

## **ANCIENT JIZZAKH - ON THE HISTORICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF KALIYATEPA**

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According to written sources and archeological research, Karaganda is an axiom that Jizzakh is an ancient historical city, which does not require proof. The reason for our firm belief is the location of the present-day historical cities of Jizzakh and its environs, such as Kaliyatepa and Urda, and the existence of dozens of rural settlements that connect them like a chain link fence - ancient palaces, castles, and fortresses. In addition, written sources in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish written in the IX-XII centuries show that the city of Jizzakh, the center of the Fagnon rustaki (district) of the Ustrushan country, is expressed in the form of "Dizak". The farm, the surrounding towns, and their distances are given in detail. Such historical factors confirm that Jizzakh is one of the most ancient and historic cities not only in our country, but also in Central Asia.

The ruins of Kaliyatepa are located in the eastern part of Jizzakh, 700 meters north of the Jizzakh bus station on the Jizzakh-Pakhtakor highway. Kaliyatepa, the largest archeological monument in the Jizzakh oasis, consists of 6 rectangular, square-shaped hills. It is located in a north-south direction, and the total area of the present-day part of these complexes is about 50 hectares. Kaliyatepa, like the ancient eastern cities, is a traditional three-part city: 1. Ark-city governor's palace; 2. Shahrستان-defensive wall, an urban area surrounded by military towers, connected by an arch; 3. The rabot consists of 5 separate hills outside the defensive wall and trenches.

**ARK.** It is the tallest and most magnificent part of the Kaliyatepa complex, located between the eastern and southern gates of the Shahrستان. In appearance, it has a slightly elongated, circular shape in the east-west direction. Its total area is more than 1 hectare and reaches a height of 21 meters. Depending on the microrelief of the arch, it can be seen that its northern, eastern and western sides are separate, and the southern side is surrounded by the common walls of the arc. The only gate of the arch is on the east side, which is connected with the complex of the eastern gate of the city through a waiting corridor - a ramp. Samples of material culture found during the excavations date back to 2 historical periods. That is, the last period of construction of Kaliyatepa dates back to the Shaybanid period, the previous period, which is related to the activities of the Ark, dates back to the VII-VIII centuries (Kasymov, 1968, pp. 326-332; Gulyamov 1961, pp. 92-96).

**SHAKRISTON.** Kaliyatepa is located in the center as the main core of the city ruins. Its appearance is rectangular, measuring 270x200 meters (5.4 hectares), height 11-12 meters. Based on the study of the terrain, the location of the three gates of the district - the southern, eastern and northern gates and their waiting routes, the system of defensive fortifications and military towers, the location of the forces and communities of the last period of construction were determined. Shahrستان is surrounded on three sides by ditches 25-50 meters wide and 1.5-2 meters deep. Fourth, as the land surface of the eastern side has changed radically due to various constructions, we have no access to any information about the monument.

The 3 stratigraphic pits were excavated in Kaliyatepa district in different years. Based on the artifacts obtained from the pits, 5 large construction periods were identified in Shahrستان.

From the 2nd century BC to the 8th century AD, a major stage of city life was hit. Life in Shahristan began again during the Timurids and ended in the early 17th century (Pardaev, 2000, 119-121 p.; Pardaev, 2014, 15-38 p.).

RABATS. These structures consist of 5 separate hills surrounding the Kaliyatepa arch and county from the north, south, and Fap6. The continuing eastern part of the Rabat was removed at the end of the 19th century during the construction of the railway.

The total area of the robots ranges from 0.8 ha to 3 ha, and on the basis of stratigraphic excavations they avv. It was established that it functioned from the III-I century to the end of the VIII century AD (Pardaev, Ubaydullaev, Rofurov ..., 2012, 145-158).

Until recently, the identification of the first ancient site of the city of Jizzakh and the determination of its periodicity was the subject of heated debate among experts in the field. Chunonchi.Ya. Rulomov, N. Nem-tseva, M. When archaeologists such as Isokov took into account the archeological sites in the territory of the oasis, the ancient site of Jizzakh was found in Urda, located in the "Old City" area of the city. Shirinov, E. Kodirov, A. Berdimurodov, M. Experts such as Pardaev, who conducted archeological excavations directly in Jizzakh, believe that the first site of the city was in Kaliyatepa. Most of the above-mentioned experts gave a tentative opinion about the period when Kaliyatepa, the ancient city of Jizzakh, was founded, because most of them did not conduct excavations at this monument. In the early 1980s, A., who participated in the first studies on Kaliyatepa stratigraphy. According to the findings of stratigraphic excavations in Shahristan, Berdimurodov dates the construction of this city monument to the 5th century AD (Berdimurodov, 1985, p. 21). Archaeologist M., who for many years conducted stratigraphic and planographic excavations in Kaliyatepa Pardaev counts the samples of pottery found in the 2nd rabota of this city monument as the first stage of antiquity. On this basis, the period of the present-day Kaliyatepa was marked by the end of the 3rd century BC and the beginning of the 2nd century AD (Pardaev, 2007, 5-7 p.; Pardaev, Tuychiboev, 2017, 36 p.).

The word "Dizak" (Jizzakh) is derived from the Sogdian language and means "small town". Given that the term is mainly mentioned in written sources of the IX-XII; XIV-XVI centuries, the name is mainly attributed to Urda. Because the name does not describe the area of the ancient Kaliyatepa and its components. The total area of the Kaliyatepa, which has survived to the present day, is not less than 50 hectares. In 1960-70, its total area was even larger. At that time, the southern boundary of this historic city was covered by the Kalia branch, which is still in operation, and the northern boundary was covered by various constructions. The rabats in the eastern part of Kaliyatepa were demolished in 1898 during the construction of the Jizzakh-Pakhtakor highway, which was later built in parallel with it. oril- gan. The soil of the robots was used for railway lifting. This is evidenced by the fragments of ancient pottery that are still found on the railway and around it. In the Fapbi of Kaliyatepa 2 rabots are kept, the rest of the territory was divided during the kolkhozization in the last century. Based on this evidence, the width of Kaliyatepa, i.e. iuapK-Fap6, was 600-700 m in length. Therefore, according to simple mathematical calculations, the total area of Kaliyatepa - the ancient city of Jizzakh until the IX century was 90-100 hectares. not less than. Even if the term Dizak-Jizzakh is used in relation to Kaliyatepa, the abnormality of its meaning can be explained by the following reason. The history of urban planning in our region has come a long way, and in the Middle Ages (IX-XIII) the formation of cities into three parts came to an end. During this period, most of them were surrounded by three defensive walls, the first of which was the arch. the second ring surrounded Shahristan, and the third common ring wall surrounded the whole city, along with the rabbis.

The total area of the city has increased dramatically due to the walls, which include the third rabot. We can see this in the example of Afrosiab, the ancient site of Samarkand, and the Old Termez monument, the ancient site of Termez. But there are also cities (Bukhara, Khiva ...) with two ring walls, that is, only the arch and the Shahrستان. Another such city is Kaliyatepa-Dizak. Kaliyatepa's rabads were not surrounded by a common defensive wall, as it was connected with rural areas around the city (Astontepa, Komilbobotepa, Kizlartepa ...). The part of Kaliyatepa (two arches, a shahrستان, a temple) surrounded by a powerful defensive wall of two peoples is only about 10 hectares. For this reason, the locals called it a "small town", and this fact seems to have been acknowledged by medieval authors.

Kaliyatepa is a unique historical object in the history of urban planning of the Uzbek people, which is a source of unique and important material findings, first of all, for the antiquity of the city and oasis of Jizzakh. Kaliyatepa is a valuable archeological site due to the fact that its cadmium component is well-preserved infrastructure, the possibility of conducting research in the ark (governor's palace), shahriston (the main area of the city), rabot (industrial areas).

So, we recognize with confidence that Jizzakh has all the scientific and methodological conditions for the study of the history of urban planning, the official determination of the ancient age of the city. The culture of Jizzakh urban planning has come a long and complicated way in the development of such historical cities as Samarkand, Bukhara, Karshi, Termez, Tashkent, Khujand. For example, It has changed its location several times, like the historical cities mentioned above. In particular, from Kaliyatepa to Urda, from Urda to the Old City, etc. Since the time of the Governor-General of Turkestan, Jizzakh, like Tashkent, Kokand, Shakhrisabz, has been divided into "Old City" and "New City", provided with a separate source of water (Sangzor). It is located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, rich in natural resources, suitable for farming and animal husbandry (Pardaev, 2002, 262-268 p.; Buryakov, Grishina, 2006, pp. 180-182).

Thus, based on the analysis of written sources and archeological excavations, the following can be concluded:

1. Kaliyatepa rabots first functioned as a large settlement in ancient times (III-II centuries), and from the IV-V centuries AD they were turned into industrial and commercial areas;
2. Active life began in Shahrستان in the I century. This life is relevant to the whole territory of Shahrستان, and it is possible that material and cultural samples of more ancient times will be found in other parts of the district;
3. It is probable that the central temple of the city was located on the site of the 1st rabot, and the Zoroastrian hut (cemetery) was located on the site of a small hill in the territory of the 4th rabot.
4. Urbanization began in Kaliyatepa in the early Middle Ages. Active, perfect city life reigned in his arch, shahrستان and rabots, he appeared on the stage as the largest city of Jizzakh oasis. Its territory at this time, its thematic boundary, is still preserved.

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