

THE HISTORICAL ROLE OF THE KIRK KIZ FORTRESS IN THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF WOMEN IN SURKHANDARYA

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ABSTRACT

The article provides the reader with information about the historical and architectural structures of the Kirk Kiz Fortress and Surkhandarya region, where it is located, in what period it was built and for what purpose it was used. In the Middle Ages, local scholars gave a broad and detailed opinion about the activities of the Kirk Kiz Fortress, located in the Termez region. At present, one of the urgent tasks of scientists, researchers and historians in Uzbekistan is the in-depth study of ancient artifacts, their preservation and full transmission to the younger generation. It is both an obligation and a duty for every citizen to inform the population of our country about its rich historical heritage and present it to the world community.

KEYWORDS: *Kirk Kiz Fortress, The Great Silk Road, Al-Hakim al-Tirmidhi, Gulsumai Davrona bint al-Hakim at-Tirmidhi, Ancient artifacts, caravanserai, mysterious places, thirty-six astrologers, cultural heritage, Dorul Hikma.*

INTRODUCTION

Surkhandarya is a region based, in Uzbekistan that is famous for its ancient culture. This ancient place has unique historical monuments that made a vital historical contribution. Especially well-known palaces, fortresses, madrasahs, mosques, The Great Silk Road was the Road passed through Surkhondarya, that was the crossroad of civilization from the 2nd millennium BC. In other words, we can assume that it is the cradle of our ancestors, where they first comprehended their essence.

This was observed by archaeological findings, architectural monuments, starting from the Kushan kingdom periods (the 1st century BC): including monuments of subsequent periods as Sapallitepa, Jarkutan: Khalchayan, Fayaz-Tepa, Kampir-Tepa, Kara-Tepa, Zurmala Buddhist stupa, Dalverzin-Tepa settlement, Zar-Tepa, Balalik-Tepa. Moreover, we can include the monuments of the Middle Ages: the mausoleums of al-Hakim at-Termiziy, Abu Iso at-Tirmidhi, Zul-Kifl, Jarkurgan minaret, Said Atalyk madrasah, Kokildor Ota mausoleum, the Sultan Saodat ensemble all times people lived, fought, and left a bright memory of themselves, which became a place of worship for Muslims around the world.

One of the historical and mysterious places is the Kirk Kiz fortress. Nowadays, there are different opinions of archaeologists, historians, art historians, and researchers about the purpose and activity of this fortress. It is not without reason that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in his sixth visit to the Center Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan said: "Our country has brought up many scholars, hadith collectors, theologians, their heritage is colossal. However, it must be admitted that we did not study this rich source in depth. That is why this Center should scientifically substantiate and promote the idea of what a great people we are. Everything here should convey the national idea" [1]. Indeed, there is no future without the past. The foundation of the future for today's youth to be a generation worthy of their ancestors, they must know what historical, and architectural structures exist in our country, where they are located, in what period they were built and for what purpose they were used. Today, they are further increasing the interest of archaeologists, historians, and researchers.

MAIN PART

The article is dedicated to one of such historical monuments – The Kirk Kiz Fortress. Here are some facts about the history of this place, when it was built, and for what purpose it was obtained by local scientists and researchers in the XXI century:

The first is that it has been operating in the Surkhandarya region since 2004 Gulsum Khojamshukurova, the director of the Kirk Kiz Charity Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment, told the article “Kirk Kiz” about the rules of this unique Dorul Hikma, the secrets inside the fortress, forty exams in forty fields, forty girls' slogans, and people from forty cities. In particular, it provides the following information about the activities of the Kirk Kiz Fortress: “Gulsumai Davrona bint al-Hakim, the daughter of Muhammad al-Hakim at-Tirmidhi, the queen of the fortress, proposed the idea of studying the Hakimiya sect, commenting on the works and creating works. He entered the madrassas of his time, and passed exams to study”[2]. Also, the words of Gulsumai Davrona bint Muhammad, the coach of the Forty Maidens, the daughter of Muhammad al-Hakim at-Tirmidhi, about the construction, purpose and activity of the Forty Maiden Fortress, were quoted by Ahmad Usturlabi as-Saghani at-Tirmidhi in his book “Ilm un-Nujum”. He says: “It is not easy to acquire knowledge, but it is even more difficult to convey it to the reader. You don't come to medicine, you know, you read and you read. Take advantage of every day, do every job diligently. This is a science pot, you have to cook it well, otherwise, you will turn it into waste on the surface of the pot. He who does not practice his knowledge will lose his head. Let the well you dig not give saltwater to the next generation. If we give a saltwater, generations will not forgive us. Remains like this today, be aware tomorrow. It is only necessary to acquire knowledge. The decision of Ruhaydai Davrona and the laws of our country, every student and teacher must respect these laws. There can be no place among us for those who do not obey our laws. Later, these words will become the law of the castle”, – he said [3].

According to G.Khojamshukurova, in 2001-2004, more than 300 articles, TV and radio broadcasts about the Kirk Kiz Fortress were published in the Surkhandarya regional and national press, television, and radio. The center has published the books “The Kirk Kiz and thirty-six astrologers”, “Musonoma”, “Yor-yor”, “Dorul hikma Kirk Kiz in Termez”. The Center, in collaboration with the Sharq Ayoli International Women's Public Foundation, director Kamil Hamroev, and Termez State University, participated in the creation of the documentary “Secrets of the Forty Girls”. She also helped to create Kamil Hamroev's three-act drama “Forty Girls”.

The second, according to S.Tursunbaeva, Director of the International Women's Public Foundation “Sharq Ayoli”, (“The Woman from the East”) Honorary Professor of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Foundation has implemented an innovative program for the creation of a documentary film “Forty Voices of Moses from Mazi” under the “Innovation and Enlightenment Project”.

On the recommendation of the International Women's Public Foundation “Sharq Ayoli” The concept of a scientific documentary dating back to the 9th-12th centuries contains the following:

- The era of the Muslim Renaissance, reflecting the contribution of encyclopedic thinkers starting with Al-Khwarizmi, Abu Ali Ibn Sino (Avicenna), Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Hakim at-Tirmidhi in the development of science in the Middle Ages and the role of women of the East in the formation of spiritual culture on the example of the historical complex “Kirk Kiz” and many other monuments in Surkhandarya;

- Revealing the multifaceted image of women of the East, striving for knowledge, both spiritual and worldly, the guardians and organizers of the family hearth, the mother who brought up spiritual and moral children worthy of their Motherland.

Historical documentary film “Secrets of Kirk Kiz Fortress” was filmed by the author and director Komil Khamroev in 2010 by the “Vatan” film studio on request of “O’zbekkino” (“Uzbek film”)national agency. In the film, the ruins of ancient Termez, the magnificent of the mausoleums standing on the shores of Djayhun, are unique and miraculous with their secrets; that these relics associated with the names of great men who have made a significant contribution to world civilization are of great value to us; that this cultural heritage left by our great ancestors has a rich history; the Forty Maiden's Fortress, one of our ancient and rare heritages, which has so far caused various debates among scholars about the historical past; The legendary Forty Maiden's castle is valuable and invaluable for its unique architectural solutions, so it is widely reported that the period of construction of the castle and its purpose have been the subject of various opinions and debates [3].

Thirdly, Tashkent State Institute of Architecture and Construction Assistant O.O.Nazarov's article, “On the Function of the Forty Maiden Monument”, states that the Forty Maiden Monument is neither a palace, nor a summer resting place for the Samanids, nor a khanaqah. It was built according to the history developed by the caliphate, involved in construction the best masters created the domes of the building ”[5]. According to the Women's Academy of the Kirk Kiz Fortress or the oral tradition, Guloyim and her 40 friends lived in the fortress, which served as a fortress outside the city, and the Arabs lacked public buildings from the peoples occupied by the West and the East. not agreeing with them that they used them as a house, a caravanserai, but rather looking at the exterior and interior of the monument, “domes of this type pave the way for the transition from brick architecture to brick architecture. The monument to the Forty Maidens belonged to the Abbasids on the other side of the Amu Darya. For the Arabs, it was considered a rabot, that is, it served as a frontier guard. In the IX-X centuries, the reduction of agricultural lands and the expansion of livestock around the city led to the emergence of castles and cities in Central Asia and the emergence of large feudal cities in the XI-XII centuries.

Fourth, Jumaeva Ruzikholbonu, the head of the International Women's Public Foundation “Sharq Ayoli”, is familiar with her books “Pure Spirit Wonders”, “Forty Girls – a historical and enlightenment place”, “My Golden Threshold”. In the first part of his pamphlet “My Eternal Fortress” a collection of poems “I prayed for the poor ...” and in the second part of “My Fortress is my eternal homeland ...”: a fortress from the depths of the Mazis, the deep roots of historiography, al-Hakim at-Tirmidhi , Abu Bakr Warraq at-Tirmidhi, Ahmad ibn Muhammad as-Saghani Usturlabi, About Ahmad Usturlabi's book "Ilm an-nujum", from “Ilm un-nujum”, Ruhayda bint Warroq, factors that relieve headaches, Hurayda bint Muhammad al-Hakim Topics of scientific and historical significance, such as al-Tirmizi and Hamza Hafiz Kokildor, are covered in detail.

Annemarie Schimmel, a leading German Islamic scholar in Germany, writes about the image of women in Islamic history in her book, “My Soul is a Woman”: “Among them were ascetics and wise women who had no interest in worldly life at all, who were limited in many things, and princesses who loved to read religious works as well as perform their duties in the palace” [6]. In fact, in the work of Boburnoma, Babur wrote about women, that his mother was always with him, and that his grandmother and parents were in charge of state affairs when he ruled the throne.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the study of the historical role of the Kirk Kiz fortress will help to explore the place of women in the history of Islamic civilization in Movoraunnahr and the scientific heritage created by them. The results achieved could be beneficial to solve the problems that arise in society today, to use for reforms to support women in need of social protection; to preserve the spiritual and cultural heritage of the people and pass it on to future generations.

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