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## HISTORICAL ROOTS AND STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN CULTURE IN BUKHARA

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### ABSTRACT

Bukhara is one of the oldest cities in the world, and its past and culture are part of the history of Uzbekistan. The city of Bukhara, which has long been one of the major commercial centers, is located in the south-west of Uzbekistan, in the lower reaches of the Zarafshan River. In the Bukhara oasis, as early as 4-3 thousand years before Christ, hunting and fishing were practiced, and the skill of making various weapons and objects from stone reached a high level. The discovery of cultural monuments of the Neolithic period (6-5 thousand years BC) indicates that the formation of urban culture here goes back to the distant past. In 1970, during the archaeological study of the city area, it was found that there was a fortification on the site of the city of Bukhara in the first millennium BC. In the 4th century BC, Bukhara Arch was surrounded by a defensive wall and a wide moat, and 3 fortified settlements were located at its foot. One of these settlements was called "Firobdiz", the second "Navmichkat", and the third "Bukhara". Later, these settlements were united and turned into a big city - the trade-craftsmanship and administrative center of the Bukhara oasis. In the early Middle Ages, about four thousand castles were built along only three irrigation networks of the city of Bukhara. Noble peasants lived in castles and fortresses, and ordinary working people lived in small fortresses and protected themselves from enemy attacks. The development of agriculture, the rise of crafts and trade led to the prosperity of cities and the increase of craft districts. In the VI-VII centuries, Bukhara was densely populated, and the total area of the city was about 200 hectares. In the 7th century, the city of Bukhara consisted of five parts, and it was surrounded by five rows of walls. The canal that ran through the city served as a moat.

**Key words:** Defense wall, "Firobdiz", "Navmichkat".