

ВОҲАЛАР ВА ШАҲАРЛАРНИНГ МУДОҒАА ДЕВОРЛАРИ ВА ДАРВОЗАЛАРИ

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада воҳалар ва шаҳрларнинг мудоғаа деворлари ва дарвозалари, уларнинг келиб чиқиш сабаблари, уларнинг архитектураси ва жойлашуви ҳамда вазибалари нималардан иборатлиги ёритиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: Буюк Хитой девори, Садди Чиний, Чингизхон девори, Канпирак девори, Шаҳар деворлари ва дарвозалар.

ОБОРОНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СТЕНЫ И ВОРОТА ОАЗИСОВ И ГОРОДОВ

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Аннотация: В данной статье описаны оборонительные стены и ворота оазисов и городов, их происхождение, архитектура и расположение, а также каковы их функции.

Ключевые слова: Великая Китайская стена, Садди Чини, стена Чингисхана, стена Канпирака, городские стены и ворота.

DEFENSE WALLS AND GATES OF OASES AND CITIES

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Annotation: In this state, the defensive walls and gates of oases and cities, their origin, architecture and location, as well as their functions are described.

Key words: Great Chinese wall, Saddi Chini, Genghis Khan wall, Kanpiraka wall, city walls and gate.

Humanity has started living on earth and takes various measures to spend its life peacefully and without danger. One such measure was the construction of defensive walls. At first, people surrounded their huts with high walls, and later they began to surround entire villages and cities with defensive walls. By certain times, we can witness that huge oases and vast borders of the country were surrounded by high, strong walls. As an example, we can mention the Great Wall of China, which was built in the 4th-3rd centuries BC...

This wall, called Saddi Chiniy in Eastern historical sources, has been surprising humanity with its history, size and strength for two thousand years. The length of this wall, built by three hundred thousand soldiers and more than two million prisoners of war and various criminals over 10 years, is about six thousand kilometers. This wall, which is up to 10 meters high in some places, is made of granite stones, raw bricks and baked clay. Strong towers were built at every 60-100 meters along the wall, and fortifications were built in the parts passing through the mountain.

Because the Great Wall of China was extremely thick, troops, cavalry, and chariots could easily travel over it. According to Chinese historical sources, this wall was built with great difficulty, thousands of people died due to the severity of the conditions, various diseases and hunger. Those who left the bodies of the dead under the wall and continued to work on them. Therefore, it is not wrong to say that this wall served as a grave for thousands of people. At this point, the question arises as to what purpose the mighty Great Wall of China was built. Undoubtedly, it was built to protect the Chinese from the militant Huns. In addition, it is known that the Great Wall of China served to restrain the Chinese in the territory of their country.

of the world, we can see that the Chinese Wall is not the only one, that such walls were built in Asia, Europe and Africa. According to historical sources, a defense wall named Genghis Khan's wall was also built in the territory of present Mongolia. Mongolia This defense wall, which started in the territories of the

Soviet Union, continued on the borders of China and the current Russia, and its total length is 600 kilometers.

It is clear that defensive walls similar to the Great Wall of China were built in the regions of Central Asia in antiquity and the early Middle Ages. The oldest of such walls is the wall of Antiochus I-Soter, built in the III century BC in the Marv oasis of the present Republic of Turkmenistan. of Alexander the Great It is known that Antiochus Soter, who was born from the beautiful Apamas, the daughter of the brave commander Seleucus and the Sogdian leader Spitamenny, took the throne after his father's death and built some structures in Central Asia. This wall is mainly made of straw and is 250 km long. and included the cultural and agricultural lands of the Marv oasis.



Bukhara is a defense oasis

According to historical and archeological data, the rulers of the ancient Bukhara oasis surrounded prosperous cities and villages, irrigated and fertile lands of this oasis with a high defensive wall. This wall protected the inhabitants of the oasis and their land from the attacks of nomadic herding tribes and inappropriate interference in their political life. This defensive wall surrounding the Bukhara oasis is popularly called the Kanpirak wall, and according to the historian

Muhammad Narshahi, it was completed between 782 and 830 AD. Archaeological research has shown that there was a defensive wall around the Bukhara oasis in the IV-V centuries AD. The wall in front of Narshakhi was built after that. [1]

Another defense wall, which surrounded the Zarafshan Valley and Jizzakh oases in ancient times, was popularly called "Kanpir Wall". Starting from Bulung'ur district of Samarkand region and covering the territories of Gallaorol, Jizzakh, Bakhmal districts of Jizzakh region, the thickness of this defense wall reached 15-20 meters in some places. The Kanpir wall was irrigated from the canals of the Zarafshan river, enclosed cultivated agricultural and horticultural lands, cities and villages, and protected these places from the attacks of wild animals.



Remains of an old woman and an old woman's wall

There is no doubt that the defensive walls, whose names we mentioned above, were important in the life of our ancestors. For this reason, our ancestors built strong fortresses, castles, cities, and fortifications along the defense walls and near them. At the entrances of the villages, gates were built and the gates were strictly guarded. Trenches were dug on the outside of the walls to prevent cavalry and infantry from invading the oasis. These trenches are filled with water. Suspension bridges are built in front of the gates built on the highways. Bridges were lowered during the day and raised at night or in times of danger.

Along the walls, in the interior of the country, special observation and communication towers have been built every 10-15 km. Guards were on guard in the watchtowers day and night.

If the danger of the enemy was felt, the guards immediately lit a fire and reported to the next tower. Thus, this message was immediately conveyed to the capital, the ruler. In recent times, due to the change in the borders of the countries, the increase in political, economic and military power, the importance of these defensive walls, which surrounded huge oases and borders, has decreased, they have become the property of history.

Even today, the remains of ancient defensive walls can be found here and there in the endless fields of our republic. These walls, which were of great importance in preserving the peace of our ancestors, are witnesses of the memory left over from the days of modern times.

The city, built in the 4th century BC, had thick defensive walls and gates, and a complex defense structure in front of the gate. It usually has a rectangular structure. This structure, which is usually rectangular in shape, consists of several roundabouts, and its complex construction did not allow the enemy to enter the city. The enemy who entered through the roundabout was hit by archers standing on the wall.

Such a complex defense structure in front of the gate existed in almost all the ancient cities of Khorezm (Qal'alikkir, Kuy-kirilgan kala, Yonboshkala, Ayozkala, Qatkala and Khakoza).

This architectural style was also used in the Dilberjin fortresses in Kanka, Turkmenistan, in the Tashkent region. It can be understood that the pre-gate defense structure is more often installed in the cities of Khorezm due to the fact that this country is located on the border with the settlers. Another feature of the defense of the ancient cities of Khorezm is the passage inside the defensive walls.

The width of the corridor was not less than 2.5 meters, it helped to quickly reach the weak point of the defense and strengthen the defense [2]. The reason why

the cities of Khorezm are protected by high walls with internal corridors is that these cities are located in the border regions of the country.

In addition to the walls, the defense structures of the cities included towers raised along the level of those walls, watchtowers built on the outer corners of the city walls, and gates that played an important role in the life of medieval cities until the 19th century. These walls and gates, in addition to protecting the inhabitants of the city from the attack of external forces, also played the role of a kind of "threshold" of the city.

As they say, "The country begins at the threshold", cities also started from those gates and walls in the past. The city walls and gates were built in Hashar style with the participation of architects, engineers, master craftsmen and the people at the expense and order of the rulers.

Near the gates of the city are the customs houses, guards and palaces, i.e. the country's administration, the military and the judiciary. Markets, hotels, communal-household and commercial buildings (baths, swimming pools, caravanserais) located in front of the gates are added to them.

One of the most ancient cities of the Zarafshan oasis is the ancient city of Samarkand, which had its arch, city, strong walls and 4 gates. In addition, there was a rabad part of the city and an outer defensive wall surrounding it, which had 12 gates. The name of this ancient long wall was called "Doomsday Wall" or "Cross Wall". The gates of the town of Afrosiyob are located on a hill, and people went to it by stairs and carts by special ramps. The length of the outer wall of the city of Samarkand (Doomsday Wall) was 12 farsakhs, i.e. 84 km (1 farsakh equals 7-8 km). On the top of the wall, there are towers, and on the wall itself, special turrets are built for warriors. All 12 gates are made of wood, two layers. Iron gates are installed at the beginning and end of the Afrosiab arch. The rabad part of the city of Afrosiyab corresponds to the present Samarkand of the Timurid period.

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