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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LIFE OF CITIES DURING THE KHANATE PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

In Central Asia, in the second half of the XVI century, independent states - Bukhara and Khiva khanates were established and began to develop. At the beginning of the XVIII century, after long wars, the independent Kokan Khanate was established. In Bukhara Emirate, Kokan and Khiva khanates, mosques, madrasas, houses, baths, caravanserais, and hospitals were built to support the development of cities.

KEYWORDS

Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Urganch, Jizzakh, Koshmadrasa, Kokaldosh, Amir Temur, Mir Izzatulla, Abdullah Khan, Abdulaziz Khan, Qaffol Shoshi.

INTRODUCTION

Mir Arab, Abdullakhan II, Abdulazizkhan madrasas in Bukhara, Kokaldosh madrasa and Qaffol Shoshiy mausoleum in Tashkent, Olloqulikhan complex in Khiva, Koshmadrasa, Norbotabiy and Modarikhan

madrasas in Kokon, Modarikhan castle, Khudoyorkhan palace are among them.

According to information, from the end of the XVI century to the XIX century, there was a 12-kilometer city wall of Bukhara, which was built of raw bricks and straw. The gates are made of baked brick. Only two of the 11 gates - the Karakol and Talipoch gates built by Abdullah Khan II on the western wall of Bukhara - were preserved. As a result of the archeological researches of the last century, the foundation remains of the former Darvozai Samarkand and Darvozai Sheikh Jalal city gates were found. On the basis of scientific research and archival materials, a project was created and the gates of Darvozai Samarkand and Darvozai Sheikh Jalal were restored, and the part of the city wall adjacent to Sheikh Jalal Gate was repaired at a distance of 850 meters [1].

One of the most remarkable cities in Central Asia - Khiva is located on the left bank of the Amudarya in the south of the current Khorezm region of Uzbekistan. This is the only rare monument in the region - the city. In 1967, Khiva was declared a reserve city, and since 1990, the second part of Khiva - Ichan Castle - has been recognized by UNESCO as a historical monument of world importance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Since the XVI century, Khiva has been declared the capital of the khanate several times. At the beginning of the XVII century, during the reign of Muhammad the Arab (1602-1623), when relative political stability was

established in Khorezm, Khiva really became the capital city of the state. The construction work expanded somewhat, including the construction of the magnificent Arab Muhammad madrasa. Khiva was highly developed especially in the XIX century. In connection with the expansion and strengthening of the Khiva Khanate, the pace of construction in Ichan Castle and Dishan Castle accelerated. The majestic city wall is a vivid example of the construction of Khorezm defensive fortifications. The height of the wall is about 10 meters, it looks a little steep from the outside, and towers are made every 30 meters. The top of the wall is finished with a kungura.

In the south-eastern corner of the Ichan fortress, the remains of a rectangular tower are preserved - this is an example of the early traditions of the construction of the fortress in Khorezm. Ichan Castle has four gates. Constellations are carved on the arched sides of the gates. They are called Garden Gate in the north, Polvan Gate in the east, Stone Gate in the south, and Father Gate in the west.

In the XIX century, 10 gates were built around the Dishan fortress. Of them, only the Kosh Gate has been preserved. The gate has a unique architectural appearance. Double arches, three bouquets - the constellation is made between the arches. A bazaar, a caravanserai and a bath house are located in front of the city gates. Mosques, madrasas and mausoleums were built near the market. In 1616, in connection with

the transfer of the Khorezm capital from Old Urganch to Khiva, Arab Muhammad Khan built a madrasa dedicated to this event. The madrasa was restored during Olloquli Khan's reign [2. 99-101].

Juma Mosque, located in the center of Ichan Castle, was built at the end of the XVIII century on the site of a ruined building. This is a unique structure without a roof and a dome, without a courtyard and an archway. On the north side of the mosque, facing one of the city's central streets, there is a minaret, its height is 32 meters. It consists of a single room and a porch. The flat beam ceiling of the porch is supported by 213 wooden columns.

In 1686, the construction of the Old Ark fortress began near the western gate of the Ichan fortress. The ark has many courtyards, the structure is complex, and there were rooms for the khan and his family members and officials. Of the many buildings in the Ark, only a few structures from the XIX and early XX centuries have been preserved - a viewing house, a mosque, a mint and a harem.

During the Kokan Khanate (1709-1876), the city of Kokan became the largest political, economic and cultural center of Central Asia. From the time of Olim Khan in 1798, the name of the country was officially called "Kokan Khanate" and the ruler was called "Khan". During the reign of Khan Umar Khan of Kokand, the city acquired the title Kokandi Latif. It

means beautiful, pleasant and elegant city. Architecture, crafts, science, and trade have developed tremendously.

Urban planning culture was formed in the traditional way of medieval cities, the city with one common center was radially planned, surrounded by a 7-meter-high fortress wall. 12 gates were opened from the walls: Tashkent, Kuduglik, Ghaziyokglik, Khojand, Afghan garden or Isfara, Moyimubarak, Qatagon, Rishton, Margilon, Toglik, Namangan, Chust gates. The name of the place where the gates are located or the road leading from the gate is named after that place.

The city walls were usually built of mud (pakhsa), and sometimes raw bricks were also used in the construction of the walls. This is confirmed by the following words of F. Skibin, who visited Central Asia in 1697: "Turkestan and other cities are surrounded by mud walls" [3.399-400]. F. Beneveni notes that the wall around the city of Bukhara was "made of mud and raw bricks". This information can be found in Mir Izzat Ulla's "city walls were built of raw bricks" [4.201] - is also confirmed by the message.

Hafiz Tanish Bukhari, who wrote about the city wall of Samarkand, noted that Amir Temur "started to build the existing city wall in 703 AH and finished it in a short time" [5.231]. Mir Izzatulla testifies that "the city wall ... was built of mud" [4.125].

The city of Termiz was also “surrounded by strong walls” [6.34]. This wall was also made of “clay” and it was “very strong” [5.231].

As in the Emirate of Bukhara, the cities of the Khiva Khanate had a tradition of surrounding them with straw walls. Writing about Urganch in the XVI century, Antony Jenkinson notes that the town “situated on a plain and was surrounded by mud walls about 4 miles long” [7.177].

The cities of the Kokand Khanate differed from Bukhara and Khiva in terms of their protection by defensive walls. The authors of the XIX century note that Kokan cities were not surrounded by defensive walls. In particular, Kun writes that “... starting from Margilan, we rarely meet walled cities” [8.417]. These thoughts apply mainly to the new cities of the Kokan Khanate. Because the ancient cities of the Ferghana Valley existed in the Kokand Khanate, which separated from the Bukhara Emirate only at the beginning of the XVIII century. They were surrounded by defensive walls. One such city, Andijan, was surrounded by a strong wall by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who wrote, “There are three gates in the city” [9.29].

The city of Margilan was also surrounded by a wall. At the beginning of the XIX century, Mir Izzat Ulla wrote about this city: “the city is surrounded by a mud wall, which is currently in ruins” [10.48]. This information

was confirmed by a later researcher who wrote that “the city was surrounded by a wall” [8.425].

At the beginning of the XIX century, the city of Tashkent came under the control of the Khanate of Kokan, and it was also surrounded by a wall.

There were also commercial and economic centers in the khanate that were not surrounded by walls. This can be observed in the case of newly formed cities. One such city was Namangan. At the beginning of the XIX century, F. Nazarov wrote that “Namangan does not have any fortifications either” [11.50].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Ethnic processes in the Turkish khanate were investigated in the study based on comparative, historical and logic analysis methods.

The capital Kokan was surrounded by a wall only in 1842.

About the wall of the city of Samarkand, N. Khanikov wrote the following: “It is quite rectangular, more precisely, a trapezoid... This wall is similar to the wall of Bukhara in many respects” [12.201].

During the last Middle Ages, cities developed and expanded territorially. As a result, some parts of the city walls were rebuilt.

In the 40s of the XIX century, N. Khanykov wrote about Karshi, “the city is surrounded by three concentric

walls” [12.108]. This information also indicates the expansion of the city’s territory.

By the first half of the XIX century, according to some researchers, the city walls lost their importance as a military fortification [13.72].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The city of Tashkent also had several gates. In 1735, Nur Muhammad Alimov reported that the city has thirty-two gates. At the beginning of the XIX century, 12 gates were built along the city wall by Lashkar Beglarbegi. This was confirmed by F. Nazarov, who was in Tashkent in 1813-1814, and reported that there were 12 gates on the city wall [11.59]. At the end of the XIX century, the historian Muhammad Salih Tashkandi showed that there were 12 gates in the city, and he gave the following names: Qiyat, Turklar, Uzbek, Takhtapul, Karasaroy, Chigatoy, Sogbaniyan, Kokcha, Kamondaran, Kangli, Beshyogoch, Qataghon [14.57].

This information about the gates of Tashkent indicates that the city expanded in the late 18th - early XIX centuries and the scope of its trade and economic relations grew. The city wall of Kokan, built in 1842, also had 12 gates [15.40].

There were also several gates in the defense walls of the cities of the Khiva Khanate. As a result of territorial expansion of cities, the number of gates also increased. In particular, there were a number of gates

on the walls of the inner and outer parts of the capital city of Khiva - Ichan Castle and Dishan Castle. According to information, there are “three gates” on the Ichan-Kala wall of the city [16], and on the outer wall there were seven, namely Khazorasp in the east, Urganch and Bogcha in the north, Eshik Gate in the southeast, and others [17.231].

Shahrisabz and Karshi, the major commercial and economic centers of Central Asia, also had several gates. Based on ethnographic data, O.A. Sukhareva proved that in the XIX century there were gates in Shahrisabz - Samarkand, Chirakchi, Yakkabog and Kunchiqar, and in Karshi - Tutak, Sharshara, Qarliqkhana, Charmgar, Nasaf, Misgarlik, Jilovkhona, Rasta, Khandaq [18.112,129].

In addition to city gates, streets were of great importance in their structural structure. The streets intersected at the city markets, which started from the city gates. These streets are wide and split into smaller streets along the way. On both sides of the streets there were often stalls.

In the cities, some streets were closed. It was traditional to cover the streets in different ways and use them as stalls. Antony Jenkinson, writing about Urganch in the middle of the XVI century, noted that “one long street was covered over, which served as a market” [19.177].

Cities were divided into different parts, the number of which could be different in different regions. For example, centers such as Samarkand and Margilan are divided into four parts [20.92], Shahrizabz was divided into two parts [18.130]. The city of Kokan was divided into 12 parts according to the 12 gates of the city [15.40]. Tashkent was divided into four parts, which consisted of Kokcha, Sebzor, Shaikhontohur, and Beshyogoch [21.109].

The names of neighborhoods in cities often reflect their natural topographic location. Orka kocha, Jar kocha, Qator terak, Qishloq tepa, Kuduq boshi, Kora tut, Kumloq, Tikkocho, Oktepa, Koshtut, Chukur village, Karatash, Kuvir arik and others are among them. In some cases, neighborhoods are named after historical monuments, bridges, etc. in the lands where they are located. Among them, you can find Oq masjid, Baland Mosque, Gisht Mosque, Sirlik Mosque, Sogal Mosque, Yoruglik mozor, Pushti hammom, Sari Khumdon, Hatin masjid, Kok masjid and others. The names of most of Tashkent neighborhoods reflect the occupation of the people living in them. Among them, Degrez, Egarchi, Oqchi, Parchabof, Konchilik, Temirchilik, etc. can be distinguished among them [21.112-121].

CONCLUSION

In general, despite the fact that they were located in the territory of different khanates, there were a

number of aspects that united the cities of the late middle Ages located in a single region - Central Asia. One of them is the structure of cities and some aspects related to it. These include being surrounded by walls, the presence of gates, the internal structure of cities, etc.

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