



# The Role of Traditions in the Establishment of Historical Cities

**Meliyeva Ch.O.**

Senior teachers  
Samarkand city (Uzbekistan)  
Samarkand State Architectural and Construction Institute

**Chorshanbayev F.Z**

Senior teachers  
Samarkand city (Uzbekistan)  
Samarkand State Architectural and Construction Institute

**Ziyatova A.F.**

Master of the 1nd stage  
Samarkand city (Uzbekistan)  
Samarkand State Architectural and Construction Institute

**ABSTRACT**

Urban analysis as a scientific method can be applied to both modern cities and historical cities. Most of the monuments in the historic towns and villages consist of several ancient buildings. Most of these buildings are examples of folk architecture and majestic architecture. Ancient engineering structures such as bridges, dams and wells are also among the architectural monuments.

**Keywords:**

Historic city, bridge, dam, well, surdiqat, rabod, Sopollitepa, Jarqo'ton, walls, patriarchal, hole, craft, cotton, raw brick, Bronze daggers, arrowheads, spearheads, knives, axes.

It is important to fully and comprehensively analyze and understand the essence of the changes in the formation of historical cities, regions and their subsequent life, the regularity of changes in the process of their evolution. This requires a comprehensive study of the essence of the research: the important components of historical settlements, the interdependencies that ensure their integrity, that is, the formation of a comprehensive system.

From the earliest times, the earth, which is the base of various buildings and cities, has preserved the remains of plants, animals and ancient human activities.

Specific phrases used in the process of conducting research in historical sites include

the acquisition of the meaning of words such as " osori atiqa ", understanding the structure of historical sites, especially cities , and identifying the parts that make up the system.

Urban analysis as a scientific method can be applied to both modern cities and historical cities. Most of the monuments in the historic towns and villages consist of several ancient buildings. Most of these buildings are examples of folk architecture and majestic architecture. Ancient engineering structures such as bridges, dams and wells are also among the architectural monuments.

Historical places are settlements left over from the past and whose buildings belong to different periods - cities, villages, architectural complexes. These include places associated with

a historical event or person. Most of the underground historical sites are in the form of archeological monuments, which are also of great value.

There may be four parts of historical cities in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan: arches, shahristani, rabodi and surdiqati. Such a sequence of parts reflects the level of necessity in cities. The arch (which can also be used with the names knee, sledgehammer, castle, horde) is the part where the functional necessity is primary in the city.

The second necessary part is Shahristan (the names of Hisor and Madina are also used), which is the main part of the city. Rabod is the part of the city where the devices are less common. Dalasifat areas with occasional devices around Rabod are called "surdiqat" in Termez [G.A. Pugachenkova 1976, p. 10].

There is a need to determine the factors of the city, its conditions, its place in the system of cities of the country as a whole, the complex of specific functions it performs. All aspects of the city at the time of its arrival have been carefully studied. Urban elements and their interrelationships, in other words, urban morphology (parts that make people dense - "core" and relatively rare - "tissue") need to be determined.

The origin, structure and life span of historical cities of Uzbekistan are different. Sopollitepa, Jarqoton (both in Surkhandarya region) is one of the first cities of the Bronze Age (second millennium BC). In the Early Iron Age (IX-VI centuries BC) in the Fergana Valley appeared proto-cities such as Dalvarzin, belonging to the Chust culture. The ancient and medieval parts of some of our cities, which are still alive today, are located as a valuable archeological layer. Due to the fact that the fortresses of Shosh-Tashkent, Afrosiyob-Samarkand, Tarmita-Termez, Kanka-Qanga, which have different lives, are located on the waterfront, as a result of their expansion, a number of fortifications were built. In the second half of the 19th century, new units were built by the tsarist government near some ancient cities: Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, Namangan and others. In general, the process of

reconstruction in cities with different destinies took place in a unique way.

The town of Sopollitepa occupies an area of 4 ha. Its construction involves three stages. In all three stages of construction, the protective elements of the walls have been preserved.

The township has a rectangular shape and is surrounded on all four sides by a three-story thick wall. The first inner wall contained the accommodation section. Eight neighborhoods have sprung up in the town square. The second wall of the town was built 3.2 m away from the first. A long corridor was formed between the first and second walls. A third wall similar to the two walls completes the township boundary. The outer parts of the second and third walls formed eight corridors that were closed at the sides and spaced far apart. Between the first and second walls, there are eight T-shaped corridors, seven of which do not have a point of intersection with the residential area and external protection corridors, ie do not have an entrance door. The second and third walls also formed corridors with a structure similar to the eight T-letters. These corridors create an enclosed environment that is not connected to each other by a door or a hole. They are connected only by drum-shaped chambers connected to the town streets. Our research shows that the top of this corridor was closed. Otherwise he will be left without his duty. So we think the two outer walls are closed. As a result, the corridor will serve as a closed bastion.

The top of the corridor was open, similar to the letter T that formed between the inner wall and the second wall. He acted as a trap to shoot down the invaders from the roof of the closed corridors, which were closed on all sides. It should be noted that Sopollitepa did not encounter defensive holes in the defensive walls. In our opinion, the function of the wall is not necessary, otherwise they are. It remains without an element that connects them to the external environment. The presence of holes in the outer wall of this covered corridor enhances the defense capability.

As a result of research, we came to the conclusion that the upper part of the three walls consisted of a parapet consisting of holes, as they allowed the defenders to protect

themselves from enemy bullets, as well as to shoot at the enemy. It should be noted that the roof of the square drum, which connects the corridor with the letter T from the town square, is also covered with a roof, as it allows access to the roof of corridors with a closed T-shaped exterior. Therefore, both sides of it had perforated carpet. Then there is an opportunity to strike the enemy from four sides, who are trapped in open corridors.

As a result of the research, women have also been actively involved in defending such a large town. Because the men of the eight small districts were numerically underrepresented. So the women stood in closed corridors covered with the letter T and fired arrows from the holes at the enemy. This covered corridor was much safer. It should be noted that a similar defense system is currently defined only in Bactria, ie in what is now Afghanistan (Fig 1).

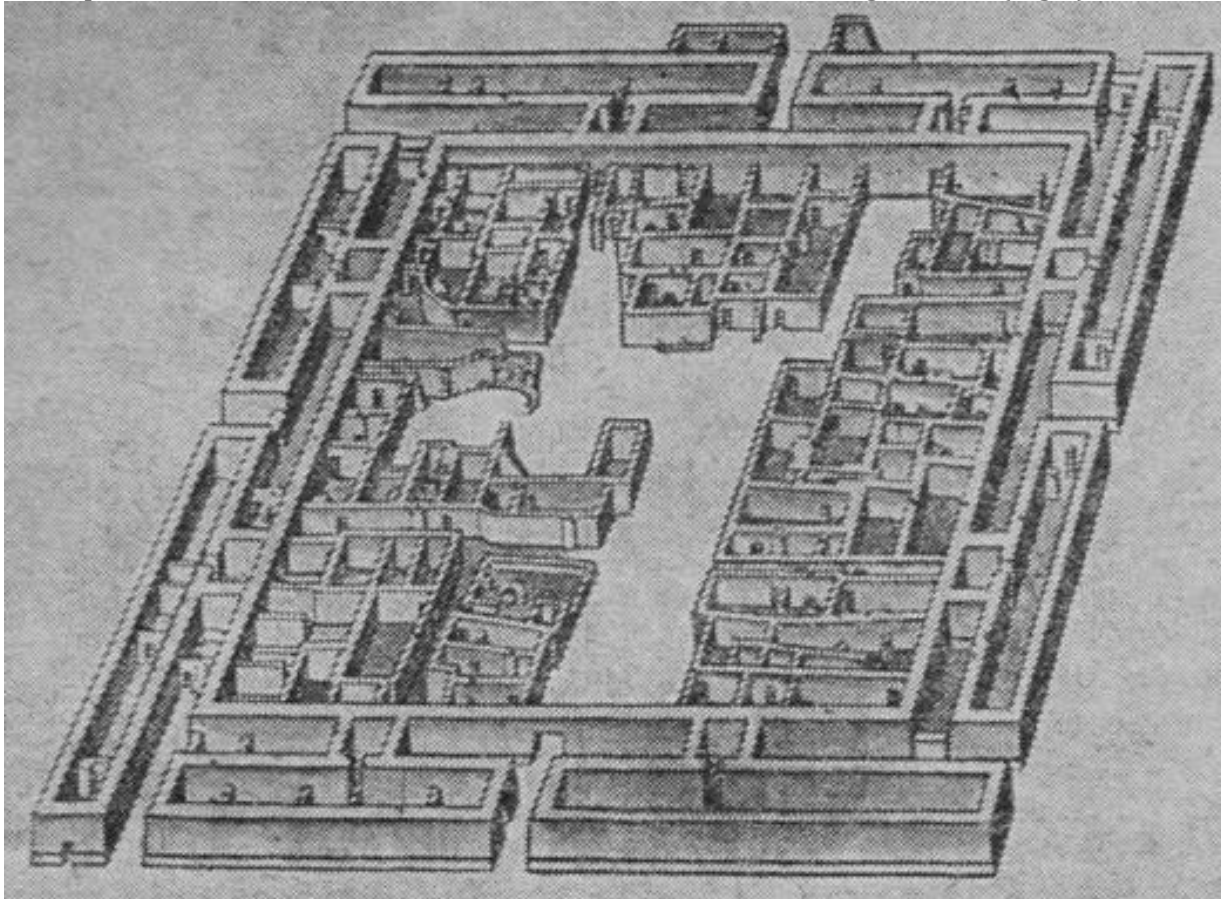


Figure 1. Sopollitepa township

The history of Sopollitepa is divided into 3 cultural layers and periods of construction. There were 30 small families in the houses of the first period, 61 families in the houses of the second period and 47 families in the houses of the third period. According to scientists, the total population of settled villages in Sopollitepa may be between 155 and 315 people. Large patriarchal family members lived in detached houses, which became community quarters. In Sopollitepa, housing belonging to 8 quarters was inspected. There is a lot of construction, crafts and economic relations here. developed.

The living rooms have wall-mounted and sandal-type stoves. The building materials are cotton and raw bricks. The floors of the houses are plastered with clay, the floors of the rooms where grain storage is used are also plastered with alabaster, or the floors of the utility rooms are made of ceramic chips.

Under the walls of houses in Sopollitepa, ancient tombs were examined (138 graves in total). 125 of them were buried individually, 13 graves served as collective graves. The dead were buried along with pottery, weapons and ornaments. 26 metal weapons from men's

graves, 104 bronze items from women's graves - rings, bracelets, pendants and beads were found. Ceramic pottery is made on a ceramic wheel, mainly made of patternless and correctly symmetrical items.

The vessels found in the cultural layer of the monument and in the tombs are divided into 14 types: vases, trays, bowls, pots, jars, jugs, teapots and bowls, vessels made of stone, wood and bronze. A variety of pottery has been used to store livestock and agricultural products in the home.

Material sources indicate that metallurgy was highly developed in Sopollitepa. Bronze was used to make daggers, arrowheads and spearheads, knives, axes, brass needles, and utensils. Bronze metallurgy creates craft workshops.

The findings of Sopollitepa date back to 1700-1500 BC. The economy of the population is based on agriculture and livestock. Excavations revealed the remains of barley, wheat and straw. Stones and mortars made of river stones and sandstone are common.

About 16,000 animal bones were found in Sopollitepa, 63% of which were sheep and goat bones, while the rest were donkey, pig, camel, cow, dog and cat bones. At the same time, hunting wild birds and animals has not lost its importance in people's lives. Remains of deer, gazelle, wild ass, wild boar, rabbit, duck, pigeon

and many other animal and poultry bones found on the ceramic hill confirm this idea.

Hunting was an additional occupation for people. They mainly hunted wild boar, deer and wild ass. Among the bones of wild animals, deer bones account for 39.5%, ass bones for 36.5%, and pig bones for 17.5%.

Archaeological findings show that the Bronze Age fauna was much richer than the present fauna. The river valleys, mountains and steppes were a favorable natural environment for the distribution of a variety of animals and birds.

Sopollitepa material sources indicate that the home craft is highly developed. People made a variety of items from clay, bone, stone, wood, and leather. In the Bronze Age, clothes were sewn from fabrics. Sopollitepa fabrics can be woven from wool and linen fibers. Pottery and stone pottery belonging to the textile were found.

With the development of the patriarchal seed, with the growth of the productive forces, a favorable environment was created for the wealth of large community families. Artifacts found in the tombs indicate early property inequalities. In addition to pottery, metal weapons and ornaments were found in 39 graves in Sopollitepa, and 5-35 pottery vessels were found in some graves(Fig. 2).



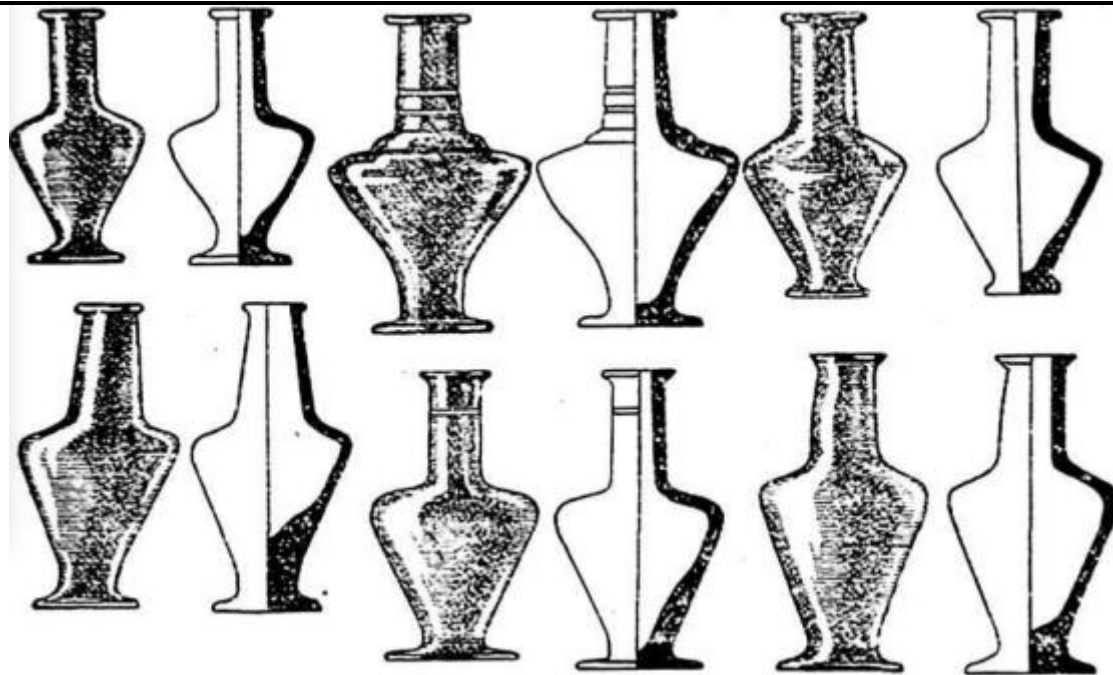


Figure 2. Sopoll and tepa. Bronze vessels.

Bronze stamps belonging to large patriarchal families were found. The items have pictures of eagles, snakes, camels and other animals. Scientists believe they were totems of seeds.

Archaeological excavations, which began in 1973 at the Jarqo'ton Bronze Age monument in the Sherabdarya oasis, are still ongoing. Over the years, important material resources have been found and studied in Jarqotan.

Jarqo'ton consists of 100 hectares of houses and ancient cemeteries. More than 730 Bronze Age graves have been excavated at Jarqo'ton Cemetery. Among the items found were bronze vessels, daggers, knives, ornaments, ceramic vessels and spearheads made of lightning. Beads and necklaces made of lapis lazuli, carnelian and turquoise were found in the women's graves(Fig. 3).

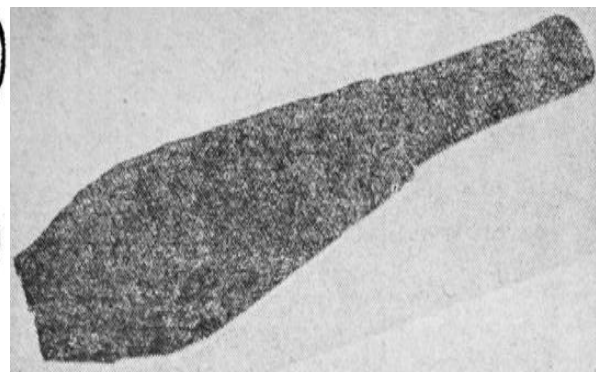
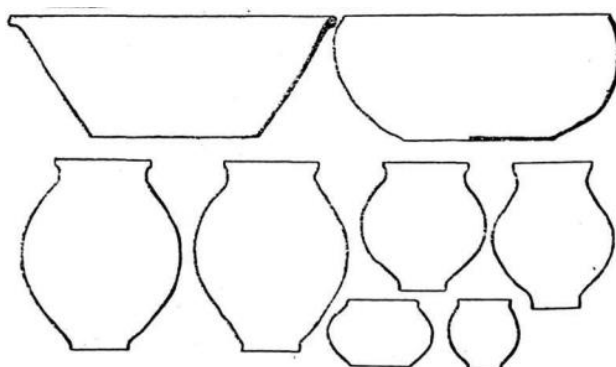


Figure 1. Bronze Age pottery. Mirshodi. Dagger made of bronze.

A large number of pottery made on a pottery wheel came out of the cemetery. People made extensive use of pottery, and pottery was an important part of material culture.

The hills of Mullalitepa, Mullali tomb, Qiziljartepa, Qizilsuv and Boyrachi 1, located in

the territory of the former Soviet village of Mirshodi in the Shurchi district of Surkhandarya, were also inspected. The area of the ancient villages is 8-9 hectares. The population was engaged in agriculture. Water for irrigation is taken from streams. The

monuments of Mirshodi date back to the second half of the 11th millennium BC.

The city belongs to reconstruction the above examples allow us to draw some general conclusions.

1. Any positive change, development of the cities of a certain period in relation to the previous life should be considered as reconstruction. Negative change is the opposite of development, indicating the city's decline. Such negative changes led to the destruction of the city. The process of reconstruction had the appearance of improving the current historical and planning system in the city (intensive development) and territorial expansion of the city (extensive development).

2. In the process of urban development (reconstruction) there are three main conditions:

- the city moves from one area to another, to a nearby area (for example, ancient and early medieval Tashkent);

- the historical system will be changed in one part of the city (for example, the north-western half of the Sumerian capital Ur, the south-western part of Kokand);

- A new territory is added to the city (as in the cities of Tashkent and Samarkand in the second half of the XIX century).

3. In terms of time, development (reconstruction) can take place in a historically short period of time (the ancient Hittite city of Samal, rebuilt by the Assyrians in the VIII century BC) or in the long term (the city of Karshi). In many cases, with the development of cities, the recession came one after the other (Rome).

4. The following seven main types of reconstruction carried out in the historical cities of the world, Central Asia, including Uzbekistan: the oldest and most ancient, the first Middle Ages, the Middle Ages, the XVI-XVII centuries, the XVIII-XIX centuries. half, the second half of the XIX century - the 80s of the XX century and the 90s of the XX century - can be divided into periods covering the beginning of the XXI century. Of particular importance is the period of work carried out in Uzbekistan during the years of independence.

5. The above and other factors are undoubtedly reflected in the series of reconstruction carried out in any historic city. It should be noted that as we study the cities from the emergence of the first cities to the present, we must first focus on the values that have come down to us from the past. The origin, structure and longevity of the historical cities of Uzbekistan are connected with these values.

#### REFERENCES

1. **Kabirov J., Sagdullaev A.** Archeology of Central Asia: University. stud. Guide to - T.: Teacher, 1990. - 160 p.
2. **F. Wednesday.** Basics of urban planning. Textbook Samarkand 2021
3. **Meliyeva Ch.O., Chorshanbayev F.Z., Ziyatova A.F.** A Look on the History of Architecture. IJSES International Journal of Scientific Engineering and Science <http://ijses.com/> All rights reserved Volume 4, Issue 7, pp. 26-29, 2020. ISSN (Online): 2456-7361.
4. **Meliyeva Ch.O.** Scientific basis in the restoration of historic city centers. O ' study guide. 2021.y