

THE ANCIENT CITIES' CULTURE IN CENTRAL ASIA

Aytmuratova Hurliman

The 3rd Course student of the faculty of History archeological speciality

Annotation: This article describes the characteristics of the development of urban culture in Central Asia during the early Middle Ages. The study focuses on the emergence of new cities, the development of previous cities, regimes, building programs, architecture, economic life, crafts, trade, and the cultural and educational leadership of large cities. The article describes the processes of urbanization of early medieval Central Asia, the characteristics of urban culture, territorial diversity, and at the same time, the details of the country and world civilization of this period.

Key words: Economical life, artisan and trade, cultural centre's, the Civilization of Central Asia, territorial peculiarity.

Introduction: The early medieval period occupies a necessary place in the historical and cultural development of Central Asia. This period requires the explanation of socio-economic, political and cultural processes in Central Asia. During this period, the study of the stages of development of the culture of cities in Central Asia, their plan structure, construction methods, handicrafts, and trade is one of the most urgent issues. Cities played an important role in the socio-political and political life of Central Asia, and at the same time served as centers of material and spiritual culture.

This article describes the characteristics of the development of new cities in Central Asia during the early Middle Ages and the cities left over from previous periods. At the same time, during this period, the special aspects of the culture of the cities and their importance in the historical and cultural life of the region are revealed.

There is no future without historical memory:

Islam Karimov's views on our ancient history remain a source of inspiration for historians. "What kind of civilization is the result of our rich culture today? If there is such a culture, was it created by the people who lived there or did it appear elsewhere? The questions are still relevant for today. The reason is that the issues of the history of statehood are studied on the basis of material and written sources. Statehood The following words of our first president have been implemented in teaching history to every historian.

Literature analysis and methodology:

In the study of the culture of cities in Central Asia during the early Middle Ages, information from archaeological sources, written sources, and historical comparisons were collected.

As a result of extensive excavations carried out by archaeologists in Central Asia since the beginning of the 20th century, a lot of information about the cities of the early medieval period has been collected. In other words, the researches of scientists such as N.I.Veselovsky, V.L.Vyatkin, V.A.Isikhin, Yu.F.Buryakov, A.A.Askerov, A.M.Belenitsky are a necessary source.

2. Offer information from written sources.

In the written sources of the Middle Ages, the works of scholars such as Abu Rayhan Beruni, Narshahi, Muqaddasi, Ibn Havqal, Ishtarhi, who describe the cities in Central Asia, their

economic, social and cultural life, are a necessary source for studying the urban culture of this period.

3. Using a historical-comparative approach.

In the study of the culture of the cities of this period, it is necessary to compare and analyze it with previous and subsequent periods. In other words, by comparing the early medieval period with the ancient period and the classical medieval period, the special characteristics of urban culture are determined.

Studying the sources of folklore.

By summarizing the results of archaeological and historical-ethnographic researches in different regions of Central Asia, the regional characteristics of the urban culture of this period are highlighted. To put it bluntly, the local studies carried out in areas such as Khorezm, Fergana, Tashkent serve to fill the general view of nature.

This methodological approach serves to describe the whole nature of the culture of cities in Central Asia during the early Middle Ages.

This methodological approach provides an opportunity to create a whole nature view of the culture of cities in Central Asia in the early medieval period, to reveal their special features. At the same time, it creates the possibility to identify regional features and to know them in general processes.

Results.

New and developed cities:

In the Early Middle Ages, large-scale urbanization processes took place in Central Asia. During this period, a number of new cities were established, and significant development took place in the cities that were formed in previous periods. In other words, cities such as Afrosiyab, Panjikent, Kesh in the Kashkadarya oasis, Gurganch in Khorezm, Taprok-qorgan, Toshkent, Palov in the Fergana oasis, and Qogan developed.

Plan structure and architecture of cities:

In the early Middle Ages, the planning structure, construction method and architectural aspects of cities developed significantly. In the shakhats, elaborate construction programs were formed, consisting of a clear systematic plan structure, houses, a network of streets, trade and craft quarters, barracks and barrack walls. Such urban construction experiments were formed in Afrosiyab, Panjikent, Kedh, Khorezm and other large cities.

Economical and cultural life:

During the early medieval period, trade and crafts developed further in Central Asia. Cities became seen as the main center of economic life. Pottery, metal production, textile, jewelry workshops are the most active branches of the cities. At the same time, due to their geopolitical location, cities act as necessary hubs on east-west trade routes.

Cities as cultural and scientific centers:

Cultural and educational life also developed rapidly in the cities of the early medieval period. In other words, big cities like Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Hoshkent made a necessary contribution

to the high level development of science, education, arts and literature. These cities were recognized as a rare center of Central Asian culture.

Discussion:

The early medieval period was a necessary stage for the cultural-historical development of Central Asia and played an important role in the formation and development of urban culture. The cities of this period served as centers of material and spiritual culture.

Conclusion:

In this article, the characteristics of the development of the culture of cities in Central Asia during the Middle Ages were highlighted. The following main conclusions were drawn from the research:

During this period, as a result of large-scale urbanization processes, new and old cities developed significantly. Regimes, building programs and architecture of cities have evolved. Earlier successes were achieved in such fields as handicrafts, textiles, and metal production.

Big cities like Samarkand, Bukhara, Khivs, Tashkent became the leading centers of cultural and educational life. During the early Middle Ages, the culture of cities in South Asia formed a necessary stage in determining the region's place in the world civilization.

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