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# Urbanization Processes in Jizzak Oasis (16th - 19th Century) Centuries)

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**Abstract:** The article discusses Jizzakh in the 16th-19th centuries. The reasons for the migration of the population to and from the administrative center of the oasis, Orda, and its surroundings, and the urbanization processes in the oasis as a result of the formation of new neighborhoods, are described based on written and field research.

**Keywords:** Jizzakh, urbanization processes, Jizzakh principality, demographic growth, Zargarlik, Sovungarlik, Uratpalik, Mulkanlik, Tashkentlik.

**Introduction:** At the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century, taking advantage of the weakening of the Timurid state, the Dashti-Kipchak pastoral tribes led by Shaybani Khan occupied the oases of Maverannahr and settled in oases that were convenient for their rule. In particular, the Mangits settled in the city of Karshi and its surroundings, the Barlos and Kenagas settled in the city of Shakhrisabz and its surroundings, and the Huns and Qorqs settled in Oratepa and Jizzakh. [8, P.342] As a result, a sharp "demographic leap" occurred in these cultural oases, which led to the expansion of the territory of existing cities, changes in their internal systems, and the construction of new settlements.

According to archaeological sources, life in Kaliyatepe, the oldest and largest urban monument of the Jizzakh oasis, ceased at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries. In general, after the Shaybanids came to power, urban life in Jizzakh moved to Horde, 6 km northwest of Kaliyatepe. During this period, a military fortress - a fortress - functioned in Kaliyatepe.

The Horde protected the Jizzakh oasis from the west,

northwest, north, and northeast. The military forces that entered the oasis from these directions encountered resistance from the Horde. At a certain period in the late Middle Ages, the defenders of Kaliyatepe resisted invaders from the south and east. Thus, the creation of the Horde was carefully thought out in all respects, and it was built in the most necessary and necessary place in terms of protecting the oasis. [5. P.134-137]

By studying Orda and its surrounding areas, determining the borders of scattered pieces of pottery related to Orda's material culture, collecting ethnographic data, opinions expressed by informants and interlocutors and comparing them to topographical plans, comparative studies made important clarifications on the general area, borders, and historical topography of Jizzakh Tuproqkurgani (Orda) during the Khanate period. From our research, it became known that the Horde plan is 1x5000 cm. drawn to scale (ie 1 cm. at 50 m.). According to the topographic plan, Orda has a rectangular shape. The size of its elongated sides in the north-south direction 1100 m. x 900 m. equal to. The square-shaped arch is located in the center of the city. Its sides are 300 m. x 200 m. equal to. Based on these figures, it can be said that the total area of the Horde was almost 100 ra. and the arch 6 rawas.

The location of the moats filled with water is marked on the outer side of the defensive walls. There was a suspension bridge in front of each of the three gates to enter the city. According to Ahmad Donish, who wrote the history of the Mangid dynasty, in order to prevent the Russians from breaking through the gates of the Jizzakh Horde, earth was piled up on the inside of the gates by carts. According to the author, after a long attack and struggle, when the Russian soldiers entered the Horde from the Uratapa gate, all the defenders' exit routes were blocked and they were unable to open the Tashkent and Samarkand gates. As a result, many Jizzakh defenders 10 mthrew themselves over the walls, which were. high. [2. P.142]

The population of the Horde was extremely densely populated. We can also learn this from the information of our informants and the topographic plan. The neighborhoods began almost behind the defensive walls, there were almost no open spaces in these areas. The streets were extremely narrow, interconnected, and all of these streets led to the square of the Horde khokim's arch. Only around the arch was there a certain amount of open space.

As A.P. Fedchenko, who visited Jizzakh in 1868, wrote, "Jizzakh is a small city, with five thousand inhabitants." [7, pp. 48, 63]

The famous researcher A.P. Fedchenko provided information about the population that lived in the Horde even after its capture. However, if we take into account the residents of the mahallas located outside the Horde, specializing in certain professions such as jewelry, coppersmithing, blacksmithing, pottery, soapmaking, tanning, butchering, and the residents of the mahallas of Uratapa, Mulkan, Tashkent, Khavos, Akkurgan, etc., who lived in the summer in the field courtyards and in the Horde in the winter, then in the first half of the 19th century the population of the Horde was several times higher than the number indicated by the famous geographer and traveler A.P. Fedchenko. [4, pp. 55-56]

The number of people living in the Jizzakh principality during the periods under study can only be estimated by comparison. For example, in the 40s of the 19th century, 1,000 cavalymen were recruited for the army of the Bukhara emir from the city of Samarkand and its surrounding villages, whose population was estimated at 100,000. In this sense, 500 cavalymen were recruited from Jizzakh. [2. P. 490] If cavalymen were recruited as 1 in 10 of the total population, then the population of the Jizzakh principality during this period was no less than 50,000 people.

Like other cultural oases of Central Asia, in Jizzakh, depending on the lifestyle and economy, urban and rural life, the population specialized in sedentary agriculture, handicrafts, semi-sedentary and nomadic cattle breeding. It should be emphasized that there was no strict distinction between the urban population, which was mainly engaged in handicrafts, and the population engaged in farming in the villages around the city. The population of these villages had the status of urban residents. This is because the rural population engaged in farming also had their own neighborhoods in the Jizzakh Horde, and they mainly lived in their neighborhoods in the city during the winter. The main reason why the farmers did not live in their villages regularly and permanently was the frequent military operations and invasions carried out by the Kokand khans and the governors of Uratapa. By the way, during the period under study, Jizzakh and Uratapa literally turned into a large battlefield. Because if the Kokand khans had captured Jizzakh, they would have had the opportunity to make raids on the relatively rich Samarkand and the surrounding villages. The Bukhara rulers, who had subdued the Urartu, could have threatened Khujand and from there Kokand. Such reasons led to the formation of a strong and powerful defense system for the Horde fortress, the administrative center of the Jizzakh principality.

The urbanization processes that took place in the Jizzakh oasis in the 18th-19th centuries were mainly due to

demographic growth. Such demographic growth was often forced, and the reason for it was political disagreements and military clashes between the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokand Khanate. In the second half of the 18th century, the troops of the Kokand Khanate and the Khokim of Khujand repeatedly organized raids on the Uratapa, Zomin, and Yom Kala fortresses and their surrounding settlements. The population, tired of such raids, moved to Jizzakh and settled in the Horde and its surroundings. Thus, the Almachi, Tokchilik, and Rawatlik neighborhoods were founded. [6, P. 16]

In the 70s and 80s of the 18th century, during the reign of Amir Daniyol and Amir Shahmurod, a policy of resettling people from neighboring regions was implemented in the central and border cities, whose population had decreased. [1, P. 335] As in Samarkand, in Jizzakh during this period, new neighborhoods were created at the expense of residents of neighboring districts. Such neighborhoods as Akkurgan, Oratapa, Tashkent, Khairabad, Khavos, and Galcha were formed as a result of the policy of resettling people from neighboring regions to Jizzakh.

Thus, the following can be concluded about the Jizzakh Horde.

- City life in Jizzakh oasis moved from Qaliyatapa to Orda during the time of Amir Temur and Timurids.
- The period of the Jizzakh Horde's activity as a city was marked by the 5th-6th centuries AD, and the city became an important military fortress-mound with strong defensive fortifications from the 16th century, during the time of the Shaybanids.
- During the Ashtarkhanid period, life in Jizzakh (Horde) was somewhat degraded. This was caused by the arrival of Kazakhs who fled from the Kalmyks, and as a result of Nadirshah's invasion, the population dispersed in different directions, just like in Samarkand.
- In the second half of the 18th century, during the reign of the Mangid dynasty rulers Amir Daniyol (1758-1785) and especially Amir Shohmurod (1785-1800), people were moved to Jizzakh from various places, new neighborhoods were founded, and the population's prestige increased.
- Starting from the 18th century, the Horde's position and status increased. Now the Horde functioned not only as a military headquarters, but also as an administrative center, a winter residence for civilians, a center of trade, crafts, and culture.
- From the 18th century to the 1960s, Jizzakh was characterized as a region that became a major battlefield, particularly between the Horde Emirate of

Bukhara and the Kokand Khanate, and partly the Uratapa Bek.

- Agriculture and animal husbandry develop in the areas around Orda. Horde served as an administrative and cultural center for farmers and herdsmen.

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