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UZBEKISTAN BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC FORMATION OF MICRO OASES

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Annotation:

The article describes the history of the emergence of cultural and economic micro-oases of the Bronze Age and Iron Age of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Central Asia, Ustyurt, Lower Amudarya, South Akchadarya, Ural Mountains, Andronova, Kazakhstan, Tozabogyob, B.V. Andrianov, Suvyorgan, Kyzylkum, Sultan Uvais, Kapetdog', Anov, Namozgohtepa, Murgob river, Oltintepa, Namozgohtepa, , Karatepa, Ulug'tepa, Southern Turkmenistan, Sherabad, Bandikhon, Shorchi, A. Askarov, A. Sagdullayev , Jondavlattepa, Kuchuktepa, Talashgantepa, Dalvarzintepa.

Аннотация:

В статье описана история возникновения культурно-хозяйственных микрооазисов бронзового и железного веков Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: Средняя Азия, Устюрт, Нижняя Амударья, Южная Акчадарья, Уральские горы, Андронова, Казахстан, Тозабогэб, Б.В. Андрианов, Сувыорган, Кызылкум, Султан Увайс, Капетдог, Анов, Намозгохтепа, река Мургоб, Олтынтепа, Намозготепе, Каратепе, Улугтепа, Южный Туркменистан, Шерабад, Бандихон, Шорчи, А. Аскарров, А. Сагдуллаев, Джондавлаттепа, Кучуктепа , Талашгантепа, Далварзинтепа.

Enter

Various archeological expeditions in the historical and cultural buildings of Uzbekistan and extensive excavations of the Bronze and Iron Age residential buildings of the Iron Age have been recorded in publications based on scientific analytical data. data. the end of the Holy Land serves as an important theoretical source in the study of paleogeography, ecology, and the history of cultural and



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economic centers formed under the influence of anthropogenic landscape of the Bronze and Iron Age.

BC The 10th-5th centuries are an important period in the rapid development of all sectors of the cultural and economic stable population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, productive of natural resources. When the time comes, it will be necessary to gather information about the development of various areas of the society of the Eneolithic population.

The main part

Taking into account the various information recorded in the archaeological literature, the processes of the cultural and economic regions of the Central Asian region can be divided into two historical stages:

- BC First stage. Second half of the beginning of II millennium.
- BC the second stage. The second half of the 2nd millennium and the first quarter of the 2nd millennium.

In the first stage, the lumbering tribe settled in Ustyurt, the Lower Amudarya region, the South Okchadarya basin region, the Volga-Don gap and the southern region of the Ural Mountains, and the Andronova tribes who lived in the northeastern regions of Kazakhstan. settling in the western region, interacting with the native population, Tozabogyob culture took place on the stage of history. The people of Tozabogyob lived in semi-basement places with wooden poles and carried out agriculture in the "kayr" style. (Itina M.A. Istoriya stepnyx plemen Yuzhnogo Priaralya// TRXAEE.-M.: Nauka. 1977. T.X.-pp. 202-203. Gulyamov Ya.G. History of Oroshenia Khorezma s drevneyshikh vremen do nashikh dnei.-Tashkent.: Fan. 1957. -pp. 58-59. Tolstov S.P. Ancient Khorezm.-MGU. 1948.-pp. 66-67).

B.V. According to Andrianov's conclusion, the people of Monbos-Kokcha, Suvyorgan and Tozabogyob areas irrigate the 16x10, 10x10, 7x7 meters of land with the help of tributaries from the Okchadarya tributary, plant wheat and barley crops, and feed on their daily diet, those who used doughy foods among their products. (Andrianov B.V. Drevnie orositelnye sistemy Priaralya. -M.,: Nauka. 1969.-pp. 106-109).

We cannot agree with the conclusions put forward by the researchers. It is known that in the Bronze Age, when the activities of Suvyorganlik and Tozabogyobli were carried out, due to the rise of the Amudarya water level, in the Kyzylkum and Sultan Uvais depressions, the depressions between the sand piles were connected to each



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other or prevailed in separate water bodies. the ability to carry is limited. At the same time, due to the high temperature level during the periods of interruptions in the water supply of the Akchadarya tributary, the previously formed water basins turned into dry barrens, and they planted barley and wheat on barren lands that were tiny from each other. this method was "Kair" agriculture.

The second type includes the results of the settled agricultural population studied near Kopetdog, Murgob river basins in South Turkmenistan, and the northwestern regions of the Zarafshan Valley. The first type of population separated by cultural characteristics applied the knowledge of construction in the construction of residences in the process of carrying out economic culture, and were one step higher in terms of material and spiritual culture. Such radical changes found their meaning in the culture of the first representatives of the Eneolithic period, the middle and the second half of it, in the foothills of Kapetdog, Anov, Namozgohtepa, Altintepa in the basin of the Murgob river. (Masson V.M. Eneolith Sredney Azii // Archeology USSR.-M.: Nauka. 1987.-pp. 54-55).

In particular, the population of Namozgohtepa (70 hectares), Altindepa (25 hectares), Karatepa and Ulug'tepa consisted of 2000-3000 people.

BC in the first quarter of the second half of the 2nd millennium - in the 17th century, representatives of a group of settled agricultural population from Southern Turkmenistan increased in population, taking into account the dense population of the foothills of Kopetdog and the surroundings of the Murgob river basin, the need to develop relatively remote areas came into being. For this reason, the representatives of the agricultural population settled in the plain at the foot of the tributary of the Ulanbuloksoy river in the north-western regions of Sherabad district of the Surkhan oasis and founded Sopollitepa. As a result of extensive archaeological research conducted by A. Askarov in Sopollitepa, the monument of Sopollitepa worked as part of the artisans of the settled population. (Askarov A. Sapallitepa. - Tashkent. Science. 1973.-p. 21).

The shape of the engineers-farctidjitors is square, four sides are surrounded by a three-line defensive wall, and the construction works are made of right-angled raw bricks. Internally, the houses were divided into two neighborhoods through the central street. Thus the BC From the 17th century, the south-western part of the Surkhan oasis, Sherabad district, the settled agricultural part, was a carefully thought-out square plan, the lower side of which was made of raw brick, and the right corner was built of raw brick. Sopollitepa was the first The population was an



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ethnic agricultural settlement, and it was a center of spread to the neighboring regions, which can be seen in later historical times. According to A. Askarov, BC. In the 17th-15th centuries, he created three ancient farming oases in the Surkhan oasis: Sherabad, Bandikhon and Shorchi. (Askarov A. Drevne zemledelcheskaya kultura epoxi bronzy yuga Uzbekistana.-Tashkent.Fan.1977.-p.9). The explorer Kugi Tanshau and Boisun formed agricultural oases at the foot of the mountains. Archaeological monuments belonging to the second half of the first quarter of the Bronze Age are visible in the literature based on the construction knowledge of the people who lived in the foothills mentioned in the research. BC In the 17th-15th centuries, the first micro-oases of Sopollitepa appeared in the Muzrabod steppe, northwest of the Surkhan oasis, and spread to neighboring areas. According to A. Askarov, the settlements of Sopolli and Jarqo'ton consisted of the following chronological periods. The Sopolli culture is divided into two types, that is, the Sopolli stage - millennium BC. 1700-1500, Jarqo'ton stage - BC. 1500-1350 BC, Kozali stage - BC. 1350-1200 BC, Mo'lali stage - BC. 1200-1050 BC, Boston phase - BC. 1050-900 BC. (Askarov A. Drevnezemledelcheskaya kultura epoxi bronzy yuga Uzbekistana.-Tashkent.Fan.1977.-p.101. Eshov B., Odilov A. History of Uzbekistan (from the earliest times to the middle of the 19th century). - Tashkent. 2014. -p. 59). In our opinion, the residents of Jarkoton are representatives of one group, due to the superiority of population density, at the initiative of the "wise priest", starting from the 9th century, activities of development of the neighboring areas were activated. They are located on the height of Odoytepa, which is connected to the coast. In this way, the first micro-oasis was formed on the southern border of the Khorezm oasis, covering the surroundings of the northeastern region of Sarikamishboi, and its center was Odoytepa.

As the population of Odoytepa increased, they began the process of developing the surroundings after living in a geographical location (1 ha) and not serving their daily activities. Yakkaparon-2 cultural-housing was built in the form of a half-basement with wooden columns in order to continue the ethnic relations. was the center of Jalik micro oasis. The plan of the monument is in the form of a right angle, its circular border is defined by wooden columns. The total area is 2.5 ha and is not surrounded by a defensive wall. Its geographical location is limited by the semi-basement area.

BC At the end of the 2nd millennium BC, the settlement of Chust was surrounded by a defensive wall based on the building knowledge of its inhabitants.(Matboboev



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B.Kh. The roots of the first statehood in ancient Fergana.//History of Uz-n. 2002. №1. -pp.9-10). In this way, the micro-oasis center of the Late Bronze Age (IX-VIII centuries BC) was formed in the Fergana Valley. According to information recorded in the publications of researchers, mil. Avv. The 10th-8th centuries are considered to be the stage of transition from the Bronze Age society to the early Iron Age in the history of Central Asia. According to A.S. Sagdullayev's conclusion, the excavations carried out at the monuments of Anov at the foot of Kopetdog, Dalvarzintepa in the Fergana valley and Jarqoton in the northwest of the Surkhan oasis can be connected with the results. Due to the warm breezes of the urbanization process covering the agricultural oases of Maskur, micro-oases of the early Iron Age were formed at a geographical distance far from each other and served as centers of diffusion to the neighboring regions.

In the Bronze Age in Uzbekistan, domestic cattle breeding and cattle farming were fundamentally differentiated as follows:

- Lower Amudarya region (Lower Amudarya and Syrdarya basins).
- Upper and lower regions of Zarafshan Valley.
- Southern regions of Tajikistan (Kofirnihan, Bishkent, Vaush valleys).
- Chirchik-Ohangaron valleys.
- Geographical regions of Ferghana Valley.
- Northwest (Atrek River) and Southwest regions of Turkmenistan (Small and Big Bolkhosh mountains).

Defense walls and microoases were formed on the basis of the knowledge of residential construction in the Atrek river basin in the foothills of southern Turkmenistan. In the Late Bronze Age, Andronova-Tozabogyob farming traditions spread in the oases of the Chirchik-Ohangaron River, in the Choch region. Their economic culture was a micro-oasis that covered their surroundings in the village of Burgulik, a population that lived in a settlement in the form of a half-basement with wooden columns.

BC At the end of the 8th century, from the beginning of the 7th century, the agricultural inhabitants of Zharkotan, on the initiative of the soothsayer, described the settlement of the geography of new regions in connection with the rapid development of the territories of the Surkhan oasis. The following micro-oases mentioned above in the Surkhan oasis:



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1. Sherabad irrigation farming area:

- The activities of the inhabitants of Jarqo'ton cultural and economic micro-oasis continued.

- Kuchuktepa is the micro-oasis center formed in the south of Sherabad irrigation system.

- Kesh-Shahrisabz irrigation history micro oasis cultural and economic center Sangirtepa.

- Cultural and economic center of Kyzylcha-1 micro-oasis.

- Kyzilcha-6 micro-oasis cultural and economic center.

- Mirshodi irrigation farming oasis cultural and economic micro oasis center Kyziltepa. (Sagdullaev A., Saidullaev A., Tojiev J. Geography and cartography of Bactria, Margyona and Sogdia regions//Problems of the formation and ethnic geography of the historical and cultural regions of Central Asia//Tashkent.2020. - p.163).

A. Askarov placed farming oases in the Surkhan oasis along the Sopollitepa, Jarqo'ton, Kohitang foothills, Ulanbuloksoy and the lower part of the Sherabad river. ', Mirshodi and Bandihan agricultural oases are combined into micro oases. In the research of Sh. Shaydullayev, the archaeological monuments of the Surkhan oasis were placed in the following areas and formed micro-oases.

For example:

1. The micro-oases of Ulaanbuloksoy, Bo'ston, Sherabad river cultural and economic centers Jondavlattepa, Kuchuktepa and Talashgantepa are included in Sherabad region.

2. Kyzilcha and Bandikhon, the center of cultural and economic micro-oases of the Boysun region, Kiziltepa, Bandikhonsoy and Mirshodi.

3. Surkhan oasis, Surkhandarya middle and lower basin, Haitabad, Bandikhonsoitepa.

4. Kaltaminor in Kafirnihan oasis.

5. Yavansu (Bodaytepa) in the Wild Oasis.

6. Panj oasis center.

7. Kizilsuv farming oasis Mor monument. . The researchers did not take into account the geographic location of archaeological monuments in cultural and economic centers.

The researcher did not consider the geographical latitude in the arrangement of archaeological monuments in agricultural oases. Also, 4,5,6,7 are not part of the



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Surkhan oasis, it is appropriate to divide its archaeological monuments into separate micro-oases in the agricultural oases of Tajikistan. BC In the Surkhan oasis of the 7th-5th centuries, micro-oases reflecting the geographical situation of the cultural and economic areas of population settlements should be placed separately. According to historical data, the population centers of Sogd farming oases (in the IX-V centuries BC) are located as follows:

- Middle Zarafshonda - Afrosiyab-1,2, Ko'ktepa;
- South Zarafshanda - Yerkurgan-1,2, Uzunqir, Sangirtepa, Daratepa, Saraytepa;
- Qumrabod, Arobon, Chordara, Khoja Bo'ston in West Zarafshan.

The emergence of cultural and economic micro-oases in the southern Zarafshan oasis is due to the fact that the residents of Jarkoton have appropriated the cultural and economic micro-oases of Yerkurgan, Karshi, Uzunqir, Sangirtepa and Daratepa, and Smarakanda and Koktepa cultural and economic micro-oases in the Middle Zarafshan. centers. Middle Zarafshan irrigation farming cultural and economic micro-oases Kurgancha and Lolazor. (Buryakov Yu.F. Poseleniya Lolazor is the forerunner of Afrasiyabe. - Tashkent: Science. 1981. - pp.7-22.) Chordara and Qumrobod are the centers of cultural and economic micro-oases in the Lower Zarafshan oasis. Afrosiyab 1,2, Yerkurgan 1,2, Uzunqir, Sangirtepa, Daratepa, Saraytepa, Toktututepe, Somontepa, Qumrobod, Arabon, Chordara, of ancient Sogd (in VII-IV centuries BC) Micro oases such as Khojabostan and Koktepa are united.

Summary

Thus, based on the above-mentioned opinions, the final conclusion of this section is as follows:

- At the end of the Bronze Age, two cultural and economic micro-oases were formed in the territory of Uzbekistan (Dalvarzin and Jarqo'ton).
- BC From the end of the 8th century, from the beginning of the 7th century, the people of Dalvarzintepa settled in the Ferghana Valley, and the people of Zharkotan settled in the regions of Surkhan, Zarafshan, and Khorezm, gradually mastering ethnic relations and occupying specific geographical areas. Micro-oases were formed as centers of settlements, which, in turn, were the states of local regions, and the fact that the maskur structure continued in later periods requires to be highlighted as a separate topic.



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