

Developing Centres of Ancient Cities in Central Asia

T.SH. MAMATMUSAEV

Doctor of architecture sciences at Tashkent institute of architecture and civil engineering

ABSTRACT: The article focuses on the major components of ancient cities - the development of centers. It has analyzed the centers, the location and the structure of the cities.

KEYWORDS: community center, shopping center, religious center, administrative center, arc, core, concentration, sectoral situation.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are many historical cities in the Central Asian region, and the centers of their formation are of great importance. The ancient cities were in different geometric forms, depending on the right rectangular, circle and relapse. After learning the population of the community (5-4 th millennium BC), gradually the administrative centers were formed. During the third millennium BC, religious concepts appeared in people [pages 2, 21], and thus, religious centers were formed. As well as the development of craftsmanship, such as craft and trade, the public and commercial centers are formed. The process of urbanization was divided into three different locations: concentric, multilevel and multicore [4] (Figure 1). We can see that ancient and antique cities are more concentric. The Sopollitepa (XVIII-XVI centuries) and Surb Dashli (XVII-XI centuries) in the northern Afghan province of Bactrian culture in Surkhandarya province are located in Central Asia. In the 2nd millennium, magnificent buildings have been erected [2, pp. 20-21].

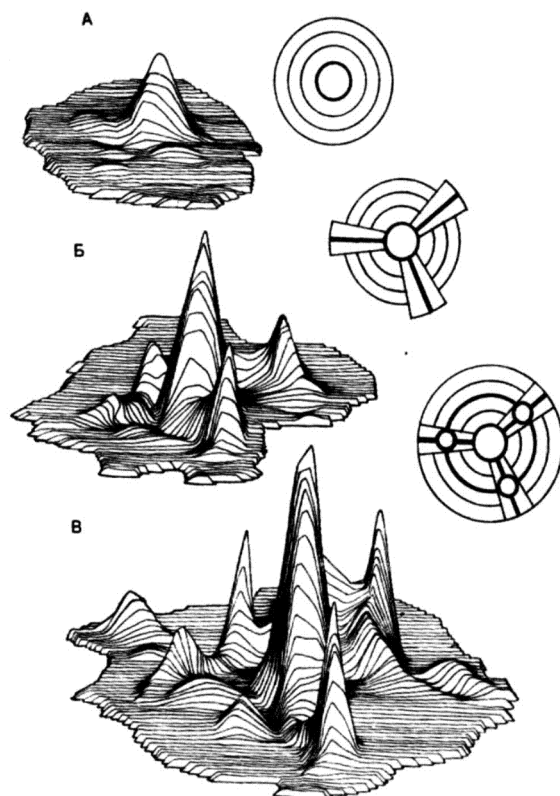


Fig. 1. City's concentric (A), sectoral (B), multicore (C) development.

Academician A. Askarov said that Sopollitepa is a ruin of a town, and some researchers consider him to be the first city in Uzbekistan [Fig. pages 4, 26-28] (Figure 2).



Fig. 2. Sopollitepa. On the left-hand side (on A.Askarov), in the center - the reconstruction option (on D.Nozirov), on the right - reconstruction variant (on O.Nazarov).

The city is a high and complex form of architecture and construction.

Therefore, the emergence of cities is directly related to the construction of architectural constructions. Large architectural constructions have defined the central part of all cities and is considered to be its core. The development of cities is influenced by many factors, first of all, on the increase in the population and their labor and living standards.

The cities that survive through the periodic cycle and maintain their structures are located in the ancient Khorezm and Southern Turkmenistan regions [2, p. 26].

The well-preserved and well-preserved city is the Jonboz fortress (IV-I centuries BC). The city fort is in the shape of a rectangle of 200x170 m, the entrance is located on the north. The large city, which crosses the city center from the gate, divides the city into two parts. The street ends with a temple firefighter, a religious center, [2, p. 27].

In our view, the synagogue is the most important part of the city, and it is emphasized on the importance of the broad street. As can be seen from this, the structure of this city is based on the location of the religious center. Another settlement of this period is the Koy castle (IV-III centuries BC). The city has an annular shape and is about 70 meters in diameter. In the city center, there is a circular structure with a diameter of 31 m, estimated by most scholars as arch. M.Bulatov predicted that he had been a detainee, and Ahmedov had done the same role as the sacred city, like ancient Egypt, Greece and some other lands [2, p. 29]. Thus, the city's structure is based on the center of the circle, which, in our opinion, was the administrative or religious center. The first cities were in the right square and square scheme. Later, circles were formed. The square shape of the first city samples is a symbol of the four corners of the globe, and those that form in the circle form the symbol of the universe. Often there are synagogues and palaces in their center [1, p. 7]. If we consider the square and circle perimeters with the same space, the circle will be smaller. Therefore, it is likely that circular cities may have been formed, taking into account the less construction material and time spent in the construction of the fortresses.

At the time of the Kushan Empire, several central-core cities were formed. Specific examples of this are the Dalvarzintepa (northern I-IV centuries) in the North Bactria region and the Soil Fortress in the ancient Khorezm (II-III centuries BC). We can see administrative, religious, public, commercial centers in these areas.

The formation of the city of Kampirtepa (III - III centuries BC) was of great importance. In the III-IV centuries AD the mighty Kushan Empire collapsed and in this period the Central Asian slavery world collapses. Thus, the Central Asian region, which was originally united into a Kushan Empire, was divided into smaller and smaller parts. In the early Middle Ages (VI-VIII centuries), city culture gradually disappeared. On the contrary, there is a socio-economic development of the villages. Many examples of this are the many examples of solid fortifications in this period. In ancient Khorezm there are Yakuparson and Qo'shparson halls, Bukhara, Shahri Vayran, and Kyrkyz fortresses in Termez. They are formed in the concentric scheme [6, 39-40 pages].

Prof. M.Kh.Akhmedov The composition of the ancient cities, studied on the territory of Uzbekistan, consists of three types:

"1. The "tent" rectangular castle towns, surrounded by a closed corridor, surrounded by a tent-like corridor, which has a doctrine called "vara" or "var" in the academic circle, restored from the tent, governance, collective, religious and other structures.

2. The two middle-aged cobbled streets are the administrative, commercial, community buildings, two large tribes - a gate with fourteen pairs of dual towns.

3. Three-seater cities of Ark, shahriston and rabod "[pages 3, 9-10].

In the early Middle Ages, shopping malls - markets, besides administrative and public centers, are located in Bukhara, Khiva, Sairam, Taraz, Termez and other cities along the caravan route. They were formed close to one of the



ISSN: 2350-0328

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

Vol. 6, Issue 7, July 2019

gates of the city. In the 9th-12th centuries, urban development varied. In one case, the old shahristan section was abandoned and the city moved to another location. In other cases, the old city of the city was considered vital and served as the center of the city's expansion. In another case, the city's old habitat has diminished, but the city's development has continued. The relocation of the city was mainly divided into two distinct locations: 1. The old part of the city has become a ruined and desolate hill.

It does not make sense to rebuild the city here. That is why the new city appeared near or near the ruins of the hill; 2. Location of the city in the area that does not meet new requirements. For example, the first medieval cities (shahristan) are typically located in natural or artificial hills. In our opinion, this is a defense of the city. But that did not prevent further expansion of the city. This may be due to population growth and the need for sophisticated technology for water removal. That is why the cities moved to the area where the trade routes were.

Ancient center in Bukhara and Khiva, located in Central Asia, survived and the city developed around this center. In cities such as Samarkand, Termez, Marv, the new city was formed in another region.

The administrative centers are named in the Middle Eastern countries such as knees, fortresses, arcades, rugs, zombies, citadel, detinets, chromium, kremlin in European countries. Social-political centers are named after the agora, forum, ratusha, clergy, porchadad, registan [5].

II. CONCLUSION

As a result, it can be said that in the ancient cities, the functional aspect of the common center can be distinguished. In architectural and architectural style, the centers were in the form of smaller complexes. The main city center was mostly located in the center of the city, geometric center, and functional, it was extensive. It embodies social, commercial and ideological-ideological processes. Among the historic centers, the city's administrative and defense structures and socio-political areas occupy a special place.

In most of the oldest cities in Central Asia, the administrative center is located in the tallest part of the city and is surrounded by fortified fortresses. The area is an integral part of the city and is characterized by a high concentration of devices. The construction of ancient cities had a great impact on the city's structure.

REFERENCES

1. Askarov Sh. Genesis architecture in Uzbekistan. Tashkent: 2014. - 224 pages. text + 320 tables illustration.
2. Akhmedov M.K. Historical-theoretical bases of development of medieval architectural ensembles of Uzbekistan. // Thesis for the degree of Doctor of architecture. Samarkand: 1995 - 324 pages.
3. Akhmedov M.G., Nazarova D.A., Khasanov A.O. The ways of development of architecture and urban development of Uzbekistan. Monographs. Tashkent: 2016. - 132 pages.
4. Nozilov D.A, Nazarov O.O. Sopollitepa is the first city in Uzbekistan. // Problems with architecture and construction. Collection of scientific articles of XV traditional congress of masters. Section 1. Tashkent: TIAC-2015. - pages 26-28.
5. Pulatov Kh.Sh., Mamatmusaev T.Sh. Reconstruction of city monuments. Monographs. Tashkent: 2017. - 134 pages.
6. Kadirova T.F, Lavrov V.A, Mamatmusaev T.Sh. Central Asian urban development culture. Educational manual. Tashkent: 2014. - 154 pages.