khorezm oasis, defense systems and announced its results to the scientific community.

Archaeological excavations carried out in the Khorezm oasis during the Soviet era and in the years after independence have been announced. And together with this, summarize and collect new artifacts, and on this basis protective structures of ancient cities are formed, their features, architecture with neighboring peoples, planning, analysis of interactions in the field of construction, what is the main content of the topic, the formation and development of defense structures in the cities of Khorezm, their sources and history of development, their features were studied in detail. [4, p. 93].

The proximity of the nomadic world and the constant threat of their attack undoubtedly forced the Khorezmians to build cities with a complex defense system, which aggravated the historical and political situation. At the same time, the interaction of the Khorezmians with nomadic tribes played an important role in the ancient and early middle Ages. Based on the study of the historical roots of urban culture in the Khorezm oasis, a comprehensive scientific analysis of the history of the defense system of ancient and early medieval cities, the emergence and development of the Khorezm defense school can be done.

The activities of the Amu Darya, which is the largest river in Central Asia, played a crucial role in the formation of the ancient Khorezm border. By the end of the fourth quarter of the geological period, the borders of the Khorezm oasis and the adjacent Sarykamysch basin were formed due to the immersion of muddy layers in the Amu Darya.

The left bank of the Amu Darya was formed as a result of the activities of Dovdon, Darolik and its tributaries. As a result of the activities of Akchadarya, the south-north Akchadarya basin was formed.

The natural and geographical features of the Khorezm oasis determined the direction of human economic activity, and at first it was an assimilating economy. It is known that historical and geographical regions played a special role in the formation of special types of social economies in communities, reflecting the early activities of mankind. Exactly, Lower Amu Darya borders on the Ustyurt plateau in the west, the Karakum desert in the south and southwest, and the Kyzylkum desert in the east and extends to the Aral Sea in the north.

The territory of the Lower Amu Darya consists of lowlands with a slope to the southeast, a little north, the plain has many shallow depths, dry streams, and the height of the hills is 4-6 m. The Toshak region is located 8-10 m above the river, and the right bank is low, level and differs from the surrounding land by 1-3 m. On the north-eastern side of the right bank of the Amu Darya is the Sultan of Uvais Mountain, whose height is 471 m.

The height of Yumurtog and Kubotags in the northwest is 300 meters. The Amu Darya basin starts around the city of Nukus, and the total area of the delta is 144,500 km<sup>2</sup>. The height of the Amu Darya basin is less than 100 m above sea level. The average height of the Aral Sea coast is 40 m above sea level. Millions of tons of mud flow into the Amu Darya delta each year with an average thickness of 80 meters.

The ancient basin formed by the Amu Darya consists of anthropogenic alluvial deposits (clay, clay sand, sand, and sand) with a thickness of 20 m. Reached 100 m in some areas. The Amu Darya narrows near Pitnak, creating the Tuyamoyin strain. The width of the valley was 450-480 m, and then it expanded again, forming 10 km. The Amu Darya narrows between low mountains, such as the Sultan Uvais, Koyonchik, Karatov, Dzhumirtov. After Nukus, the Amu Darya is divided into such branches as Kipchakdarya, Akdarya, Erkindaryo, Kohnadarya, Toldikdarya, Kazakdarya. In the delta there are such hills as Kush, Kamottog, Beltog, Borlitov, Kashkantov, Mangir, Tuzkir [5, p. 34].

The dangerous movements of the Amu Darya delivered a number of inconveniences to the oasis. On the plains from Karakum to the Aral Sea, we analyze the features of the cultural center and their location, formed on the basis of favorable geographical conditions and antropogenic landscape.

In the IV century BC, a number of cultural and economic centers arose with the gradual construction of cities on the right and left banks of the Amu Darya.

According to the results of research, the planning methods of the ancient cities of Khorezm of this period - the internal and external structure, fortifications, natural location - largely reveal similarities. The formation of one of the most ancient cities - the fortresses of Khorezm - Kuzalgyr - refers to the VII-V or VII-IV centuries BC. [6, p. 76-78].

Since the 2nd century AD, changes in geographical conditions and anthropogenic landscape have been observed as a result of obstruction of political processes involving society in the operation of irrigation facilities in the center of Tuprakkal. Since the end of the VI century BC. until the 3rd century AD. on the vast plains from the Karakum-Ungisi to the Aral Sea basin and the micro-districts that formed a clear border, there were agricultural irrigated cultural and economic centers with a clear territorial border.

Since the middle of the 4th century AD, under the influence of rapidly changing historical and political events in society, most of the existing geographical conditions and anthropogenic landscape microwaves on the right bank of the Amu Darya, which existed on the right bank of the Amu Darya, ceased forever. Bazar-Kala, Dingilya, Tashhirman cultural and economic centers on the right bank of the Amu Darya and their micro-districts ceased to exist. Cultural and economic centers around the Charmayob zone on the left, Kalalikir, Oybogir and Sarykamysch and their neighborhoods have forever lost their economic life.

Cultural life to a certain extent continued in the cultural and economic centers of Burgutkala and Amirabad in the region. From the middle of the VI century. Until the end of the VIII century. As a result of the continuation of the revival of Tozabogob, Kata, Tuprakkal on the right bank of the Amu Darya, Burgutkal, Kata (Kas), Tuprakkala, cultural and economic centers and their microdistricts.

The activities of Palvoneb, Jormish, Savkan, Dargan Khazarasp, Dargan cultural and economic centers and their microdistricts on the left bank of the Amu Darya partially continued. At the same time, separate micro-districts around the tributaries Dovdon and Daryolik of the Amu Darya (Shoksanamm, Konauvaz) continued to operate and new ones formed (Sherlik, Yarbekirkala) [7, p. 45].

Based on the results of the description of the formation of the Khorezm oasis and its vast Sarikamishboy, the cultural and economic environment surrounding Uzba, and the formation of micro settlements in them from the end of the 6th century. BC. Until the middle of the 4th century A.E. on the left bank of the Amu Darya. There are 4 cultural and economic centers with geographical conditions and anthropogenic landscape, and microdistricts in them.

Thus, as a consequence of studies, it was found that from the VI century BC to the IV century AD, which explain the socio-economic and ethnocultural relations that took place during different historical periods in 20 cultural and economic centers in lower Amu Darya and Sarikamysch from the VI century until the 4th century AD. Now we will try to shed light on the level of archaeological study of the history of cultural and economic centers and the urban and urban defense complex, which was built in agricultural micro-districts inside them.

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