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### The State of Urban Processes in the Khorezm Oasis in the Early Middle Ages

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#### Abstract:

In this article, the brief history of ancient monuments located in Khorezm in the early Middle Ages and the need for their careful preservation are described. Urbanization processes are also discussed.

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The Afrigis were the dynasty of the Khorezmshahs who ruled Khorezm in the 4th-10th centuries. Founder Afrig. In 995, the last representative of the Africans, Abu Abdullah Muhammad, was captured and killed by his rival, the emir of Urganch, Ma'mun ibn Muhammad. Khorezm was united under the authority of Urganch. Ma'mun accepted the ancient title of Khorezmshah. In 305 AD, Khorezmshah Afrig moved his residence to the ancient city of Kat in Khorezm. Kat is restored and the king builds a new palace for himself. From 305, the African kings of Khorezm minted silver coins. On the obverse side of the coins is the image of the king, and on the reverse is the image of a knight. Minting of silver coins strengthened the internal and external trade relations of the country. The rulers received the title of "Khorezmshah". The title of Khorazmshahs was originally adopted by the Siyuvush dynasty. In the III century, there were several small governorates in the territory of Khorezm. The discovery of a coin with an image of a crowned ruler holding an eagle from Tuproqkala or a crowned man holding a falcon from near Anqaqal'a undoubtedly indicates the symbol of rulership. Irrigated agriculture, crafts, animal husbandry and trade, science, art, especially sculpture, are highly developed in Khorezm.

Khorezm maintained its political independence even during the Khionids, Kidaris, Hephtals and Turkic Khaganate. Khorezm had diplomatic relations with Byzantium and Turks.

22 Khorezmshahs after Afrig are known by name: Ofiring, Bugra (Baghza), Shokhassakh, Askajamukh, Sakhr, Sabri, Askajavar, Sakhasak, Shavushafar, Turkash, Abdullah, Mansur, Iraq, Muhammad, Ahmed, Abu Abdullah Muhammad. According to Beruniy, the Khorezm people followed the Iranians in taking history and took history from the beginning of the era of one king who was a descendant of the so-called kings of Kaykhusrav (Khorezm). Finally, the kingdom of Afrig began from the lineage of Kaykhusrav. The Khorezm people received their history from Afrig' and his descendants.

Berkut consisted of a fortress-citadel (kokhandiz) Iga (100x100m) and about 5 villages. Kohandiz is surrounded by a 10.5 m long fortress wall, fortified with 4 towers on each side.

A residential building with an area of 18x18 m was excavated from the territory of Kohandiz. Donjon was founded in the VI-VII centuries, was rebuilt twice, and since its foundation (VIII) consisted of 6 houses, and these houses were attached around narrow streets. The height of the houses is 8 m long.

The second part of the village is made up of two separate parts and consists of buildings built next to each other. The first building is to the south - surrounded by a wall with straw and provided with shinaks (bullet holes) located at intervals of 2.6-2.7 m. The remains of two houses were found in the building on the north-western side, and it was noted that they belong to the 8th century. But it was not possible to know their construction plan due to the bad preservation of the wall.

### **Kuyukkala**

"Since they were separated from the villages" in the character of the city>- Kuyuk is fort. Area consists of about 35 cities. It is equal in size to Bukhara. As a result of the excavations carried out in the area, only a few houses were limited to the remains of the site, among which a craftsman's workshop was found, in which an iron smelting furnace and a large amount of coal (waste), coals were found. Shahristan was surrounded by fortress walls. A large cemetery with an ossuary was found outside the city, typical of another important rural town. These objects confirm the existence of the city until the 8th century.

### **Tokkala**

One of the ruins of a small city is Tokal'a. The archaeologist who studied it A.V. According to Gudkov, it looks like "a city like a village building". Its area is 8 hectares including the arch. According to the stratigraphic data, the village was formed in the(IV-II) centuries, and in the VII-VIII centuries it resembled a "Minoracidid fortress wall". A cemetery with burials in ossuaries was found here as well as in Quyuq-Kal'a.

S.P. According to Talstov, in the 7th-8th centuries, cities in Khorezm completely disappeared, and in the 8th-11th centuries, they were built on a new basis, that is, when the nobles saw them, they were built as trade-craft professions, and most of the cities of Khorezm did not have a city. As a result of archaeological excavations, the number of cities in the 8th century has not been determined.

In Khorezm, in the VI-VII centuries, villages of a new appearance appeared, fortified castles and fortresses inhabited by large families, free inhabitants engaged in agriculture, fortified small towns lived in fortresses.

More than 200 such fortresses were found in Khorezm.

They are located at a distance of 200 meters from each other and occupy an area of 34 square kilometers

Each Kurgan is surrounded by a wall

The history of Khorezm dates back to the early Middle Ages, when researchers found urban-type towns and villages in the area. Berkut-Qala and Tash-Qala are among them.

Berkut castle-citadel (kokhandiz) consisted of 1 ha (100x100m) and about 5 villages. Kohandiz is surrounded by a 10.5 m long fortress wall, fortified with 4 towers on each side.

A residential building with an area of 18x18 m was excavated from the territory of Kohandiz. Donjon was founded in the VI-VII centuries, was rebuilt twice, and since its foundation (VIII) consisted of 6 houses, and these houses were attached around narrow streets. The height of the houses is 8 m long.

The second part of the village consists of two separate parts and buildings built next to each other. The first building to the south is surrounded by a thatched wall and is equipped with gunshots (bullet holes) at intervals of 2.6-2.7 m. The remains of two houses were found in the building on the north-western side, and it was noted that they belong to the 8th century. But it was not possible to know their construction plan due to the bad preservation of the wall.

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There were several of them, in particular, according to Tabari and other authors, there were "three cities" in Khorezm: Fil (Kot), Khazorasp and Urganch.

Of course, it may be a mistake to consider only "three cities". Al-Tabari, speaking about the conquest of Khorezm, noted that "three cities in Khorezm Shah and all three were surrounded by a wall, and the city of Fil was stronger than the others."

In the 9th century Khorezm was out of the attention of Muslim authors. All information starts from the 10th century. Kot, the capital of Khorezm, cannot be determined precisely by the topography of the city, so its size is estimated. Al-Istakhri said that the diameter of Medina was 1/3 farsakh (less than 2

km), but he did not mention the presence of a rabat. Based on these data, the total area of the cities was not less than 500 ha. Al-Mukaddasi does not mention Kot's Medina, but considers the city to be equal to Nishapur in terms of size.

There is little information about Urganch, one of the main cities of Khorezm at the end of the 10th century. At the time of Al-Muqaddasi, it had 4 gates and was visited intensively. The boundaries of the city were not clear, because they were covered by buildings of the XIII-XIV centuries.

In the List given by Al-Istakhri and Al-Muqaddasi, the cities of Khorezm differ from each other, so S.P. Talstov said that from the beginning of the 10th century to the last quarter of the century, many new cities were founded.

According to Al-Muqaddasi, the cities of Khorezm are listed in order of size: Kot and Gurganj; Mizdakhkan; Dargan; Barategin, Jaz, Jamshira, Zardukh, Kurder, and Jit are among the big cities, Ruzvand is the average, and the rest are smaller.

We talked about Kot and Urganch. The third largest city is Mizdakhkan, which has not yet been fully explored. The border of the city before the Mongols is not defined. The fortress built on the hill of Gyaour Qala in the 9th century was not very large (less than 4) and it could not be a city, no remains of walls were found.

The eastern hill is larger and (about 45) is completely occupied by the cemetery, and it is not considered a city. There are no remains of any urban buildings south of the hill.

The next largest city is Dargan, a small town with an area of 16 ha and a built-up area outside the walls (50 ha). If we discuss Shahrstan, Dargan is smaller than Khiva (26 ha Khiva) and Khazarasp (10 ha) and smaller than Zamakhshar (18 ha), which is a small city.

S.P. According to Talstov, the division of Khorezm cities into shariston and rabat is not typical for them, because they were not built on the old basis, but were formed again as trade-craft towns, in the strongholds of nobles. However, there are reports that there were towns and villages in Kot, Urganch and Dargan.

Al Muqaddasi mentions that Sadwar has rabat and fortifications, Nuzwar and Jazdamadina. Khazarasp and Khiva existed in the place of ancient cities and we cannot say that they were formed in the city of fortresses. There is no information about the rest of the structure.

After the 10th century, when Urgench became the capital of Khorezm, its dominance increased.

At the end of the 12th century and the 13th century, Khorezm developed and progressed. In particular, it became the center of a centralized state, where great wealth: taxes or captured spoils were brought from conquered cities. Especially Urganch grew as a capital city and became the largest center of the East.

At the beginning of the 12th and 13th centuries, Urganchdabir talai (takash mausoleum, Fakhradin Razi mausoleum, Jome mosque, minaret built in 1011) were located on the territory of the city in the 14th century. A part of the city was located almost 1 km north.

Thus, the diameter of the city is not less than 2-3 km, and the area is equal to 1000 km.

According to archaeological records, in the XI-XII centuries, a fortress and new cities were formed on

the borders of the oasis. According to <<area al-alam>>, Khorezm is a textile center - Kot, where yarn and woolen fabrics are produced. Locks and keys due to special skills prepared and set aside.

Khorezm experienced serious tension during the Arab occupation. At this time, the cities of Khiva, and Koyna Uwais were in decline. In Khorezm, in the 7th-12th centuries, cities developed not at the expense of building new ones, but at the expense of restoring the old ones, one of them is Khiva.

## KHIVA

The origin of the name of the city of Khiva has been studied and researched by many researchers. In particular, some researchers derive the name of the city from the ancient Ossetian word "Khizauv"- "castle", which is close to the Khorezmian language, while others derive this term from Khiva Hudi from ancient times. from the changed name of the Heikanik (now Polvonniyoz) channel that flowed through it believed to be derived from

### Khiva

Historian Khudoyberdi Kushmuhammad from Khorezm in his work "Dili Garayib" written in 1831 listed the ancient cities of Khorezm by name, <<This another fortress of the country (kal'ayi is rum)>>

This fortress was founded by Sam ibn Nuh and is now known as Khivaq. Among the people, the appearance of the city dates back to the time of Noah. In this case, Noah's son Shem came near the future city, dug a well known as Hayvaq, and thus founded the city. Now the ancient well in Khiva's Ichan Castle is also called Kheivaq.

Khivaq, which is considered one of the largest cities of the Khorezm oasis, is miles away. av. Formed in the 5th century. The history of the city of Khiva has been closely connected with the entire history of Khorezm. In particular, at the beginning of our era, Khiva Khorezm state and Kang' it was included in the state of Sassanids of Iran at the beginning of the 6th century. In the 3rd century AD, Khorezm, from which the Kang state was separated, was ruled by Khorezmshahs belonging to the local African dynasty.

The fourth period (VI-VIII centuries AD). As a result of archeological research, it can be noted that life began to recover here in the VI-VIII centuries, the period of the early Middle Ages. In the territory of Khiva, constructions of the koshk category, well known in the settled farming districts of Khorezm, appear. Akshikhibobo Hill in old lake is the remains of such a palace. There is a similar rectangular (7.5x11.5 m) window in the southeast corner of the Ichan castle. The remains of this temple consist of a 6-7 m high solid walls in the shape of a broken ehram. Probably served a defensive function, and in peacetime it stored products and was used for various economic purposes, because fragments of sandstone millstones, grain (millet), straw remains were found in the excavation site and on the surface of the sheep section. From the layers belonging to these buildings, various ceramic shards were excavated: thick-walled vessels with a roller-shaped lid handle, bastions with a triangular cut lid handle and a handle that tapers downwards, fragments of a kabob grill, these items are typical of Khorezm Middle Ages are symbols of culture. Zoroastrian ideas prevailed in the religious views of the Khiva during this period, and the found fragments of masters - earthenware vessels in which human bones were kept, confirm this opinion.

Belongs to the branches that ruled Khorezm in the VII-VIII centuries AD the discovery of silver coins indicates the development of monetary relations. The lack of information about Khiva in the VIII-IX Muslim written sources is probably due to its destruction during Qutayba bin Muslim's march to Khorezm in 709. During this campaign, the city itself and the cultural monuments of Khorezm were brutally destroyed.

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