

Analysis of Historical Sources of Defense System in Urban Planning Culture

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ABSTRACT: The defense system of the cities of Central Asia in the XVI-XIX centuries is a relatively little studied area. The city's defense system consisted mainly of a defensive wall and the towers located in it, as well as a deep trench on the outside of the wall. City walls, in general, played an important role in protecting the population from various external threats, as well as maintaining the socio-economic life of the city, its internal order, the peaceful life of the population and a healthy lifestyle.

KEYWORD: urban planning, defense system, defense wall, city walls, cotton wall, mud, brick, trench.

Introduction.

The defense system of the cities of Central Asia in the XVI-XIX centuries is a relatively little studied area. The cities of the Kashkadarya oasis are no exception. In particular, no special studies have been conducted to study the defense system of the opposing city. Only M.E. Masson, who conducted historical and archeological research in the city in 1964-1965, paid some attention to this issue. Information about the city's defensive walls can also be found in nineteenth-century Russian written sources.

The city's defense system consisted mainly of a defensive wall and the towers located in it, as well as a deep trench on the outside of the wall. Although we often find information about the fact that the Karshi fortress was surrounded by a solid wall in the sources from the 16th to the 19th centuries, we do not see any definite information about the thickness, height and other peculiarities of the wall. In particular, N. Khanikov, who visited the city in the middle of the XIX century and described in detail the structure of the city, has no definite information about it. He only mentions that the city is divided into three parts, the old and the new, and that each of them has its own defensive wall.

Remains of the city defensive wall have been preserved in the 60s of the last century, and our study and comparison with data collected from local elders allows ME Masson to draw some conclusions about the defense system of the city of Karshi, in particular, its walls. It should be noted that the city's defensive wall was built during the reign of Kebek Khan. According to historian Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi. This wall was rebuilt by Amir Temur to make it even stronger.

Repair and further strengthening of the city's defensive wall In the 16th century, especially during the reign of Shaybani Abdullah II, the fortified city wall was demolished several times and rebuilt.

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There is a tower at each corner of this rectangular wall, on top of which are placed cannons. This place is called a ‘cannon’ in terms of function. The fact that the remains of the towers have been preserved in some parts of the wall (in the 60s of the XX century) allows to include the wall of the Karshi fortress in the list of important military defense structures.

Materials and Methods.

The upper part of the defensive wall was not flat, but in the form of a military defense (dandona), which is typical for our region. This was also a characteristic of the defense system.

The first part of the fortification defense system consisted of a deep trench dug specially from the outside of the wall. This ditch, which surrounded the whole fortress, was filled with water, and in the XIX century it was 8-10 meters wide and 3.5-4 meters deep. Nineteenth-century tourists described this ditch in front of the wall as abandoned, turned into mud, and surrounded the entire city. The water of the ditch often dried up during the summer months. But nonetheless, this trench undoubtedly played an important role in the city’s defense system at a time we do not recognize. The abandonment of the trench took place in the late 19th century.

In general, in order to occupy the walls of Central Asian cities, the opponent had to be the first to cross a deep ditch filled with water. This would cause some inconvenience to the attackers, slowing down the attack. To cross such ditches, the attacking side used long ladders. In some cases, part of the trenches was filled with trunks of cut trees. There are clear sources on this method of warfare in written sources, in particular in Abu Hafiz Bukhari's Abdullanama.

At the last link of the counter-defense, the Orda formed a defensive wall. The Horde wall, which was irregularly rectangular in shape, was thick and solidly built, and had a single gate called the Storage Gate. The Horde was larger in size than the Bukhara Arch and the Shahrizabz Horde. The defensive wall of the Horde, the residence of the local ruler, was, of course, always given sufficient attention, repaired in a timely manner, and the defensive potential maintained. Nineteenth-century tourists note that the interior of the castle is extremely clean.

The defensive wall of the Karshi Horde and the fortress was built mainly of straw, but due to many repairs, baked bricks and stones were also used in the construction of the wall. The fact that the Paxsa walls have survived for centuries and survived as an important means of defense even in the 19th century testifies to its durability and the fact that it met the requirements of military engineering of its time. Even Russian military experts have pointed out that the main obstacle to the occupation of fortresses and settlements in Central Asia was the fortifications and cotton walls of cities.

Results and discussion.

The current socio-political situation in the period we are recognizing has led to the development of defensive architecture in the oasis. In particular, the construction of defensive walls, fortifications, artillery, observation posts, adapted to the defense of large areas. Their study allows us to study not only the defense system of the oasis, but also the process of development of defense architecture, which is one of the most important branches of architecture.

The role of cities in the political, socio-economic and cultural life of Central Asia in the first half of the XVI-XIX centuries, covering the late Middle Ages, was incomparable. Cities are one of the main criteria in reflecting the centuries-old traditions of statehood and the development of the local population in this region.

Speaking of cities, it should be noted that during the period under review, there were many large and small cities in Central Asia, which differed in size, population and location, some aspects of socio-

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economic development. However, there are general points to consider when describing cities. They help to identify some general and specific aspects of the development of Central Asian cities. This is especially true in the appearance of cities. Naturally, the question arises — what and how did the last medieval cities look? It should be noted that the new cities of Central Asia, which existed until the late Middle Ages, underwent stages of development and crisis, and at the same time formed in this ancient country, were also surrounded by walls. The fact that cities are surrounded by walls is one of the main factors that determine the appearance of Central Asian cities.

City walls, in general, played an important role in protecting the population from various external threats, as well as maintaining the socio-economic life of the city, its internal order, the peaceful life of the population and a healthy lifestyle. As a means of protecting the population from external threats and enemy aggression, the 16th century author Zayniddin Wasifi said the following about the walls of Samarkand: The height of the wall was so high that if a celestial ox had passed over it, it would have torn the belly of its beak "[1.16]. The perimeter of the walls, in turn, was traditionally lined with ditches, which were filled with water and served as a kind of reliable means of protection. The trenches could have had different depths. According to the aforementioned Zayniddin Wasifi, the depth of the ditch in the city wall in Samarkand was so great that "the underground bull was grazing in its deep vegetation" [2.17].

City walls, along with the trenches around them, were a uniquely reliable and best means of protection during the years when external threats increased and military action escalated. The following words of the late medieval historian Mirza Mahdikhon Astrabodi about the Hazara are a clear proof of this. He writes, "... because it has a ditch and is surrounded by a solid wall ... attacking this fortress is far from common sense" [3.138]. For this reason, the king of Iran, Nadir, who had already conquered many lands of Central Asia, also gave up the idea of occupying this city.

The city walls were usually made of cotton wool. Some also used brick in the construction of the walls. This can be clearly seen in the following words of Fedor Skibi, a Russian who visited Central Asia in 1697. Writing about Bukhara, he noted that "the city of Bukhara is as Turkestan in construction and height," and that Turkestan and other cities are covered with soil. They note that a "wall of raw brick" was installed on them, noting that the height of the wall along with the soil was 3.5 sarjins and the thickness was more or less than 15 sarjins, and that some cities were surrounded by brick walls without bricks [4.399-400]. This view of the Bukhara wall was confirmed by Florio Beneveni, who was in the city, in 1725 that the wall around the city was "built of clay and mud bricks" [5.124]. This information is confirmed by Mir Izzat Ulla, an Indian who came to Central Asia in 1812-1813, and other witnesses [6.201].

Samarkand is one of the fortified cities of the Bukhara Khanate. The 16th century historian Hafiz Tanish Bukhari states that Amir Temur "in the year seven hundred and seventy-three AH began to build the existing city and completed it in a short time" [7.241]. This wall has retained its appearance for centuries to come. The author of the 19th century, who wrote about Samarkand, noted that the city walls were in good condition.

Termez was one of the walled cities of Bukhara. A 16th-century historian described the city wall as "very powerful" [8.97], while an 18th-century author, Mahmud ibn Wali, described the city as "surrounded by a strong wall" [9.34]. Many other large and small cities of the Bukhara khanate were also surrounded by mud walls. According to KornilaMuvorov, who returned to Bukhara in the middle of the 19th century, Kattakurgan, Ziyovuddin, Karmana, Yangikurgan, Kerki, Karshi, and Jizzakh were also surrounded by a mud wall [10.64]. This information also confirms the opinion of other authors of this century. In particular, Mir Izzat Ulla Jizzakh, mentioned above, described

Jizzakh as a "large village with a city status" and noted that it was also surrounded by a mud wall [11.194].

Conclusion.

At the time of the analysis, the social status of the population of the cities in the southeastern part of the emirate was much more congested. This is because the failure of the feudal system to meet the requirements of the new era, the lack of reform in public administration, as well as imbalances in administrative management have had a serious impact on the lives of urban residents. This was an obstacle to the development of society. Because it was natural that the suppression by the tyrannical power of the amir dictatorship and the new forms of government that ensure the rise of society would undermine the process of any changes and innovations taking place in society. It is no coincidence that progressive reformers such as the Jadids and the young people of Bukhara have focused their attention on reforms such as the renewal of society, the modernization of the system of governance, and the enlightenment of the people.

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