



ANCIENT MUGHAL. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION ABOUT KOSONSOY DISTRICT

Abdujabborov Kamoliddin Nabijan O'gli

Member Of The Archeology Department, Researcher, Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The medieval period in the history of Uzbekistan lasted from the 5th century AD to the last quarter of the 19th century. In terms of historical development, the medieval period is divided into 3 stages. The first stage is called "Early Middle Ages". Its chronological boundary includes the V-VIII centuries AD. The second stage is called "Developed Middle Ages". Its chronological boundary includes the IX-XV centuries. The third stage is called "Late Middle Ages". Its chronological boundary extends to the last quarter of the 16th-19th centuries. During this period, the gradual formation of feudal relations brought fundamental changes in society. The province of Fergana was not left out of these fundamental changes. In the construction of ancient cities, especially in the places where the settled population found a place, special attention was paid to its defense. The construction of defensive walls was of great importance in the structure of ancient cities. Therefore, attention was paid to the construction of the defensive wall, which is related to the construction of the city.

KEYWORDS: Developed Middle Ages, Late Middle Ages, Early Middle Ages.

INTRODUCTION

While the defensive walls are the primary factor in the structure of the city, the second factor specific to the ancient city is the presence of the ruler's residence, Arki-e-Alan, in the structure of the city. They came to the conclusion that its history is more than 2000 years. In 1946 and 1948, archaeologist scientist A. N. Bernshtam, who conducted excavations and scientific research in the ancient ruins of Mughal, located north of the city of Koson, writes in the book "Ancient Ferghana": The center was the ancient city of Koson, Guyshan or Kushan, located in Northern Fergana. Its remains have been preserved until now. At the top of the hill, the Olabuka mountain ranges are located adjacent to the Fergana plains. The famous orientalist V.V. Barthold also confirms that the ancient city of Koson was one of the main cities of the Davan country. conducted archaeological excavations. Professor Adham Ashirov in his report on the study of the northern regions of the Fergana Valley noted that it is possible to get archaeologically valuable materials from this place. Orientalists were also interested. Yu. A. Zadneprovsky comes to the conclusion that Guyshan is a remnant of present-day Mughal. But some archeologists, including B. Matboboev, put forward the opinion that the Mugtepa monument in the area of ancient Koson is not Guyshan. In our opinion, these comments have not been fully confirmed in science, and in order to confirm them, it is necessary to carry out archaeological excavations in the monuments of Mugtepa. There are ancient settlements such as Gormiron, Navjartepa, Dukortepa, and by thoroughly researching them, we will restore the

unknown pages of the ancient history and rich culture of our people. Ancient Kosonsoy was built as a city fortress surrounded by two rows of walls in the place of the current "Dehgan Bazaar". At the bottom of a steep ravine adjacent to the stream on the west side of the market, the beginning of two cave-underground roads leading to the city citadel still exists. Later, in order to strengthen the defense of the city, the Mugh fortress was built on a hill in the northern part of the city of Koson, occupying a total of 2.5 hectares. The ruins of this castle have been preserved until now. The castle in the center of the ancient city of Koson has gates on three sides - north, south and east, and the northern gate was built at the beginning of the road leading to the Mugh fortress. In order to ensure the safety of passengers, the street is surrounded by a high wall on both sides. The total length of this road is two kilometers, and it is known as "Kal'a street" among the people. Over the centuries, the walls on both sides of the fortress have been destroyed, but the road has not changed its original direction to this day. The Mugh fortress has a royal arch, a barracks, watchtowers, food, and armory warehouses. A. N. Bernstam also confirms that there were other structures. In particular, the Mugh fortress is located in the northernmost point of the Fergana valley, in a strategically convenient area adjacent to the Olabukha mountain region of the valley. Despite the passage of 2,200 years, the walls of the Mugh fortress are standing tall over the ancient city of Koson. The walls of ice buildings are made of broken and thin stones

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