



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN KOZALIQIR, DINGILJA AND KHUMBUZTEPA OF ANCIENT KHORAZM

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ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the history of archaeological research conducted in Kozaliqir, Dingilja and Khumbuztepa of Ancient Khorezm based on written sources and scientific literature. In addition, the author focused on the comparative analysis of the material objects obtained as a result of the research on the monuments of Ancient Khorezm based on the information presented in the scientific literature, researched the place of its results in our history and came to unique scientific conclusions on these issues.

KEY WORDS: *Ancient Khorezm, Kozalikir, Dingilja, Khumbuztepa, material source, archaeological monument, Amudarya, Central Asia, S.P. Tolstov, Q. Sobirov, Mambetullayev, Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition.*

INTRODUCTIONS

The cultural and economic centers formed on the right and Left Bank of the amudarya and the microdistricts that formed their system make it possible to illuminate this paragraph based on the results of extensive archaeological research carried out in rural-type towns and cities.

DISCUSSION

Researcher G'.K. Khojaniyazov monograph, The results of the archaeological research carried out on the borders of Khwarazm Oasis, adjacent to it, Sarikamishboy, Uzboy were divided into historical periods as follows. Chunonchi:

- 1-1936-1940
- 2-1945-1958
- 3-1959-1990

[1]. During the years of independence of our Motherland, the researcher overlooked the archaeological research carried out by scientists of the Khwarezm Ma'mun Academy in Khazorasp and Khumbuztepa.

Researcher Q.Sobirov divided the results of archaeological research carried out in the villages and cities of Khorezm into the following historical periods:

- 1st-8th century AD-1936
- 2-1937-1941
- 3-1946-1966
- 4-1967-1991
- 5-1991-period to date [2]

In the analysis of the degree of study of the archaeological aspect of villages and cities raised by our ancestors during the Archaic period of Khwarezm

Q.We took as a basis the historical periods promoted by Sobirov. We will try to highlight the history of the results of archaeological research carried out in villages and cities.

Capricorn. On the Left Bank of the amudarya, the Sarikamış Basin is built in a triangular shape over the ridge 85 km from the town of Toshhovuz in the Charmanyop irrigation system, with a total area of 40 hectares, the monument consists mainly of two parts, the first of which is located in the southwestern part of the ridge, consisting On the basis of the objects obtained as a result of archaeological excavations, it was found that there are two periods of construction in the monument [1].



During the first construction period, the defensive structure had a 2.30 CM Corridor, a four-row Wall was restored from the PAX, reinforced by semi-circular spires, with a side rise of 3.50 CM the distance between them-36 m. On the wall corridor are the house rooms, hearths, temples.

During the second construction period, a right-angled raw brick wall was built on top of the wall of the pakhsa and wall towers. During this historical period, there will be no change in the corridor area. On the walls and towers, there are checkerboard-shaped spikes with spear points, the space between them is 1.8-2 cm. In the vast area of the northern part, the remains of public buildings and arches are not visible. The remains of the palace were explored in the west of the central part of the city. The city has a single gate and is fortified with a complex structure of one cubit. Due to the fact that the inner part of the city has not been fully studied archaeologically, there are different opinions about the history of its creation and development, and it remains a matter of scientific debate. In fact, some researchers have concluded that the city was the political center of Khorezm in the early Iron Age [3]. Despite the fact that Kozalikir is the political center of the Khorasmids, its architectural and topographical structure does not reflect the knowledge of careful planning. In our opinion, the Khorasmians, taking into account the hill's convenience for defense, must not have taken into account the geographical feature. Because Khorasmids preferred to build a city with a perfect defense system in a short period of time in this area, passing the sufferings of the Helmand valley. However, Kozalqir, who had a strong defense system, was unable to withstand the attack of the Achaemenid army and faced a crisis.

Dingilja. from the 50s of the 20th century, researcher M.G. According to the information recorded in Vorob'eva's publication, objects related to the late Iron Age and the history of antiquity were taken from 30 house rooms in the Dingilja monument, which operated in the system of the Kaltaminor irrigation facility (South Okhchadarya basin) [4]. As a result, his scientific conclusions in this regard are still relevant today, and Khorezm oasis is important in the study of the history of rural communities of ancient times. In particular, he conducted archeological research in Dingilja. avv. In the middle of the 1st millennium, the ancient Khorezm oasis collected valuable materials related to the material culture of rural communities, and this study of his is the most basic research on the history of rural communities and the typology of rural community settlements of the early Iron Age. Material objects obtained as a result of excavations in the village of Dingilja belonging to the Late Iron Age serve to illuminate the history of socio-economic and ethno-cultural relations [5].

At the same time, the role of the indigenous people of the Khorezm oasis in these processes and the influence of farming cultures in the south of Central Asia have not been resolved to the end. In addition to these problematic issues, the problem of socio-economic and ethno-cultural relations in rural communities of the early Iron Age is one of the topics that have not been studied. In this regard, only researcher M.G. It is appropriate to highlight the study by Weinberg on the study of Dingilja village fortress and its surrounding villages [5].

As a result of archeology and research in Khorezm, the remains of more than 50 ancient peasant houses were found in such villages from the right bank of Amudarya, more precisely in Dingilja oasis. A mile between them. avv. A large house-fort dating back to the 5th century belonged to Dingilja, a local noble family [6].

The site of the monument is rectangular in shape, the area is 60.9x48 m (approx. 3 ha). In ancient times, it was surrounded by a single-line defensive wall 2-2.4 meters thick, and there were no turrets or bulwarks. The remains of the arch and the temple are not visible. The entrance to the castle is located on its southern wall. According to complex materials obtained as a result of archeological research, the address is BC. It was found that it belongs to the 5th century. But the defense system of the monument has not been scientifically analyzed. The defensive wall of Dilja was rebuilt from straw and square bricks. In our opinion, this is a well-studied ancient village address in the southern Khorezm region [7].

Khumbuztepa is located in the Khazorasp region of Khorezm, and archaeological research was carried out in the Zoroastrian temple identified in the settlement of Khumbuztepa [8].

The main walls of the temple building were 100 to 120 cm thick and 100 to 20 cm high. On the pre-leveled mainland, along the length of the planned walls from the inside and outside, well-elutriated and mixed clay is laid on the surface, the sides are 20-30 cm thick and 50-60 cm high. After drying on the surface obtained in this way, the foundation of the wall, another layer of the wall is built, which consists of a similar box 50-60 cm high with the same filling inside. The vertical surfaces of the walls are plastered. The inner surface of the walls is carefully leveled [9].



There were traces of black soot on the surface of the walls of the northern part of the hall. The reconstructed dimensions of the building are 22x18 m. The plan of the synagogue consists of a central rectangular hall measuring 15x10 m, with the long side oriented from north to south. Narrow rooms measuring 10x3 m are adjacent to the central hall from the east and west. The eastern narrow room was explored. Its eastern wall was washed away by the Amudarya. The entrance to the eastern narrow room was located in the southeast corner of the central hall [9].

The remains of a 350x300 cm square minaret were cleared in the southeast corner of the synagogue's facade, opposite the eastern narrow room. A narrow room is connected to the tower by a passageway.

The western narrow room and tower were partially destroyed by pits 1 and 2 and were filled with ceramic debris of the 3rd and 1st centuries. BC. In addition, they were blocked by a modern asphalt road, and therefore excavation work could not be carried out. Undoubtedly, according to the laws of symmetry, the same narrow western room and tower should have been located in the western part of the temple. The central hall of the synagogue has symmetrically located narrow rooms on the east and west sides, and on the south side of the facade, there are symmetrical rectangular towers, the same as the rooms of the inner minaret. The reconstructed dimensions of the tower: 440x400 cm. The dimensions of the inner part of the tower: 340x300 cm. A 2-story floor was identified in the area of the central hall. The first floor level is covered with a well-compacted layer of loose dust with a large amount of light gray ash spread with a dense layer of straw, 5 to 10 cm thick. Its thickness was 10-20 cm. The layer forms the ground level of the second period. The fine dispersity of the surface of the dust-like sediments on both floors of the central hall indicates the presence of a carpet in them [8]. The entrance to the synagogue is located on the south side and leads directly to the central hall. The door with a width of 90 cm is decorated with a threshold with a height of 15 cm and a width of 25 cm. In front of the passage on the side of the central hall, the trapezoidal "corridor" with rounded corners has been thoroughly cleaned. Depth dimensions: 220x120x100 cm. Its depth was 50 cm. Its widest part was located in front of the passage. From the side of the passage - from the south, the descent into the pit is gentler and is covered with large khumkas, khumkas and tagors. It was built during the construction of the deep temple [8].

In the second stage of the temple's activity, it was filled with rubble and its surface was leveled according to the level of the 2nd rock. The pit was apparently intended for removing shoes before entering the temple.

In the central part of the synagogue, at the level of the surface of the 1st floor, the remains of 4 foundations made of burnt bricks measuring 38x27x5 cm were cleared.

Up to 3 rows of cobblestones have been preserved. The bricks were laid on clay mortar and preserved the remnants of gypsum plaster. The bases of the columns are rectangular in plan and measure 42x85 and 43x100 cm. The shape and size of the plinths indicate that the columns were double. The ceiling of the central hall with two, rectangular, undoubtedly capitals of columns. The pillars themselves can be wooden. Stone capitals. A similar capital was found in the mountains of Sultan Uwaisdag and is kept in the museum [8]. Y. Savitsky (Nukus). The presence of columns and their location indicate that the central hall was covered with a wooden structure of the "chortagh" type. Along the northern wall of the central hall, a 200 cm wide couch staircase was installed. Remains of the Pod mihrab were found. fire, sub-trapezoidal frame in plan 70x55x35 cm. Its long part is directed along the west-east line. The altar is located 15 cm above the level of the couch, its surface was burned to a bright red color throughout its thickness and preserved a thick layer of black soot of organic origin. In the eastern part of the altar, on its surface, a hole pressed by a human foot in wet clay was cleaned [9].

The depth of the monument reaches 5 cm, the length of the pressed leg is 25.5 cm. In the western part of the mihrab, on its surface, slightly moved to the southern edge, a hole with a diameter of 18 cm and a depth of 8 cm was cleaned and filled with pure white ash and a small amount of coal. The preserved surface of the foot impression and the hole are calcined and have a charred organic crust like the surface of the altar. Before the destruction of the temple, the altar was filled with a clay solution. The filling was in the form of a horseshoe measuring 110x75 cm. Below the altar pictured above, the size is 70x60 cm. The remains of a horseshoe-shaped altar, oriented along the west-east line, related to the previous construction were found. Its eastern part has a circular plan and is made of pieces of hummock cover. The western part of the rectangular mihrab is made of baked brick. Dimensions: 38x26.5x5; 35x27.5x6.5 cm.

In the area of the central hall, south of the sofa, 12 khums and khumchas were found. Everything is dug into the floor up to the upper edge of the khums mouth. Their reservoirs are covered by huge crowds. Fragments of two



such caps were found. Two rumbles dug into the floor of the southwest tower. We are in a narrow room to the east of the central hall, where pits and cavities with 4 holes dug into the floor were found. Two khumchas near the eastern wall of the corridor stood on the floor. Apparently, khums is intended for storing food and raw materials needed for rituals in the temple [9].

One khumcha with a broken bottom was excavated along the mouth of the corridor in the middle. The vessel was covered with a thick layer of carbonate deposits and was probably used for ritual ablution with a "ghumez". The holes of the columns dug around the khumcha were cleaned and had a diameter of up to 10 cm. The ablution area is surrounded by a rectangular curtain, the size of which is 200x200 cm. The walls of the screen, woven from thin branches, are plastered with low-quality yellow alabaster. Fragments of this coating with a printed stick were found around the khumcha.

In the north of the temple, stratigraphic studies revealed pure ash deposits up to 60 cm thick containing coal, bones, animals, ceramic fragments. The foundation of the northern wall is covered with layers of ash. The thickness of the temple described above is from 60 to 10 cm, and extending to the north of the temple, it thinned by more than 6 m. No architectural remains related to the accumulation level of the ash layer were found in the preserved area. Archeological complex The finds from this layer show that before the construction of the monumental temple there was an earlier religious building, where rituals related to burning fire were held. The design of a religious building (temple) can be open. A similar temple was partially studied by us in the ancient town of Chil [9]. The archaeological material taken from the ash layer that did not preserve the temple was temporarily named by us as the Temple. Complexes with preserved remains of monumental architectural structures found during the study of the temple belong to the Temple. Undamaged and archaeologically intact pottery was collected in the ash layer of Temple 1. These include khums, khumchas, pitchers, bowls, goblets, portable altars, flasks and tagoras, terracotta figurines, arrowheads, votive pottery and beads. It is worth noting that human bones scattered along with animal bones were found in the layer of the 1st temple. A large number of bright and expressive finds were found at the level of the floors of the 2nd temple: intact and archaeologically intact khums and khumchas, pitcher-shaped vessels, flasks, tagoras, stoppers for large vessels, khum lids, bowls, bowls, and other goblets were found [10].

Qalalikir is located on the left bank of the Amudarya, in the Davdan irrigation system, an ancient tributary of the Amudarya. The monument is planned in a rectangular shape (1000x700 m), the total area is 70 ha. In ancient times, it was surrounded by a two-line wall and had a corridor. The city has four gates, and the labyrinth of its right part extends from the gate to the side by 18 m. On the wall of the castle there are right-angled constellations located at a certain distance. As a result of archaeological excavations in Qalalikir, it was found that there are three construction periods in the city wall. The palace construction of the monument is not completed. It was active in the 5th century BC.

Bozorkala is built in an almost square shape (600x560m) in the territory of Tortkol District of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, its area is 33 ha. The thickness of the lower part of the wall is 8.5-9 m. The wall has two rows, and a corridor-corridor is formed between them. The outer wall has lancet-pointed buttresses. There are semi-circular towers on the wall and its outer corner, the distance between them is 30-50 m, the width is 5.5 m, and the lateral growth from the wall is 6.5 m. The gate of the castle is located in the middle of the northern wall, it is 5 m wide, and it has semicircular turrets on both sides. The arch is located in the north-eastern corner of the monument, it is square (120x120m). Its area is 1.4. The arch is surrounded by a two-row wall and has a semicircular tower. The entrance part of the arch has a rectangular "labyrinth" with one cubit, the size of which is 22x17 m. The labyrinth, in turn, has a 2.1 m wide corridor. Its north-western corner is reinforced with "swallow-tail" towers in both directions. The preserved part of the arch wall is 9-10 m. The wall has spear-pointed buttresses, the distance between them is 1.6-2 m. Raw bricks of 47x47x10-12 cm were used in the construction of the wall and tower. BC In the 4th century, there was a cultural life, its ancient appearance was preserved, the general area of the castle did not change. In ancient times, the pakhsa was built of raw bricks on top of the wall, and a 2.30 wide corridor passed between them. The wall has semicircular towers, the distance between them is 30-50 m, the width is 5.5 m, the length is 6.5 m (44 in total). The city gate is located in the center of the wall in the northern part, it does not have a labyrinth, but it is strengthened by semicircular towers on both sides. An arch is located in the northeast corner, its size is 120-120 m, the wall height is 4 m, and the thickness of the lower part is 8.5-9 m. The arched gate is in the middle of the western wall and is fortified with a complex structure (22-17 m). The complex structure is reinforced with semicircular towers. The walls and turrets are decorated with spear-pointed tires, the distance between them is 1.6-2 m, the size of the outer side is



1.2 m, and the inner side is 0.60 m. The history of the bazaar consists of two construction periods. Cultural life continued in the city until the 4th century AD [11].

Khiva is located 25 km from the city of Urganch, on the border of Karakum, on the low plain at the end of the Polvonyob channel. Khiva (Ichanqala) was built in ancient times in the form of a square, its area is 650x450 m, i.e. 26 ha. The castle was surrounded by two rows of walls in ancient times. The wall, in turn, has semi-constellations. In the center of the western wall is an arch, its area is 170x120 m, i.e. 2 ha, it has a separate wall and an entrance gate. The entrance is protected by a semicircular tower. The preserved height of the Ichanqala and the arch wall is 8-10 m, and the thickness is 10 m. During the first construction period, built in the 5th century BC, it was surrounded by a straw wall. The corridor is 2 m wide and separates the inner and outer walls. This corridor also existed in later historical periods [12].

Koshqala. It is located on the left bank of Amudarya. This monument belongs to ancient times. The monument is rectangular in shape, surrounded by a defensive wall on all four sides, and has a rectangular tower. A corridor ran along the wall. The wall and tower were rebuilt from raw bricks on all four sides, and the bow axis was reinforced with tires.

Odoytepa. It is located 90 km southeast of Koshkala 1 and 30 km northwest of the city of Chorjoi, surrounded by a two-line defensive wall. The wall, in turn, was reinforced with semicircular towers, and its remains have been preserved [13].

Kang'qakal'a-1. It is located in the Sarikamish basin system, its area is rectangular, and it was surrounded by a defensive wall in ancient times [11].

Kang'qakal'a-2. Kang'qakal'a-1. It is located nearby, has a quadrangular shape, and was surrounded by a defensive wall in ancient times [6].

Kona Uaz. The monument was built at the end of the 5th century BC. The monument was erected in the form of a square on a height in the middle of the Dovdon tributary of the Amudarya, 9 km north of the Kalaliqir-1 fortress. The fortress is divided into upper (center) and lower (downtown) parts in terms of topographical structure, the area of which is 307x307 m. The total area is 9 ha. In 1939, it was archaeologically registered by the Khorezm expedition [14]. According to the researcher, the entrance to the monument is located in the middle of the south-eastern wall. The wall facing the gate divided the inside of the monument into two parts [11]. In 1950, the members of the expedition again excavated the monument, but the results were not announced. In 1952, according to the end of the archaeological excavations in Ye.Nerazik fortress, it was determined that the rise of the monument consisted of two historical periods. Its preserved height is 1.15 m, with the outer and inner walls restored from thatch during the first construction period.

B.I. Weinberg concluded from the results of archaeological research conducted on a large scale in the Sarikamishboyi basin that the historical date of Konauvaz was built in the same historical period as the Qal'aliqir-2 monument [15]. In our opinion, we can agree with B.I. Weinberg's conclusion, considering that in early antiquity, an irrigation facility was built from the Davdan tributary to the height north of Qalalikir in the term Konauvaz. It is possible that Konauvaz served as a temporary political center of this area after cultural life stopped in Kal'alikir.

Khazorasp. BC The monument was built in the 5th century (340x320) with a total area of 10.8 ha. In 1996, M.M. The archeological group led by Mambetullaev conducted archaeological excavations in the inner part of the city, as a result, a 15 m long, thatched wall was explored, its height was 2 m., a corridor passed along the wall from the inside, 2.4 m wide. The thickness of the inner wall is 1.5 m, the height is 2 m, the thickness of the outer side is 1.50 m, the thickness of the outer side is 3.50 m. At the bottom of the Devsolgan wall, a 30 cm high straw wall was found from the inside. Research works were not conducted up to the lower foundation of the defensive wall. The archeological excavation inside the mosque was carried out to a depth of six meters. Archeological objects from the lower cultural layer show that the city was founded in 1000 BC. It proves that it belongs to the V centuries. The first cultural layer in the lower part of the shurf corresponds to the first construction period of the defensive wall.



During the 1st construction period, the city of Khazorasp was surrounded by two rows of walls, with a 2m corridor between them. The total thickness of the defensive wall is 7m. The historical date of this construction is 5th century BC.

It is known from the results of archeological research that in the Murgob oasis of Central Asia, Samarkand Sogd of the Zarafshan oasis, and Southern Sogd in the 7th century BC, the construction of cities took place in the activities of the population. Cities were built in Western Sogd in the 5th century BC (Bukhara).

The results of archaeological research have shown that our ancestors in the 6th-5th centuries BC on the right bank of the Amudarya first Kaltaminor canal (in the 6th-5th centuries BC) Amudarya water came to the Okchadarya basin in small quantities, so they made a main channel from the river itself and started Dingilja farming. who turned it into an oasis. Another cultural and economic center was built at the foot of the Kaltaminor canal, the capital of which was Bozorkala. So, in the southern part of the Okchadarya tributary, in the northern part of one tributary (to the east of Sultan Uvais mountain), a second cultural and economic center was created, so two agricultural oases were formed [16].

The location of the cities is wide apart from each other. The areas of the endless plain with natural water supply are only occupied by the agricultural population.

According to the Khorasmids, the towering fortress could withstand the military threat from the southern region, and there was an opportunity to develop farming culture in the areas created by the tributaries of the river. From the Davdon tributary of the Amudarya, they built the Charmanyop irrigation facility, which is 70-80 km long, 40 m wide, and 7-10 m deep. The city of Zalikir appeared. Thus, BC From the last quarter of the 6th century, the introduction of knowledge of architecture and engineering to this land due to the mass migration of Khorasmites was connected with the culture of urban planning [16].

After building a city with a defensive system, Khorasmids began to build military fortresses in areas close to nomadic tribes in order to rapidly develop agriculture and animal husbandry in fertile areas. Due to the construction of Kuyisoykala in the south and Kangkhakala in the Tuzgir plain in the southwest, the military safety of agricultural oases from this side was ensured [16]. Butentou-1-2 monuments were built as a military fortress on the western side. After strengthening the defense capabilities of the southern and western sides, Odoytepa and Kushkala were built on the eastern side. In our opinion, since the military danger from that side was not as high as the Khorasmites expected, they built small military posts to control the farming in the oases. After ensuring the security of the southwestern and southeastern regions, the Khorasmites gradually started the development of new territories [1].

Kozalikir is located high above the mountain near the Charmanyob canal, Khazorasp is located in the lowlands near the Khazorasp canal, Dingilja is located in the lowlands of the kaltaminor irrigation area. In this historical period, the internal structure of the city consisted of a single part, palaces, warehouses, residential buildings were built along the walls of narrow streets. There were Khazorasp cultures in the southern region and Bozorkala irrigation culture in the northeastern region. The northeastern irrigation farming center Oibuyirkala Ichankala Polvonyob canal was the last part of the irrigation farming center. The cities of Kozalikir and Qal'alikir were the centers of irrigation farming of the Sarikamish basin. Mil. avv. At the end of the 5th century - the beginning of the 4th century, the knowledge of architectural topography and defense structures covered the northern and northeastern sides [16].

Most of the monuments were erected on the border of the settlers. Based on the observation of the location of cities in the oasis, they can be divided into the following economic regions. In the Archaic period:

1. The economic area surrounding the Akhchadarya tributary (Dingilja village, Bazar castle).
2. Toshokha economic region: Khumbuztepa.
3. Middle part of Hazorasp main channel (Khazorasp)
4. Economic zone of the foot of the Heikanik highway canal (Ichanqal'a)
5. Economic region of the middle part of the Davdon tributary (Kozalikir, Qalaliqir, Konauvaz)
6. Tunidaryo basin economic zone (Kang'qaqal'a 1, Butentou 1,2)
7. Dargan economic region (Kushkala, Odoytepa).

Thus, this paragraph can be concluded with the following conclusions.



At the end of the second half of the 6th century BC, fundamental changes took place in the construction of houses in the Khorezm oasis and the Sarikamishboi basin connected to it [17].

Our ancestors chose geographically convenient places and built them based on different planning methods. It is incredible how Khorasmids, who built cities with a precise geometric solution, built cities without having any knowledge of clay architecture [1].

When analyzing the process of urban construction, it is necessary to pay attention to political history:

It is known that, according to historical data, our ancestors, who brought the first elements of urban planning culture into their lifestyle in the 3rd-2nd millennia BC, were influenced by the Margush or Bokhtarians, who literally built cities in the 7th century BC. He has mastered the knowledge of morchili. Or maybe a group of Margushs or Bokhtars, who were masters of clay architecture, migrated to the Khorezm oasis. In this way, a new civilization was formed in Khorezm, where the culture of ancient eastern urban planning settled [18].

Khorezm expedition employee Ye. Nerazik divided the cities of Khorezm into three zones, i.e.

1. Central Amudarya coasts.
2. Amudarya lower stream.

3. The researcher's conclusion that the northwestern and western regions are the place of Khorezm cities does not fully reflect the archaic period. The scientist's conclusion can be attributed to the process that took place in antiquity and the early Middle Ages. After all, it should be taken into account that the borders of the right and left banks of Amudarya were not fully used by our ancestors.

In the Archaic period, the activities of Kaltaminor, Charmanyob, Amirabad, Polvonyob (Heykanik), Hazoras, and the Dovdon tributary of the Amudarya and its tributary Tunidaryo (stagnant water) took an important place in the construction of cities. We found it necessary to express another opinion, that is, the castles erected in the Archaic period were built during the reign of the Achaemenids [19].

CONCLUSION

From the IV century BC, Khorezm existed as an independent state, and began to rapidly implement its policy of building cities on the right and left banks of the Amudarya [19]. Elucidating the rapid transformation of cities into cultural and economic centers requires a separate study.

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