

## FACTORS OF FORMATION OF CITIES AND ISSUES OF THEIR RESEARCH

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**Abstract:** Representatives of various professions are engaged in the history of the formation and development of the city. Based on their research, they give opinions and analyze various aspects of the city. Historians analyze from the point of view of social, economic and political development of the society, while archaeologists give brief conclusions based on the research of the types of human settlements, construction style, layout, stages of construction, materials used in construction. Sociologists study the growth dynamics of cities and the social structure of their population, sociologists study the living conditions and density of the city's population, architects focus on the construction styles of buildings in cities, geographers focus on natural geography, and economists focus on the economic development of cities

**Key words:** city, social development, archaeological monuments, emergence.

The city is considered one of the most important achievements of human development. It was created in the economic and social development system of the city society and influenced long historical processes. Today, representatives of various professions are engaged in the history of the formation and development of the city. Based on their research, they give opinions and analyze various aspects of the city. Historians analyze from the point of view of social, economic and political development of the society, while archaeologists give brief conclusions based on the research of the types of human settlements, construction style, layout, stages of construction, materials used in construction. Sociologists study the growth dynamics of cities and the social structure of their population, sociologists study the living conditions and density of the city's population, architects focus on the construction styles of buildings in cities, geographers focus on natural geography, and economists focus on the economic development of cities<sup>1</sup>.

Although the city was created in the early stages of human civilization, it has always been an active and leading part of society. The city is the political, economic and cultural center of society and is considered the main driving force of development. While the first living quarters of mankind were high-quality, ungirs, cellars, basements, semi-basements, over time, they changed with the development of society and adapted to the needs of the people. At first, humanity lived in one-room houses, but later they turned into villages, fortified villages and cities.

The researchers of the process of the transformation of villages into cities are always aware of the fact that they reach cities. It was the political, social and economic conditions of that period that led to the creation of cities.

When it comes to cities, it is different in different regions of the world. It is related to the economic and social development of its regions.

The period of formation of the first cities in the Middle East that gained self-defense, i.e. avv. 8th millennium BC. The researchers studied them on the basis of Jericho and Chatal-Khuyukar

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<sup>1</sup> Buryakov Yu.F. Genesis and stage of development of the city of Tashkent oazisa. - Tashkent. 1982. -S.5.

archaeological monuments<sup>2</sup>. BC In the middle of the 4th millennium, the city of Uruk was formed on the old tributary of the Euphrates River<sup>3</sup>.

In Uzbekistan, the formation process of the first city dates back to the Bronze Age, that is, to the II millennium BC<sup>4</sup>. The first city formed in the territory of Uzbekistan is considered to be the Jarkoton monument, found in the Surkhandarya region. Academician M.A. Askarov, who studied Buyodgor, based it on the absence of all the archaeological signs characteristic of the first city.

At the same time, the culture of urban planning in Uzbekistan has advanced the idea of forty thousand years of history. The presence of a seal, inscription and paper found in the monument also showed that it had signs of early statehood. Based on this, he proved that the history of Uzbek statehood is equal to four thousand years.

Various factors caused the first cities to be based on villages, along with the period of their formation. It is complicated to connect the basis of the formation of cities with the whole social phenomenon, because it is related to the natural-geographical conditions of various regions, social development.

The history of cities worldwide has been analyzed by researchers. In the 1930s, the Australian scientist V. Studied by Gordon Child. Analyzing the results of archaeological research on the basis of theoretical methods of social sciences, he equated the appearance of the city with the revolution.

He described the city in the work "Man Makes Himself" published in 1936<sup>5</sup>. In 1950, in the article "The Urban Revolution"<sup>6</sup>, he further developed his idea and showed 10 characteristics of the city:

1. According to the composition and duties of the urban population, there are artisans, carters, merchants, priests, and state officials in the cities, which are distinguished from the villages.
2. The soldier pays taxes to the king from his small income. Therefore, it led to excessive accumulation of material wealth.
3. Large buildings in the city somehow distinguish it from the countryside.
4. Clergy, state and military officials appropriate the accumulated wealth and turn it into the "ruling class" themselves.
5. Written language will be invented
6. The sciences that make predictions - arithmetic, geometry and astronomy are developed.
7. Conceptual and complex groups are formed.
8. Foreign trade relations expand.
9. Unrelated population of the state will live in the city

<sup>2</sup> <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jericho>; [wikipedia.org/wiki/Chatal-Hyuyuk](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chatal-Hyuyuk).

<sup>3</sup> Ru J. Velikie sivilizatsii Mejdurechya. Ancient Mesopotamia: Tsarstva Sumer, Akkad, Babylonia i Assyria. 2700-100 days. do n.e. Per. English A.B. Davydovoy - M.: Center polygraph. 2016; [wikipedia.org/wiki/Uruk](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uruk).

<sup>4</sup> Askarov A. The oldest city. - Tashkent: Spirituality, 2001. - 24 p.

<sup>5</sup> Childe V.G. Man Makes Himself. London: Watts. 1998. 242 p.

<sup>6</sup> Childe V.G. The Urban Revolution. // The Town Planning Review, Vol. 21, No. 1. 1950. pp. 3-17.

Child's definition of cities has a general character and is widely used by researchers. In the concept developed by Child, the process of transformation of villages based on agriculture into cities found its origin.

Cities have been formed, and the factors of its formation have been less analyzed by researchers. Basically, researchers shed light on the question of what kind of characteristics the city has, and this is carried out by archaeologists. The academic archeological scholar M. A. Askarov shows that there must be a basic principle in the organization of cities<sup>7</sup>:

The first - favorable natural conditions, water and other geographical features,

The second is productive irrigated agriculture and agrotechnics that provide it

The third is the religious, military and political management system of the stratified society.

A. Askarov, in his idea about the formation of the first cities, connects it with the beginning of the process of statehood. When these three factors exist in a dialectical unity, he puts forward the idea that ancient towns and city-states will emerge on their basis<sup>8</sup>.

B. Eshov shows that conditions are the main and important factors of the emergence of the first cities:

1. Expansion of villages (locations) according to the population.

2. Beginning of population stratification in villages (addresses).

3. Centralization of labor and deepening of labor activity.

4. Specialization of labor as a necessary condition for meeting new needs<sup>9</sup>.

The factors of the formation of the first cities in Central Asia were the development of agriculture and the settlement of pastoral tribes. Of course, the area has a natural geographical importance.

In the southern regions of Central Asia, there is fertile soil due to the climate and sufficient water supply. Because of this, farmers came to such places and expanded their farming activities. It did not take much work to take them from the river and its tributaries to the nearby fields.

In the northern and central regions of Central Asia, the natural conditions are considered to be favorable for livestock farming in these regions, along with the difficulty of irrigation from the tributaries of the rivers. For this reason, the formation of agriculture in these regions began later than in the south.

In these regions, the construction of artificial irrigation systems required special skills and abilities from the farmers, and the farmers were required to work together and cooperate in the process of using them and planting crops. The inhabitants together built main canals and ditches from the rivers or their tributaries.

They constantly monitored the water supply of the canals. In this process, both the decrease and increase of water in the canals had a negative impact on agricultural production. The whole clan or tribe did farming together. The increase in their population or the increase in demand for agricultural products led to the development of new lands. New destinations are based on villages,

<sup>7</sup> Askarov A., Shirinov T. Ranyaya gorodskaya kultura epoxi bronzy yuga Sredney Azii. - Samarkand: Inst. Archaeologii AN RUz. 1993. - S. 14-24. Askarov A. The history of the origin of the Uzbek people. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2015. - B. 147.

<sup>8</sup> Askarov A. The history of the origin of the Uzbek people. - Tashkent. Uzbekistan. 2015. – B. 147.

<sup>9</sup> Eshov B. History of ancient cities of Central Asia. - Tashkent. Science and technology. 2008. - B.28.

cities and castles. Over time, with the expansion and development of the agricultural sector, the farmer will not be able to simultaneously develop both his livestock and farming. As a result, animal husbandry was separated from farming, and this process occurred in Central Asia in the Bronze Age, in the II millennium BC. The separation of husbandry from agriculture is called the first major division of labor in human history.

The separation of animal husbandry from farming has led to many changes in human life. First of all, the position of farmers in society has increased. They were the only ones who performed tasks such as cultivating a large amount of land, taking care of irrigation networks, and high productivity. At the same time, the protection of the region from the attacks of various species and various other disasters has become their responsibility. This society led to the formation of a complex political and economic system. The beginning of mutual trade and commerce between the population engaged in both types of economy also contributed to the complication of relations in the society. As a result of the research, it was found that cattle herders and farmers had peaceful relations with each other, but when there was a drought, there were fights with the farmers when they entered other areas for livestock.

Farmers fortified their villages with defensive fences for their own protection. The attention paid to the growth and defense of the villages, the existence of the political management system, gradually led to their urban development.

The main factor leading to the formation of the city is the development of handicrafts and its transformation from agriculture to an independent economy.

The discovery of iron in the 1st millennium BC marked the beginning of human life. The development of agriculture with iron tools led to an increase in productivity. In farming, he was interested in selling handicraft products rather than making them for self-sufficiency. The changes in the production of handicrafts did not affect the education of everyone. A well-known celebrity was able to make handicraft products. The place where the craftsman's workshop is located could not be more convenient for work and trade. For this reason, artisans began to gather in villages, border areas, and central places. Their locations may be the places where farmers used to live, and sometimes they are along the water, that is, places where it is convenient to transport products. In most cases, markets have been formed in the areas where artisans are located.

Near the markets, there is a central square. Gatherings of tribes and clans, various ceremonies and events were held in such areas. Religious buildings and temples related to their faith are also built here. In the place where all the population gathers, a central administrative and political link - the archway - has been built. Therefore, the formation of elements of statehood is now underway.

The complication of political, social, and economic relations in the society, the appearance of surplus production also created an external threat.

The population paid attention to its safety in order to protect itself from external forces. Along with the increasing influence of the military in the administration of society, they have built defense walls that have a modern solution for the defense of the place where they live. In this way, cities of various sizes began to develop. Over time, their number increased and their territory expanded. The development of handicrafts as a separate branch and the development of agriculture led to the formation of various industries. Nowadays, cities are not only places where artists, farmers, political and military leaders gather, but also become centers of science. The discovery of the spinning and power plant in the textile industry, the discovery of the wheel and the complex Russian crucible in the pottery, the discovery of the technology of metallurgy and casting, the transition from domestic animals to the use of transport, the transition to the construction of houses and monumental buildings based on the level of construction, astronomy, astrology, sundial, calendar, complex calculations based on the knowledge of the environment, mathematics, contributed to the formation of geometry, geography and other fields.

The process of formation of cities is related to natural, geographical, political, economic and

social conditions<sup>10</sup>.

Their appearance has a common feature, which is distinguished by archaeologists. Only residential areas with these aspects are considered cities.

Five external features of the city were shown in the research work of A. Askarov<sup>11</sup>.

Having an arch and a city square in the city square

1. Having shelters and defensive walls of the population
2. In the part of the city arch, the composition of a monumental majestic building, that is, the residence of the head of the city community.
3. Existence of churches in the city square
4. Professional level maintenance of various craft networks in the city.

Academician A. Askarov further developed the story in the course of his further research:

1. Dense settlement of the population in the area and not less.
2. Surrounding the populated area with thick defensive walls.
3. Separating the residences of the city's elite and governors from the residential complexes of ordinary citizens.
4. The monumental palace of the mayor built on a high foundation (platform), i.e. in the middle of the city.
5. In the city square, i.e., a holy religious center serving all levels of the city's population, i.e. a sacred religious center serving all levels of the city's population, has been established.
6. The basis of the city's economy is the organization of multi-branch specialized crafts and trade, the presence of the city center, which is considered a symbol of the city, and others<sup>12</sup>.

T.Sh.Shirinov and B.J.Eshov's studies showed the following<sup>13</sup>:

T.Sh. Shirinov showed the following archaeological signs of the first cities on the example of the Zharkotony monument:

1. Presence of palaces where community leaders and rulers live;
2. The presence of religious temples of the country;
3. The existence of an arch surrounded by defensive walls and the location of houses in the area of the arch;

<sup>10</sup> Askarov A., Shirinov T. Ranyaya gorodskaya kultura epoxi bronzy yuga Sredney Azii. Samarkand-1993, p. 14-24.

<sup>11</sup> Askarov A. The oldest city. - Tashkent. Spirituality. 2001. -B.21-22.

<sup>12</sup> Askarov A. The history of the origin of the Uzbek people. - B.163.

<sup>13</sup> Shirinov T.Sh. Ranyaya gorodskaya kultura epoxi bronzy yuga Sredney Azii. Autoref. diss. ... d.i.n. - M.: 1992. – S.42; Eshov B.J. History of formation and development of Rannegorodskoy culture in Central Asia. Autoref. diss. ... Dr. ist. science Tashkent, 2008. S. 42.

4. The presence of urban political buildings in a large area, the location of facilities serving the general public, the concentration of production forces, craft workshops and workshops in that area;
5. Existence of developed crafts quarters (pottery, locksmith, textile, construction, stonemasonry);
6. Existence of "rich" graves where valuables are found;
7. The houses in which the population resides are fundamentally different from each other, indicating the hierarchy of the city population;
8. The discovery of objects characteristic of other cultures, showing the development of trade;
9. The presence of glyptic, epigraphic and primitive forms of writing<sup>14</sup>.

The main reason for the scientific debates between scientists about the emergence and development of cities is that the issue of the emergence and development of cities and states is studied as a separate scientific problem. This is incorrect from a historical and methodological point of view, because the first cities appear as the center of the first states, and their development is always interdependent. At the same time, the appearance of the cities is also considered as a sign of the presence of statehood.

But in this process, it is necessary to pay attention to the issues of what kind of cities should become central cities. Analyzing the issues of the appearance of cities, the textbook "Archeology" published by N.A. Egamberdievatomon shows the following external features:

1. High-rise buildings - arches, temples and densely built houses of the population;
2. Tower, strong gate, high, thick defensive walls with bulwarks;
3. The city should have wide streets and a sewage system<sup>15</sup>.

Although the written sources of ancient times do not provide information about how cities should be, general information about cities is provided. The administrative body of the state is also recognized in the city territory. Thus, as a result of archeological researches, it shows that it has been found in the territory of the central city.

<sup>14</sup> Askarov A.A, Shirinov T.Sh. Ranyaya gorodskaya kultura epoxi bronzy yuga Sredney Azii ... – S. 20.

<sup>15</sup> Egamberdieva N. Archeology. - Tashkent. 2013. -B. 98.