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## CLASSIFICATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT KHOREZM

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### ANNOTATION

This article describes the geographical location of the right bank of the Amudarya and the current location classification of the first and last ancient monuments.

**Key words: castle, parallel, irrigation, meridional, magestrial, canal**

As a result of the fact that the Khorezm oasis is geographically surrounded by two large sandy deserts, this region has existed since ancient times as a historical and cultural agricultural oasis of Central Asia, much later than in the south. Geographical location is due to the fact that their natural conditions have caused a number of inconveniences in the Khorezm oasis, they are located far from the ocean and sea, there are no high mountains that hinder the cold air mass from the north and hot air from the south. Mount Sultan Uvays, located on the northeast side, is not as high as the Pamirs, Tianshan Mountains, so it cannot be an obstacle to the cold wind coming from the north. The Lower Amudarya is bordered on the west by the Ustyurt Hills, on the south and southwest by the Karakum Desert, and on the east by the Kyzylkum Desert, and extends to the Aral Sea in the north. The territory of the Lower Amudarya consists of low plains, slightly sloping to the south-east and north, there are many shallow depths in the plain, dry streams, the height of the hills reached 4-6 meters. On the north-eastern side of the right bank of the Amudarya is Sultan Uvays Mountain, which is 471 m high. The height of the Amudarya basin is less than 100 meters above sea level. The average height of the Aral Sea coast is 40 meters above sea level. Millions of tons of mud flow into the Amudarya delta every year, with an average thickness of 80 meters.

The geographical location of the ancient fortified cities of Khorezm indicates that there is a unique system of desert-protected fortresses along the boundary line of the oasis, which stretches from east to west in Jonbosqala, Bazarkala, Korgoshinkala, Big and Small Kyrgyz, Ayazqala, Burqalal'a, Burliqal'a. located on the border of cultural lands that stretch along the coast, forming a continuous chain of castles that can be seen from one another.

Undoubtedly, there is a single plan to protect the oasis from the steppe tribes, which, like the irrigation system, is a sign of a strong centralized state.

BC. At the end of the 5th and the beginning of the 4th centuries, radical changes took place in the socio-economic life of Khorezm. The formation of a powerful Khorezm state centralized in the Lower Amudarya basin allowed to expand the scope of irrigation systems in the region. The territory of irrigated agriculture-based cultural oases has expanded with the deepening of old ditches or the construction of large irrigation canals in parallel to the undeveloped barren lands on the right bank of the Amudarya. We will direct the location of the monuments from the southern regions of the Amu Darya to the north. In ancient times, there were two large canals on the right bank of the Amudarya, Kaltaminor and Tozabogyob, which were supplied with water through the Amudarya. The Kaltaminor canal is located in the south-eastern region, from which the Bazarkala canal tributary flows. To the north of the Kaltaminor Canal is the first ancient monument, Kuykirilgankala [2] It is known that during this time the construction of new canals and the expansion of old ones were carried out by the seed communities. The leaders of this community were undoubtedly the "golden-armed cavalry" of the massagets, as noted by Herodotus [3].

The second largest canal on the right bank of the Amudarya is the Tozabogyob canal, located in the south around Shurahon. The Great Guldursin monument is located at an important strategic point in the headwaters of the ancient Tuprakkala and Kyrgyz canals, which were removed from the Tozabogyob canal, and served as an economic and administrative center for water regime and security of the oases. It is supplied with water through the Kyrgyz canal.

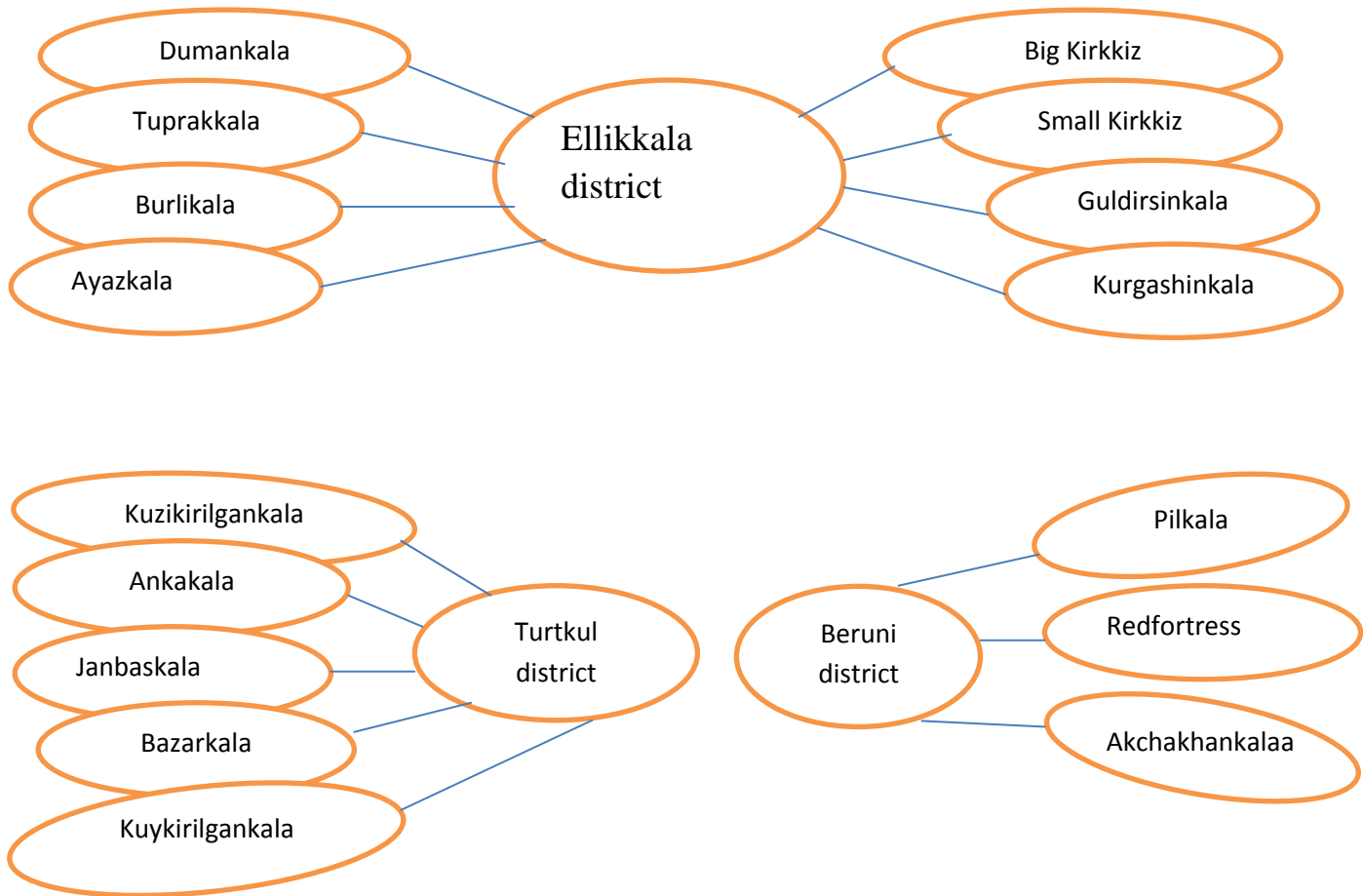
Ancient Khorezm is a monument of antiquity on the right bank of the Amu Darya, today it belongs mainly to Beruni, Turtkul, Ellikkala districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. We can find out in which districts the monuments are located by the table below.

### Monuments of the early antiquity

K u y k i r i l g a n k a l a	I t i s l o c a t e d 1 2 k m n o r t h e a s t o f T u r t k u l .
J a n b a s k a l a	I t i s l o c a t e d o n t h e t e r r i t o r y o f Y a n b a s h k a l a f a r m i n T u r t k u l c i t y , a t t h e e a s t e r n f o o t o f S u l t a n U v a y s m o u n t a i n , a t t h e e n d o f K a l t a m i n o r c a n a l .
B a z a r k a l a	I t i s l o c a t e d i n t h e t e r r i t o r y o f K a l t a m i n o r v i l l a g e , n o r t h o f T u r t k u l c i t y .
K u r g a s h i n k a l a	I t i s l o c a t e d i n t h e b o r d e r z o n e w i t h t h e K y z y l k u m o f t h e a n c i e n t A k c h a d a r y a b a s i n i n E l l i k k a l a d i s t r i c t .
B i g K i r k k i z	I t i s l o c a t e d o n t h e t e r r i t o r y o f “ B u k h a n - M e r e y ” f a r m i n E l l i k k a l a d i s t r i c t .
S m a l l K i r k k i z	I t i s l o c a t e d a t t h e h e i g h t o f t h e e a s t e r n s y s t e m o f M o u n t S u l t a n U v a y s .
B u r l i k a l a	I t i s l o c a t e d s o u t h o f S u l t a n U v a y s m o u n t a i n i n E l l i k k a l a d i s t r i c t , 6 k m w e s t o f A y a z k a l a . .
G a v u r k a l a	I t i s l o c a t e d 1 . 5 k m s o u t h w e s t o f S u l t a n U v a y s m o u n t a i n i n K a r a u z a k d i s t r i c t .
A k c h a k h a n k a l a	I t i s l o c a t e d i n t h e n o r t h - e a s t o f t h e F r e e C o l l e c t i v e F a r m i n B e r u n i d i s t r i c t o f t h e R e p u b l i c o f K a r a k a l p a k s t a n .

### Monuments of the latest antiquity

A n k a k a l a	I t i s l o c a t e d 2 2 k m n o r t h e a s t o f T u r t k u l .
K u z i k i r i l g a n k a l a	I t i s l o c a t e d i n T u r t k u l d i s t r i c t , 2 k m n o r t h - e a s t o f A n k a k a l a .
A y a z k a l a 1 . 2 . 3 .	T o t h e n o r t h - w e s t o f E l l i k k a l a , a t t h e f o o t o f t h e e a s t e r n b r a n c h e s o f S u l t a n U v a y s M o u n t a i n , t h e r e a r e t h r e e f o r t r e s s e s , t h e n o r t h e r n m o s t o f w h i c h i s A y o z k a l a 1 , t h e s o u t h e r n m o s t i s A y o z k a l a 2 , a n d 2 5 0 - 3 0 0 m a w a y i s A y o z k a l a 3 .
R e d f o r t r e s s	I t i s l o c a t e d 2 7 k m n o r t h o f B e r u n i .
D u m a n k a l a	O n t h e t e r r i t o r y o f E l l i k k a l a , A k h u n b o b o e v i s l o c a t e d o n t h e c o m p a n y ' s f a r m , a t t h e b e g i n n i n g o f t h e a n c i e n t G a v k h o r a a n d T a s h k h i r m o n i r r i g a t i o n f a c i l i t i e s .
G u l d i r s i n k a l	I n E l l i k k a l a d i s t r i c t , a t t h e b e g i n n i n g o f t h e a n c i e n t T o z a b o g y o b c a n a l .
T u p r a k k a l a	I t i s l o c a t e d i n E l l i k k a l a d i s t r i c t o f t h e R e p u b l i c o f K a r a k a l p a k s t a n , n o r t h o f A k c h a k h a n k a l a .
P i l k a l a	I n B e r u n i d i s t r i c t o f t h e R e p u b l i c o f K a r a k a l p a k s t a n



## CONCLUSION

we have considered the areas where the upper monuments are now located, but if we look at the chronological period of the monuments, there are two periods of antiquity, namely, kangyuy (first antiquity) and Kushan (late antiquity).

The cities of Khorezm have undergone complex processes of political, social, economic and cultural development for a long time. As an organizational factor of growth and development, as centers of cultural and spiritual life, they have always performed their functions as political, cultural centers in all conditions. Based on artificial irrigation along the main canals of the Amudarya, that is, each monument is located in the canal basins. The general historical topographic appearance of the ancient irrigated lands on the right bank of the Amudarya indicates the great socio-economic changes that took place in the social life of Khorezm.

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