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## DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHEOLOGY AS A SCIENCE BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY IN UZBEKISTAN (70S OF THE XIX-XX CENTURIES)

**Norpulat Ahmedjonov\***

\*Senior Lecturer,  
Department of Methods of Socio-Economic Sciences,  
Jizzakh Regional Center for Retraining and Advanced Training of Public Educators,  
UZBEKISTAN

Email id: [norpulatahmedjonov54@gmail.com](mailto:norpulatahmedjonov54@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

*This article contains information about the influence of Russian archeology on Uzbek archeology in the XIX century, the stages of development of Uzbek archeology in the XX century, the development of archaeologists in the 50-60s of the XX century and the scientific basis of their archeological expeditions. The establishment of such a scientific institution has become of great historical significance not only for the Republic of Uzbekistan, but also for the peoples of the Central Asian republics. This is the cornerstone of the success of today's Uzbek school of archeology. The Institute of Archeology has held several international scientific conferences on topical issues of archeology (1973, 1986, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997). The institute has a special doctoral scientific council for postgraduate and doctoral studies, archeology.*

**KEYWORDS:** *History, Archeology, Ethnography, Expedition, Numismatics, Academy Of Sciences, Local Lore, Collector, Institute, Orientalist, Amateur Archeologist, Museum, Castle.*

### INTRODUCTION

Archeology is the science of archeology, which organizes the thirties of human society based on the monuments of ancient material culture.

The main source of archeology is the tools of labor, household items, weapons, ornaments, housing, workshops, the remains of defense and irrigation facilities, and various finds of the sixties. the overall landscape is restored. Therefore, archeology is a branch of historical science.

## ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE BASED ON THE SUBJECT

Speaking of archeology of Uzbekistan, the establishment of the Institute of Archaeological Research of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in the 70s of the XX century is an important stage. Scientific institution for the organization of monuments of material culture in the territory of Uzbekistan. It was founded in Samarkand on the basis of the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1970). Stone Age Archeology, Turan Archeology, Movarounnahr Archeology, Scientific Production Departments at the Institute; there is a laboratory for chemical and technological research and conservation of historical monuments, a library (more than 55 thousand works); Tashkent, Khiva and Termez archeological departments were established. The Institute publishes an annual collection entitled "History of Material Culture of Uzbekistan" (since 1959). The Institute of Archeology has held several international scientific conferences on topical issues of archeology (1973, 1986, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997). The institute has a special doctoral scientific council for postgraduate and doctoral studies, archeology. This institution has now been turned into an archeological center, and throughout the article we will focus on the history of the institution.

Of course, the development of archeology in Uzbekistan dates back to the XIX and XX centuries.

The role of archeology in the development of historical science is great. The history of the development of archeology as a science in foreign countries dates back to the XVIII century.

Archaeologist Olim T.M. When Mirsoatov's book talks about the 19th century, of course, it is necessary to mention the interaction of Russian archeology with the archeology of Uzbekistan. Archaeological excavations were also carried out in Russia in the 19th century. Large-scale archeological excavations were carried out by A.S Uvarov. On his own initiative, the Society of Archaeological Numismatics was established in St. Petersburg. In the twentieth century, however, it has developed especially. However, in our Central Asian region, despite the abundance of monuments that reflect the entire period of human history, this process has been slow. The reason for this was that both Tsarist Russia and the Red Empire treated the Central Asian republics as colonies. Until the second half of the twentieth century, there were no national archaeologists in the Central Asian republics, except for Yahyo Gulomov. Therefore, archeological research in Central Asia was carried out mainly by Russian scientists.

It is known that until the second half of the twentieth century, archeological data covering the perfect, detailed history of the Uzbek people were almost non-existent. That is why when talking about the history of the Uzbek people, it was based only on written sources. However, the history of our ancestors begins not in a class society, but in the period of the primitive system, that is, according to the conclusions of archaeologists, when our ancestors first made tools of labor. Therefore, academic Ya.Gulomov began to train a specialist archaeologist for each period. In this regard Ya Gulomov agreed with Sankt Petersburg scientists and in 1960-1970 prepared A. Askarov, U. Islamov, M. Kasimov, S. Rakhimov, R. Suleymanov, T. Mirsoatov as candidates of science. These national cadres Under the leadership of Ya.Gulomov, large-scale archeological excavations and excavations were carried out in the territory of Uzbekistan. Yes. At the initiative of G. Gulomov, more attention was paid to the training of archaeologists from national cadres.

Archeology is one of the youngest scientific disciplines in Uzbekistan. It should be noted that the first steps in the study of the region were taken in the late XIX century. Previously, this work was carried out by amateur geographers and collectors. Only once, in 1884, did archaeologist N. I. An archeological team led by Veselovsky was sent. However, this delegation was not ready to conduct excavations in the complex structures of Asia, built of raw bricks, and it provided a negative review of a rare monument of ancient history, such as the Afrosiab fortress (ancient Samarkand). The main works that show the true value and importance of ancient monuments are related to the activities of the Turkestan Amateur Archaeological Circle (THAT, 1895) V. L. Vyatkin, E. T. Smirnov, M. S. Andreev, N. G. Mallinsky, A. A. Divaev and others. [2]

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The period of organizing the archeology of Uzbekistan is divided into 3.

1. The period of Russian colonization.
2. The period of Soviet rule.
3. The period of independence of Uzbekistan.

The first stage of Uzbek archeology consists of 3 stages of the Russian colonial period. Phase 1 of the Russian colonial period is associated with the sending in 1819 of an archeological expedition led by Captain Muravyov. This expedition registers various archeological monuments in the territory of Khiva khanate. He translated his scientific findings into French, English, and German, and based on these findings, he was the first to speculate that primitive people lived in Uzbekistan.

Phase 2 began in the second half of the 19th century. During this period, orientalists such as Barthold, Zhukovsky, Veselovsky, Pun, Lerch, Vyatkin, Paslavsky, Postroumov and other amateurs contributed greatly to the study of Central Asian archeology and history.

Stage 3 is related to the structure of the Turkestan Amateur Archaeological Circle. Founded in 1895 by Barthold. In 1895, a museum was established under the leadership of Astroumov. The Uzbek Amateur Archeology Circle is headed by Bartold.

The second phase also consists of 3 phases:

1)1917 continued in 1938. In 1918, the History of Material Culture and the Russian Academy were established. He was tasked to take all archeological, art, cultural and architectural monuments under state protection. In order to expand archeological research, 5 expeditions will be organized in Central Asia.

1. Termez Archaeological Expedition led by Masson in 1936;
2. Seventy Archaeological Expedition led by Bernstam in 1937;
3. Khorezm expedition led by Tolstov in 1937;
4. Fergana Archaeological Expedition led by Masson in 1937;
5. Lower Zarafshan archeological expedition led by Shishkin in 1937.

The scientific expeditions of Professor SP Tolstov, a well-known scientist, who made a worthy contribution to the organization and development of the archeology of Uzbekistan, are of great importance in organizing the history of Khorezm in antiquity and the history of the Middle Ages.

Khorezm Archaeological and Ethnographic Expedition An expedition to study the archaeological culture and history of the Khorezm oasis (from the Paleolithic period to the XVIII-XIX centuries BC) (1937). Archaeological and ethnographic organization of Khorezm The expedition led by A.Yu. Yakubovsky, which began in 1928-1929, excavated memorial monuments in the capital of Khorezmshahs Urgench (now Kohna Urgench) and the first medieval city of Mizdakhkan (Gavr fortress near Khojayli). In 1934, in the ruins of the city of Zamakhshar in Dashoguz, MV Voevodsky's expedition operated. In 1936, Ya. In 1937, Ya. Gulomov inspected the ruins of Guldursin, Norinjon and Pilqala. From this year the Khorezm archeological and ethnographic expedition was headed by SP Tolstov. The composition of the expedition has been expanded from year to year with archaeologists, ethnographers, anthropologists, painters, architects and other specialists. The members of the expedition scientifically studied the unique archeological monuments such as Ayozkala, Bazarqala, Jonbosqala, Toqroqqala, Qoyqirilganqala, Qurgoshinkala, Qizilqala, Kozalikir, Teshikqala. As a result of excavations, many historical monuments of the Khorezm oasis of different periods were found: ruins, castles, fortifications, canals, inscriptions, paintings, household items, seals, silver, copper statues that help to organize the ancient culture.

When it comes to the history of Khorezm, of course, the scientific research of Ya.Gulomov, a brilliant scientist and teacher who devoted his life to science, archeological research and the search for and study the unique values of the homeland and the Uzbek people, especially the economy, culture and spirituality. an archaeologist must know.

Independent archeological research was first started in 1936 by Ya. Gulomov in the lands of ancient Khorezm together with his friend amateur archeologist T. Mirgiyosov. In 1937, his group included archaeologist A.I.Terenojkin and architect B.N. Zasiptkins were involved.

Ya.Gulomov organized the numerous archeological monuments preserved in the ancient lands of Khorezm, the dry ponds of the ancient irrigation networks that once gave life to this ancient land and the various archeological finds scattered around, the history of irrigation, which is the basis of agriculture -says as the culmination of his research.

In the second stage, archeological research in the territory of Uzbekistan has significantly developed. The branches of the Academy of Sciences of the former USSR in the Central Asian republics, scientific organizations in Leningrad and Moscow, the Academy of the History of Material Culture, the Museum of Oriental Culture began to conduct archeological research in Uzbekistan. In 1939, the Academy of Sciences was established.

The third phase covers little of the post-1945 period. During this period, the composition of the above expeditions was changed. The Seventh Expedition - the Tianshan High Expedition in 1944-1949, and the Kyrgyz Archaeological Ethnographic Expedition in 1951-1955. From 1946 to 1952, under the leadership of Bernstant of Fergana archeology, the Pamir Alay and Pamir Fergana expeditions were organized. In 1970, the Fergana expedition was organized.

The development of the first and second period archeology serves as a foundation for the archeology of the third period of independence. The main scientific direction and goal of Uzbek

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archeology today is to prove that the ancient culture formed in the territory of our country is an integral part of the ancient culture of the East. it is a relentless pursuit of re-creating an objective view of ancient history, which is rich in science and culture.

Archaeologists, our teachers M.Pardayev and A.Berdimurodov in their archeological researches note that the archeological data covering the perfect, detailed history of the Uzbek people until the second half of the XX century is almost non-existent. Therefore, when talking about the history of the Uzbek people, they only talked about the activities of our ancestors, who were based on written sources and lived in a class society. However, the history of our ancestors begins not in a class society, but in the period of the primitive system, that is, according to the conclusions of archaeologists, when our ancestors first made tools of labor. Therefore, academic Ya. G. Gulomov began to train a specialist archaeologist for each period. in this regard Ya.Gulomov agreed with Sankt Petersburg scientists and in 1960-1970 prepared A. Askarov, U. Islamov, M. Kasimov, S. Rakhimov, R. Suleymanov, T. Mirsoatov as candidates of science. These national cadres Ya. Under the leadership of G. Gulomov, large-scale archeological excavations and excavations were carried out in the territory of Uzbekistan. Yes. At the initiative of G. Gulomov, more attention was paid to the training of archaeologists from national cadres.

The establishment of such a scientific institution has become of great historical significance not only for the Republic of Uzbekistan, but also for the peoples of the Central Asian republics. This is the cornerstone of the success of today's Uzbek school of archeology. This is the result of the fact that the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has been dominated by a high level of pure scientific environment since its inception and is home to highly qualified specialists conducting research at the level of world standards.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, before the establishment of the Institute of Archeology in 1970, the research work of Russian and Uzbek archaeologists and archeological expeditions contributed to the development of archeology in Uzbekistan.

He began his career as a scientific institution organizing the monuments of material culture in the territory of Uzbekistan.

Currently, the Institute of Archeology is the center of scientific and methodological guidance of archeological research in Uzbekistan, which issues permits for excavations at all monuments of material culture in the country. He coordinates his research with UzMU, Samarkand State University, the Institute of Art History of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and other scientific institutions. According to the international scientific program, the Institute of Archeology conducts archeological excavations in several regions of the country in cooperation with scientific centers of France, Germany, Poland, Italy, Russia (since 1984).

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