

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF NEOLITHIC CLAN COMMUNITIES IN ETHNIC RELATIONS IN THE LOWER ZARAFSHAN VALLEY

Usmanova Inobat Ibragimovna

*Doctoral student of the Urganch State Pedagogical Institute,
teacher-intern of the "History and geography" department.*

inobatusmanova540@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4013-3556>

Annotation: The article reflects the stages of development of ethnic processes of communities of the Neolithic period of the Lower Zarafshan.

Key words: Gulyamov Ya.G, Islamov U, Askarov A, Vinogradov A.V, Kholmatov N.U, Mamedov E.D, Lower Zarafshan, Mokhandaryo, Guzhayli, Uchaschi-131, Darbozakyr 1,2, Khudzhagumbaz, Saksaul, Tamin, Kasmala, Talas.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of repeated geological processes, the surface of the territory of Uzbekistan consisted of mountains and plains. According to the data recorded in geographical literature, the Lower Zarafshan region was a plain. Due to the flooding of the Zarafshan River, the areas in the Kyzylkum interfluvium turned into water bodies, the organic world of which, along the banks of which reedbeds and thickets were productively used, was transformed into a reservoir, and the ethnic processes of the settlement of Neolithic tribal communities in the process of their daily activities were taken into account. The geographical location of the Lower Zarafshan Valley, the stages of the emergence, formation and development of the anthropogenic landscape, the ecological conditions of the settlement of Neolithic tribal communities in the process of their development are considered.

METHODS

According to the achievements of geography in Uzbekistan, 25-10 million-500 thousand years ago, the Kyzylkum-Aral Basin was a plain [1]. The Quaternary period of the geological era was covered by the Pleistocene glaciation from the Mindelian stage to the Holocene (10 thousand years) [3. 4.] According to the conclusion of P. Baratov, as a result of geological processes, it is known that the territory of Uzbekistan consists of mountainous and plain areas, which, in terms of geographical location, natural resources, location of rivers, and natural resources, are plains of the Ustyurt, Lower Amu Darya and Lower Zarafshan valleys. The development of the Lower Zarafshan valley by humans began late in the Akchadarya basin, that is, the population of the Burli-3 settlement located at the foot of the Sultan Uvais mountain range was engaged in ethnic relations in the Late Stone Age and Mesolithic periods [5]. According to N.U. Kholmatov, the inhabitants of the Uchaschi-131 settlement, located in the area of the Daryosay tributary, which arose in the Bukhara-Karakul oasis due to the rise in the water level of the Zarafshan River, carried out ethnic processes in the southeastern regions of Ustyurt in the late 7th millennium BC - mid-5th millennium BC, along with the first Neolithic tribal communities, and their descendants continued the previous economic practices of the Janbos-4 tribal communities in the Akchadarya basin in the late 5th millennium BC - mid-4th millennium BC [6]. It should be noted that the results of archaeological research conducted by the Mokhandaryo archaeological

group of the Institute of History and Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the leadership of Ya.G.Gulomov in the 1950s around the small and large settlements formed in connection with the rise in the water level of the Mohandaryo tributary of the Zarafshan River have provided unique sources for studying the history of the Neolithic period of the primitive community system of Uzbekistan. In their fundamental monograph, the researchers noted that the stone tools collected from the settlements registered during the archaeological fieldwork conducted in the Lower Zarafshan Valley belong to the Kaltaminor culture[7].

In the 1940s-1950s, the second stage of archaeological study of Stone Age settlements in the Lower Zarafshan Valley began. The Mohandaryo archaeological group, led by Ya.G. Gulomov, artificially built the Mohandaryo settlement on the hills adjacent to the foothills of the water basins formed as a result of the high water supply of the Mohandaryo and Gujaili tributaries of the Zarafshan River, using building materials from the surrounding areas.

Material objects obtained from the cultural layers of the Darbazakyr 1 and 2 settlements were found to be similar to the construction of the Janbos-4 settlement in the Akchadarya basin, and material objects.

As a result of the excavations carried out by the Mohandaryo archaeological group at the Darbazakyr-1 settlement, its topographic structure was rectangular, and its total geographical area was 80 m²[8].

In the third chapter of the monograph “Kuyi Zarafshan in the Neolithic Period” published by Ya.G. Gulomov, U.Islomov, A.Askarov, it is noted that in the Karakul oasis of the Neolithic period, a wooden pillar dwelling was rectangular in shape, the upper part was covered with branches and reeds, and in the center was a “fireplace”, and tribal groups were engaged in hunting deer, gazelles, wild horses, pigs, quails, hunting weapons, fishing rods, bows and arrows, and pickling. Thus, like the Jonbos-4 settlement, the settlement was artificially built on the ground level from the surrounding building materials. The plan of this rectangular base was identified in the third cultural layer of the settlement.

The third historical stage continues from 1965 to the present. During this historical period, archaeological exploration and excavation work was carried out by the Khorezm archaeological expedition, the Mohandarya archaeological group, and the Samarkand State University archaeological group, and unique material objects were obtained. In particular, since 1960, U. Islamov, a special Neolithic archaeological group, has been conducting extensive excavations at settlements located in the foothills of the Mohandarya and Gojaili tributaries, and has managed to obtain new material objects [9].

In 1961-1965, U.I. Islamov conducted archaeological exploration in the Mohandarya and Gojaili tributaries, registering more than 50 Neolithic settlements built on the ground with wooden pillars, and conducting excavation work in some of them. In this historical period, in the foothills of the Lower Zarafshan Valley, the Zarafshan River, the Daryosay tributary, samples of objects from the cultural layers of the Uchaschi-131 and Khudzhakumbaz settlements were recorded in the monograph of the Khorezm expedition employee A.V. Vinogradov. Also, objects from the Neolithic settlements of Saksaul, Koptu, Tamin, Shulkum, Esen-Tyube, Zhalpak, Kosmola 1.6, Talas-1, and Aimora-1 were found in the lower Syrdarya basin [10]. The researcher N. Kholmatov described the results of archaeological research conducted in the vicinity of the Chorbakty stream, which included excavations at 59 Neolithic settlements [11].

As a result of archaeological and geomorphological work carried out by A.V. Vinogradov and E.D. Mamedov in southwestern Kyzylkum in 1979-1984, 26 archaeological monuments of the Neolithic period were registered in the Chorbakty stream area [11]. The material and spiritual culture of the Uchachi and Darbozakyrlik Neolithic tribal communities, who conducted ethnic relations in the Lower Zarafshan Valley during the Neolithic period, and the Janbos-4 settlement tribal communities, who used water basins between sand dunes around the Yanboshkala Heights in the Akchadarya basin, were studied [12].

RESULTS

Based on the data recorded in geological, geographical and archaeological literature, the geographical environment, climatic conditions, anthropogenic landscape, history of the Zarafshan River, human settlement, ethnic processes, and settlement patterns of the Lower Zarafshan Valley were analyzed. The geographical position of the Zarafshan Valley plain, which is the result of geological development processes, anthropogenic landscape, natural conditions, ecology, and ethnic processes that led to human settlement, are divided into Middle and Lower Zarafshan. It was noted that the Western Zarafshan-Bukhara-Karakul oasis was mastered by humans in the Neolithic period (7th millennium BC - mid-5th millennium BC) and turned into an ethnic area, and this process continued step by step. During this historical period, as a result of the activity of the Daryasay tributary of the Zarafshan River, the Uchachi-131 settlement in the Karakul region was the first ethnic area for humans. The Echkiliksay, Daryasay, Mohandarya, Gujaili and Oyakagitma tributaries of the Zarafshan River served as the basis for the lifestyle and economic activities of the tribal communities of the Uchachi-131 settlement.

DISCUSSION

The information mentioned in the topic allowed us to draw the following final conclusions:

- It is known from historical data that, like the Akchadarya basin, the Lower Zarafshan Valley was not inhabited by the Acheulean population of the Bukhara-Karakul oasis during the Acheulean period.
- Human settlement in the Lower Zarafshan Valley began in the Neolithic period, marking the beginning of the Neolithic period in the history of Uzbekistan.
- The hunter-gatherers of the Uchashchi-131 settlement used natural resources in their daily activities, determined their first profession, further improved it, and continued their next historical path.

Summarizing the historical information contained in the article, we found it necessary to make the following proposals:

- The Khorezm oasis of Shurakhon and the Lower Zarafshan Valley are geologically unified, while the conditions of the Kyzylkum desert are common, but differ in hydrological characteristics, which necessitates the study of the history of the population's economy.
- Analyzing the history of the economic and cultural interactions of the Neolithic tribal communities of the South Akchadarya and Lower Zarafshan Valleys;
- Proposals such as clarifying the territorial boundaries of the population's settlement in the two regions and explaining demographic issues were put forward.

References

1. Gulyamov Ya.G. Istoriya Oroshenia Khorezma s drevneyshikh vremen do nashikh dney-Tashkent, "Fan", 1957-S.45-46.

2. Gulyamov Ya.G, Islamov U.I, Askarov A. Pervobytnaya kultura i vozniknovenie oroshaemogo zemledelia v Nizovyakh Zarafshana-Tashkent, Fan, 1966-S 25-29.
3. Islamov U.I. Otkrytie neoliticheskoy kultury na Makhan-Dare (ONU-Tashkent,;Fan, 1961. No. 1-S.61-68.
4. Vinogradov A.V. Drevnie okhotniki i rybovy Sredneaziatskoy mejdurechya M.:Nauka, 1981.T.XIII-S 64-93.
5. Kholmatov N. A. Novye neoliticheskie pamyatniki na starorechyah Zarafshana //Novye otkrytyya v Priarale-M.:Nauka, 1991 a. Vyp-1-S 4-33.
6. Vinogradov A.V, Mamedov E.D. Arkheologo-geomorfologicheskie raboty v Yugo-Zapadnyx Kyzylkumax v 1984 g //AO, 1985-M.: Nauka, 1986-S 456-457.
7. Vinogradov A.V, Drevnie okhotniki i rybovy Sredneazitskogo mejdurechya-M, :Nauka, 1981-S.78-89,-S 95-104.
8. Kholmatov N.U. Mesolithic and Neolithic Nizhnego Zarafshana-Tashkent, Fan, 2007-S.51-104.