



**THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF URBANIZATION PROCESSES IN THE FERGHANA VALLEY
(on the example of the ruins of the ancient city of Kuva-Kubo)**

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Abstract

This article analyzes the study of the history of the culture of the city of Kuva-Kubo, an ancient major stage of urbanization in the Ferghana Valley by archaeologists. The article also states that the ruins of the city of Kuva were located in the Great Silk Road and was one of the largest cities in the history of 2,500 years, which made a worthy contribution to the development of world civilization, according to archaeologists.

Keywords: Kuva-Kubo, Central Asian civilization, Ferghana valley, Pamir-Ferghana expedition, Chust culture, Buddha, Afrosiyob, Jarquton, Akhsikat, Munchoqtepa, Dalvarzintepa, Mingtepa, Academy of Material Culture, urbanization.

Introduction

The Fergana Valley is one of the largest historical and cultural regions not only in Uzbekistan, but in Central Asia as a whole. According to the results of large-scale archeological excavations in the Fergana Valley, it was determined that the region has a unique and appropriate material culture. In particular, the ruins of the city of Quva (or Qubo) are one of the largest archeological monuments in the valley. Its arch and shahristan are relatively well preserved. The monument is located in the south of the valley and is a major city on an ancient trade route.

In the archeological study of the ruins of the city of Kuva B.A. Latinin, V.D. Zhukov, A.N. Bernshtam, V.A. The services of Bulatova, I.Akhrorov, Yu.A.Zadneprovsky, B.Kh.Matboboev, T.Sh.Shirinov, G.P.Ivanov are invaluable. Archaeologists have done effective work in measuring monuments, drawing their history, and studying cultural strata. The turning point in the study of joy was A.N. It is connected with the work of the Pamir-Fergana Complex Archaeological Expedition led by Bernstam [1.]. The participant of this expedition Yu.A. Archaeological excavations were carried out here for the first time by Zadneprovsky, and the first correct opinion was expressed as to the date of the oldest layers. In particular, Yu.A. Zadneprovsky proved as a result of the first study that the lowest strata of Qubo (Quva) date back to the I-III centuries AD [2.].

The systematic study of the ruins of the city of Kuva began in 1956. In the same year, the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan began work in the city of Kuva and the arch [3.]. In these works, under the leadership of academician Ya. Gulomov, archaeologist



M. Aminjanova, I.Ahrorov, V.A.Bulatova, V.D.Zhukov, H.Muhammedov, A.R.Muhammadjanov took an active part. The north-western observation tower in Shahrستان and the city quarters near the defensive wall were partially excavated. According to the plan of academician Ya. Gulyamov, the ruins of the city of Kuva were to be divided into parts and studied with in-depth analysis. That is, the defensive wall had to be studied separately by H.Muhammedov, cultural layers and their periodization I.Ahrorov, arch V.A.Bulatova, DPParkhotova or ceramics and glassware. Extensive excavations have been carried out, but, unfortunately, this noble work has not yet been completed. Of course, V.A. Bulatova's booklet dedicated to the Kuva Buddhist temple and nearby settlements is an exception [4.]. Archaeological excavations were carried out in Kuva until the 1970s, but its scientific results did not satisfy researchers. After 1990, there was a growing interest in conducting archeological excavations in the ruins of the city of Kuva. First, the ruins of the city of Kuva are a large and well-preserved digital fingerprint in the Fergana Valley. In particular, Akhsikat, Munchoktepa (Pop district), Dalvarzintepa and Mingtepa (Andijan region). Second, Kuva was located in the richest part of the Great Silk Road, both in terms of written sources and geographical location. It had undoubtedly played a special role in the history of the intercontinental trade route, which ran from west to east, from sunrise to sunset. Third, unlike other cities in the valley, the weight of the oldest cultural strata is well preserved in Kuva. All this testified to the fact that the ruins of the city of Kuva were an important source for the study of the ancient history not only of southern Fergana but of the entire valley. With this in mind, the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1996-1999 allowed a special group to work in Kuva. That's the line the monument was turned into a regular archeological base of the institute, such as Afrosiyab, Jarqo'ton, Axsikat. The Special Fergana Detachment in cooperation with the Fergana Regional Museum (G.P. Ivanov) revived archeological works in Kuva. In 1998, on the occasion of the 1200th anniversary of Ahmad al-Farghani, a large-scale serious study of the monument was conducted by T.Sh. Headed by Shirinov, B.H. Matboboev was in charge. Nearly 2,500 square meters are located in ten places of the monument. m. cultural strata in an area equal to [5, p.68.,].

According to archeological data, the oldest construction remains of the ruins of the city of Kuva are buried under the remains of the later period, when the cultural layers were very thick. In some places they are found at a depth of 5-6 or even 8 meters. In addition, the earliest cultural strata, arches and shahrستانs, are not found everywhere. Finds of the I-III centuries AD were found under the defensive walls of the V-VI centuries by I Akhrorov [3 .,], V.A. Bulatova [4.,]. Similarly, the findings, which probably date back to the 5th-4th centuries BC, are 8.20 m below the southern wall of the Shahrستان, above the Shahrستان. determined from depth [5, p.47.,]. These include hand-made pottery without a potter's wheel, round pottery at the bottom, or pottery made on a thin, polished pottery wheel at the top. They are painted on the surface and painted with geometric patterns. These findings indicate that there was a settlement under the ancient city of Kuva in the V-IV centuries BC, probably even earlier [5, p.48.,].

In ancient and medieval times, the defensive structures of the ruins of the city of Kuva, one of the largest cities not only in the Fergana Valley, but also in Central Asia, are distinguished by their perfection. It



should be noted that the city of Quva has three rows of defensive walls wrapped: the first line of defense surrounded the rabod, the second the shahristan, and finally the third the arch [6, p.25.,].

The Kuva Ark is located on the north-eastern side of the monument, and its northern and eastern sides are ruined. The area will be 2.7 hectares. The date of construction of the arch has not been determined, but the discovery of archeological materials from the lower layers of the II-I centuries BC suggests that the arch was built at this time. That is, the current arch site is said to have been built on cultural strata associated with the city's early history. The arch stands out from the rest of the city with its height. This indicates that there were magnificent buildings in Quva, as well as arches in other cities of Central Asia [5, p.51.,].

Archaeologists have identified the area of Kuva Shahristan as 12 hectares, including arches. The county or inner city is surrounded by strong defensive walls by four. It is in this stronghold that the Shahristans lived, and this process lasted until the ninth century, according to observations in other medieval cities [7, p.43.,]. On the one hand, it was convenient for safety, i.e., it was easy to repair most of the walls that had become unusable. On the other hand, the necessities of life were concentrated in one place. In the congested area of Shahristan, the houses and streets were not very big.

In Kuva Shahristan, the population is divided into districts (quarters) and they in turn are divided into households. In certain parts of it there were peculiar craft centers. On the east side there were workshops producing glass, and on the west side there were workshops producing mercury jugs. Architectural remains, everyday items, and weapons samples found during excavations in Shahristan show that civilians lived in houses along narrow streets. The street discovered during the 1998 excavations was also much narrower, reaching a width of 2-2.5 meters. It was observed more than 20 meters after digging the street. Houses of this period were rebuilt with sinch according to archeological observations, with bricks or slightly baked clay struck between the sinks. Some of the main walls and bullet walls have been rebuilt from cotton. The floors of the houses are flattened or, in some cases, made of flowers. The dachas consisted of separate households [8, p.109.,]. Each household had one family: husband, wife and children. According to archeological excavations, each farm had a house, a corridor and a warehouse. On the right side of the entrance of the dwelling houses were found stoves used for daily cooking. Other than where the pot was poured, it was rebuilt from baked bricks. The floors of the houses are flat and sometimes plastered. In the kitchen or bathroom, baked bricks are collected by shaping them. In the central excavation, 8 household remains were excavated. In one of them, near the house, a meat oven was built for baking bread. Archaeologists claim that these houses date back to the XI-XII centuries [5, p.50.,].

The area of Kuva rabodi Shahristan, which surrounds the east, west and south, was about 150-200 hectares. Rabod is also surrounded by a defensive wall. On the west and east sides of Rabod were potters, and on the south side were workshops producing mercury jugs. Their marketable products were in high demand not only in the Fergana Valley, but also in remote areas. In Kuva, the robot began to operate in the VII-VIII centuries AD. This is because a Buddhist temple in the area outside Shahristan and the remains of a house near it were built during this period [4.]. In the IX-X centuries the main life of the city moved to Rabod.



Archaeologists are identifying ancient layers in the arches. The time when the Kuva arch was built was recently II-I BC centuries. But subsequent archeological research shows that the age of the city's ruins is much older. Archaeological evidence from the 5th to 4th centuries BC was found under the southern wall of Shahristan. These include several ceramic vessels and two bows made of brass. According to their construction and shape, they date back to the VI-IV centuries BC on the borders of Eurasia. Accordingly, the ruins of the city of Quva are also determined by this time. As for pottery, they have not yet been found in Kuva, but have been found in large numbers in neighboring areas, dating to the 5th century BC. Among the pottery in Kuva was also found a white pottery made on a ceramic wheel. This container time also corresponds to the dates we mentioned.

So, archaeologists determine the ruins of the city of Kuva in the south-eastern corner of the city and the objects found under the southern defensive wall to be at least 2,500 years old. The results of archeological research show that the ruins of the city of Kuva were one of the largest cities that made a worthy contribution to the development of world civilization during its 2,500-year history.

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