



ARCHEOLOGY OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL PERIOD OF CENTRAL ASIA

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Abstract: General information about the ancient and medieval period of Central Asia and historians conducting research on these periods, as well as brief information about the monuments and settlements of the Stone Age and Medieval period of Central Asia.

Key words: Stone Age, Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Enolithic, seed-growing community, Sughd, Usturshona.

MARKAZIY OSIYONING QADIMGI VA O'RTA ASRLAR DAVRI ARXELOGIYASI

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Tarix yo'nalishi talabasi

Chirchiq Davlat Pedagogika Universteti

Annotatsiya: Markaziy Osiyoning qadimgi va o'rta asrlar davri haqida umumiy ma'lumot va bu davrlar bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borayotgan tarixchi olimlar shuningdek O'rta Osiyoning tosh davri va O'rta asrlar davri yodgorliklari, manzilgohlari haqida qisqacha ma'lumotlar berib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Tosh davri, paleolit, mezolit, neolit, enolit, urug'chilik jamoasi, Sug'd, Usturshona.

The science of archeology is very important in studying the history and culture of mankind. Central Asia, in particular, our Motherland is considered one of the regions with an important place in the development of world civilization, and material resources are of great importance in their study. In particular, after the independence of Uzbekistan, a lot of practical work was done in the direction of real study of the issues of the ancient history and culture of our country. Also, the establishment of the "Archeology" department is the starting point of the actions in this regard.

Central Asia is considered one of the integral and important parts of the history of the East and one of the first centers of human culture. The natural conditions of Central Asia are diverse, rich in animal and plant life, and the climate is mostly moderate, which is convenient for human living. This situation could not fail to attract the attention of primitive and ancient people. That is why people have been living in this country since ancient times. And the rich material monuments left by the people who lived in the ancient primitive era, in particular, pictures drawn on rocks, their weapons, remains of irrigation structures and castles. We can find the



ruins of cities and towns. The study of the material and spiritual culture of the peoples of Central Asia began in the second half of the 19th century. After this country was annexed to Russia, people of various professions came from there, and among them there were people interested in local material monuments. In particular, V.V. Bartold, V.A. Zhukovsky, Vyatkin, Ostroumov, A.L. Kuhn and many other orientalists have made great contributions to the study of the history and archeology of Central Asia. The works of local amateurs Akrom Askarov and M. Mirmuhamedov are also noteworthy.

"Circle of Turkestan archeology and amateurs" created by V.V. Bartold began to achieve great achievements in the field of archeology as a result of paying serious attention to the study of archaeological monuments. During the years of Soviet power, S.P. Tolstov, M.P. Graznov, M.M. Gerasimov, A.Y. Yakubovsky, Y. The services of G. Gulomov, V. A. Shishkin and many other famous archaeologists are great. Also, large groups of Central Asian archaeologists have grown up, among them A. Askarov, A. Muhammadjonov, U, Islamov, R. Sulaymonov, N. Nematov and many other archeological historians. The historical archaeologists listed above have made great contributions to the study of the history and archeology of Central Asia.

The favorable geographical conditions of Central Asia have attracted people's attention since the early stages of the primitive era. In the mountain and sub-mountain regions of South Kazakhstan, in the mountain valleys of Kyrgyzstan, in Tajikistan, in the foothills of Kapettog in Turkmenistan, on the shores of the Kasbi Sea, around the ancient inland lakes of Kyzylkum and Karakum, in the valleys of the Ohangaron, Chirchik, Karakamish rivers in Uzbekistan, on the slopes of the Karatog, Vaush mountains, Zarafshan, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya valleys. , the Fergana Valley and its mountainous regions have been found monuments belonging to the Achelian, Levallois and Muste, the middle and last stages of the Old Stone Age, the Mesolithic and the New - Neolithic, in short, all the stages of the Stone Age. These findings made it possible to add Central Asia to the regions where the process of anthropogenesis took place. [J. Kabirov, A. Sagdullayev, pp. 12-13]

Archaeologists studied the objects belonging to material culture and divided the history of human society into the following periods: Stone Age, Eneolithic-Copper-Stone Age, Bronze and Iron Age. The Old Stone Age is the Paleolithic, which in turn is divided into three stages: early, middle, and late. The Paleolithic period is followed by the Mesolithic - the Middle Stone Age, which is divided into two stages in the monuments of Central Asia.

According to the social organizations of archaeologists, the history of Central Asia is divided into the following separate periods: 1) Primitive gang period; 2) The period of the seed production system; In turn, breeding is divided into two groups: mother's clan - matriarchal, father's clan - patriarchal periods.

As I mentioned above, the Paleolithic period is divided into 3 stages, and at each stage, various changes in the way people work and live are formed. Judging by the ancient stone age monuments in Central Asia and the monuments and material evidences found in their cultural layers, we can see that people started settling in this country very early. We can see that primitive people settled in these lands 400-300 thousand years ago BC or even earlier. Ancient monuments and settlements related to this period were also found and studied. and a lot of other information has been collected. In particular, we can give many examples of settlements related to this period: Kolbuloq, Karatog place, Khojakent settlement, Zogariq place, Amonqoton cave-place, Kotir Uloq, Zirabulok places, Kopchigay place and so many similar ones. many places and settlements have been found and studied.



Many places, settlements, and monuments related to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Eneolithic, Bronze, and Iron periods have been found and studied, and we can see the gradual improvement of the tools of work, the changes in the appearance of people, and the improvement of the way of life. as a result of the improvement of people's lives, people gradually become tribes and then states, and these processes include long millennia, and during these periods, human tools, remains of houses, coins and many similar material things, settlements were found, and the development of archeology and many will motivate him to conduct research.

During the early Middle Ages, important changes took place in the socio-economic, political and cultural spheres of Central Asia. Also, the processes taking place in the socio-economic life of society caused important changes in the form of material culture. This is primarily in residential areas; their structure is reflected in construction forms, methods and some technological changes. Such changes indicate fundamental changes taking place in the socio-economic life of the society, and the increasingly strong land ownership relations are settling. Residential addresses that fully meet the needs of the new members of the society: fortified castles, shacks and cottages will appear. On the one hand, they were the residence of the landowners who were the representatives of the new owner class growing in the society, and on the other hand, they served as a base point that protected a small micro-oase belonging to a large landowner from an external enemy [Archeology of Central Asia 95-96].

In general, material evidences testifying to the history and culture of the early medieval period of Central Asia are reflected in various archaeological monuments found in all historical and cultural regions of the region. According to the architectural-planning solution of archaeological monuments, the following forms are distinguished.

1. Large cities consisting of three parts (arch, city and suburbs - Samarkand, Marv, Bukhara, Ergorgon, Kanka, etc.)
2. Medium-sized and small cities (in some parts of the city, suburbs - Termiz, Poykent Panjikent, Varakhsha, Kofirkala, etc.)
3. Round or square windows. They also had defensive walls, bastions and battlements.
4. Rectangular or square palaces. They are sometimes two consists of a floor and consists of a house, a hotel and utility rooms. [Ibragimov.R.Z. pp. 98-99]

Sughd is one of the major cities in the early Middle Ages. In Chinese sources, Sughd is defined as the area from the Chu River to the Boisu mountain range. The location consisted of Ark, Shahristan, suburbs consisting of buildings and necropolises. In Sug, residents were engaged in agriculture, crafts and trade. One of the next locations is Usturshona. During the archaeological excavations here, Qalai Qahqaha I monument is the medieval arch of the city of Bunjikat, and in some places it was protected by two lines of defensive walls. This part corresponds to the information about the city's inner medina recorded in medieval Arabic sources. The palace of the rulers (18x12 m.) built on a special foundation from the east side of Qalai Qahqaha I was opened and studied. The main temple, administrative community, trade, craft and residential buildings are located around the street along the northern wall and towers of the city. On the military side where the second gate of the city is located, there are military defense complexes, and taking into account its strategic importance, this part was strengthened with an additional defensive wall [Ibragimov.R.Z. pages 103-104]

Also, several other settlements were found in Usturshona. In addition, Khorezm, Choch, Ilaq, Fergana and many other settlements in Central Asia of the early Middle Ages were studied by



archaeologists. Weapons, handicrafts, coins and many remains of houses of this period were found and studied.

In the visual art of the early Middle Ages, the main focus was on visual art and sculptural decorations. The murals of Bolaliktepa, Varakhsha, Afrosiyob, Panjikent discovered during archaeological excavations are a rare example of the world of monumental visual art [w.w.w.archive.en.]

In conclusion, during the Ancient and Early Middle Ages, many archaeological studies were conducted in Central Asia, and their results were good. However, in recent times, the acquisition of new lands has become an increasingly big problem in preserving many archaeological monuments in Central Asia. Nevertheless, archaeologists are still finding and studying ancient settlements. Also, in this regard, our country is creating many conditions for studying our material culture.

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