

Temur door (Iron shell)

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Annotation: In addition to many historical monuments, this monument provided us with very important data from the distant past. At the same time, our priority is to pass it on to the next generation as much as possible by drawing public attention to this destination.

Key words: monument, distant history, Great Silk Road, Boburnoma, Timurid period, Genghis Khan invasion, historical battles, Russian invasion, historical records.

“Temur Darboza” plays an important role in the history of Jizzakh Oasis. This monument deserves all kinds of recognition and respect as a sacred and sacred shrine, which has attracted the attention of many saints and ancestors, witnessing various battles.

This cultural heritage site is located at the confluence of the Morguzar and Nurata mountains in the Turkestan Mountains, in a gorge formed at the crossroads of the Sangzor River, Karasoy Mahala in Jizzakh. A highway, a railway, a water-concrete moat and an old riverbed run through Dara. The area of the monument is 10 hectares.

The monument is also known as the "Gate of Amir Temur" because Emperor Amir Temur "joined his army when he began his campaign in Europe, and the gorge was divided into two parts, so the gorge was named after Amir Temur." In any case, Commander Amir Temur visited these places several times and rested. He was well aware that this place needed to be preserved and controlled as an important military place.

Travelers come across a natural cave here. On the east side of the monument, carved stones carved at a height of two and a half meters show that the area dates back to the Bronze Age of human cultural development. Nearby archeological hills acknowledge that in medieval history they served as settlements on the ancient caravan route from ancient Sogdia - from Samarkand through Ustrushna to Chin Mochin.

In some sources, including Kultegin Bitiktashi and Temir Kapug, the monument is mentioned as the southern border of the ancient Turkish kingdom. "Temur Darboza" is one of the strategic areas of the system of fortifications and fortifications located on the Great Silk Road. The term “snake past” is mentioned several times in “Boburnoma” due to the fact that the river meandered in this area and formed a snake path.

During the reigns of the Amir Temur and Temurids, the construction of cities and fortifications reached its peak after the Mongol invasion. In particular, the towns of Qaletepa and Orda, restored and reconstructed in the 15th century, the Rabot and Moltop fortresses and the Kokgumbaz fortress are geographically surrounded by a common “chain” of “Temur Darvoz”, the main road connecting northwest Ustrushna. with Samarkand.

During the reign of Mirza Ulugbek, in 1409-1449, anti-Moorish opposition forces were activated in Tashkent, Ettisu (Jeta) and Mongolia, and the "Iron Gate" for Samarkand and the northwestern oasis of Ustrushan became as strategically important as in ancient times. and repaired castles and fortresses. Instead of building new buildings and structures in the region, more attention was paid to repairing castles and fortifications destroyed during the Genghis Khan invasion or earlier and building new fortifications in their place.

Mirzo Ulugbek intervened in the battle for the throne among the princes to prevent the emergence of a powerful khanate in Mongolia, and helped Shermuhammadkan to rise as a khan in Dashta Kipchak. Ulugbek then hoped that Bakakhan and Shermuhammadkhan would unconditionally carry out his duties. But just as Tokhtamishkhan, the khan of the Golden Horde, thwarted Amir Temur's intentions, so Bakakhan and Shermuhammadkhan ignored Ulugbek's instructions.

Angry at this disregard, Mirzo Ulugbek began marching in three divisions in mid-October 1424. The main army spent the winter in Shokhrukhii and began marching in March 1425. Ulugbek crossed the Chu

River and defeated the Mongol army led by Amir Ibrahim and Jahanshah on the banks of the Ashpara and Aksu rivers. In the middle of Shaban (June) he also conquered Sulduz, the residence of the Mongol khan.

When he returned to Samarkand with great booty and prisoners, Ulugbek carved the following words on a rock in the gorge to celebrate this victory:

"By the grace of Allah, kani and beki, king of the peoples, Allah's shadow on earth, the great Sultan Ulugbek Koragoni (may God prolong his life!) Marched into the land of the Jet and Mongols and returned safely from there in 828 AH."

The second inscription in "Temur Darboza" belongs to Abdullah (1557-1598). During Abdullah's reign, Dashti Kipchaku was ruled by Babakhan, Barakkhan's son, who was considered a strong rival of Abdullah.

Abdullah Khan fought for many years against Babakhan and Darwishkan, and finally in 1572 their armies clashed in the "Snake Passed" gorge. The battle is long and fierce. Then Abdullah's army will win. At this victory, Abdullah wrote the following words on the rock:

"In 979 AH ... there was a battle between a group of 30,000 warriors, great khans, Allah's shadow on earth, the son of Iskandarkan, the caliph forces of the great khan Abdullah and a group of Darwisks and Babakhans. In total, the gang included about 50,000 sultans and about 400,000 servants. from Turkestan, Tashkent, Fergana and Dashti Kipchak. This battle was won by a gang accompanied by the Star of Fortune. This gang defeated the sultans and I struck their army so hard that the blood of those killed and captured in the battle flowed in the river for a month Sangzor.

The third record remained until recent years. At the end of the 19th century, it was inscribed in honor of the Russian Tsar Nicholas II, which dated the construction of the railway from Tashkent to Samarkand. Next to the inscription was the coat of arms of tsarist Russia.

Today, this monument, which is entered in the state register as a historical monument, needs to be preserved more than ever. Because this historic place is on the banks of the Great Uzbek Tract and stops by tens and hundreds of tourists every day. Unfortunately, some travelers assign various insignificant inscriptions on the surface of the stones and copy the stones. By doing so, they are destroying the reputation of the historical monument and damaging its natural state.

Seeing this, the intellectual Sattor Karabaev expressed the following thoughts: "O friend! Do you understand how small we are before the notion of Time and Age, that you are entrusted with this place where you live, and that our children will live on this earth, after You and Me? If you can understand this simple truth, withdraw your hand from the monument to our ancestors and preserve it so that the next generation behind you will enjoy its face and be grateful to you!

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