

Ancient Residence Locations on the South Aral Beach

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ABSTRACT: This article contains simple shelters in Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic settlements on the Southern Aral Sea Region, shelters in the Bronze Age monuments of Tuzabagyab, Amirabad semi-basement, chayla, Citadel-shaped settlements, ancient forms of settlements, as well as development invasions, the main types and functional tasks of residential buildings, the location of the OES at a certain distance, the dimensions of the opened rooms and the task of atkarkhan, the process of construction of their internal interiors using building materials, adapted to the climate and nature of the dwelling, are analyzed, therefore, together with the Citadel – the castles typical of early urban planning, the defensive walls of the Connect, the household utensils found in them, the planning of cities and villages of ancient and ancient times, in which the primitive-collective, seed, including mother-and father, reflected the various manifestations of the seed tradition, and then the manifestations of separation into strata in residential areas.

KEYWORD: Gavv-kala, Mizdahkan, complex, chronology, topography, section, Khorezmshahi, Antakia, region, arch, yard, room, room, pakhsy, corridor.

The research conducted in Khorezm oasis, Southern Orolbuyi has once again proved that civilization processes have been formed in this country since ancient times. Monuments of human history are known in this area from the Middle Paleolithic period. 90s of the 20th century by UzRFAQQB archaeologists about the Paleolithic period in the Ustyurt region, Esen-2,3, Karakuduk. Seasonal settlements were opened in Shakhpakhty, Churuk-12 and other monuments [1, 58-64; 2, 68-72]. In addition, Russian scientists found and studied Paleolithic monuments in Kyzylkum and Sultanuyzdag mountains [4,74-77]. The artifacts found here date back to the Upper Paleolithic (40,000 years ago). The discovered archeological objects show that during the Paleolithic period, the climate conditions in the South Arolboi (the ancient region of present-day Karakalpakstan) were favorable for human habitation. The next stage of the history of the primitive human community was in the Mesolithic period (X-VIII thousand years ago) when people continued to live in the lowlands of Ustyurt. In the Ustyurt region, in more than ten Neolithic settlements such as Aydashol, Aktailak, Aktobe Churuk-2, the ancient form of settlements was found to build simple shelters [7,156; 3,17-21]. It is based on the semi-conical chayla device in the Jonbos castle, which was restored from ordinary wood and reeds [11,60].

But the history of settlement in a more complete form is known from the Bronze Age in the Southern Archipelago. In the monuments of Tozabagyab and Amirabad, semi-basement-shaped houses were discovered as a result of archaeological research. The bottom of these buildings is a basement, and the upper part is made of clay, and the roof is covered with wood and reeds. They have a quadrangular shape, and the size is 10x12 meters, 12x15 meters (some of them are 90-110 sq.m.). These ancient settlements formed a complex of houses arranged in a street at a certain distance. The entrance-corridor, typical for them, is often

directed to the south, and there is a hearth in the center of the residence. In front of the entrance complex there is a special-shaped porch device [8,36-37].

Thus, it is not an exaggeration to say that people adapted to the climate and nature of the Bronze Age and founded the construction of an ancient settlement in Southern Orolbuyi. However, it is worth saying that the construction of settlements in Orolbuyi with a real architectural design is closely related to the important events of antiquity. Khorezm, the ancient state center in our country, was formed in the VII-VI centuries BC. With the establishment of the first state called "Ayranyam Vaidja" in "Avesta" and "Khorazm" in Achaemenid sources, not only ordinary settlements, but also fortresses were built in the Southern Island. In 1937 S.P. At the end of the archaeological research started under the leadership of Tolstov, more than 400 cities and fortress-shaped settlements were identified on the coast of South Island. They are S.P. According to Tolstov's comparative analysis, kura is chronologically divided into Archaic, Kangyu, Kushon and Kushon-African periods. Archaic period was formed from simple houses to residential complexes. occupies They are built of straw and rectangular bricks (50x42x10; 52x44x12; 42x42x10; 44x44x11 cm). For the first time in these structures, a new monumental administrative solution of a row of columns in a "column" was used [5,106-107]. By the Kangyu period, the number of rooms in the cities is 4-7, the total area is 104-160 and 300-500 sq.m. large multi-room residences were built. Examples of them are known from Kurgoshin Castle, Bazar Castle, Ayaz Castle III and other fortresses [10,14-16].

The information about the construction of residential buildings in the urban planning type is supplemented by the ancient sites of rural settlements - keshklar. M.G. According to Vorobeve's research, small-sized places are 70 square meters, and large residences are 300-800 square meters.

Among the monuments such as Akshakhan Castle, Kukyrilyan Castle, Tuproq Castle, which was considered the capital of the ancient Khorezm state in archaeological researches, the city-fortifications of Katta Aybuyir, Tuq Castle, Ayaz I, II, III, Guldursun, Mizdakhkan and Jonbas castle fortifications are known from the researches [5,108; 112]. Zhanbos Castle is a monument of antiquity located on the borders of nomadic steppe and agriculture, and the neighborhoods that were opened as an element of the urban system for the first time provide information. The big boulevard divided the city into two parts, each with 200 rooms (400 in total). The style of construction of residences, characteristic of this early urban planning and then perfected, is continued in the "city of kings" Turpoq Castle. Shah Street divides the main city (shahristan) into two, and along the small streets adjacent to it, restored houses formed neighborhoods [6, 50-52].

By the early antiquity, triangular fortified villages were formed, which preserved the order of the clan community. They mainly consisted of two quarters and formed the "House of Fire" reflecting the social life of the villages. The methods of construction of cities repeat the order of construction of villages. By this period, household utensils, buildings, and various tools were decorated with a variety of colors.

IV-I centuries BC was the flourishing period of ancient Khorezm, and the monuments of this period are very numerous and diverse. Almost all the ancient cities of Khorezm were built to defend the oasis from neighboring tribes in the steppe. Monuments stretching from east to west on the right side of Amudarya - Jonboskala, Bozorkala, Korghoshinkala, Kirqizkala, Ayozkala, Borilikala and Tuproqkala were built close to each other at the foot of the irrigation facilities. The presence of strong defensive walls and large irrigation facilities based on a single plan indicates that Khorezm was a centralized powerful state in this period [9,75].

Early Antiquity is characterized by a certain degree of unity in all spheres, despite the fact that the development of the cities of Khorezm lasted for a long time and underwent many chronological changes. For example, in all stages of the history of ancient Khorezm, there were such common features in the construction of construction works and fortifications, that is, for this period, large raw bricks of 40 x 40 x 10 centimeters, sometimes a little larger or smaller, square shape were used [11,91].

Early Antiquity IV - I centuries BC has many innovations compared to the previous period. There are no large fortified settlements during this period. On the one hand, the city, which consists of buildings facing each other, and on the other hand, a separate fortified massive house (Quykirilgankala, Jonboskala, etc.), which is considered the main form of settlement of the villagers, will be the main places of residence. The village massif houses replacing row houses indicate that the importance of cattle breeding and agriculture has changed in the economy, that is, agriculture has developed to a great extent. The development in the field of irrigation, which reached its highest stage of development by this period, also confirms this idea. By the way, the lower cultural layers of Jonboskala belonged to the same period, consisting of several massive houses with 150-200 rooms each (there are two massive houses in Jonboskala). The massive houses of the city are distinguished only by the fact that they do not have fortifications, the external defense system of the city protects it from the enemy.

Each of these massive houses houses at least 500 to 1000 people, in other words, a large clan community. In cities, these community houses are divided into two complexes, in Jonboskala there are only two houses, between which the only street of the city passes.

The marks on the wall bricks may have indicated the clan of the people who lived there. The marks on the bricks of the walls of the two big buildings in Jonboskala city are different, the shape of the marks on the bricks of one of the walls is similar to each other, and the shape of the marks on the bricks of the second one is sharply different from the first one. It allows us to understand that the communities that lived in such houses did not lose their characteristics of breeding.

The fact that the city was divided into two sides, the division into clans, indicates that it dates back to very ancient times. This phenomenon is characteristic of all peoples who have preserved or are still preserving the tradition of seed production from the past. In Central Asia, this tradition was preserved until the early Middle Ages, but during this period were separated by an inner wall rather than a street.

The dwellings of primitive tribes are divided into communities living in isolated parts, which means that they also have separate customs. One such tradition was the annual religious contest between the two phratries. These competitions often turned into real fights [13,125].

In the last stages of the matriarchal system, the remains of houses called "men's houses" are recognized as one of the primitive community institutions [12,126].

In general, it can be seen that the planning of cities and villages in the flourishing period of ancient Khorezm belongs to the old times, and it has well preserved various forms of primitive-community, clan, including mother-seed farming traditions.

Within the framework of a free community, there is no doubt that there was a division into classes, but it is difficult to distinguish this division from material monuments, because the primitive democratic traditions were very strong in this period. The center of the city was not the palace of the tsar or governor, but the community-owned "fireplace" [12,167-170].

We believe that it is appropriate to divide the settlements of the ancient period into the following main types:

Type 1. Kaltaminor culture (IV-III millennium BC, Jonbos castle). These chayla-shaped sinchli (frame) dwellings are made of stilts and sticks made of tree branches, and the roof of the dwelling is covered with a thick layer of reeds or thin bush branches added to them.

Type 2. A settlement belonging to the Tozabogyob culture (II thousand BC

mid-year). During this period, semi-basement dwellings with one or two chambers (rooms) above the ground were built. The accommodation is entered via a ramp. The roof consists of reeds and thin branches of bushes, on which the soil is laid.

Type 3. The mobile home is made of thick trees of local trees

made on the basis of cinch (first millennium BC).

Sak-massagets (who continue the traditions of the ancient Scythians) lived with other nomadic tribes (Oghus and Kipchaks) in the coastal areas of the Southern Island. Their dwellings consisted mainly of light mobile homes.

Type 4. Settlements characteristic of Amirabad culture (VIII-VII centuries BC). It was built from thatched clay (pascha) and the number of rooms was increased to several, and its functional functions were increased.

Historical, belonging to the civilization of the ancient period on the Southern Isles

Among the monuments, capital cities such as Akshakhan-kala, Tok-kala, Ayaz-kala, Guldir-sin, Yakka Parson, Mizdakhkan, Fir-kala and other big and small cities can be included [13,72].

In addition to architectural monuments, fortification structures, dozens of residential buildings and housing estates were found in the territory of these historical settlements.

In ancient times, the following appeared in the planning of residences: large-scale housing estates consisting of permanent residential buildings were built, courtyard-type residences were provided for in the planning structure of houses. A corridor room appeared, the size and height of the rooms in the residence was increased, utility rooms were organized in the structure of the house, etc.

Curved shelves are used between doors and windows. Wooden beams were used for dome-shaped supports, pylons-pillars for circular walls and wooden thin structures were used as a support.

Thus, archeological research shows that one of the indicators of civilizational processes from ancient times in the area of South Orolbuyi, Khorezm oasis: the first urban development and the construction works of its typical residences were formed.

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