

**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK OF THE ZOMBIE IN THE HISTORICAL
FORTRESS OF MIQ**

Narziyev Alisherbek Qahramon o`g`li
JizPI Assistant

Abstract

This article describes the archaeological and scientific research devoted to the study of the remains of the historical fortress of Mic, located on the territory of the Jizzakh region.

Keywords: Zamin, city, historical monument, nail castle, Zamin, Jizzakh, mountain, archeology, landscape, research, village, castle, research, stream, house, mountain, ravine.

Аннотация

в этой статье рассказывается об археологических и научных исследованиях, посвященных изучению остатков исторической крепости Мик, расположенной на территории Джизакской области.

Ключевые слова: Замин, город, исторический памятник, гвоздь замок, Замин, Джизак, гора, археология, пейзаж, исследование, деревня, замок, исследование, ручей, Дом, Гора, овраг.

Located between the ancient lands such as Zamin and Sughd, Bactria, Fergana and Choch, as well as the Mountain - Valley area of the Syrdarya and Zarafshan rivers, it was part of one of the ancient Zyro - mining glaciers of Central Asia-Ustrushona. Northern Ustrushona is a land of geographically diverse landscapes, which is composed on the south side - the Turkestan Ridge, in the north - from the low-plains adjacent to the steppe and desert biobon.

Ustrushona witnessed many major events in Central Asia. These are the campaigns of the Achaemenid invasion, the heroic struggle of local tribes against the Macedonian Alexander armies. On the territory of Zamin rustaki, in particular, further east of it - Khujamushkentsoy, in the foothills of baskets and Bosmandasoy, Ghanchi and Gazandara tevarak-around the remains of settlements where life boiled 25 centuries ago. Zamin and his rustaki are mentioned in written sources recorded in the first half of the 7th century BC. However, they also do not clearly indicate the age of the zombie. Earlier information suggests that the area had an ancient and ancient culture.

According to archaeological sources, the age of the city of Zamin has at least two thousand years, it dates back to the distant past - the II - I centuries BC. At times when it was formed and matured, the border of goh expanded, sometimes shrinking due to various historical

vaqyeas. Birk Ustrushona-Zominsuv was always considered the center due to the density of the population of the Tribe, which was formed on the basis. Zamin was considered one of the most important and prestigious rustaks of Ustrushona in the Middle Ages. With Sughd, crowded international caravan routes passed, uniting ancient lands such as Choch, Yettisuv, Khujand, Fergana, China. It is through the caravan routes, the cuttings of the Zarafshan Valley and the mountain rusts of Ustrushona that it is adjacent to the zombie. There is a large administrative and Trade Center there, which in terms of prestige is only the capital of Ustrushona - after Bunzhikat. Therefore, the history of this territory was the focus of attention of many specialists who were interested in the past of Sugd and Ustrushona. In 1946, the large Republics aro Sughd-Tajik expedition of archeology and Ethnography will begin the search and examination work, in particular, the Leningrad scientist O. The detachment under the leadership of Smirnova carries out search activities along the southern part of the Zominsuv bracket. A medieval road stretched from the Zarafshan Valley to the Iskander Lake and from Zominsov to Zomins was studied by the detachment, a lot of information is collected about one of the unique monuments of the area - the Miq fortress. According to local residents, the village of Miq contains the remains of a fortress, from where various coins, bus-whole vessels and their fragments were found, in 1950, trade routes from Zamin to Khujand are explored through Kurkat and Gulakandoz, separated in two directions along the Bosmandasoy and Aksuv shades. In subsequent years, researchers focused on the study of monuments of livestock culture. In 1964 m of Samarkand detachment of the Institute of history and archeology of the UZR FA. In addition to conducting search and examination work with the aim of drawing up and preparing a map of the complex of archaeological monuments, a special group headed by Aminjonova begins to systematically study the Zamin district. Initially, in 1937, in the process of laying a road, a historical-topographic description of the top city monument to the Horde (Gargontepa) in a heavily damaged Zombie was created. Based on serious research and materials obtained, the monument to this city comes to the huposa that it cannot be the central city of the zombie, that it must be sought in archaeological sites around the Zomin suv, where mountains flow between them. From this, several archaeological monuments located on the territory of Tashkent, the foot of Zomin suv and the slope of the mountain are also recorded.

The monuments of ordatepa, Kurgontepa, Aktepa and Jartepa also state approximate scientific views that the remains of zombies in the middle lands may have been preserved, in 1977, at the initiative of the Society for the protection of monuments, research is carried out on the sources of water that make up Zombinsuv, Jaloyirsoy, Turkmansoy, Akbuloksoy and their basis, as well as along the mountain range of the Zamin district. In the foothills of Suluktasoy, Chillamozorsoy and Beshbulak, the remains of an ancient large cemetery were also noted, in particular, a tomb-fortifications on which stones were carved. For the first time, the remains of a Mountain Mine above the Fortress of Miq and the Yettikechuvsoy, located around it, more than twenty monuments were investigated and described.

In 1984, early and developed Middle-earth rural areas will be explored around Miq Kal'asi by the Jizzakh research group. Also, places are found on the grave where tombstones, Earthlings, Qashqasuv, Qizilmaz and Khum ostadons are buried around the villages of Baikonur. Researchers Alimov, Sverchkov noted that in those times the population on the mountain slopes was not dense. 1985 major excavations will be launched. In this case, archaeological

research is carried out in the desert and mountain parts of the district. In the steppe zone, near the nameless village, the ancient city - Kultepa becomes the object of stationary excavations. Early fossil works show promising aspects of the study. Later, this kokhna city is recognized as the main city of Sabot rustaki, recorded in the works of medieval arab geographers 1990 Sverchkov, Grisina, the monument in itself not only hid the ruins of one of the major cities in Ustrushona, but its territory remained until our time, practically untouched in its entirety. All the remaining medieval shakhdr of ustrushona were damaged to one degree or another as a result of the agricultural activities of mankind, in particular, the kokhna Zomin is no exception. During the studies, the opportunity arose to study all issues such as the history of the emergence and development of the medieval city of Ustrushona - Kultepa, its unique material, spiritual culture, the growth of the pace of urban construction, trade, crafts. This is the importance of preserving this monument for the development of science, as well as for the future generation. In particular, its northern part, which had already begun to be mastered for various types of construction. In those years, on the basis of the UNESCO program "Silk Road - the path of interethnic communication", the study of the desert steppe routes along the Great Silk Road leads to the fact that the territory of Zamin has an important role, and the issue of its Special Research is raised.

In the spring of 1991, excavations will be launched by the Syrdarya at the Uzbek Institute of Archeology, and later by Zamin detachments at monuments located in Zamin and surrounding areas. Large archaeological studies have proven that the Zamin has a distant past (more than 2000 years), which, in turn, is the address of the oldest population of Zamin Uzbekistan, one of the historical cities. As a result of the Mongol invasion, as well as the war between the Timurid troops and the feudal and nomadic Uzbeks, the cause of mutual disputes is impoverished by The gone hand in hand, and the culture of the city faces a crisis.

The last stages of the city's history have hardly been studied. Zamin, in written historical sources cited in the XVI-XVIII centuries, was also mentioned many times by Zakhriddin Babur.

LITERATURE

1. Tomaschek W. Centralasiatischen Studien. I. Sogdiana// SBAW. Wien. Bd. LXXXVII, 1877. Капта.
2. Zambaur E. Die Miinzprägungen des Islams. Bd. I. Wiesbaden, 1968.
3. Ei. The Encyclopaedia of Islam. New edition. Vol. I, II. Leiden (E. J. Brill) - London (Lusac & CO). 1960.
4. Эралиев Б. Остонақулов И. Ўзбекистон зиёратгоҳлари ва қадамжолари. I, II, III, IV том. Т: «Turon Zamin Ziyо», 2015.
5. 8. Alisherbek, N. (2021). Development of Urban Development in the Territory of Uzbekistan. CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCES, 2(10), 24-26
6. Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. Academy, (11 (62)).
7. Alisherbek, N. (2021). About Jizzakh Cultural Heritage Sites. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 1(2), 90-91

8. Alisherbek, N. (2021). Development of Urban Development in the Territory of Uzbekistan. CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCES, 2(10), 24-26.
9. Muranov, S. B. (2021). Requirements for students for the introduction of smart technologies. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(9), 926-932.
10. Muranov, S. B. (2021). USE OF SMART LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION LESSONS.
11. Muranov, S. B. (2019). SOME ISSUES OF PREPARING FUTURE TEACHERS OF FINE ARTS AND APPLIED ARTS FOR INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY. Theoretical & Applied Science, (5), 30-33.
12. Muranov, S. B. Some Issues of Preparing Future Fine Art Teachers for Innovative Activities. JournalNX, 669-672.
13. Имомов, М. Р., Каримов, У. Н., Нарзиева, К. Қ., & Санакулова, М. Ш. (2018). РЕШЕНИЕ ОЗЕЛЕНЕНИЯ МЕСТ ОБЩЕГО ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ И ИХ СОСТАВНЫЕ ЧАСТИ. Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире, (5-7), 119-123.
14. Нарзиева, К. Қ., & Имомов, М. Р. (2018). ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ АРХИТЕКТУРНЫЕ СТРОЕНИЯ СТРАН БЛИЖНЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО ВОСТОКА. Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире, (5-7), 124-128.
15. Jonuzakov, A.E. va Mirazimova, GU (2020). Shahar bog'lari va landshaft-ekologik jihatning ba'zi savollari.
16. Mirazimova, G.U. (2021). Sanoat chiqindilari asosida keramik g'isht va plitkalar ishlab chiqarish uchun xom ashyo tarkibini tanlash va fizik-mexanik xususiyatlarini o'rganish.
17. O'ktamovna, M.G. (2022). Tashqi to'siq tuzilmalarining energiya samaradorligini oshirish. Biznesni boshlash va ochiq jamiyatning Yevropa jurnali , 2 (2), 53-57.
18. O'ktamovna, M.G. (2022). Giltuproq va sanoat chiqindilari asosida keramik g'isht va parad plitkalarini ishlab chiqarish uchun strukturani tanlash va fizik-mexanik xususiyatlarni ishlab chiqarish. Biznesni boshlash va ochiq jamiyatning Yevropa jurnali , 2 (1), 30-34.
19. Abdullayev, A. (2022). Formation of Landshut Territories in the Interior. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS STARTUPS AND OPEN SOCIETY, 2(2), 1-4.
20. Abdullayev, A. (2022). Kindergarten Territory Landscape Design. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS STARTUPS AND OPEN SOCIETY, 2(2), 5-8.
21. Mamadiyor o'g'li, A. A. (2022). FOREIGN EXPERIENCES OF USING DECORATIVE PLANTS IN THE INTERIORS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development, 9, 76-79.
22. Mamadiyor o'g'li, A. A. (2022). LANDSCAPE PLANTS IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION BUILDINGS. Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development, 9, 80-83.
23. Abdullayev, A. (2022). PRINCIPLES OF USE OF WALL PICTURES IN THE INTERIOR OF ARCHITECTURE OF UZBEKISTAN AND HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT. Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development, 9, 141-143.

-
24. Abdullayev, A. (2022). GEOGRAPHICAL LANDSCAPE CONDITIONS IN THE RESEARCH OF ARCHITECTURAL AND DESIGN SOLUTIONS OF UZBEKISTAN SANATORIUMS. Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development, 9, 136-140.