

HERODOTUS ' WORK OF HISTORY ANCIENT TIMES AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE ABOUT CENTRAL ASIA

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Annotation: This article provides information about the life of the peoples of Central Asia, their political, social, and economic life, and the invaders who came to the country, as described in Herodotus's History.

Keywords: Herodotus, History, Central Asia, India, Cyrus II, Tomyris, Bactria, Greece, socio-economic life, Greco-Persian wars.

Аннотация: В этой статье представлена информация о жизни народов Средней Азии, их политической, социальной, экономической жизни, о пришедших на Землю завоевателях, приведенная в историческом труде Геродота.

Ключевые слова: Геродот, история, Средняя Азия, Индия, Кир II, Томарис, Бактрия, Греция, социально-экономическая жизнь, Греко-персидские войны.

Herodotus (B.C.A. in the 1st century BC. 484-425) was a major qomusian scholar. Although brief on the peoples of Central Asia, Herodotus ' "history", which provides accurate information, is especially valuable. Since ancient times, it has been one of the most famous historical works in the world, the author of which Herodotus in ancient times called the "father of history".erodotus (B.C.A. in the 1st century BC. 484-425) was a major qomusian scholar. Although brief on the peoples of Central Asia, Herodotus ' "history", which provides accurate information, is especially valuable. Since ancient times, it has been one of the most famous historical works in the world, the author of which Herodotus in ancient times called the "father of history". Herodotus was also much more interested in the history of Old Asia, Egypt, Babylon, Iran and the peoples and states located "on the borders of the world". According to existing visions in ancient Greece, the countries of Central Asia and India are located on the eastern borders of the world in which man lived – oykumena. Herodotus had never been to Central Asia, and wrote about the region based on the stories he had heard of, what he could inquire about. Herodotus wrote his "history" in the annals of BC.in the 1st century BC. It is known to us that he created it during 455-445 BC. In this important work, Herodotus mentions the Bactrians, Bactrians 13 times, the suchds 2 times, the khwarazmians (in the form of khwarazmians) 3 times, the Saxons 11 times, the massagetes 19 times, and tells about their material culture, urfodats, religion and history. The bulk of Herodotus'information about Central Asia consists of Persian campaigns against the sak-massagets, political relations between Cyrus II and Toomaris, the participation of the Warriors of the peoples of the Achaemenid military, their weapons, guides, courage in the Persian-Greek Wars, The subordination of the peoples of the region to the Achaemenid state and the payment of a special annual tax, the customs, lifestyle and religious beliefs of the

sakmassagets Herodotus appears to have been unaware of the general territorial boundaries of settlement in Central Asia. The concept of “Bactrian people” in his data may have combined a particular ethnic unit. The word “Ethnos”, meaning “people”, is very common in the work of Herodotus (at the expense of researchers, the historian mentions the term 145 times), and only in two places was this ethnonym used to refer to Bactria. Herodotus appears to have been unaware of Herodotus appears to have been unaware of the general territorial boundaries of settlement in Central Asia. The concept of “Bactrian people” in his data may have combined a particular ethnic unit. The word “Ethnos”, meaning “people”, is very common in the work of Herodotus (at the expense of researchers, the historian mentions the term 145 times), and only in two places was this ethnonym used to refer to Bactria. The following information is given in G.A. Translated into Russian by Stratanovsky from Herodotus's History. It lists Darius I as having divided the Achaemenid state into 20 lands. Herodotus gives such a message about the peoples of Central Asia:

History, Book III, 92. "Peoples from Bactrians to egl's paid taxes of 300 talents. This is the twelfth land". (One talent weighed 25.92 kg. silver.) III, 93. "The Saxons and the Caspian paid 200 talents. It is the fifteenth country. History, Book III, 92. "Peoples from Bactrians to egl's paid taxes of 300 talents. This is the twelfth land". (One talent weighed 25.92 kg. silver.) III, 93. "The Saxons and the Caspian paid 200 talents. It is the fifteenth country. The parfees, the khwarazmians, the sughdians, and the Aryans paid 300 talents. This is the sixteenth land". Herodotus regularly covers the warrior representatives of the peoples of the region in the Achaemenid military troops: History, VII, 64. "The Bactrians were like the Medes, armed with arrows and short Spears. And the Saks (Scythian tribe) wore long pointed caps and drawers, armed with bows and daggers, and again they had double – edged combat axes-Sagaris. History, VII, 64. "The Bactrians were like the Medes, armed with arrows and short Spears. And the Saks (Scythian tribe) wore long pointed caps and drawers, armed with bows and daggers, and again they had double – edged combat axes-Sagaris. This tribe (precisely the Scythian tribe) was called the amirgian sacs. The Persians called all of Scythian AR the sacs. The captain of the Bactrians and Saxons was the son of Gistasp–Darius and Athossa, daughter of Cyrus". VII, 86. "The weapons of the Bactrian riders were similar to those of the infantry." Hist. 1. 201. "After acquiring the same peoples, Cyrus set himself the goal of invading the massagets. These massagets are a brave and overwhelming tribe. They settled in the East, in the direction of Sunrise, opposite the issuedons in the oil of the Araks River. Some considered them a Scythian tribe". Hist. 1. 201. "After acquiring the same peoples, Cyrus set himself the goal of invading the massagets. These massagets are a brave and overwhelming tribe. They settled in the East, in the direction of Sunrise, opposite the issuedons in the oil of the Araks River. Some considered them a Scythian tribe". I, 202. "According to the narrator's reports, Araks is larger than the Istr, but instead, others consider it to be a smaller river. There are many islands in the Araks River... One core of the Araks flows into the Caspian Sea in a wide open space: the Caspian Sea is a sea that is not connected to other seas".

I, 215. "The clothing and lifestyle of the massagets is not much different from that of Scythian AR. They have cavalry and infantry, usually fighting bows, Spears, and military crests. All their things are made of gold and copper. The tips of the chimneys, arrows, and spears were

made of copper, with their tops patterned with gold., 215. "The clothing and lifestyle of the massagets is not much different from that of Scythian AR. They have cavalry and infantry, usually fighting bows, Spears, and military crests. All their things are made of gold and copper. The tips of the chimneys, arrows, and spears were made of copper, with their tops patterned with gold. They also decorate their horses' saddles and harnesses with gold, just like their clothes. Iron and silver objects are not used in their fast because these metals are not found at all on the land of massagets, but gold and copper are abundant in them". I, 216. "Wheat is not planted by massagets, engaged in cattle raising and fishing (fish in the Araks River is fertile), and drank milk. Iron and silver objects are not used in their fast because these metals are not found at all on the land of massagets, but gold and copper are abundant in them". I, 216. "Wheat is not planted by massagets, engaged in cattle raising and fishing (fish in the Araks River is fertile), and drank milk. The only God glorified within the massagets is The Sun, To The Sun They sacrifice horses, thinking that the most agile God in the world should be sacrificed a quick-runner creature". Mil. in the 1st century BC. Cyrus II began his campaign against the massagets in 530. These events are described in the first book of the "history": the arrival of his suitors in the land of Toomaris by King Cyrus; the rejection by Toomaris of the offer of Cyrus to marry the King; the Persian crossing of the Araks and the penetration of the massaget lands into the interior; the complete extermination of the Persians by the actions of the massagets led by Toomaris. In the 1st century BC. Cyrus II began his campaign against the massagets in 530. These events are described in the first book of the "history": the arrival of his suitors in the land of Toomaris by King Cyrus; the rejection by Toomaris of the offer of Cyrus to marry the King; the Persian crossing of the Araks and the penetration of the massaget lands into the interior; the complete extermination of the Persians by the actions of the massagets led by Toomaris. Based on Herodotus ' data on the use of the waters of the Akes River, a group of scientists (F. Altheim, W.B. Henning, I. Gershevich) advanced the problem that before the Achaemenid era, a "greater Khwarezm" state had developed in Central Asia, the center of which was Marv and Khirot. In Herodotus "history", the concepts of geographer k, connected with the territory of Central Asia, are rare. Among them, the rivers are the Araks, the Akes and the Caspian Sea. Herodotus mentions the city of Bactra in the Bactrian center and the settlement named Barka in the same province twice. In Herodotus "history", the concepts of geographer k, connected with the territory of Central Asia, are rare. Among them, the rivers are the Araks, the Akes and the Caspian Sea. Herodotus mentions the city of Bactra in the Bactrian center and the settlement named Barka in the same province twice. Herodotus ' work records that Central Asian warriors participated in the marathons and Salamins battles in the famous Greco-Persian wars in the history of the ancient world, in the ranks of Xerxes's forces. In the Battle of the marathon, the cavalry of the Saxons showed incredibly great courage. In the source, the Saks and Bactrian Cavalry are illuminated as one of the most courageous parts in the Achaemenid armies. Herodotus reports that only certain peoples served specially in Xerxes ' cavalry – Persians, Medes, Saxons, batstrians (boxtarians), Indians, Libyans, Caspian, parikanians and Arabs.

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