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SAPALLITEPE - THE FIRST SAMPLE OF AN OLD TOWN IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article will focus on the ancient city of Sapallitepe in the brass period, in accordance with the architectural decision of the great history, its own culture of the ancient city has all the signs of a proto-city, which is mentioned in the manuscripts of Avesto. The economic, social and cultural foundations of the culture of this ancient city were investigated on the example of this monument.

Key words: settlement, memorial, defensive wall, ceramics, jam, fortress, trap, gate, prototype, residence, monument.

Language: English

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Introduction

Sapallitepe village reflects the ancient architecture of Uzbekistan, the impeccable composition of the whole composition and the fact that the walls were built in straight lines, and the main part of the village was built according to the same previously existing project. Historical analysis shows that the culture of urban planning underlies the primitive statehood of the distant past, rich in history and culture. This conclusion was scientifically confirmed by the example of the Ancient East, where the earliest countries were formed. [5, 4-5p].

The primary source that we want to describe is rich material that the history of statehood in Uzbekistan is at least 3,500 years old. This unique source is an archaeological site of Sapallitepe.

Materials And Methods

Agriculture and handicrafts were the main economic factor in the formation of the ancient city-states. Historically, urban development is largely historically necessary due to the economic life of the population and three other factors. The first is favorable environmental conditions, such as fertile soil, water and other geographical factors, and the second is highly productive irrigated agriculture and agricultural technology. These are the economic factors for the emergence of cities. Thirdly, it is necessary to create conditions for creating a system of religious, military and political governance of a stratified society, which is the result of the following economic factors: [5, 5-p].

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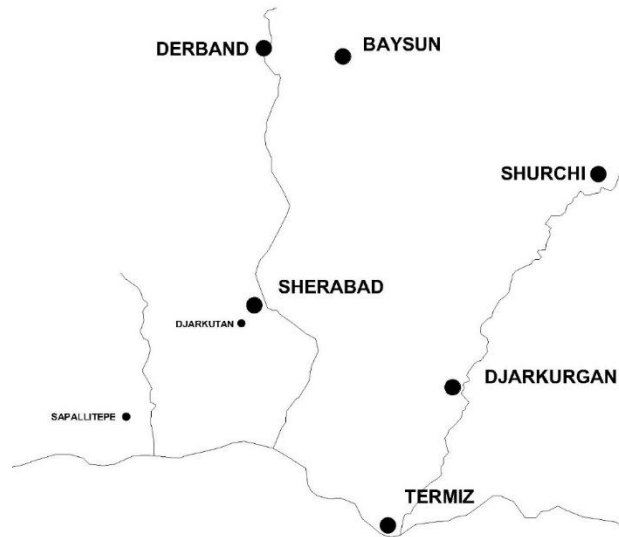


Fig.1. Map of the area where Sapallitepe is located

Sapallitepe is built of brick, magnificent architecture, irrigated agriculture, highly developed interdisciplinary crafts, especially in the field of ceramics, metallurgy, jewelry, textiles and leather. Fire played an important role in religious beliefs.

Discussion

Sapallitepe is an archaeological site of the archaeological site of the copper age, located in the vicinity of Allambulaksai, crossing the Sherabad desert in the Muzrabad district of Surkhandarya

region. The area of the copolytepe, studied by archaeologist A. Askarov in 1969 - 1974, is about 3 hectares. Its central part, about 1 ha, is surrounded by defensive walls. Due to fragmentation of ceramic cracks at the top of Sapallitepe. He is known as Sapallitepe. [1, 19-21 p]. According to archaeological excavations in Sapallitepe, its central part is a fortress built in the form of jam (82x82 m). The fortress is surrounded by three rows of defensive walls. [2, 5-139 p].

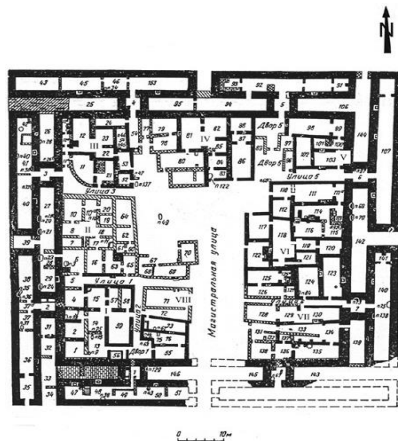


Fig. 2. Sapallitepe. Castle history [3,249p]

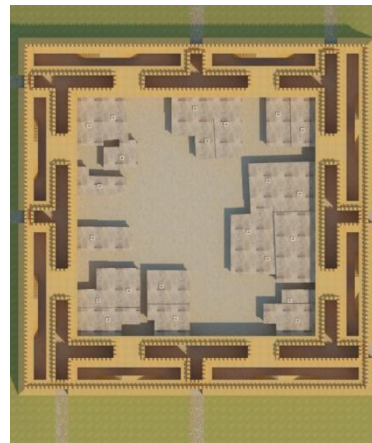


Fig.3. Sapallitepe. View from the top of the castle (author's reconstruction)

In fact, the fortification system consists of divisions that serve as traps inside and out. There are 8 corridor traps that are parallel to the outer line of defense of the fortress. According to the scheme of the

trap system in the corridor, there should have been eight entrances to the castle. In fact, the real gate is located in the center of the south of the fortress, while other "gates" serve as traps in case of military danger.

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The walls of defense were made of bricks, covered with mud. In the internal defense of the fortress, between the corridors, there were two clogged rooms on each side, the doors of which opened from the inside of the fortress. These rooms go through residential complexes in the fortress. Residential complexes inside the fortress are located along its internal walls. These streets are divided into 8 blocks. There is an open space in the center of the fort. Wide streets and narrow streets leading from the fortress are connected with this area. All this is aimed at improving the defense system of Sapallitepe. Such a complex architectural structure was built according to a well-thought-out plan and idea. The architectural

design of the Sapallitepe fortress resembles a protostructure, and its specially developed defense plan is strictly subordinate to the idea of a general plan of the fortress. It was this type of protection that allowed Sapallitepe to provide a high level of security. [2, 5-139 p].

Results

The long corridors that form the defensive system of Sapallitepe, originally served as a defensive structure. As a protective unit, they were gradually used for other purposes when demand fell. Sapallitepe unites 8 patriarchal seed communities [3, 249-250 p].

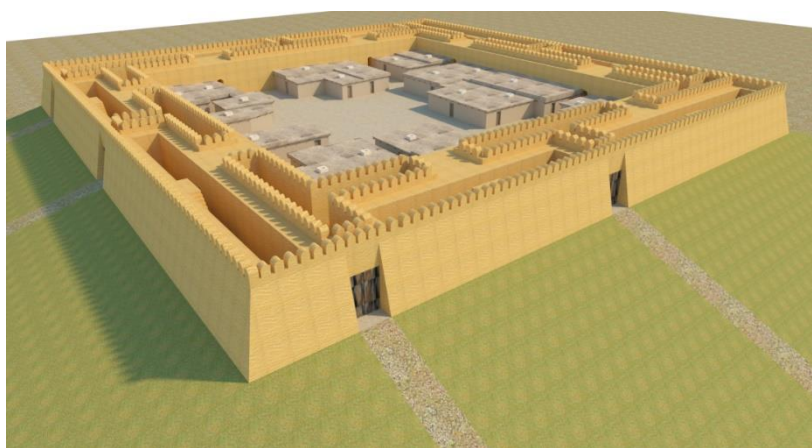


Fig.4. Sapallitepe. General view of the castle (author's reconstruction)

The Sapallitepe community has been living in this area for 150-200 years and has moved to the ancient banks of the Sherabad, Bostonsai river, in search of new fertile land due to lack of water. This happened in the first half of the 2000th century BC. Sapallitepe peasants will acquire a new plot and build the first oldest city in southern Uzbekistan. This city is named after Dzharkutan in the history of Uzbekistan and its main character is Sapallitepe [1, 19-21 p].

Conclusion

In conclusion, the preservation and protection of archaeological sites without damaging them and passing them on to the next generation will contribute to the development of tourism in our country and the growth of the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism. The history, architecture and urban planning, art and culture of Uzbekistan are at least 3,500 years old.

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