

HISTORICAL PROCESSES THAT TOOK PLACE IN THE BRONZE AGE SOCIETY IN THE CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC AREAS OF UZBEKISTAN (END OF THE 3RD MILLENNIUM BC - FIRST HALF OF THE 2ND MILLENNIUM BC).

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Annotasiya: Maqolada O'zbekiston tarixiy-geografik hududlarida bronza davri, jamiyatining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va etnomadaniy munosabatlar (mil. avv. 3- mingyillik ikkinchi yarmi – 2- mingyillik ikkinchi yarmi birinchi choragi) tarixi yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Qoraquduq, Anqqal'a, Tozabog'yob, Kaskajal, Ko'kcha-3, Qoraquduq, Churuk, Echkiliksoy, Oyoqagitma, Isatoy-3.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается история эпохи бронзы, социально-экономические и этнокультурные отношения общества (вторая половина 3 тыс. до н.э. — первая четверть второй половины 2 тыс. до н.э.) на историко-географических территориях Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: Каракудук, Анкакала, Тозабогёб, Каскаджал, Кукча-3.

Annotation: The article covers the history of the Bronze Age, socio-economic and ethnocultural relations of society (second half of the 3rd millennium BC - first quarter of the second half of the 2nd millennium BC) in the historical and geographical territories of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Karakuduk, Ankakala, Tozabogyob, Kaskajal, Kokcha-3.

INTRODUCTION. The changes in socio-economic and ethno-cultural relations that took place in the cultural-economic areas of Uzbekistan during the Bronze Age are divided into early, advanced and late stages in the publications of researchers [1, p. 53]. It is difficult to trace the opinions of researchers on the issue of what factors led to the division into these chronological historical periods. In fact, the importance of the economic traditions of the Eneolithic period in the development of socio-economic and ethno-cultural relations that took place within the Bronze Age society was preserved. The processes of development of society took place under the influence of the geographical environment, climatic conditions and anthropogenic landscape. In our opinion, the logical conclusion that arose on the basis of a theoretical and comparative analysis of historical data recorded in archaeological literature is that, taking into account the meaning of historical processes that took place in the Bronze Age, it is possible to divide them into two historical stages:

1st stage. BC. The middle of the 3rd millennium - to the first quarter of the second half of the 2nd millennium.

Stage 2. From the first quarter of the second half of the 2nd millennium - the end of the 2nd millennium. The aim is to shed light on the extent to which the process of development of socio-economic and ethnic-cultural relations in the cultural and economic areas of Uzbekistan took place at the first stage.

LITERATURE REVIEW. Since the mid-30s of the 20th century, the employees of the Khorezm expedition have been working on archaeological monuments Anqaqal'a-1, Teshik-1,2, left by the settled population in the right and left bank areas of the Lower Amu Darya region as a result of the activities of the Amu Darya River. The objects obtained as a result of partial excavations date back to the 2nd millennium BC, and this cultural Tozabogyob culture was recorded in the history of Khorezm [2, p. 32]. Thus, the 2nd millennium (Bronze Age) laid the

foundation for the beginning of the science of historiography, which includes information such as agriculture, animal husbandry, the formation of the mother clan, and the formation of tribal unions.

According to the results of geological processes, the diversity of the surface of Uzbekistan is manifested by regions favorable for farming, such as Ustyurt, Khorezm, Zarafshan, Tashkent, Fergana and Surkhandarya [3, p. 5].

The above-mentioned historical and geographical regions are geographically unified, but do not repeat each other in terms of surface diversity, which has retained its meaning in the present day. For example, when describing the surface of the territory of Uzbekistan, the geographical landscape of the Ustyurt plateau has a broader meaning, distinguishing it from neighboring regions. For example, the Ustyurt region was a landmass 10-30 million years ago, and its area was 200,000 km², of which 70.3 thousand km² was connected with the Republic of Karakalpakstan [4, p. 111-113]. The surface of the region formed as a result of underground fluctuations of Ustyurt is not rich in flora and fauna, there is only groundwater, and also on the basis of the gift of nature, humanity settled and left its cultural traces. Ye. As a result of archaeological research conducted by B. Bijanov in Ustyurt, it was found that the settlements of the Stone Age (Yesen-2,3, Karakuduk, Churuk) served the interests of mankind. [5. p. 8-21]. Also, the researcher's publications show that the Stone Age hunters continued economic and cultural relations in the Mesolithic, Neolithic (Isatoy-3, Churuk-1,4, Kaskajal, Oktumsuk) and Bronze Ages, due to the favorable ecological situation.

As a result of the development of the area of the left bank of Mount Sultan Uvays, which is geographically connected to the Ustyurt region, as a result of the cultural layer of the Burli-3 open-type settlement, ethnic relations were traced to the Late Stone Age, the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods, from the end of the 7th millennium BC to the middle of the 5th millennium BC.

N. U. Kholmatov noted that the objects obtained during excavations at the Jonbos-4 settlement with a wooden pillar on the side of the Jonbos-Qala hill, which was formed as a result of the activity of the Amu Darya in the end of the 5th millennium BC to the middle of the 4th millennium BC, belonged to the above-mentioned historical date [9, p. 19]. As a result of the flow of the main water of the Amu Darya on the above-mentioned historical date, the Khorezm oasis was divided into the right and left bank areas, and has retained its current form [10, p. 17-21].

Archaeological studies of Bronze Age settlements in the Khorezm oasis were carried out from the 1950s to the 1990s, and their importance in studying the historical and cultural processes that took place during this historical period is incomparable. M. A. Itina conducted excavations in the South Akchadaryo region at Anka-5, Kavat-3, Kokcha-3, and in the 1960s and 1970s at Kokcha 15, 16, 21, 22, Jonbos 33, 34 settlements on the right bank of the Amu Darya, and established the lifestyle of our ancestors, living in semi-basement wooden pillar dwellings, domestic livestock breeding, the culture of "non-farming", and ethnocultural terms such as Tozabogyob and Andronovo cultures on the pages of historical literature [11, p. 229].

Archaeological literature records that since the 1950s, archaeological research has been conducted in the Lower Zarafshan and Fergana Valleys in the Bronze Age settlements, the results of which have been presented to the scientific community. The Lower Zarafshan Valley is located in the Kyzylkum Desert, its hydrological characteristics are explained by the Daryosay, Mohondaryo, Gujayli, Echkiliksay and Oyakagitma basins of the Zarafshan River. Since the 1960s, the Mohondaryo archaeological group under the leadership of Ya. G. Gulomov has been investigating the water level of the Mohondaryo tributary, which has turned the swamps between the Kyzylkum sand dunes into water basins. The Bronze Age population around the shores of Lake Zamonbabo was engaged in subsistence farming. N. U. Kholmatov notes that more than 60 settlements of the Neolithic period have been registered in the vicinity of the lower Charbakti basin, one of the ancient tributaries of the Zarafshan River, and some of them have been investigated [13, p. 4-32].

Having studied the Bronze Age monuments of the Fergana Valley from an archaeological point of view, the archaeological team led by Yu. A. Zadneprovsky studied the Bronze Age Chust settlement from an archaeological point of view [14, p. 125].

In the Tashkent Valley, the descendants of the Stone Age hunters and gatherers of the Okhangaran Valley gradually achieved a complex historical experience of ethnic processes in the Bronze Age, and further developed it, that is, the inhabitants of the Okhangaran Valley lived in semi-basements and conducted "non-farming" farming [15, p. 279-282].

Methodology:

- Objectivity;
- Historical analysis;
- Chronological consistency;
- Comparison, generalization;
- Discussion, discussion, justification;
- Using the achievements of archaeology, ethnography, geography and anthropology.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. Based on the theoretical and comparative analysis of historical data recorded in the literature of the 20th century and scientific publications of the 21st century, it can be observed that in the first stage of the Bronze Age, the population of our ancestors, located in the cultural and economic areas of the Eneolithic period, adapted to the vagaries of nature, and in the historical period, along with the rapid development of the production economy, ethnic relations took place in a harmonious manner. At the same time, there was no need to conduct a migration policy of the population to neighboring regions. However, the Amu Darya, Syrdarya, Zarafshan rivers were forced to change their geographical location from time to time during the transgression. In particular, it is worth noting that the population settled in the Lower Amu Darya, the lower basin of the Zarafshan River, the Tashkent Valley, and the Kyzylkum regions often repeated the processes of migration from one place to another. The Fergana Valley population conducted practical training in the foothills of the high mountains in the adapted area. Since the archaeological monuments belonging to the first historical stage of the Surkhan oasis Bronze Age have not been studied archaeologically, information about the settlements of the population is not observed in the works of researchers.

Results:

- There are no differences in the development of socio-economic and ethnocultural relations covering the Bronze Age society in the regions, the settlements were semi-basements with wooden pillars, liman and "kayr" agriculture, the transition of domestic livestock to production in the economic system of society, and the use of bronze tools in relations with land.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. It should be noted that the Bronze Age population of Ustyurt Chinki, based on the gifts of nature, continued the economic traditions of their ancestors. The inhabitants of the Lower Amu Darya, the lower Zarafshan River basin, the Kyzylkum and Fergana Valleys, the successors of the Stone Age hunters, developed economic sectors in the development of society under the influence of geographical features, and conducted ethnic relations in a geographical latitude that suited them. Conclusions were made that the "hot winds" of urbanization processes that swept society in southern Central Asia did not reach them, and that the economic traditions of the Neolithic clan communities were preserved.

Proposal 1: To study the life experience of our ancestors from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age in the cultural and economic regions of Uzbekistan based on real sources.

Proposal 2: It is in line with the spirit of the present time that the need for new archaeological research to establish that the population settled in the same historical period, took a step towards agriculture, urban planning and the first stages of statehood formed the basis for the development of socio-economic and ethno-cultural relations is in line with the spirit of the present time.

Proposal 3: The historical information recorded in this article serves to a certain extent in studying the history of the economy of our ancestors, who have long inhabited the territory of Uzbekistan, at the first stage of the Bronze Age.

Thus, the above-mentioned information made it possible to record the following final conclusion:

- From 1 million to 200 thousand years BC, hunters and gatherers of Ustyurt, the northern part of the Zarafshan Valley, Tashkent and the Fergana Valley, using natural resources in the surrounding area, gradually developed society, having passed a complex historical path, reached the Bronze Age.

-This historical process up to the middle of the Bronze Age involved the modernization of labor tools, the development of all aspects of society, and the fundamental changes that occurred in the processes of further improving the complex historical experience, which require separate study through archaeological research.

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