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ARCHITECTURE AND MONUMENTS OF SOPOLLITEPA

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Annotation: This article talks about the Sopollitepa monument, an archaeological monument of the Bronze Age of the Surkhondarya region, the history of the Sopollitepa monument, its construction style, architecture, protective walls, area and many other created and inhabited residential buildings. In addition to this, we will talk about the monuments in these areas.

Keywords: Step, settlement, wall, distance, sandal, findings, Bronze Age, plaster, mud, straw.

Introduction

An archaeological monument of the Bronze Age located on the bank of Olanbuloksoy, which crosses the Shuyerabad desert of Surkhondarya region (Muzrabod district). It was discovered in 1968 by archaeologist L. Albaum. Studied by A. Askarov in 1969-1974. The area of Sopollitepa is about 3 hectares. Its central part of about 1 hectare is surrounded by defensive walls. More than 150 residential complexes and 158 graves were discovered during the excavations in Sopollitepa. In the graves of the settlement of Sopollitepa, small animal skeletons were found instead of human corpses, such graves are called kyenotaph. Instead of the missing deceased, the team found that it was necessary to cut a piece of reed from the property of the living soul, and cut it into a pineapple. Almost all of the cenotaph graves of Sopollitepa belonged to men. In the belief of the inhabitants of Sopollitepa, the worship of the sun and fire is little reflected. His traces were clean ash pits, which were taken to be sandal stables, found in the area of some

rooms. All these were symbols related to the fire worshipers' faith. The Sopollitepa community lived in this place for about 150-200 years. Due to water shortage, they moved to the banks of Bostonsoy, the ancient mouth of the Sherabad river, in search of new fertile lands with good water supply. These events are miles. avv. It happened in the first half of the II millennium. Farmers of Sopollitepa settle a new place and build the oldest city in the south of Uzbekistan. In the history of Uzbekistan, the city is called Jarkoton, and its proto-city is Sopollitepa.

TESHIKTOSH CAVE - a place of Neanderthals belonging to the Muste culture. It is located in the Zovtalashgansoy gorge of Turgandarya, Boysun district, Surkhondarya region, 1500 m above sea level. The ceiling of the cave is a hole, hence the name, and the entrance is 7 m high, 20 m wide, and 21 m long. Its total area is 300 square meters, of which 100 square meters have archaeological materials testifying to the existence of Neanderthals. Neanderthal people did not completely leave the cave, despite the fact that the

cave was flooded from time to time due to the ease of living in the cave. The cave was first organized by A. P. Okladnikov in 1938-1939. Teshiktash cave consists of 5 cultural layers, which indicates that this settlement was abandoned several times. One and sometimes two campfire remains are preserved in each layer of the gore. Around the bonfires, many bone remains of mountain goats, deer, hyenas, bears, rabbits and various birds, about 3,000 stone objects, 24 weapons in a triangular shell made of stone chips, 65 scrapers, chisels, and stone knives were found. Most of these weapons from the Muste culture were made of dark siliceous limestone jasper, quartzite, and other volcanic rocks. The most valuable of the Teshiktash cave finds is the Teshiktash man found at a depth of 25 cm. Since the beginning of 1970, as a result of simultaneous archaeological work in the southern part of Uzbekistan by N. Askarov, and in the northern part of Afghanistan by V. I. Sarianidi, discoveries of great historical importance for the archeology of Central Asia were made. A new hotbed of Ancient Eastern civilization was opened in the territory of southern Uzbekistan and northern Afghanistan, and thus the Bactrian center of the Ancient Eastern civilization of the bronze age was brought to the world scientific community. During the year, V. I. Sarianidi carried out scientific research in northern Afghanistan and organized more than 30 monuments of the Bronze Age. Among them, the completion of the work on the monuments of Dashtli Voksha is particularly noteworthy. At the same time, in southern Uzbekistan, N. Askarov began the study of the ancient Bactrian Bronze Age civilization on a large scale in monuments such as Sopollitepa, Zharkoton, and Boston. As a result, it was proved by N. Askarov that the southern regions of Uzbekistan entered the zone of Ancient Eastern civilization in the millennium BC. It should be noted separately that the Sopollitepa monument, which

has become the pride of the Uzbek people these days, was found in Sherabad Choli of Surkhanlarya region in 1968 by N.I. was organized. As a result of the excavations in Sopollitepa, we found wonderful monuments left to us by our ancestors, which prove that we had a very high culture in the Bronze Age. By 1971, in the course of excavations in Sopollitepa, N. Askarov found the remains of an ancient village near Sopollitepa, such as Kichiktepa and Kultepa monuments, and 3. Khakimov and T. Belyaevsky found a monument named Tulali in the Shorchi district of Surkhondarya. In 1973 Sh. Pidaev and R. Piminko found the ruins of the village of Zharkoton on the Bostonsoy shore of the old uzani of Sherabad Chulin, and the cemetery of the same name was discovered by N. Askarov in 1974. Thus, more than 20 monuments of the Bronze Age Sopolli culture were found and organized by Uzbek archaeologists in the territory of Surkhondarya region, which is considered the north-western part of Ancient Bactria.

During 1969-1974, as a result of large-scale archaeological excavations in Sopollitepa, the monument was completely opened, and it was widely organized into residential complexes, defensive walls, and various rooms inside the village. The total area of Sopollitepan is about 4. However, most of it was destroyed during the Red Empire and turned into a cotton field. The central part of the monument is square, and it is distinguished by its height and precise planning. Sopollitepa is surrounded by three rows of defensive walls. The thickness of the defensive walls is 2 meters. The wall was rebuilt with raw bricks and plastered with straw. The size of the bricks is 20x12x42, 22x12x44 cm. Sopollitepa has the same constellations as Murgob Valley. Here, instead of towers, the walls were divided into corridor-like blocks, the width of these blocks was 3.2 meters and the length was 26 meters, and they played the role

of a trap. Corridors that play the role of this trap are divided into internal and external sections. Kahna is located inside the gorge. Housing complexes are clearly divided into 8 quarters. In Sopollitepa, the cultural layer is 2 meters thick, and in some places it reaches 3 meters. Based on the results of studying the findings of Sopollitepa and the materials of radiocarbon analysis, it was found that the life there belongs to the XUP-XU centuries of the II millennium BC.

The inhabitants of Sopollitepa left their small settlements in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC without any external pressure.

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