

## On the Emergence of Citizenship Culture in Sugdh Region

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**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur maqolada manbalar asosida Sug'd shaharsozlik madaniyatining vujudga kelishi kelishiga doir ma'lumotlar berilishiga harakat qilingan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Sug'd, shaharsozlik madaniyati, Zarafshon, Turkiston, Hisor, Syuan-Szyan.

During the time of the former union, there were fierce debates among scientists on the question of when the first cities appeared in the territory of Central Asia. A group of scientists expressed the opinion that the first cities in our territory appeared at the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC under the influence of the Ancient Eastern countries. The second group of scientists believe that the first cities appeared in Central Asia after the Achaemenid invasion. However, urban culture in the Sughd region is at the center of all urban planning considerations.

The Zarafshan River played an incomparable role in the creation of the Sughd civilization. Thanks to this river, very fertile alluvial-proluvial deposits for farming have been created in the wide valley in the middle of the oasis. The lower part forms a complex complex adjacent to Kyzylkum in the southwest. From the beginning of the development of the Zarafshan oasis to its transformation into a well-populated and prosperous oasis, the peoples who entered and settled and settled around the oasis had a great role. This situation was the reason for the early achievements of our ancestors in various economic fields in the Sogdian oasis.

Zarafshan oasis is the main part of Sogd territory. This oasis is located in the middle of the Zarafshan river, surrounded by Turkestan in the north and Zarafshan mountains in the south. The width of Zarafshan oasis is 50-60 km from east and south to east-west and north-west. The total area is 42 thousand km<sup>2</sup>. According to its natural and historical features, the territory of Sughd is divided into two main parts: highlands and plains. In the middle plain of the oasis, there is the Samarkand Valley, the main water source of which is the Zarafshan River. It also flowed from the Nurota mountains in the northern part to the oasis and ensured its development. The waters of the Zarafshan river flow from the glaciers. The glacier is located at an altitude of about 5,000 meters in the mountains of Turkestan, Hisar, and Zarafshan. The total water basin of the Zarafshan river consists of 387 glaciers, the total area of its saturated glaciers is 476 km<sup>2</sup>. The climate of the Zarafshan oasis is partly changeable. The climate of this oasis is probably not much different from the early Middle Ages compared to the present. For example, the average monthly air temperature in the western part of the oasis differs by 1-30 degrees compared to the eastern part. Average monthly temperature in July is 29.0. High temperature is 40.0 and above. In January, the temperature is below 0 degrees, and the highest temperature sometimes reaches 25-27 degrees. The coldest temperature of the year is about 200 days. The highest amount of precipitation falls on March-April (25-70 mm). Thus, the Zarafshan oasis can enter the continental climate regions, and its summer daily amplitude can be much higher.

The Zarafshan Valley, including the Sughd Oasis, has long been considered the pearl of the East with its favorable geographical and climatic conditions, abundance of water resources and fertile land. The nature of the Zarafshan Valley, that is, its climate and weather, is rich in flora and fauna. Due to the abundance of water resources, the Zarafshan Valley has been used in orchards and oasis in the foothills and mountains since primitive times until the Middle Ages. A variety of wild animals lived in the zone. In the valley, the soil and vegetation have formed high altitude regions. The lowest part of the valley, up to 400-500 meters high, belongs to the desert region. Since the soil of this region is light gray soil, the main plants here are: arnagon, tarigbosh, lalaqizgaldok, karamoshok, korovak, chigyr, and on stony lands, wormwood, burgan, etc. grew up. After the desert region, the hills begin and include lands from 500 to 1200 meters. Typical and dark gray soil is spread here, and many types of plants are spread.

In the 30s of the 7th century, the Chinese tourist Xuan-Xian visited the Zarafshan oasis and gave a brief description of the nature and climate of this place in his diary: "The land of Samarkand is very soft and fertile, it is easy to drive. These lands are rich in flowers and various fruits. This country has many beautiful and magnificent horses. Its people are famous for their arts and crafts unlike any other place. The climate is very pleasant.

The climate, weather and desertification of Sogdiya, including its central city Samarkand, the Zarafshan River Obi-Rahmat, Obi-Motrud, Siyob and Bulungur ditches allow the population to live densely in these places. In the formation of urban culture and its first economy in the territory of Sogdiya, the development of irrigated agriculture was closely connected with the construction of fertile lands, irrigation networks, water structures, and the development of irrigation economy.

The results of scientific research in the Zarafshan Valley, located in the center of the Sogdiya region in Central Asia, showed that the population here was mainly engaged in irrigated agriculture. In ancient and medieval sources, the first information about irrigation and crops in the Zarafshan Valley is given in the Zoroastrian holy book "Avesta", where it is said that the Sogdian center of agriculture and animal husbandry is Gava (or Sogdiya), and its first farming culture developed in Zarafshan oasis (Sarazm, Zamonbobo, etc.). The ancient crops of Zarafshan Valley, culture, buying and selling of land, viticulture and other farms of this region are given in valuable sources found in Mugh Cave.

The need for arable land increased with the intensification of land ownership relations in the agricultural economy and the strengthening of settlement of nomadic herding tribes. Cultivated land has expanded. Wet, deep and branch canals were built, and the water supply of agricultural oases was radically improved. Water was released to the foothills and new land was acquired. On the one hand, with the increase of the city's population and its overcrowding, on the other hand, with the further expansion of crafts and trade, the surroundings of the cities are developed and improved.

By the end of antiquity and the beginning of the Middle Ages, as a result of the development of feudal relations and the political weakening of the country, a number of small first feudal estates were established in Sughd. Among the largest of such states are the Ikhshits in Sughd, who were first subdued by the Hephthalites and then by the Turkic Khanate, but neither the Hephthalites nor the Turks interfered in their internal life. By paying taxes to the central government, they retain some independence. The rulers of these countries relied on the wealthy peasants around them and their military servants, and the country gradually developed, and the cities flourished.

The first confederation of feudal states of Sughd united the estates of Samarkand, Maymurg, Ishtikhan, Kushania, Vardona, Bukhara, Kesh and Nakhshab located in the valleys of Zarafshan and Qashakadarya. Each of these estates had its own administration and military chokars. Most of

them were subject to Samarkand ikhshid, but Bukhara, Kesh and Nakhshab were almost independent. They even minted their own coins. A special temple was built in the Samarkand ikhshidi palace for offering sacrifices to the ashes of ancestors. All the rulers of the region participated in the annual religious ceremonies held there. It is known from written and archaeological sources that the rulers of Sughd had diplomatic relations with Central Asia and foreign countries. For example, the mural paintings in Afro-siyab depict the ceremony of reception of ambassadors from Choganiyan, Choch, and China by the governor of Sughd, Varkhuma.

In the first quarter of the 7th century, Kesh region became stronger and its power increased. In the middle of the 7th century, the ruler of Kesh, Ikhshid Shishpir, gained control over the whole of Sogd. He mints coins in his own name and explores diplomatic relations with China. During the reign of Akhurpat in Kesh in the second half of the 7th century, the struggle between Kesh and Samarkand intensified and Samarkand regained its sovereignty. Now Kesh ikhshid is subordinated to Samarkand ikhshid and is given the title of ikhrid. Varkhuman was the governor of Samarkand at that time. The local governors of Sogdiana were united with the independent governors of Choch and Khorezm. Large political units held their meetings in one of the cities for certain periods.

The population lived very crowdedly in Sug. The Sugdians were very active in crafts, trade, agriculture and horticulture, especially viticulture. The lands of Sughd, irrigated by large rivers such as Dargom, Nahripoi, and Harkon, were very fertile. In addition to grain, cotton and rice were grown in this land, where irrigated agriculture developed. Not only the Sogdians, but the people of the steppe were dressed in surp and gray fabrics woven from its cotton. Musallas are prepared from juicy grapes of Sughd. The golden peach of Samarkand was famous in the capital of China under the name "golden peach of Samarkand". Horses, mules, donkeys and camels were bred in cattle breeding, along with small and large animals. Especially the Khisor sheep and vultures of Sughd were very popular. From the pastures of Bukhara, Kesh and Maimurg, flocks of yearlings were driven to China.

The cities of Sughd became the center of crafts during this period. Textiles, pottery, tanning, blacksmithing, blacksmithing and jewelry flourish in them. In addition to household tools and household items, weapons were made from iron: swords, daggers, axes, gouges, swords, shields, and helmets. Even in 718 Chinese gunsmiths will supply their troops with helmets by copying the helmets sent by the Sugdians as a gift. Gold, copper, novshadil and lick salts were mined from Sughd mountains. At that time, in Sughd, when a child reached the age of five, he was taught to read and write, and when he reached adulthood, he was sent to trade caravans on commercial trips.

At this time, craft centers appeared in places adjacent to the outer walls of central cities. These unfortified areas, which are not surrounded by a defensive wall, are referred to in the sources as "rabod" or "rabort", that is, the outer city. Later, the rabads will be surrounded by a separate wall. In the early Middle Ages, the city was divided into three parts as caravansary, bazaar, temple and huts were built for merchants and foreigners in Rabad, in addition to craft districts. The part of it where the royal palace is located is called "kokh" or "ark", and the inner city is called "shahristan". All three parts of the city will be surrounded by separate walls. They had several gates. Fortified residences with the names "koshk", "kasr", "korgon" and "kopgon" were built in the villages. Such strong buildings were built on a high foundation made of raw bricks and straw. The castle was surrounded by a thick and high wall, there were "tirkish", that is, target holes for shooting bows, and high towers at the corners.

Koshk, kasr, and kurton were mostly located at the head of large irrigation canals, around central cities, and along the borders of agricultural oases. Small mounds were raised around large and small castles along the oases where water was extracted and cultivated. Castles, fortresses, and castles built by the requirements of the complex socio-economic and political life of the early

Middle Ages were mainly a defense structure against the attack of the Tashkoy enemy, a place where the Chokar military garrison gathered, an administrative center and a food store. and served as a warehouse for storing weapons.

During this period, the expansion of irrigated farming areas, the increase of agricultural products, the demand for handicraft products and equipment, and the boom in trade, in turn, contributed to the development of cities, especially the expansion of handicraft neighborhoods in them. made a secret. Because in the 6th and 7th centuries, despite the fact that the trade activities in the cities of Movarounnahr increased significantly, their areas were not very large. For example, in the VI-VII centuries, the area of the cities of Bukhara and Poikand did not exceed 20-30 ha. At that time, Samarkand was one of the largest cities in Central Asia. Its total area was slightly more than 200 ha.

In the early Middle Ages, the large-scale international trade conducted through the Great Silk Road expanded the economic, political, and cultural ties between the Turkic Empire, China, India, Iran, and Byzantium. Utroq strengthened the interaction between agricultural oases and the cultures of steppe peoples. The peoples of Central Asia were involved in the process of world history, and a unique and extremely rich culture of the early Middle Ages was formed and developed in this land. The subtle aspects of this high culture were reflected in the monuments of material culture, religious beliefs, and visual arts of the VI-VIII centuries. Such changes in local life were more evident, especially in some aspects of construction, architecture and visual arts.

In the construction and architecture of this period, especially the palaces had a special place. Some of them are even two-story, and can be reached by a special lift - a ramp. Inside the palace there were several rooms with flat, dome-shaped and arched roofs. Most of the time, in its central part, there is a mionsarai - a hotel or a temple, surrounded by long rooms like an entrance corridor, in the middle of the room there are wide platforms along the wall, and in the center there is a building with a fireplace. From the end of the 5th century, in addition to the traditional raw brick and straw, baked brick was also used in construction. During this period, baked bricks were used for paving the floors of palaces and temples. It was still customary to decorate the walls of palaces and temples with colorful images of various contents.

Sogd and Tokharistan yuvs came to the field based on the ancient Aramaic script. The basis of Tokharistan script was taken from Sogd and Khorazm scripts. In the early Middle Ages, although paper production in Central Asia and China was well advanced, letters, documents, and some information were mainly printed on leather, wood, bone, pottery, and rarely on paper. . Because the price of the paper was extremely high. Some inscriptions were even written on the walls of royal palaces and temples. Among them were embassy letters, economic income and expenditure, legal contracts, astronomical documents, historical records and rare manuscripts containing religious beliefs. Among the Sogdian inscriptions that have survived to our time, the documents found in Kal'ai Murdan near Panjikent, near the city of Turfan in Eastern Turkestan, and the wall inscriptions recorded in the ancient ruin of Samarkand, Afrosiyab, are especially unique.

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