

Investigation and analysis of Ghazni urbanism in the Ghaznavid period based on historical sources and archaeological studies

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Abstract

Ancient Ghazni, with a rich cultural background, is an ancient region located in the east of cultural Iran. This region has witnessed significant political, social, and cultural changes from the third to the sixth century AH and has been the arena of powerful dynasties over time. According to historical sources, Ghazni has always been mentioned as one of the main crossings between Khorasan and India. This article aims to study the most important works of Ghazni in the Ghaznavid era based on Archaeological evidence and historical sources. The essential features of Ghazni urbanism and The city's share of Ghaznavid's conquests in its prosperity are the central questions of this research that must be answered. The present study has been done in a historical-descriptive-analytical method and based on library sources. The results show that one of the reasons that caused the city to change during the rule of Ghaznavid rulers was the wealth of India, which had a special place in the economic, cultural, and urbanism prosperity of Ghazni. Ghazni's location on India's trade route and markets and inns made it a commercial area. In the first centuries of Islam, due to the formation of the independent government of the Ghaznavid Turks, this city has witnessed special artistic and urbanism; These include the construction of squares, palaces, minarets, government, and private gardens, and Magnificent mosques. According to the research results, ancient Ghazni was widespread in the northeast, southeast, and west of the modern city of Ghazni.

Keywords: Ghazni, Ghaznavian, Sultan Mahmud, Sultan Massoud III, urbanism, Historical and archaeological studies

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