

## KASHKADARYA CITIES DURING THE PERIOD OF AMIR TIMUR AND TIMURIDS.

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### Abstract

This article provides detailed information about the socio-economic life, trade and crafts of cities such as Shahrissabz and Karshi during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids, as well as the changes in the appearance of Kashkadarya cities and the construction of cities during this period.

**Key words :** Karshi, Shakhriyabz, Kebekhan, Aksaray, Nasaf, "Zafarnama", "Geography", "Ajaib ul-maqdur", "Matlai Sa'dayn and Majmai Bahrain", Khalil Sultan, Abdullah Khan II.

Amir Temur's hometown Shahrissabz for centuries one how many there is rising and crisis periods from the beginning forgave Medium in the centuries it was known as Kesh. Otameros property to Amir Temur The city of Kesh was surrounded by a defensive wall at the end of the 14th century. In the sources reportedly Cache history of the wall construction 780/1378year started and one in terminated[1:96]. That's right rectangle shaped there were gates on four sides of the wall.

According to historical sources, Amir Temur Herat conquest when his iron covered the gates To Shahrissabz causing city to the wall installation ordered. Medium century The attention to the streets, which has become a tradition in the cities, is also here observed. Defensive walls, as in other central cities The main roads starting from the gates intersected in the center. On the side of the road is located shops to the center towards increased went and he on the ground main market Chorsu is located. Until now preserved the rest Chorsu market while much later built and from the center in the corner is located. of Hisar Oksaroy was built in the southeast . In front of him are nobles and religion leaders residence did neighborhoods, of the city southwestin the part while craftsmanship their lives is located. Hisar around in bonds along the canals, the orchards adjoined the vineyards[2:165]. This also had its influence on the architecture of the oasis, that is, in Shahrissabz that's it done majestic structures structure and architectural in decorations to himself reflected as a feature.

Karshi (Nasaf) city too Amir Temur rule during from political, socio-economic and



cultural centers of the country one has been Karshi (Old Nakhshab, Nasaf) in the city Amir Temur and The Timurids during too defense to the wall have city fortress, in particular Karshi oasis of the governor palace, mosque, mausoleum, fans that's it done In this period, the old one was built in the Karshi region in previous times the structures were restored and repaired. According to written sources, A large and strong fortress built in IV-V centuries VII-VIII centuries ago oasis the capital became a city[3:137].

IX-X from centuries starting from Nasaf is mentioned as one of the prosperous medieval cities [4:20]. During this period, the city of Karshi was located on the Bukhara-Balkh caravan route. The city has a fortress and a rampart, and the city is defensive with four gates the wall with wrapping taken [4:20]. XIII in the century while the city Mongolian invader After Genghis Khan conquered it, he set it on fire and completely destroyed it. Later on In the 14th century, 5 km north of ancient Nasaf, on the site of the current city of Karshi The palace was built by Kepekhan, a member of the Chigatai clan, and it is new the city was founded. In "Zafarnama" by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi reportedly of the city Karshi that fame that you found the reason Nasaf and From Narsakh two Farsakh in the distance building reached related to the name of the fortress. Mongols call the fortress "Karshi" [5:27].

Hafizi Abru was also newly created by Kepekhan in his work "Geography". wrote down information about the construction of a mosque in the city [6].

Amir Temur and Abdurazzaq Samarkandi, another one of the Timurid era sources Timurid rulers of the city of Karshi in "Matlai Sa'dayn and Majmai Bahrain" mentioned as an important strategic center of attention. In particular, after the death of Amir Temur, Timurids Pirmuhammad for the throne between Ibn Jahangir and Khalil Sultan Ibn Mironshah struggle Information about what was against has been preserved[7:60-155]. In this battle Pirmuhammad defeated being to Balkh to return forced has been Ibn Arabshah's "Great ul-maqdur" in his work while Resist Pirmuhammadby acquisition the issue illuminant data available[8:210-214].

Historical in sources reportedly Amir Temur during new city a defensive wall was built around it. Karshi during the period under review The city is structured in three parts, typical of Central Asian cities consisted of That is, it is a defense wall in the form of an irregular rectangle, was a fortified city with a single guard gate and an inner rampart. The Timurids during Great silk the way at the intersections is located Karshi mosques, mausoleums, caravanserais, baths, bazaars and another many along the way constructions done[9:259]. In particular, Kashkadarya that the first bridge built over it was built during the time of Amir Temur<sup>6</sup>. Karshi flourished



even more during the Shaibani period lived this period in the city Abdullah Khan (1583-1598) by new buildings – madrasah mosque, caravanserais, cistern, bathrooms and domed trade facility – horn, markets built[10:2]. also The old bridge over the Kashkadarya was demolished and replaced by a new one stronger new with device build a bridge

So , in the period of Amir Temur and Timurids, special attention was paid to urban planning. Cities became important as centers of culture, trade, crafts.

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