



RESEARCH IN BUKHARA

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Abstract:

Bukhara, the capital of the largest government agencies in Central Asia, reflects the development of Central Asia with the objects of high cultural architecture, material culture and art. Toga culture has a special place in the history of Uzbekistan's ancient metallurgical and metalworking masters indicates the launch of the first metal objects in the country. One of the areas of the Islamic architecture is devoted to the origin of the construction traditions of caravanserais. Stop - is an ancient city in south-western the oasis of Bukhara, and historical and archeological literature is attributed to the West Sogd. In the early Middle Ages, the Prince of Vardonze is given as a gift during the marriage of a prince shapur and the King of Turon, Afrasiab. The Varacshash address (winsmakshasha, buxaxsha) in written sources) The oasis of Bukhara is one of the famous monuments of the ancient and medieval city culture.

Keywords: Bukhara, Zamanbaba, Paykend, Varakhsha, Vardonze, stat, capital, culture, architecture, caravanserai, rabot, castle, urganism.

INTRODUCTION

As in other Central Asian cultures in the initial development process of copper, metal products among the population of Togalbolo were very low. A small collection was found as a result of digging two settlements and one cemeteries. The range of categories and species of foundations is small. The items are characterized by tools, ornaments and toilet accessories. There are only one blades among the tools found here (mostly their pieces), fish swift and needle. One of the knives seems an archaic - it is made of the tilt edges of the length of the length of the sharp edges. The back of the knife has a curved and a bat blade. The knife ends and elders of this handle are cut off in ancient times. A fishmick made of round wire - a common type of ring-free hooks to fasten. In modern culture, the metalworking is due to the cessation of metalworking, perhaps its carriers migrated to the southeast of the south of Tajikistan. The author's AM.Mandelstamp believes that the tribes of Togbolo took part in the formation of the culture of Beshek Culture[6]. In addition to the old evidence, new





facts were received in favor of genetic communication today with Beshkent's Togabab. Their metal collections have the following common features.

The early days of Varaksha's history remains the least studied. Therefore, not only in this regard, but also in the directives of the ancient site, but also in its region, which forms the rural area of the ancient city, new research is of particular importance. Learning the rural area V.A. Shink and the expedition officers took the excavation of Varashan himself at the same time[5]. In the 1980s and early 1990s, the students of the following generation continued research in this direction. Research on the historical tones of the Varacshash array has shown that the rural area was not only small settlements (many large forts, sturdy and unstable lands), but also in a large area (sometimes) with powerful fortification (sometimes) facilities. This is located significantly closely on urban settlements on the territorial and top-enhanced settlements. About 12 km of Varaxsha is the east: a large hill with a slope of slope and the southern hill (Castle). The castle is separated from the castle, but it is connected with a narrow saddle dam.

According to the height of the hill (about 2-3 m), the auxiliary settlement had a circuit road or even the grill in the form of castle walls. The total area of Tali-Pupak is about 2 hectares. By the way, in the early Middle Ages, this settlement was located in the early Middle Ages in the early Middle Ages, far from the last place in the Hierarchy of Bukhara Presticulture (feudalists). Although they obeyed Vargash's rulers, they probably had their vassals. This confirms this, at least the other relatively small settlements of the Tali-Pupak Group, located near the north and northwesterners of the central point.

Interesting directions in the history of the first Islamic architecture is based on the origin of the Rabot-caravanserars in the last decade of archeological excavations. Once upon a time, they settled in the border areas of the Islamic world, cities and non-rural areas, rural centers and non-rural deskscontinental and regional trade routes. In the first reason for the common rabs of the VIII centuries, the local peoples were involved in the occupation of Central Asia by the Arab City of Central Asia as a result of almost a century fiercely fought for their independence and changing success. The distinctive feature of the conflict in the military confrontation also gave the invaders to the local mentality of the invaders.

For centuries Central Asia, Central Asia played the role of the migration to pass not only the trade route, but also new, new population. Previously, the labor is often limited to the collection of stone. According to the same period, the same period, from the same period, documents were adopted on a wide range of construction, or rather, the magnificent construction of the magnificent oasis, destruction. The Bukhara oasis,





which covers a significant part of the compact rustaces of the region (15 to 15), is clearly visible throughout the old woman wall[1]. Where some of the microchans or boundaries of Islamic regions are driving, the rabots were built for "religious wrestlers, military hotels, their job was to protect and protect cities and villages from the invaders.

Research from the early 1970s in Bukhara is to significantly fill in traditions of traditions, handicrafts, culture, i.e. in the field of the final period of the final formation of the final form, which expands. The findings were mainly from complexes of glazed and uncontrolled ceramic products, often consisted of dishes and kitchen utensils and household appliances about the IMF centuries. At the same time, the period of cultural horizons based on ceramic and imported porcelain and glass jars located on the caravanserai and imported porcelain and glass jars can be adjusted at the end of the XX century [4].

Both the appearance or destruction of the caravanserai is not a random phase. In the first cent, this is the period of operation of Russia from the nearestly, lasting global, long-lasting socio-economic crisis and the end of the 18th century, to the end of the XVIII-economic fleaming, and the end of the 18th century. All of these events are directly associated and directly connected with the huge reforms of the Amir Shahmurad, which often released a portion of the Zarafshan Valley, completely destroyed a portion of a portion of taxes, completely reopening a portion.

Poykand was also ancient from Bukhara, which was written by the legendary ruler Feridun Iran and Turan's legendary ruler Feridun, then one of the rulers of Bukhara was located here. The first archeological research of Paykand was 1913 and 1914 Circle of Amateur archeologists Secretary General L.A. Taken by Zimi. The engine in the 1939 and 1940s was carried out by Zarafshan Expedition (M.M. Dyakonov, State Museum, V. N. Materialized research began in 1981 by the Bukhara Hurriction Museum (BAE), the Bukhara Emitage Expedition (BAE), established by the Bukhara Equelf Expedition (BAE), established by the Bukhara Equelf Expert (BAE), established by the Bukhara Archaeology Museum (BAE), organized by the Uzbek Archaeology Institute of Archaeology of Uzbekistan in 1981. The expedition of the Eastern Museum (Moscow) was added[3]. The work was carried out in all parts of the city: in the field, in the front of him, both in the field, in China, in the country. As a result, to date, about 11 percent dug in the 18-hectares of monuments (in the walls of the fort) of the monument. The following are.

In ancient times, the Asporant Plateau is located in the water basin, the oldest permanent settlement of the monument, is on the latter twiddle with the channels. Good natural conditions have determined the development of the region; According





to finds, the nolitus peoples lived here (celestas, hunters and pickers); Togalabin groups visited the host during the Bronze period; Saka bronze bullets account for the three-Modal VII-VI centuries. During the time of the West Sogd, the legitimate successor of the kings of Bukhara took away the power from Bukhara, unable to resist the aggression against the invading and became their loyal servants. Vadalhodat united both in the oasis and outside the oasis of Bukhara and managed to form a coalition against the Arabs. Archaeological research on the fortress of the castle, which began in 2009, stopped and continues to today. The results of the study were reflected in a number of publications (Silvia jet 2017; Mirzaakhmedov, pose, adydanova, Sultanova, Mirzaakhmedov 2017) [2].

CONCLUSION

In the conclusion, Bukhara has become a trade and handicrafts center. The third chapter of Bukhara is known in Bukhara farming in Bukhara is divided into seeds. Histars such as rails, composing, jewel, wheelchair, youngster, swanist, hubby, hubby, are common in the city. There are trade and handicrafts in the city market. There was a plant specializing in handicrafts, specializing in handicrafts around the city, oversum, custody, talented villages. Some of the city's population has prepared horse constraints. The surrounding villages also took its products to the market. Historical monuments of Bukhara is in the uniqueness and complexity of the intangible cultural heritage. Therefore, it is difficult to see, understand and detect it. In recent years, systematically elimination of the problems of studying historic cities is underway.

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