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**CONFERENCE ARTICLE**

**URBAN PLANNING CULTURE OF KESH OASIS DURING AMIR TEMUR'S TIME**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article describes the development of urban culture of Kesh oasis in the period of Amir Timur and Timurids. The author described monuments of the period of Amir Timur and Timurids on the basis of comparison and analysis of archaeological and written sources in details.

**KEYWORDS**

Kesh, Timurids, Shakhrisabz, ME Masson, G. A. Pugachenkova, Karakhanids, Bab Barknan, Hafiz -e Abru, Nasaf, Termez, Sh. S. Kamoliddinov, X-XIII centuries, Amir Timur, Ruy González de Clavijo, Boburname, VV Barthold, Aksaray, Transoxiana, Z. M. Babur.

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**INTRODUCTION**

The history of Kesh (Shakhrisabz) is widely covered in sources from the Timurid period, and its basis is the state activity of Amir Timur. In the sources of this period, along with the toponym "Kesh", the name "Shakhrisabz" is also used. Since Shakhrisabz was the homeland of Amir Timur, his life was spent directly in this city from the time he was born until he seized power and moved the capital of his state to Samarkand. In subsequent years, Amir Timur also paid great attention to the development of Shakhrisabz.

According to Hafiz Abru, when Amir Timur began building the city walls, there were remnants of old defensive walls here. [1] M.E. Masson and G.A. Pugachenkova, based on this information, put forward the idea that the construction of the city walls was carried out in 1378/79 on the orders of Amir Timur. [2] According to Sh.S. Kamoliddinov, the city walls may have been built in the 11th-12th centuries during the Karakhanid period. One of the Kesh (Kitab) gates was called Bob Barknan, and this gate was in the southwestern part of the city, from which a trade route led to Nasaf and Termez. Barknan is located on this road, not far from the city. The fact that the city gate is named after the village indicates that this village was very large. According to Sh.S. Kamoliddinov, Barknan was a large village on the site of modern Shakhrisabz, which was initially a "sister town" of Kesh (Kitab), and later, the Kesh of Shakhrisabz was formed on the basis of this village. [3] Located on a major trade route, this village gradually began to develop into a major center of trade and crafts, and in the 11th-12th centuries a mosque was built there.

According to M.E. Masson and G.A. Pugachenkova, the Kesh-Shakhrisabz prayer hall was located on the site of a 19th-century prayer hall, half a kilometer north of the Book Gate (opposite Oksaray), near Balandtepa. In the 1980s, the remains of a Zoroastrian temple were discovered at Balandtepa, but no medieval layers were found here.[4]

According to Z.I. Usmanova, who has been conducting archaeological excavations in this city for many years, the city of Shakhrisabz was founded during the Mongol rule.[5] Therefore, it is necessary to analyze in more detail the results obtained by Z.I. Usmanova in the territory of the city of Shakhrisabz. According to the researcher, the defensive walls of Kesh-

Shakhrisabz were built on cultural layers containing archaeological materials dating back to the 10th-12th centuries. Cultural layers dating back to this period were found under the city walls around the Kalmyk Gate in the east of the city, in the cuts made between the minarets near the Kushkhana Gate in the west, in the areas where the current Blue Dome Mosque is located, and in many other places. Archaeological materials dating back to the 10th-13th centuries were found inside the defensive walls of Shakhrisabz.[6] According to M.E. Masson, when Amir Timur built the walls of the Shakhrisabz fortress, it is possible that the remains of the old city walls, like those in Samarkand, were used. The coin minted in 1361/62 allows us to put forward another new idea, suggesting that the wall of Shakhrisabz, which was destroyed during the Mongol period, may have fallen during the repair. It is also possible that the method of building defensive walls of the Khorezmshah period - layered pakhsa - was used in the repair of the walls of Kesh-Shakhrisabz during the reign of Amir Timur. It should also be noted that layered pakhsa was not used in any of the defensive walls built in Samarkand and other cities during the reign of Amir Timur, so layered pakhsa is not at all typical for the reign of Amir Timur and the Timurids.

The Spanish ambassador Rui González de Clavijo commented: "The city is surrounded by earthen ramparts and deep ditches. There are drawbridges at the gates leading into the city.[7]

The following words stated in "Boburnoma" can be a vivid example of our above-mentioned opinion: "Yana is Kesh region. It is south of Samarkand, there are nine winding roads. There is a mountain between Samarkand and Kesh. Itmak lips they say, sangtaroshlik will do the stones completely This is a long time ago. Values desert and city and roof and roof x o' b carrot will be for Shakhrisabz both they say Be careful zodu budi Keshdin for, city and capital qi luri g ' a k o' p say and precautions did, high buildings Cash building did He kills himself for one great stove and again ng next to and next to the lion tray begs and devan begs He kills and kills for two smaller stove do it And the prize is killed for this the office solution in the dark little by little shelves do it, that's all supreme odd in the world less target they give Derlarkim, Kisro suddenly this tall Again Keshda Madrasa and mausoleum do it Jahangir Mirza and again some of the generation tombs " there it is. " [8]

Since 1365 attention of Amir Temur Kesh defense opportunities increase for the purpose of strong wall and buildings building to do entered V.V. Bartold .: " Temur first Kash kadaryo in the valley Shahrizabz and In Karshi production lines "The dog is crying " because said the emphasis . Amir Temur and father's piri Shamsiddin Kulol in 1371 from the world The weaver is a weaver . yours truly the body In the evening burial to the grave on top of mausoleum [ 9 ]

As Hafiz Abru emphasized, all buildings in Samarkand and Shakhrisabz were built of mud and wood. Bricks were almost never used. According to G.A. Pugachenkova, in 1378 Amir Temur developed a plan to surround the Kesh fortress with a wall and implemented it. The width of the wall was 8-9 meters, and the height was 11-12 meters. The wall was made of earth, poured with water, baked, and raised in the form of a pakhsa. Defensive towers were erected every 50 meters of the surrounding wall. A deep ditch was dug on the outside of the wall and filled with water, which was preserved.[10]

In the late 14th and 15th centuries, in the central part of the city of Kesh, along with magnificent residential buildings, there were mosques, madrasas, caravanserais, khanokakhs, baths, and a number of charitable buildings. Some of them have survived, while others have not been preserved.

In the early days of his reign, Amir Temur intended to turn the city of Kesh into the capital of his state and paid great attention to its prosperity. The famous Aksaray, which became famous throughout the world, stands there. The facade, arcades, and walls of this magnificent palace, built with the skill of Iranian architects, are decorated with gold and gold-colored Arabic tiles, and floral carvings. The ruler paid special attention to Kesh and tried to turn it into the spiritual center of Central Asia. For this reason, this city received the title "Qubbat ul-ilm wal adab" (the "Dome of Science and Education").

Archaeological research conducted in recent years has not only confirmed the accuracy of the information given in written sources, but has also enriched them to a certain extent. In particular, some parts of the above-mentioned pond in the palace courtyard have been discovered. The banks and interior of the pond are very skillfully covered with colorful tiles and mosaics. Despite the fact that it was once under water for many years and has been underground for more than 500 years, these tiles and mosaics have retained their color and quality as before . We can see that the underground water communication was carried out on the basis of high-level engineering experience, that is, an underground drainage system operated here, which drained excess water outside the palace .

In short, during the great state founded by the great Amir Temur, trade and cultural relations between the West and the East reached a high level. New, bright days began in the life of the peoples of Central Asia, especially Central Asia. Political stability raised the development of society to new heights. This was clearly manifested in urban construction. This was especially reflected in the creation of a new infrastructure in the cities of Samarkand and Shakhrisabz. Architecture and construction, as well as local crafts, were constantly enriched with innovations, and wide opportunities for integration were opened. As a result , to release and under construction new technology and technologies This news is created Samarkand and Shakhrisabz in the cities built unique palaces , mosques , madrasahs , garden-palaces and in the tombs own on the contrary found .

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