



## Sources On The History Of The Old Termiz Castle Are Analyzed

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**Abstract.** This article provides extensive information about the history of old Termiz. The periods of the stage are widely covered, and the development progress of the types of culture, art, and handicrafts is commented on. At the same time, the scientific conclusions of archaeologists, ethnographers, and local scientists who studied the history of Old Termiz are presented.

**Keywords:** Keywords: Termiz, castle, history, tower, ceramic, copper, district, oasis, collection, archeology, numismatics, cultural, artefacts, ethnography, statehood, architect, tourist.

### I. Introduction

It is almost impossible to imagine the history and cultural development of Central Asia without the history of the city of Termiz and its relics. The city of Termiz has long attracted the attention of specialists in various fields, historians, ethnographers and archaeologists. If it is permissible, it should be said that the history of old Termiz began to be studied as a separate scientific topic from the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century [1]. Famous world historians, tourists, ethnographers N.Ya.Bichurin, Yu.A.Zuev, L.N.Gumilev, N.A.Aristov, K.F.Smirnov, S.P.Tolstov, V.V.Ginzburg, V.Research scientists such as V.Bartold, V.I.Abaev [2] tried to truthfully illuminate issues related to the history, cultural development and early statehood of Termiz in their works. Those who did. Currently, V.D.Zhukov, V.A.Shishkin, G.V.Parfiyanov, G.A.Pugachenkova, V.M.Masson, A.K.Lazero, L.I.Al'baum, B.Ya.Stavisky, A.Askarov, O'.Islamov, E.V.Retviladze, A.Sagdullaev, Z.A.Arshavskaya, Local scientists such as Z.A.Hakimov, A.R.Roginskaya, J.Ilyosov, B.Turgunov, T.Shirinov, Sh.Pidaev, Sh.Shaydullaev, T.Annaev, Sh.Rahmonov, Z.Khalikov [3] Surkhan those who have contributed to the study of the material and spiritual heritage of the oasis. In their research, the study of the cultural layers of the archaeological sites of the Surkhandarya oasis acquired a scientific content.

### II. Old Termiz is the main center of Turanian and Central Asian civilization

The fortress had military, administrative and cultural significance in different historical periods on the banks of the Amudarya in the VI-IV centuries BC [4]. During the Timurid and Bukhara khanates, Termiz served as an important strategic fortress along the Amudarya. The height of the fortress wall was 18-20 meters, the thickness was 7-8 meters, and there were turrets (towers) every 20-25 meters. The wall of the old Termiz fortress extended 470 meters to the southwest and 230 meters to the northwest, and the total area of the fortress occupied more than 10 hectares [5]. The Old Termiz



Castle is the ancient part of the city of Termiz, and it is one of the major objects of archaeological importance.

According to the scientific conclusions of scientists, the current location of the city of Termiz was an empty place two centuries ago, and according to the research conclusions, the city fortress was founded in the middle of the 1st millennium BC. According to the sources, Termiz appeared in the IV-III centuries BC, and in the I-III centuries it was a city whose culture developed during the Kushon period. Hafizi Abru suggested that it was built by Alexander the Great. Since the 10th century, Taramastha, Tarmita, Taramita, Taramata, Taramat, Tarmid, Termiz have been mentioned in the sources. In the most ancient sources - Taramastha, in Bactrian - the destination on the other coast, in Greek and European sources Termiz Alexandria, Demetrius, Eucrotidia, in eastern sources the city Somoni, in Chinese sources Tami [6], in Turkish sources "Temir-kopug", in Mongolian sources "Temir- Butterfly" [7]. According to the Azerbaijani linguist M.A.Mamedov, according to Turkic toponymy, Termiz is a natural steep rock on the Amudarya river, a fortress located on the coast, and it should be interpreted as "we are hard as iron, our iron, Termiz is hard as iron, a city that cannot be penetrated by a bow arrow or a sharp sword" [6].

During the Kushan period, many magnificent administrative and social buildings were built in the city, especially various fields of crafts and trade were developed. Termiz soaps, attar products and boats made by Termiz craftsmen are highly appreciated in Eastern countries. The most important caravan routes from Central Asia to Balkh and India passed through ancient Termiz. The city has become the main port city along the Amudarya. Large boats and ships from the port of the city sailed to the Caspian Sea through ancient Khorezm and Uzboy. During the Kushan period, the city of Termiz was the largest center of Buddhist religion and culture in Central Asia, where science flourished. After the collapse of the Kushan Empire, the city was part of the Sassanids, Heftals, Turkish Khaganate, later, especially in the beginning of the 8th century, the city of Termiz became part of the Arab caliphate, in the 9th century, the city was part of the Samanid state, in the 11th-12th centuries, it was part of the Ghaznavids, Karakhanids, and Seljuks. Medieval scientists noted Termiz as the economic and cultural center of North Tokharistan. During this period, many famous scholars and poets of the Islamic world lived and worked in Termiz. According to legends, in 1220, Genghis Khan built his military camp near Termiz. Invited the townspeople to surrender, he was refused. Then he began to besiege the fortress, and at the end of the ninth day he stormed it, destroying the city and exterminating the entire population. For another four centuries, people tried to live in the ruins of the old settlement until they completely abandoned it. For one and a half thousand years, life was intense here, in the place of Old Termiz, civilizations replaced each other, different religions lived side by side. Due to the courageous resistance of the inhabitants of Termiz to the invaders, the city was named "Madinat ur-Rijol", i.e. "the city of the brave" [5].

### **III. World scientists and travelers studied Old Termez in the 19th and 20th centuries and confirmed its historical importance**

In the study of Termiz, European historians, geographers and travelers G.Meyendorff, V.G.Tiesenhausen, G.Yul, N.A.Maev, D.N.Logofet, I.V.Mushketov, A.A.Btkov, I.L.Yavarsky, N.A.Sorokin, N.Karazin, N.Zubov, G.Bonvalo and others [1]. French researcher G.Bonvalot [8] visited Old Termiz in 1881 and said that Termiz building complexes and towers and the main square



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of medieval Termiz are located here.

"Puteshestvie russkogo posolstva po Afganistanu i Bukharskomu khanstvu v 1878-1879 gg" published in 1882-1883 by Russian ethnographer and traveler I.L.Yavorsky, who lived in 1853-1919. In his book, he wrote down valuable information about the ruins of the ancient settlement of Old Termiz [1].

In 1926-1928, the scientific research works in the old Termiz fortress were conducted under the leadership of B.I.Denike, professor of the expedition of the Museum of Oriental Culture. In this expedition, architect B.N.Zasyrkin and archaeologist V.A.Vyatkin studied the period before the Arab invasion [8]. In 1900, the collector B.N.Kastalsky[3], who collected photographs of the architectural monuments of Surkhondarya, also gave a lot of unique information about the Old Termiz fortress in his scientific research.

In 1936-1938, the TAKE expedition under the leadership of archaeologist M.E.Masson carried out extensive scientific research of ancient Termiz. In 1937, V.A.Shishkin opened and explored a part of the north-eastern sides of the fortress. From 1974 to 1980, the old Termiz fortress was studied by the team of the Surkhondarya Regional Museum of Local History under the leadership of V.A.Kozlovsky. During this research, all the walls of the fortress were opened and studied. Based on their scientific research, scientists expressed several opinions about the construction of the Old Termiz fortress. In particular, archaeologist G.A.Pugachenkova stated in her research that "according to archaeologist V.A.Shishkin's assumption, the fortress cannot date back to the period of the Arab occupation, the Old Termiz fortress was built in the VI-VII centuries". Large rectangular bricks measuring 45x25x8-10 and 50x30x8-10 cm were used in the construction of buildings in this region. He touched on the idea that the old Termiz fortress was built before the 11th century, because in 1032 the newly built mosque building with a minaret was almost close to it [8].

According to the information of the military engineer B.N.Kastalsky, who lived in Termiz for several years in 1898, in 1903-1904, by the decision of the Russian government, the construction of a military fortress in the city of Termiz was carried out at a rapid pace, and in 1904, the bricks of the 3-story Afghan tomb mosque, the only one in Central Asia, were broken into pieces. , is taken to the construction of a military fortress under the instructions of the colonists. We can now know the Afghan tomb mosque only through the photographs collected by B.N.Kastalsky[1].

According to the architect V.A.Nilsen, he wrote down that the Old Termiz fortress dates back to the VI-VII centuries, not the VIII-XIX centuries. And S.P.Tolstov compares the fortress of Old Termiz with the buildings of Khorezm. Thus, the fortress began to function in the VIII-IX centuries BC. During the period when the religion of Islam entered, the Arabs were engaged in building mosques in places of worship of representatives of other religions. The subsequent activity of the fortress is directly related to the Chor-Sutun mosque. During this period, the fortress served as a dormitory for pilgrims or dervishes. Scientists B.N.Pugachenkova, V.A.Nielsens suggested that at one time it was used as a hotel for pilgrims who came to visit the Chor-Sutun Mosque. For this purpose, there was a large courtyard on the eastern side, which could accommodate enough people and animals. The construction of the rooms inside the fortress corresponds to this period. Later, in the 11th century, a minaret was added to the northwest wall of the mosque. There are ruins of another large building called Chor-Islam to the southeast of the Chor-Sutun mosque [8].



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Old Termiz is called Zunnunabad by the people. According to researchers, both were uninhabited between the beginning of the 18th century and the 70s of the 19th century. In the 1880s, the population of this land made a living by sewing hay and hats. The place was named Pattakesar because they made a living by cutting the patta bush growing here and selling it as firewood. In 1886-1910, the emir of Bukhara, Abdulahad Khan, decided to restore the city of Termiz in order to further develop production and trade in his country. In 1894, by the edict of the Amir, construction works began in New Termiz. All the Beks sent a certain amount of hasharchi and masters to the city. The city was built for 15 years, and the population of the entire emirate participated in its construction. Russian authorities, knowing that the expenses were mainly borne by the Emirate, tried to establish their own strongholds in the city that the Emir was building. In 1893, a part of the territory of the Russian-Bukhara city of Termiz was given as a gift to the Russian tsar. In 1895-1898, fortified settlements were built for the Russian part of the city. The residence of the emir in Termiz (Akhsaroy), a mosque, a school, a shopping complex, a large caravanserai, a bathhouse, and residences for priests and merchants were built in the area between the Russian and local residents, that is, from the market square in the city center to the regional court building. At the request of the Russian authorities, these structures will be built on the basis of eastern and western architectural traditions, only one-story. Houses built for Amir Abdulahad Khan still exist in this city. At the request of the residents, the emir built a closed shopping center - tim - close to his house, facing the Qibla. Soon the famous "Pattakesar Market" was also established here. In place of this market, there is now a large farmer's market in the city center [9].

Termiz is considered not only as a crossroads of Islamic and Buddhist cultures, but also as a strategic point between great empires. The researches of Russian scientists confirmed the historical wealth of the city and cited its archaeological importance in scientific research. Focusing on the reconstruction, conservation and expansion of these tourist attractions is an urgent issue today.

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#### **IV. In the system of historical-cultural regions, the archaeological monument does not play a decisive role, but is an integral part of the historical-cultural complex**

Termiz was an important military base during the war in Afghanistan by the former allied forces. A road-railway bridge ("Friendship Bridge") was built across the military airport and Amudarya. In addition, with the establishment of the Soviet regime in Termez, all buildings belonging to the emir of Bukhara were seized by the Bolsheviks. A regional Komsomol committee was established in the house of Amir Abdulahad Khan, and in 1928-1950, a regional Komsomol, then a maternity hospital, a polyclinic, a culture department, and internal affairs departments were located in the place of Amir's caravanserai. Unfortunately, this building with a unique architectural solution was demolished in 1996-2000 due to ignorance of history. The trading center of Amir Abdulahad was assigned to the regional military commissariat. In 1998, due to road widening, this structure was demolished[10].

#### **V. Conclusion**





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Summarizing the above points, it is possible to come to the following conclusion;

- The problem of translation and study of scientific source studies in Arabic, Persian, and Chinese languages, which shed light on the history of Termiz at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, remains important even now.

- With its favorable natural climate, fertile soil, mineral water, sunny temperature, underground and surface resources, Surkhondarya is a region that has attracted the world's great kingdoms, the Achaemenids, Greek-Macedonian Empire, Kushans, Hephthalite kingdoms, Arabs, Mongols and other countries. he is putting the historical research of the period back on the agenda.

- The ruins of old Termiz are protected by the state as an important cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. But in our country, there is a shortage of archeological objects in the museum.

- Surkhondarya, which has made a worthy contribution to the history of world civilization, requires multifaceted scientific imagination and hard work to convey the material cultural heritage, which is the basis of the past history, to the next generation. However, the biggest problem is the material and cultural heritage objects of historical and cultural value in this area, which have a centuries-old history, as a result of the external environment, i.e. precipitation, wind, salinity, rise of underground water, earthquake, negative impact of traffic due to the proximity of highways, etc. cases of damage are being monitored.

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