

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF KHIVA AND ICHAN CASTLE

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the history of the city of Khiva, Khorezm region and urban planning of the historical fortress of Ichan, located on its territory.

Keywords: Khiva, Khorezm, Ichan fortress, city, historical monument, fortress, trade, Shahrستان, mountain, archeology, landscape, work, village, fortress, research, stream, house, wall.

Khiva is one of the ancient cities of Khorezm, an unmatched jewel of medieval eastern architecture. It is located on the plain on the side of 25 km south of the city of Khirgi Urgench.

According to their narration, the city of Khiva was founded by Som, the son of the Prophet Noah. Since the city was located on a caravan route, merchants often shared there. Passengers who fell into the city and benefited from obihayot, who was coming out of his deep well, were sent by surprise as "hay-Woh". The local akholi, who interpreted it in their own way, began to call the City "Hay-voh", "Khayva", "Khivaq".

One of the chroniclers of that time, Al-Istakhri (930 years), included the city of Khiva in the list of the 30 largest cities of his time.

The city of Khiva and its surroundings were well-groomed and cheerful, watered by Heikanik (now Polvonyop) vodka. This ditch was separated from the Amu Darya from the quality of a tributary. The result of archaeological excavations carried out by the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in 1984-1993 in the city of Khiva shows that the territory of "Ichan Kala" appeared in the 5th century BC.

Trade developed, the prosperous city of Khiva was destroyed by the Mongols at the beginning of the 13th century, in the following centuries the city developed in every possible way. Administrative buildings were built here, the city was landscaped and trade developed. But this rise did not last long. In 1740, the Iranian Horn begins to attack the Khanate of Nadirshakh Khiva. In late autumn 1740 year will occupy the city of Khiva. As a result of the nadirshokh attack, the city of Khiva was completely destroyed and the country was turned into an Iranian-dependent land. After that, several years of nomadic Turkmen nobility reigned in the country. As a result of the bloody struggle between them and the local Uzbek nobility for the capture of the state, the country was destroyed, and the people became unbearably poor. Finally, bloody wars, mutual conflicts were somewhat ended. By the beginning of the 19th century, Khans from the Kungrad dynasty came to the throne of the Khiva Khanate and held office until 1920. By the ninth century, the city expanded, it consisted of two parts, namely Ichan Kala Shahrستان (inner city) and Deshon Kala rabot (outer city). And dozens of villages were located in the town.

Ichan Kala Shahrستان consists of a kind of monolithic architectural structures, surrounded by a high fluffy wall, the length of the wall circumference is up to 2200 meters with aging, the height is 7-8 meters, and the thickness of the foundation is 5-6 meters. The Ichan Fortress was built in the form of a straight rectangle with a length of 650 meters, a width of 400 meters, that is, it covers an area of 26 hectares, four

gates of which are built facing the four sides of the world. The walls of the Ichan Fortress were repeatedly demolished and remodeled over time.



Ichan Shahr Castle history

Deshon Castle-rabot. Ichan arose around the Castle in the middle of the XIX century. Deshon the castle was inhabited by the poor-poor, artisans and small merchants. Deshon Castle was surrounded by a high wall in 1842, built by hashar road for a month, more than 200 thousand inhabitants of the Khanate took part in the construction of the castle. Ogahi writes about this: "also in the same year 1268 Ah (1842 sind) under the leadership of Muhammad Jacob mehtar and Otamurot qushbegi, eight months of Rajab, on Monday, the construction of the Khiva wall began and was completed for thirty days". The length of the wall surrounding the Deshon Fortress is 6250 meters, it had ten gates: Khazorasp (Sheep Gate), Pishkanik, Angariq, Shikhlar, Tozabog, Shokhimardon, Doshiyak, Gadoys, Kaga gate and Gandymyon. In addition to residential areas in Deshon Castle, Khan's summer residences were three gardens– Rofanik, Nurullabek and Nurullaboy. With the construction of the Deshon Fortress, the city was divided into two parts, and the urban area expanded several dozen times. Until 1920, there were 33 neighborhoods (machitköm) in the Ichan Castle area of Khiva city and 34 neighborhoods in the Deshon Castle area, each with its own name. The names of the neighborhood signified the profession of those who lived there. The city had 109 large and small streets, 79 mosques, 120 black houses, 64 madrasas.

The city of Khiva is located in one of the most important chorrhages of the Great Silk Road, which leads from China to Rome.

The city of Khiva was listed as the first Unesco World Heritage site in Central Asia on December 12, 1990. Khiva State Museum-Reserve" Ichan-Kala " is one of the oldest museums in Uzbekistan. On the territory of the reserve there are 54 ancient historical architectural buildings, 360 apartments with a population of 2600 people. Khiva historical architectural State Museum-Reserve" Ichan-Kala " in bisot holds about 40,000 rare, main fund exhibits covering more than 3,000 years of Khorezm's long history, its spiritual and material culture.

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