



HISTORICAL FORMATION OF CITIES AND "CITY" UNDERSTANDING OF

Son of Tongatarov Mirjalal Shermurod

student of the 3rd stage of the Faculty of History of Karshi State University.

Abstract: The history of cities is very long. But this history is humanity shorter than its history, this period corresponds to the history of society. Each period can be divided into several historical stages its urban formation factors, urban infrastructure, population cities differ from each other according to their number, construction methods, and the tasks they perform.

Keywords: City, town, city-state, city council, republican, regional and district subordinate cities, legal city,



1. St AD cities (up to the 5th century CE). In general In general, the creation of cities is the social division of labor connect with It is known that the first social work The division horse is the separation of agriculture from cattle breeding. The emergence of agriculture, in particular, irrigated agriculture to the establishment of stable, permanent (stationary) population settlements cause. Primary irrigation facilities or means many people built it, many people used it, and so on most of them were guards. This is the basis of the ancient tradition of people occurs. Am m o bu jam oa (jam iyat errfiis), of people territorial unit was not called a city or a village at that time. The next stage of the social division of labor in cities, This is the separation of handicrafts and trade from agriculture appeared as a result of the release. People in this profession, directly. They are engaged in agriculture, and therefore they are different production of labor tools, as well as commodity exchange (alm ashishtir) acted as a mediator, in a convenient place who lived in overrun settlements. This is how it is places are called "city". The creation of the first city mainly related to the riverside civilization. Ancient In countries such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, and China According to historical sources, there were cities in the previous 4-3 thousand years It is known. Ur, Uruk, Lagash, Kish, Harappa, Babylon, Nineveh, Memphis is one of the oldest cities. A city in

early Mesopotamia - a natural increase in population similar to the current natural reproduction. The size of cities is 370x240 m, with a wide straight street, built of baked brick. The socio-territorial location was simple. Blocks or with borders special tailors, potters, elite stratum and other regions separately separated. Total area with suburbs is 640 acres (250 hectares) and the population was more than 20,000. The kingdom of Harappa became an absolute power separately from its twin capitals. It was ruled by a monk-king. BC 2000

Sumerian city-states had trademarks - But unchanging material culture and so far by scientists to the end of the inscriptions that read part*" means that the Nile River Harappan culture and cities in contrast to their cities appeared independently. Stable for a century Despite the advanced Harappan civilization invaders by BC It was demolished in 1500. Mesopotamia cities BC It existed in the 2000s. In Mesoamerica and several civilizations, such as the Maya, in 300-1000 BC from developed civilizations. Tikal, Waxastum, Mayapan such cities as the capital of a small state, by the monk managed by an appointed manager and released merged into a confederation (M. Pacione, 2009, p. 33) During the period of slavery, cities were centers of slave trade. The same at the same time, they also served as state centers, governors, the army, officials gathered in the cities. As a result, the city-state (goroda-polis) was created. For example, Rome Athens, Byzantine, Karphagen, Bukhara, Samarkand (M. Arkand), Xiva these are from including.



2.0 medieval cities (VI XVI centuries). Cities in feudalism the development of crafts and rural x o 'jalig i, from the ground related to use (feud - land). During this period, Ijtim oy The division of labor deepened, and trade became more urban (sea trade) and military strategic importance will increase, they political, religious, economic and cultural as well performed the function of trade banks. As a result, Paris, Moscow, These are Venice, Madrid, London, Delhi, Guangzhou, Agra have become large cities. Great geographical discoveries accelerates the development of coastal cities. At the beginning of this period, the population was affected by wars and epidemics as a result, it grew slowly, and at the end of the period it grew rapidly. The largest European cities have a population of 200-500 thousand lived, and in Asia they have a much larger population - up to 1-2 mln (Guangzhou, Delhi, Changyang).



3. Industrial cities (XVII-XX century half i). During this period, the work and development of the city center was accelerated Mechanized industry forms the basis of development. The social and geographical division of labor is improving and increasing people will start moving to cities in search of jobs. Cities are large, embodying population and production becomes m arkas. The first city of art in the world - Manchester, where the industrial revolution took place in Great Britain city h is calculated. Chicago, London, Essen, Detroit, New York, Petersburg, Amsterdam, London, Paris are industrial cities production began to develop rapidly. By 1800, London with its 900,000 inhabitants was in the world was the biggest city. Between 1801 and 1851 the population of Birmingham was 273 % increased from 71,000 to 256,000, while in Manchester increased from 75,000 to 338,000 during the same period (351%). In Glasgow population increased from 84,000 to 350,000 (317%). Lawton According to (1972), the population of Britain increased by 27 million almost all of them lived in urban areas in 1801-1911 did In the 19th century, many large industrial cities were rich on the contrary, in the construction of monumental public buildings and cultural institutions

found (M. Pacione, 2009, p. 46). Industrial cities were developing cities in the 19th century urban services and infrastructure provided to residents added a huge blow. Public sanitation and water supply Disproportion has arisen and relatively low strata of residence water supply was almost non-existent in the affected areas. Medium 20th century London has over 200,000 drainless wells, The Thames has become a virtual open sewer. Like this the situation was observed in other large industrial cities as well as cholera, typhus It is surprising that such diseases spread among the poor it's not. In 1832, a cholera epidemic killed 5,000 Londoners 2800 people in Glasgow in the same year took his life. Wealth, choice of population groups Urban production in developed countries In addition to the distribution of centers, it is based on population stratification rich and poor quarters, traffic congestion, environment problems such as pollution, unemployment, and crime will intensify. Population growth, large-scale exploitation of natural resources increase of industrial enterprises cities, especially the capital caused the centralization of cities.

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