

Some Information About The City Monument Of Kaliyatepa*Turakul Foziljon ugli Khasanboev**teacher of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University,**Marjona Said kizi Burieva**student of the National University Of Uzbekistan*

Annotation. This article is devoted to the archaeological monument of Kaliyatepa, which is interpreted as the ancient place of the city of Jizzakh, the history of its study and the unique aspects of the ruins of the city. The unique history of the city monument of Kaliyatepa was explained based on the analysis of the data collected as a result of the existing written sources and archaeological research conducted over many years

Key words: Kaliyatepa city monument, museumization, Kaliya Molkanlik, Khaliliya town, Ustrushana, Shakhristan, Ark, Rabad, Baburnama, Jizzakh horde.

INTRODUCTION

Thanks to the opportunities created by the independence, the rich history and culture of our country is created in the spirit of honesty and objectivity through a new interpretation and analysis, infused with the idea of national independence. Nowadays, museumization of archaeological monuments, turning them into an important part of the modern museum practice in the future, conveying them to the next generation, and being able to show the aspects that can embody the past in their eyes is one of the urgent issues of today. In order to solve such problems, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 27, 2022 “On measures to develop the field of services in museums” No. President’s decision № 261 was adopted.

In the 2023-2026 map of archaeological monuments to be museumized in Annex 8 of this decision, Dalvarzintepa in Surkhandarya region, Mingtepa in Andijan region, Chilonzor Oktepa in Tashkent city, Shirozkala in Samarkand region, Koykirilan castle in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Akchakhan castle, Nur Castle in Navoi region, Ancient Pop (Munchogtepa) in Namangan region, Karatepa in Surkhandarya region, Guva city in Fergana region, Bukhara region, Poykent ruins, as well as the archaeological monument of Kaliyatepa in Jizzakh region [President’s decision № 261. www.lex.uz. website].

MAIN PART

For information, it can be said that as of January 1, 2022, 58.4%, i.e. 4797, of the total material cultural heritage objects in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan are archaeological monuments. The number of archaeological monuments in the territory of Jizzakh region is 268 and it ranks 7th among the regions [www.stat.uz website]. If we dwell on the antiquity, interesting history of Jizzakh region, the place of archaeological monuments in the oasis in the history of Uzbek statehood, Among them, one of the most famous destinations reflecting the roots of urban culture is the city monument of Kaliyatepa.

One of the important aspects is the presence of many historical and archaeological monuments in the “Kaliya-Molkanlik” neighborhood located in the eastern part of the city of Jizzakh. In the territory of the neighborhood there are more than ten hillocks (village fortifications of the early Middle Ages)

**Published under an exclusive license by open access journals under Volume: 3 Issue: 12 in Dec-2023
Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative
Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>**

and the city monument of Kaliyatepa, recognized by archaeologists as the first place of the city of Jizzakh and dating back to 2200 years. The Molkan people have long established their own neighborhoods by appropriating the lands around Kaliyatepa, and that is why they are mentioned under the name of Kaliya Molkan. Later, due to the increase in the population and the need for land, the desert lands in the northwestern part of the city of Jizzakh were also developed[Pardaev A. 2003. p. 167-170.].

The city monument of Kaliyatepa consists of 3 traditional parts - ark, shakhristan, rabads, based on the criteria of ancient Eastern urban planning, and it covers 50 ha. occupied the field. The first place of the city of Jizzakh is located in the monument of Kaliyatepa, and the history of archaeological excavations conducted in these ruins covers a short period without continuity. In particular, in the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Mokhandaryo expedition under the leadership of Y. Gulomov, in the second half of the 1960s, in the early 1970s, S. Rakhimov, Detachments led by Sh. Toshkhojaev, E. Kadirov in 1979-80, and a group of archaeologists led by T. Shirinov in the early 1980s carried out small-scale stratigraphic excavations mainly in the city, ark, and northern regions of Kaliyatepa[Pardaev M. 2000. p. 121].

The preliminary excavation work in the Kaliyatepa arch was started in the second half of June 2013 by the Jizzakh detachment of the Institute of Archeology named after Y. Gulomov of the RFA. Excavation works Paradaev M. was carried out in the part of the arch located on the eastern side of the southern gate of the city of Kaliyatepa. At the same time, the archeological sources of the last Middle Ages testify that in the 14th-16th centuries, no grandiose buildings were built in the arch part of Kaliyatepa. If the excavation works continue, there is no doubt that more details will be added to the period of the late Middle Ages.

During the 2020-2021 field research, the facility opened in the city of Kaliyatepa was initially cleaned on a large scale, and the complex opened in 1981 reappeared in its entirety. New excavations were continued along the contours of the western, northwestern and southern walls of the hall. By 2021, during excavation research, a total of 31 x 37 m of the city of Kaliyatepa. area was opened and more than 20 room places were determined.

The composition of the complex of ceramic vessels found in the central hall and the adjacent rooms mainly on the south, west, north-west, and partly on the north sides is made up of general dining (kitchen) dishes, banquet (hotel) dishes used in wedding-luxury, sitting, waiting for guests and other ceremonies. The range of glazed dishes is quite rich, they include plates, large bowls, bowls, semi-bowls, bowls, bowls; and unglazed vessels mainly consist of khum, khumcha, pots, jugs with a narrow neck, obdastas, and oftoba[Pardaev M., Paradaev Sh., Khasanboev T. 2021. p.143].

If we turn to the analysis of written sources at this point, the conducted research has shown that there is no general information or similar reference to the fortress of Kaliyatepa from its last construction period in the written sources created in the period of antiquity and the Middle Ages.

We seem to have found the solution to this problem in Zakhiruddin Mukhammad Babur's great work "Baburnama". In the chapter of the work, which describes the events of 1501-1502, Babur and his relatives, who suffered from the four-month siege of Samarkand, are expelled from the city safe and sound in the middle of the night, according to the truce made on the basis of certain conditions. Babur Mirza and his companions traveled for half a day and half a day and approached Jizzakh. He describes it as follows: "... After the evening prayer, we went down to Ilon Otdi, killed a horse, boiled the meat,

made a kebab, let the horse rest for a while and rode off. Early in the morning, we arrived at the city of Khaliliya (Kaliyatepa). Khaliliyadin Dizak (Jizzakh) has arrived...”[Zahiruddin Mukhammad Babur.1989. pp.56, 86-87].

So, the passengers led by Babur, who left Samarkand at midnight, arrived at the Ilonotti-Morguzar gorge the next day around the time of the evening prayer. A horse is slaughtered and its meat is eaten as a kebab. After giving themselves and their horses a little rest, they set off again. In the morning, they will visit the city of Khaliliya, and after that they will visit the Jizzakh Horde (Dizak). After four months of siege, poverty, hunger and helplessness, Mirza is amazed by the abundant life in Jizzakh. In his work, the Prince of Timurid acknowledges the cheapness of fat mutton, small bread, and the prosperity of sweet melons and good grapes.

From Babur’s description of the city of Jizzakh mentioned above, we have another new information for the authors, that is, the destination where Mirza and his companions arrived at dawn - the city of Khaliliya.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the works related to Amir Temur’s activities, we did not find any information about the address named Khaliliya, although sufficient information was given about the city of Jizzakh (Dizak). Therefore, it is possible that the city of Khaliliya was founded after the activity of the owner Amir Temur. By the way, according to the sources, after Temur’s sudden death, the throne of Movarounnakh was taken unofficially by Mironshah’s son Khalil Sultan by military force. When Amir Temur died in Otrar, Khalil Sultan was in Tashkent with his army. He quickly returned to Samarkand via Jizzakh and took the throne. Although the main threat at that time came from the northeast, in this case the city of Jizzakh provided him with a favorable position from a military strategic point of view. And for this purpose, Khalil Sultan together with Jizzakh Horde used Kaliyatepa as a military platform. And for this reason, it is not far from the truth that Kaliyatepa, which was initially built as a military fortress, turned into a village-town during Babur’s time, almost a hundred years later[Shirinov T., Pardaev M., Khasanboev T. 2021. p.88-90].

Also, during the reign of Ulugbek Mirza, especially in the early 1420s, since the actions of the forces against him in the land of the Jetas (Mongolia) became more active, Ulugbek also attached great importance to the repair of the fortifications of Jizzakh and the increase of military power. Although this information is not clearly recognized in written sources, it is fully confirmed in archaeological materials[Pardaev M., Khasanboev T. 2020. p.422-426].

Based on these points, we can conclude that the city of Khaliliya mentioned in “Baburnama”, which was visited by Mirza Babur himself, was located in the place of Kaliyatepa located in the eastern part of Jizzakh city. So, miles. Life in the city-monument of Kaliyatepa, founded at the beginning of the 8th century, ended due to the Arab invasion. After a long break, the second life activity in Kaliyatepa started at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th century, and according to archaeological materials, it continued from the end of the 16th century to the beginning of the 17th century.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that we recognize the city monument of Kaliyatepa as the place of the city of Khaliliya mentioned in “Baburnama”. The word Kaliya is a slightly changed form of the term

Khaliliya in the pronunciation of the local people over time. Although archaeological researches have been carried out by many specialists in the city monument of Kaliyatepa from the 50s to the present day, the new findings found in this monument indicate that there are still many unexplored aspects. This means that there is only a lot of work to be done in the ruins of this wonderful city. Together with the ongoing archeological research, if the museumization planned at the state level, i.e., the conversion of this place into an open-air museum, will be carried out soon, it will be possible to preserve the remains of the house discovered during the excavations from external influences. In addition, the transformation of the city of Kaliyatepa into an open-air museum will contribute to the development of not only local, but also international tourism.

REFERENCES.

1. Resolution (President's decision № 261) of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 27, 2022 "On measures to develop the field of services in museums". www.lex.uz. website.
2. Pardaev M. Some comments on the city of Kaliyatepa and its stratigraphy // History of material culture of Uzbekistan № 31 st edition. Samarkand, 2000.
3. Pardaev M., Khasanboev T. "Kaliyatepa and Urda are important strategic points of Samarkand rulers"// Republican Scientific and Technical Conference. Tashkent. 2020.
4. Pardaev M., Pardaev Sh., Khasanboev T. Comments on the city of Haliliya and its "localization". // History of material culture of Uzbekistan № 41st edition. Samarkand. 2021.
5. Pardaev A. From the history of the neighborhoods of the city of Jizzakh (the history of the neighborhood of Molkans) // Socio-economic, political history, material and spiritual culture of the peoples of Central Asia (from ancient times to the present day). Proceedings of the republic scientific-practical conference. Samarkand. 2023.
6. Zakhiruddin Mukhammad Babur. Baburnama. Tashkent. 1989.
7. Shirinov T., Pardaev M., Khasanboev T. About the building opened forty years ago and the ongoing archaeological research in it. // The ancient Jizzakh oasis is at the intersection of history, cultural development and modern changes. Proceedings of the scientific and practical conference of the Republic. Jizzakh. 2021.
8. www.stat.uz website (Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan)