

Principles of Development of Historical Cities of Jizzak

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ABSTRACT

This article shows the emergence of the architecture of the historical cities and fortresses of Jizzakh, the impact of positive and negative forces in its development, the development of historical cities of Jizzakh, which are mentioned in the written sources of historians and scholars.

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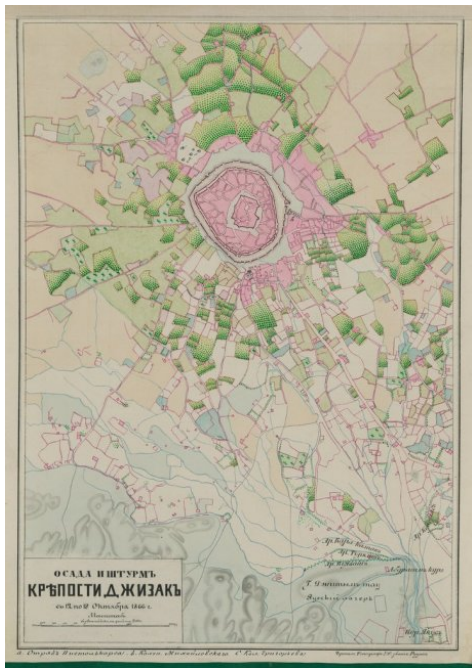
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It turns out that one of the main grounds for national pride and sense of genius is historical memory. It is worth noting with pride that the ancient cities of Uzbekistan Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Karshi, Termez, Margilan, Andijan and many others have a rich history and ancient culture, all the world's major historian scientists recognize as one.

Among them, Jizzakh stands in a special position. Located at the intersection of almost all caravan routes passing through Central Asia, Jizzakh has witnessed many surreal events in history. This dilapidated city has become strategically important in all times.

Sangzor, Cyropol and Gazo

The emergence of Jizzakh is associated with the Sangzor River. That is, all-round favorable natural conditions along the Sangzor River caused the emergence of a large number of settlements in which the population lives. Although Jizzakh as a city is known from The X century, it is known from history that in this area there were different castles and other types of addresses even in the BC. We can read in the works of the Greek chroniclers, who described the March of the Great Alexander The Great (Aleksandr Makedonsky) to Asia. Description of the ancient Greek chroniclers Alexander the Great's travels to Baghtria and Sogdiana Ekan, they bring a lot of interesting information about the settlements in the territory of the present Jizzakh region, such as Kirepol and Gazo. It is proved by historian scientists that Cyropole is located on the territory of the present Zomin.



Gazo is the current city of Jizzakh

In some historical sources it was mentioned that the gas is located between Samarkand and Tashkent. About where the Gazo fortress is located, almost all scientists guess the same opinion. In their opinion, Gazo, voiced by Greek chroniclers, is now the city of Jizzekh. Alexander the Great Raid. During the invasion of Alexander The Great, Gazo was a fortress surrounded by a relatively low wall. In the Great Commander begins to occupy the fortress. The inhabitants of Gazo for some time defends the castle, not obeying the invaders. Soldiers of the Greek pony with the help of stairs will be able to get into the Fortress of Gazo. At the time of entering the fortress, Alexander's troops used the tactics of "blocking fire" (incessant shooting to cut off the enemy's path). More precisely, at the time when the soldiers in the podium are approaching the fortress with stairs, a part of the Greek-Macedonian soldiers, armed with bows, Spears and clowns, are striking The Defenders of the country standing on the fortress walls. The enemy, with great difficulty, climbs on the walls, penetrates into the fortress and scrapes almost everyone.

Dizak – Dizak - "Little Castle". Jizzakh was one of the important places inhabited by the population, which was part of the ancient states such as Bactria and Sogdiana.



Historical residence addresses in the present Jizzakh area

According to scientists, the name "Jizzakh" came from the word "Dizak" ("small fortress") in the Sogdian language. In written sources, the city was referred to as "Dizak" or "Dizakh" until the beginning of the XX century. Among the local people mainly used the name "About the meaning of the word Jizzakh there are several more scientific and unusual ideas. For example, some scientists associate the origin of the word Jizzakh with limestone. It is known that many lime deposits near Jizzakh existed from ancient times. Traders who stopped at Jizzakh by the Great Silk Road used stones lying on the earth as an oven. When the

flounder was extinguished with water, the stones buzzed and turned white. On the basis of this, some scientists believe that the word "Jizzakh" came from the combination of the words "jizz" and Turkish – "White". In addition to the above, there are those who associate the origin of the word Jizzakh with the climate of this land. The summer of Jizzakh is very hot, and the winter is very cold. That is, in the summer, the "jiz" burns badly, and in the winter you can stay in the "zakh".

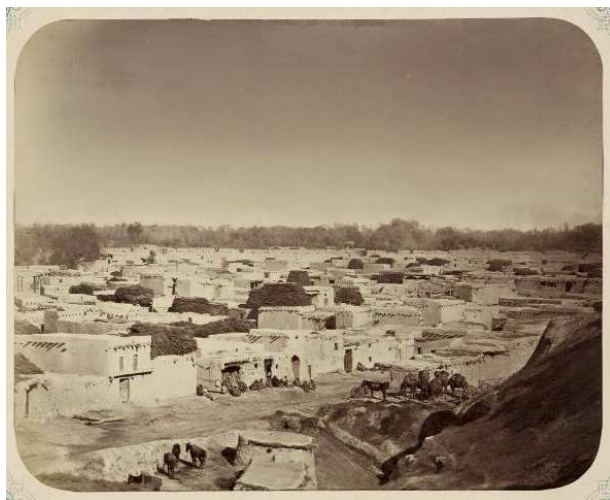
X century. In the inheritance-the world market. Jizzakh is mentioned for the first time as a city in written sources in the works of arab tourists Abulqasim Muhammad ibn Havkal and Shamsiddin Abu Abdullah al-Muqadasi as a city in Fakhnun region of Ustrushana. Ibn Havkal, a famous geographer and traveler of the X century, in 960-970 years, as a spy of arab states, he leaves many lands, in particular our homeland, kezib, and writes his world-famous book of roads and countries. This valuable resource contains interesting information about the ancient Jizzakh. The city of Jizzakh flourished in the VII-XII centuries, that is, until the Mongol invasion. In this city, agriculture, trade, crafts are well developed. The place called Mirasmanda near Jizzakh served as the world market. It sold wool fabrics and garments, silk, various jewelry and metal products in the international market. Ustrushona nefriti, which is popular in the region in the Mirasmanda market, has also been sold. According to historian Ibn Havkal, it is well

established in the area of ore mining and its processing, metal products made by Jizzakh craftsmen were widely used in Persia and Persia.

Tomb of the Gallipoli Hodja Gazgan and other tombs. Jizzakh as a destination existed even before the invasion of the Arabs. A clear proof of this is the cemetery "Khujagazyon" (Khoja Gazgan) in Jizzakh. This ancient cemetery existed even in the V-VI centuries, that is, before the Arab invasion. Even now the corpses are put on the "master". Jizzakh eli comes to visit the graves of Khoja Gazgan and Turkish dam in this cemetery from the beginning. Hodja stands on the grave of the Gazelle a wonderful tributary. It is designed for sharpening grinding stone cutting weapons. Among the people there are those who claim that the word "Fury" is derived from the word "Ghazi", that is, from the words "Conqueror", "fighter". From this it can be concluded that Khoja during the Arab invasion was a person who participated in the occupation of Jizzakh and brought the religion of Islam to Jizzakh. There is also a "Besiktas", which has a historical significance in this dilapidated churchyard. Arabic inscriptions on Besiktas are inscribed. Unfortunately, our historian scholars have not sufficiently studied such saints as the Hodja Gazgan, the Turkish dam, especially the Kilfisar father in Jizzakh, the grandfather alone, the bracket father, the Maliki Dragon, The Aktas Saint and many other places of pilgrimage. We have not yet managed to learn to read the above-mentioned Besiktas records either. In general, on the territory of the city of Jizzakh, the ancient cemeteries are fateful. In Jizzakh there is a grave "Khujamozor", which was established in the XVI century in the "Khoja Kocha" ("economic Kocha" among the people), where the white-collar, that is, the Khoja and eshons lived from ancient times. Great people are placed in this cemetery. The ancient cemeteries in Jizzakh can also be included in the churchyard "Tashkent", founded in the 12th century. In ancient Jizzakh there was a separate cemetery, a mosque and schools of each neighborhood. Today, most of the relatively small cemeteries have been demolished.

Since many commercial caravans have passed, Jizzakh market served as a city during the Arab era. In this area, many rabots (fortified location on trade routes, caravanserais) are built. Rabies are usually built around the city's Palace (arch) or district. In Jizzakh, the city palace was called the Horde. In the XI-XII centuries, the rabies became a solid part of the cities of Central Asia.

Bobur's honor. During his glorious history Jizzakh was part of the people of fanni, karakhanids, khorezmshahs, temurids, Bukhara Khanate and emirate, as well as tsarist Russia. Kohna Jizzakh has always been the center of attention of foreign invaders with its serunum lands, unique nature, rich diversity and strategically important geographical location. But never the gates of the city not easily revealed to the invaders, there was always a courageous struggle against evil. Therefore, Jizzakh has repeatedly been in crisis and devastated. But this ancient city-the fortress was rebuilt and restored. Economic and cultural life in Jizzakh during the Timurid period was revived for a while, during this period the city developed craftsmanship and trade. Zehiriddin Babur, a great representative of Uzbek classical literature, historian and famous Timur ruler, who was a guest in Jizzakh at the beginning of the XVI century, wrote the following lines in his work"



For example, in 1571 in the gorge "snake passed" near Jizzakh there will be a fierce battle between the army of Bukhara ruler Abdullahan II and the joint army of the Dashti Kipchak Khan Babokhon and The Tashkent governor Darveshkhon. Details of the battle can be read in inscriptions on the rocks of the Iron Gate. This historical battle brought a lot of destruction to the city of Jizzakh. In general, the interaction held in the territory of Jizzakh in the XVI – XIX centuries has a serious negative impact on the economic and cultural life of the city.



Neighborhoods and Guzars. Many neighborhoods and Guzars in and around the city are named after craftsmen and artisans with names such as pottery, tanning, jewelry, soap, avenging, or by the name of the place of origin of the neighborhood with names such as property, integrity, Palace, Tashkent, Nijanlik, Khavastlik, Ravallik, O'ratepalik. Around the present Istaravshan (O'ratepa) City of Tajikistan, there are now villages such as Mulkan, Yakhtan, Nijon. This means that from ancient times there were economic and cultural ties between Jizzakh and O'ratepa. Representatives of the neighborhood "jizzakhlik" consider themselves the indigenous inhabitants of the city. Some addresses in Jizzakh are also referred to as "Eshon koça", "Hodja village", "Kalandarxona", which are named after representatives of certain sections. In the 60-ies of the XIX century, the population of the city of Jizzakh was about 20 thousand people.

Literature The poems of Muhammad Riza (1801-1877), who was born in the town of Kalandarhane, in the form of a discussion, as well as the gazelles of the sisters Muazzamkhan and Muattarhans, testify to the fact that there are many literary lovers in Jizzakh. This is an example of the fact that the famous poet, who had his place in Uzbek literature, stood Faragiy lived in Jizzakh.

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