
History of Architecture and Urban Planning of Sopollitepa Monument

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Abstract: In this article, the Sopollitepa monument is located near the village of Kangirat in Muzrabat district. The last Bronze Age fortress in Uzbekistan. In the 70s of the XX century it was fully organized by archeologist A. Askarov. Referring to the Sopollitepa monument, the culture that existed in the Surkhan oasis in the 2nd millennium II is called the Sopolli culture.

Key words: Fortress, wall, defense, city, fortress, tower, settlement, archeology, monument, lake, farm.

The oldest monument of Sopolli culture is Sopollitepa, located at the foot of Ulanbulaksay. Sopollitepa consists of a fortress and adjoining rural parts. The castle is fully excavated, measuring 82x82 meters, with an internal corridor and surrounded by three rows of defensive walls. Looking at the general structure of Sopollitepa, we can see how developed the art of architecture was in the Bronze Age. The population of the castle was a community, and it was found that there were eight such neighborhoods in the castle. These neighborhoods are separated from each other by corridors, and the central part of the castle is left open as a courtyard. The people of Sopollitepa have their own customs and rituals. The dead were not buried in a separate cemetery, but under the walls or floors of their homes.

The tombs are in the form of a simple ora or lahad, with women lying on the right side and men on the left side. Along with the body, various pottery vessels will flee to the shores of Bostonsoy, which is considered a tributary. In the 15th century BC, there were traces of life in Sopollitepa, and the process of migration to the shores of Bostonsoy, a tributary of the local population, took place. There is a process of migration from the Muzrabat oasis to the basins of the Sherabad River, more precisely to the banks of the Boston River, which has long been considered its tributary. The Bronze Age, which spanned the third and first millennia BC, was a period of radical change in Central Asia. This was primarily due to the invention of bronze (bronze) weapons, consisting of a mixture of tin, copper and lead. Thanks to the discovery of bronze, labor and hunting tools were improved, and the invention of the pottery wheel led to the separation of handicrafts from agriculture as a separate farm. By the Bronze Age, the architecture was developed, irrigated agriculture was established, and interregional trade began. In the Surkhandarya oasis, the Bronze Age began in its last stage, in the first quarter of the second millennium BC, and lasted until the beginning of the first millennium.

The earliest known monument of the Late Bronze Age in the region is the Sopollitepa monument at the foot of Ulanbulaksay in the Muzrabat oasis. That is why the culture of the last Bronze Age of the Surkhandarya oasis is called Sopolli culture. Sopollitepa consists of a fortress and its adjoining part, history 82x82 m, surrounded by three rows of defensive walls with an internal corridor. The castle is a community, they live in 8 mahallas.

In the 15th century BC, the traces of life in Sopolli disappeared, and the population moved to the Sherabaddarya basin, one of its ancient tributaries - the Bostonsay tributaries. This monument is known as Jarqoton and covers an area of more than 100 hectares. The Jarqoton monument consists of a specially protected fortress-palace and its adjoining part, including a temple that served as a

religious center for the oasis, mahallas consisting of separate hill-shaped dwellings, pottery workshops and pottery, as well as a cemetery. consists of The total area of the Jarqoton monument, the presence of monumental structures, the development of handicrafts show that there is an urban culture here. The Jarqoton monument is the first symbol of the most ancient city in the territory of our Motherland. The Jarqoton fire temple is the oldest of its kind, and later served as the basis for the formation of fire temples, which were widespread in some centers of the Ancient East. New villages and fortresses of the Bronze Age were formed in the territories of the Mirshodi oasis, in the middle and upper basins of the Surkhandarya. The owners of pottery culture are the tribes that established the first irrigated agriculture in the territory of our country¹. This is evidenced by the material sources found during the excavation of monuments such as Sopollitepa, Jarqoton, Molali, stone tools, silk fabrics, etc.

Archaeological monument of the Bronze Age on the banks of the Ulanbulaksay River, which crosses the Shyerabad desert in the Surkhandarya region (Muzrabad district). It was discovered in 1968 by archaeologist L. Albaum. Studied by A. Askarov in 1969-1974. The area of Sopollitepa is about 3 hectares. Its central part, about 1 hectare, is surrounded by defensive walls. During the excavations in Sopollitepa, more than 150 residential complexes and 158 graves were discovered. In the tombs of Sopollitepa, small animal skeletons were found instead of human corpses, such graves are called kyenotaf. Instead of the missing deceased, they were found to have to bury a sheep from his living property, according to the community burial pineapple. Almost all of the Sopollitepakyenotaf tombs belonged to men. The worship of the sun and fire is not reflected in the beliefs of the people of Sopollitepa. His footprints were pure ash pits, which were taken as sandalwood stalls encountered in the area of some of the rooms. All of these were signs related to the firefighters' faith. The Sopollitepa community lived in this area for about 150-200 years, and due to water shortages, in search of new fertile lands suitable for water, they moved to the ancient banks of the Sherabad River to the banks of the Bostonsoy. These events mil. avv. It happened in the first half of the second millennium. Sopollitepa farmers are building a new site and the oldest city in southern Uzbekistan. In the history of Uzbekistan, the city is called Jarqoton, and its proto-city is Sopollitepa.

TESHIKTASH CAVE is a Neanderthal site of the Muste culture. It is located in the Zovtalanishsay gorge of Turgandarya, Boysun district, Surkhandarya region, at an altitude of 1500 m above sea level. The hole in the roof of the cave, hence the name, is 7 m high, 20 m wide and 21 m long. Its total area is 300 sq m, of which 100 sq m has archeological materials that testify to the existence of Neanderthals. Neanderthals did not abandon the Teshiktash cave completely, despite the fact that the cave was occasionally flooded due to its ease of living. The cave was first discovered in 1938-1939 by AP Okladnikov. The Teshiktash cave consists of 5 cultural layers, which indicates that the site has been abandoned several times. In each layer of the cave, the remains of a campfire, one and two in some, have been preserved. Numerous mountain goats, deer, hyenas, bears, rabbits and various bird bones around the campfires, about 3, 000 stone objects, 24 weapons in a triangular shape made of stone waste, 65 scrapers, paikons, stone knives used as cutters and scrapers found. Many of these weapons belonging to the Muste culture are made of dark silicon limestone jade, quartzite, and other volcanic rocks. The most valuable find of the Teshiktash cave is the Teshiktash man. Found in the depth of 25 cm. discoveries of great historical significance were made. A new center of ancient Eastern civilization was opened in the territory of southern Uzbekistan and northern Afghanistan, thus bringing the Bronze Age to ancient civilization.

The Bactrian Center has been brought to the attention of the world scientific community. V. I. Sarianidi conducted scientific research in northern Afghanistan during the year and excavated more than 30 Bronze Age monuments. Among them, the results of the work done on the monuments of the Dashtli oasis are particularly noteworthy. At the same time, in southern

¹ Qudratovich, B. B. (2021). Personnel Issues in the Application of Nanotechnology in Construction and Architecture. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 248-250.

Uzbekistan, N. Askarov began the work of organizing the ancient Bactrian Bronze Age civilization on such monuments as Sopollitepa, Jarqoton, Boston. As a result, N. Askarov proved that the southern regions of Uzbekistan entered the zone of ancient Eastern civilization in the millennium BC. It should be noted that the monument to Sopollitepa, which has become the pride of the Uzbek people these days, was discovered in 1968 by NI Albaum and VA Kozlovsky in Sherabad Choli of Surkhandarya region. was organized. Excavations at Sopollitepa have revealed the remarkable monuments left to us by our ancestors, which testify to the fact that we had a very high culture in the Bronze Age. By 1971, during excavations in Sopollitepa, N. Askarov found the remains of ancient villages near Sopollitepa, such as Kichiktepa and Kultepa monuments, and 3. Khakimov and T. Belyaevsky found a monument named Tulali in the territory of Shorchi district of Surkhandarya. In 1973, Sh. Pidaev and R. Thus, in the territory of Surkhandarya region, which is the northwestern part of ancient Bactria, more than 20 monuments of the Bronze Age Sopolli culture were found and organized by Uzbek archaeologists².

As a result of large-scale archeological excavations carried out in Sopollitepa from 1969 to 1974, the monument was fully unveiled, and its residential complexes, defensive walls and village huts were extensively organized. The total area of Sopollitepani is about 4. However, much of it was destroyed during the Red Empire and turned into a cotton field. The central part of the monument is square, which is distinguished by its low height and clear layout. The perimeter of Sopollitepa is surrounded by three rows of defensive walls³. The thickness of the defensive walls is 2 meters. The wall is restored with raw bricks and plastered with straw. The size of the bricks is 20x12x42, 22x12x44 cm. There are no constellations in Sopollitepa like in the Murgab Valley. Here, instead of towers, the walls were divided into corridor blocks, which were 3. 2 meters wide and 26 meters long, which served as a trap. The corridors that played the role of this trap were divided into internal and external sections. Kahna is located inside the citadel⁴. The housing complexes are clearly divided into 8 quarters. In Sopollitepa the cultural layer is 2 meters thick, in some places up to 3 meters. Based on the results of the study of the findings of Sopollitepa and the materials of radiocarbon analysis, its life was found to date back to the centuries of the II millennium⁵.

In the middle of the second millennium II, the population of Sopollitepa left a few settlements without any external pressure⁶.

This was due to the fact that Ulanbulaksay, which supplies water to the settlements, has changed its course. Sopollitepa peasant communities settled on the shores of Bostonsoy. The results of scientific research have shown that the two lower layers of Sopollitepa are the 'Sopolli' stage, its upper layer and the lower layer of Jarqoton is the 'Jarqoton' stage. Remains of houses divided into more than 150 8 blocks and 138 burial complexes were opened in Sopollitepa. One of the peculiarities of Sopollitepa monuments is that the open tombs do not occupy a certain area in the territory of the settlement⁷. The tombs range from 2-3 to 50. In the tombs, men lay on their right side and women with their left side on their left arm. The most important thing is that, depending on the artifacts found in the tombs, it can be called the 'Master Carpenter's' Tomb, the 'Weaver

² Есбергенов, Б. Е. (2021). Памятник Калиятепы В Городе Джизак Об Изучении Методов Архитектурного Строительства. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 2(9), 69-72

³ Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyorglu, A. A. (2021). ABOUT THE URBAN PLANNING PRACTICE OF THE URDA FORTRESS OF ANCIENT JIZZAK. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 148-151.

⁴ Dilshoda, S. About Modern Graphic Reconstruction Wall Painting Of The Throne-Room Of Afrasiab.

⁵ Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyorglu, A. A. (2021). Principles of Using Ornamental Plants in the Interior. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 79-81.

⁶ Ravshanovich, K. S., Xurramovich, K. A., & Inomovich, A. N. (2021). THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTION AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL RESERVES OF HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 152-154.

⁷ Esirgapovich, J. A. (2021). CITY PARKS AND SOME ISSUES OF LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 145-147.

'Tomb', the 'Potter', the 'Hunter' Tomb or the 'Warrior' Tomb. Because in these graves, each buried person is placed according to his profession, that is, what he did during his lifetime⁸.

New materials on silkworm breeding, horticulture and astrakhan farming were also discovered in Sopollitepa⁹. Our impressions of the history of the first cities are very old, they are a thousand years old¹⁰. Sopollitepa village is an archeological monument of the Bronze Age located on the banks of the Olanbulaksay River, which crosses the Sherabad desert in the Surkhandarya region (Muzrabad district) of Central Asia. It was discovered in 1968 by archaeologist L. Albaum. In 1969-1974, A. Learned by Askarov¹¹. The area of Sopollitepa is about 3 hectares. Its central part, about 1 hectare, is surrounded by defensive walls. Excavations at Sopollitepa have uncovered more than 150 residential complexes and 158 graves. In the tombs of Sopollitepa, small animal skeletons were found instead of human corpses, which are called kenotaf¹². Instead of missing the deceased, they were found to have killed a sheep from his living property, according to community burial tradition¹³. Almost all of the Sopollitepakentaf tombs belonged to men¹⁴. The worship of the sun and fire is not reflected in the beliefs of the people of Sopollitepa¹⁵. His footprints were pure ash pits, which were taken as sandalwood stalls encountered in the area of some of the rooms¹⁶. All of these were signs related to the firefighters' faith¹⁷. The Sopollitepa community lived in this area for about 150-200 years, and due to water shortages, in search of new fertile lands suitable for water, they moved to the ancient banks of the Sherabad River to the banks of the Bostonsoy¹⁸. These events mil. avv. II happened in the first half of the second millennium¹⁹.

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