



IMPROVEMENT OF THE KHOREZM DEFENSE SYSTEM AND WEAPONS IN ANTIQUITY

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ABSTRACT

The planning ancient cities of Khorezm is similar to that used in the construction of Sogd, Ferghana, Bactria and Margiana. Circular and rectangular constellations are one of the oldest in the history of the cities of Khorezm oasis. Khiva, Bactria, Hayitobodtepa, and the Eylatan in the Ferghana Valley are among them. The improvement of weapons is linked to the Bronze Age, which proves to be familiar with such concepts as military action in society, aggression, violence, seizure, wealth accumulation, and territorial expansion. At the beginning of the first millennium BC, tensions between the tribes became even more acute. Different methods and trends have emerged in defense and offensive knowledge, and based on this, the weapons have also improved and become more military defensive.

KEYWORDS: irrigation water, complex gate structure, rectangular square, structure of the fortress walls, military operations.

INTRODUCTION

Analysis of the sources on the formation and development of the first states on the territory of Uzbekistan, the primitive states are confined to individual locations or the first cities and the area of cultivated land and irrigation systems in a relatively small area, in fact, they are found in the ancient irrigated oasis, which is widely used for agriculture and production purposes. About this the researcher O' Abdullaev in his monograph "Ancient Management System and Early State Historiography in Central Asia" provides protection for the population of such regions defense of the territories, organization of irrigation and farming, and internal and external communication of the community. It was an important and vital necessity to solve their problems. In order to solve these tasks, the community has the respect of the community for organizing certain activities (large-scale construction and distribution of irrigation water, community religious practices, disputes, etc.) people who write down – guides about emergence[1]. The written sources partly illuminated the history of Uzbekistan in the first half of the first millennium BC. The "Avesto" belongs to history of Uzbekistan, the medieval writings of the Byzantine period and the earliest written sources of the ancient world (Greco-Roman) were the first in the history of the ancient East and the world in the history of nations, separate places, mountains, rivers and lakes, contains the names of legendary heroes and kings, information on the life, religion, culture, socio-economic and political system of the population. Since these sources are incomplete, it is necessary to compare

the written and archaeological sources in the study of ancient economic and political processes. Archaeological data extends written sources and shows specific areas of historical development[2].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As a result of the process of urbanization of the Khorezm oasis since the middle of the 6th century BC, the socio-economic and ethno cultural relations of the society have undergone profound changes that led to the formation of the foundations of urban planning and statehood[3]. The military threat of military tribes in the Khorezm region created the alliance of the Sak-Massaget tribes. In the VI-V centuries BC in the Khorezm oasis the cities with the developed defense system were developed on the basis of careful planning. Kualikir, Kalykikir, Oybuqqal'a, Khiva, Bazarqal'a, Khazarasp were built according to a well-developed plan. Kurbanboy Sobirov, a long time researcher, in his book "Defense Buildings in Rural and Cities of Khorezm" acted as a military frontier with the settlers at the highlands of Kualikir, Kalykikir, and attacked the west-south of the Khorezm oasis for protecting it. The protection was recorded by Oybuqqal'a, while Khiva was defending the Khazarasp fortresses to the south.

One of the leading defense methods in the ancient cities of Khorezm is the zodiac. In the defense system of the cities Khorezm there were built three types of zodiacs: half circle, rectangular square. Walls and zodiac signs are decorated with chess-shaped, rectangular tires. Tires occupy a special place in the defense of ancient cities. The city's warrior was able to



hit the enemy with three tires at a certain point in the corridor, with an active attack and quick defense to reach the defensive position.

One of the most important elements of the defense system in the ancient cities of Khorezm was a complex gate structure. As early as the sixth century BCE, the Khorezmites paid special attention to the gate and provided protection at the gate. Built in the VI-V centuries BC, the defense system of Khorezm was built on the basis of active defense, with the assistance of infantry and cavalry, and played an important role in the lives of city's inhabitants.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In Khorezm, large tracts of irrigation facilities of the VII-VI centuries BC are located in the middle and lower reaches of the Amudarya river. Numerous houses of ruins, villages and towns were discovered and investigated in the territory of Khorezm at the end of seventh century BC. One of the oldest centers of ancient Khorezm has a lot in common with the structure of the fortress walls of Kyzyltepa in Bactria. This indicates the development of cultures close to Khorezm, Margiana and Sogdiana[4].

The spear is one of the oldest weapons used in the tribes living in the Khorezm oasis since the fifth millennium BC. The spear tip is sharp, the leaf is a tree, the handle is 1 m long.

The dagger is an ancient weapon used by humanity since the Bronze Age. Originally made of bronze, this iron weapon was used in close range military operations, mainly in infantry and cavalry. Sword have been used the Khorezm oasis tribes in military and defense work since the middle of the first millennium BC.

CONCLUSION

The Khorezm carried the sword to the left and dagger with them, swinging the sword to the right. The shield was a weapon of defense and was used in the middle of the first millennium BC. This weapon was made of wood, bronze, and iron, both small and large. The infantry and cavalry had closed the front chest. A comprehensive analysis of the ancient Khorezm population's defensive weapons and their improvement is provided in the book "Rural and Urban Defense facilities in Khorezm"[5].

Basen on the data and analysis cited above, it should be noted that as a result of urban development, the development of complex defense system in Khorezm in the VI-IV centuries BC, such as defense structures and military knowledge, came to the top.

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