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IJEMR Transactions, online available on 11th Feb 2021. Link :

<https://ijiemr.org/downloads/Volume-10/Special>

**DOI: 10.48047/IJEMR/V10/I03/09**

Title: **HISTORY OF ARC FORCES IN CENTRAL ASIA**

Volume 10, Issue 03, Pages: 29-30.

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## HISTORY OF ARC FORCES IN CENTRAL ASIA

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**Abstract.** This article gives information about history of arc forces in central asia , describes the origin, history, development of ancient castles and life for today, as well as words about castles. This is the main purpose of this article, which is called the History of the Reconciliation in Central Asia.

**Keywords.** Qala, Ark-kal'a, Qo'yqirilgan qal'a, ancient Khorezm, Ayoq qal'a, Qo'rg'oshin qal'a, Teshik qal'a

**Introduction.** The arch-castle, as the social basis of self-government, met all the requirements for highly organized communities. There is also a developed and structured form of healthy competition based on the moral order of people, the norms of coexistence developed over the centuries, as well as mutual respect and the pursuit of high morals among neighbors. However, arches have their own history of formation.

The ruined castle is an ancient fire-temple and the ruins of a village (4th-4th centuries BC). It is located 22 km northeast of Tortkol.

Registered by the Khorezm Archaeological and Ethnographic Expedition (S.P Tolstov) (1938). Excavations in 1951-57 resulted in the excavation of the ancient Khorezm mausoleum and a two-story central temple building (diameter 44.4 m, height 9.5 m) in the form of a circle dating back to the IV-III centuries BC. The temple is surrounded by two rows of cotton and mud walls. Around the castle there is a ditch (new 15 m, depth 3 m), which in ancient times was filled with water. On the walls of the castle are special embossed towers, typical of the style of construction of cities in Central

Asia, the Middle East and the Middle East, which have bullet holes.

Between the wall and the central building are farm buildings.

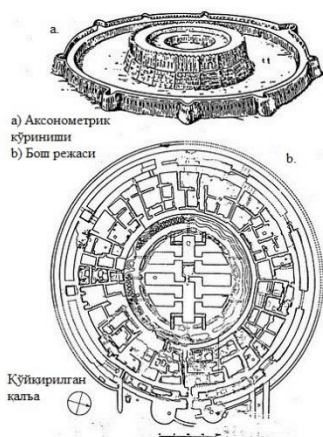
Special trapezoidal bricks are

used for the arches. To the east of the castle is a gate, built in the form of a labyrinth in front of the gate.<sup>1</sup>

There is a special staircase to the 2-storey building in the center of the castle. The roof of the house is flat. On the 1st floor, there are 8 rooms with separate domes, in which ceramic coffins, dishes, oil pots with various paintings (jugs and jugs), and ornate water jugs were found. The finds include terracotta statues of the gods, colorful wall paintings, and celestial objects. Ostodons provide valuable information about funerals, and pottery inscriptions provide valuable information about the language and script of the ancient Khorezmians.<sup>2</sup>



Аёз Қалъа - миноши 2-4 асрларга оид утча қалъа харобасидан иборат археологик ёдгорликлар мажмуаси. Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Беруний туманида жойлашган.



а) Аксонометрик кўриниши  
б) Бош режаси

Қўйқарилган қалъа

<sup>1</sup> Холиқов, С. Р. (2021). Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса Хазрати Имам (ХАСТИМОМ). INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION, 2(1), 104-107

<sup>2</sup> Кой-Крылган-кала — памятник куль-турм древнего Хорезма ИВ в. До н.э. — ИВ в.н.э. (отв. ред. .П.Толстов, Б.И.Вайнберг), М , 1967.

Ayoz qal'a is a complex of archeological monuments consisting of the ruins of three fortresses of the II-IV centuries AD. The Republic of Karakalpakstan is located in Beruni district. Ayoz qal'asi was discovered by the Khorezm Archeological and Ethnographic Expedition (1937), where archeological excavations were carried out. The third castle in this complex has been studied in more detail. It has an area of 260x180 m, a courtyard and a 40-room building. The total area of the rooms. 2400 m. The walls of the room are made of rectangular raw bricks. Pottery, tools, weapons, ornaments, and coins, including Kanishka coins, were found in the Frost Fortress complex, mostly dating back to the Kushan period. The Frost Fortress once served as a stronghold on the north-eastern border of Khorezm.<sup>3</sup>

Qo'rg'oshin qal'a - the ruins of an ancient city (I-IV centuries BC). 44 km northeast of Turtkul. In 1938, S.P. Registered by Tolstov and Ya. Gulomov. It was examined by the Khorezm archeological and ethnographic expedition. Remains of a rectangular wall of lead have been preserved under the sand. There are about 15 bulging towers on the defensive wall. The towers and walls have special target holes for shooting at the enemy, and a special corridor for the movement of fighters on the walls. Household items, pottery with pictures of animals and copper coins were found in the lead castle.<sup>4</sup>

Teshik qal'a was a large ruin of the first medieval castle (VII-VIII centuries AD). The first medieval architectural monument in the Burgutkala oasis in the Turtkul district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The square tower is surrounded by a thick cotton wall. In the center there is a multi-room apartment tower on a high cotton platform. Its walls are decorated with half-columns decorated with arches. Between the wall and the tower were built living quarters and commercial buildings.

Teshik qal'a was excavated in 1938 by an archeological expedition led by S. P. Tolstov.

<sup>3</sup> Толстов С. П., По следам древнехорезмийской цивилизации, М., 1948.

<sup>4</sup> National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. State Scientific Publishing House T., 5– T., 446 p.

Pieces of cloth, pottery, ornaments, coins were found. Their study served as the basis for the study of African culture.<sup>5</sup>

The Ark Fortress is a place associated with the rules of government and the tradition of mutual solidarity. Therefore, it is important to study this historical aspect and find scientifically based solutions to restore our historical values and culture.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. State Scientific Publishing House T., 5– T., 350 p.

<sup>6</sup> Жонузакон, А. Э., & Холиков, С. Р. (2020). Архитектурный комплекс Хазрати Имам (Хастимом)- пример сохранения и использования культурного наследия в Узбекистане. Academy, (11 (62)).