

About Jizzakh Cultural Heritage Sites

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ABSTRACT

This article is a special feature of the history of the architecture of the Jizzakh region of the city of Uzbekistan, because the objects of the Jizzakh cultural heritage, the history of historical monuments, the formation, the basis of historical economic development, the formation of a system of development.

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Jizzakh region is a region within the Republic of Uzbekistan and was established on December 28, 1973. In history, about Jizzakh, Greek chroniclers sing separately Giropoli and Gazan. Although archaeologists do not accurately and reasonably determine the location of the city of Gazo, historical sources say that it is located between Samarkand and Tashkent. Scientists predict Gazan as a Jizzakh in ancient times. Toponymist scientists associate the name of Jizzakh with the so-called "Dizak" ("kale"). In history, it is based on the name Dizakh.

Jizzakh came into being in the area adjacent to several ancient caravan routes passing through Central Asia. In written sources, for the first time in the works of Ibn Havkal and Muqams from arab geographer scientists and tourists is mentioned as a city in the Faknon region of Ustrushana. The city existed even before the Arab invasion¹.

Jizzakh 9th-10th centuries, 11-13-a. at the beginning, the karakhanids, the Khorezm state of Kings, the state of temurids in 14-15 centuries, 16-18 a. In the 1-th half, the Bukhara Khanate was subordinated to the emirate of Bukhara from the 2nd half of the 18th century to 1866 year. The city was repeatedly in crisis and restored again. In the 16-17-th centuries, the population moved to O'ratepe, which is now an old market. In the 60-ies of the 19-th century, it also became a ruin. Then it was restored again. From the 2nd half of the 19th century, it was included in the structure of the Turkestan governorship².

More than 372 objects of material cultural heritage belonging to the category of local and Republican updated in Jizzakh region are included in the state list, of which 42 historical monuments and sacred places of pilgrimage, 267 archaeological places, 63 monumental monuments were taken into state protection³.

Among these, historical and architectural monuments such as the Horde preserved in Jizzakh, Baba Yak, Qaliyatepa, Nuriddin Haji Madrasah, parpiota, Navkatota, Avliyoota Malikajdarota, sa'd ibn Vakkos, Sayfinota, Savrikota, Kavkota pilgrims, Temur gate, Cuttot, monuments of the solar calendar, ancient Jizzakh, Hashim Korgan, Abdullahan Korgan, archaeological monuments such as the chest, Sabat Shular are in the sentence⁴.

In the territory of Jizzakh region Ya G'. Gulomov (1951, 1960-61), H. Muhamedov (1956-59), M. Aminjonova (1964), S. Rahimov (1966-70), R. A. Zire " Lost In Test Match Alimov (1982-84) and others carried out archaeological excavations.

¹ O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi - J harfi

² 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.

³ Alisherbek, N. (2021). Development of Urban Development in the Territory of Uzbekistan. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCES*, 2(10), 24-26.

⁴ Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyoroglu, 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

From the mosaics of the 3-4-th centuries on the topic of Uchtepa in the territory of the Jizzakh region, various pieces of ceramic, coins were found. Ya in 1955 year near Jizzakh. G'. Gulomov composed the stone course of the brass period⁵.

Right now. The fact that Jizzakh region was located in the Great Silk Road from ancient times affected the rapid development of trade culture in this region. In the early Middle Ages, the world market was in great demand for products made of wool and leather in Jizzakh. The presence of such neighborhoods as pottery, jewelry, cartography in the 8-9 centuries suggests that national craftsmanship developed at that time⁶.

The architectural monuments built in Jizzakh in the ancient and Middle Ages have not reached us yet. Many castles belonging to the Middle Ages are called by the name of the Kurds and caravanserais as the top and the Kurgan (Aktepa, Rabot, Kurgontepa, Hanimkurgon, Kaliyatepa⁷). The number of these was more than a hundred and more than a thousand paintings of primitive cattle breeding, hunting period, many underground roads were saved in Bakhma, Gallaorol, Jizzakh districts on the territory of Jizzakh and Gallaorol districts. On the territory of the Bahmal district, the remains of the Buddha Temple were found. The remains of the mosques of Parpi Baba, Girekushukh, Saint Serob and Nuriddin were preserved. The remains of the ancient Band dam in the Forish district are now also mavud⁸. In the Jizzakh District, Historical and architectural monuments such as Uzunota grave, Orda, Baba Teka, Kaliya Topa were preserved⁹.

Amir Temur zamonida viloyatning shahar va qishloqlari yanada obod bo`lib, dehqonchilik, xunarmandchilik, savdo-sotiq rivojlanib, ko`plab madrasalar, masjidlar qurilgan. Amir Temurning hordiq olish va ov qilishga sevimli manzillari Bahmal, Zomin tumanlari, Morguzarning shimoliy qismida bog`lar yaratgan¹⁰.

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¹⁰ O'zbekiston ziyoratgohlar va qadamjolari