

STUDY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL CULTURES OF THE BRONZE AGE IN KHOREZM HISTORY

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ABSTRACT

The Tozabogyop culture and other cultures reveal the true history of Khorezm, proving what weapons they were armed with. For example, the remains of dwellings and pottery workshops, mysterious pottery, wide-mouthed, quiet, flat sand, stone slabs, ostodons, statues of the ancient Egyptian god Bes, people and animals, ornaments from the Bazarkala region. Found. The findings show that the Khorezmian culture was also influenced by the Egyptian gods, and it is clear that there were connections between the Khorezmians and the Egyptians during this period. The abundance of brass indicates the development of metal casting techniques at that time, and the removal of stone tools from the economy as tools of labor.

KEYWORDS: *Oybolta, Tuvaksimon Spool, Archeological And Ethnographic Expedition, Double Tower Wall, Amirabod Culture, Yakkaporson 2 And Qubod 2.*

INTRODUCTION

The word "Khorezm" comes from the semi-Persian form "Qori azim", which means "Big fire", "Big fire", "Main fire". It is known that the word "Kor" is Turkish and "azim" is Persian. This is because the Achaemenids of Iran used the word "Kor" in their pronunciation and added the word "azim" to it. The Greeks who came after that learned the word from the Persians. " Of course, these thoughts of Bakhtiyor Riza - "Qori Azim" are also a scientific assumption.

So, no matter what interpretation of the term Khorezm, it describes the oasis as a sunny, sacred, fertile land. In fact, it is the same. That is why in the sunny land between Kyzylkum and Karakum, the stages of development of human culture, civilization appeared and flourished.

Tozabogyop culture is an archeological culture of the Bronze Age in Khorezm (the middle and second half of the 2nd millennium BC). It is called the Tozabogyop Canal. 1938 y. SP Tolstov found places of this culture near this canal. Later studied by YA Gulomov, MA Itina, A. Askarov. The Tozabogyop culture was formed in the Southern Aral Sea region by a mixture of indigenous (inhabitants of the Suvyorgan culture) and tribes from the Southern Urals (inhabitants of the woodland culture and the Andronovo culture). The influence of alien tribes can be seen in anthropological types (for example, Kokcha-3) and in the material culture of the Tozabogyopians. They lived in huts and basements with thatched roofs. Tozabogyop culture is distributed in the Amudarya delta, Lower Zarafshan and Kayrakkum desert zone. Hundreds of sites and about 10 cemeteries have been identified in these areas. His main occupations were irrigated agriculture and domestic animal husbandry, and labor and military armaments were made of brass, sometimes stone. Molds for oybolta casting were found. The base of the pottery is flat, handmade, carved and molded with geometric patterns. The people of the Tozabogyop culture lived in a tribal society, and the traditions of matriarchy are preserved¹.

Suvyorgan culture is the archeological culture of the Bronze Age in the desert zone of the Khorezm oasis (the first half of the 2nd millennium BC - the beginning of the 1st millennium BC). The ancient delta of the Amudarya is called Suvyorgan because it bursts into the desert on the right. It was studied by the Khorezm archeological and ethnographic expedition (SP. Tolstov, YA Gulomov, M. A. Itina, etc.) (1945-46). The tribes of the Suvyorgan culture, according to S. P. Tolstov, were a new ethnic group that came to Khorezm from the south-western regions of Central Asia, and their material culture was similar to the sedentary farming culture of the South. Suvyorgan culture has gone through 3 stages in its development (Qamishli, Bazarkala, Kavunchi).

The reed culture is one of the stages in the Suvyorgan and Kaltaminor cultures. In 1954-55 the Khorezm archeology was examined by an ethnographic expedition. It belongs to the group of Neolithic sites in the Khorezm oasis along the ancient Akchadarya delta of the Amu Darya. The Kaltaminor culture continues the tradition of building houses (especially tents) in the reed culture. The sites are not far from the Akchadarya delta due to avalanche sands and tugai. Quartzite stone tools (knife-shaped blades, almond-shaped arrowheads, spears, knives), flint weapons, and sand-mixed clay with a wide belly, short neck, hummed shoulders, and other pottery items were found. The tribes of the reed culture were engaged in agriculture²

Bazarkala - 40 km east of Beruni, the ruins of the town on the right bank of the Amu Darya (6th-4th centuries BC). The Khorezm archeological and ethnographic expedition led by S. P. Tolstov was discovered and studied (1938). The city is a rectangular building made of cotton and raw bricks, surrounded by a double defensive wall with a hole and a tower. The width of the corridor between the walls is 3 m. The bricks are 40x10 cm in size and have a special stamp. The castle (100x120 m) is located in the eastern corner of the city. Remains of dwellings and pottery workshops, mysterious pottery, wide-mouthed, quiet, flat-bottomed, stone slabs, ostodons, statues of the ancient Egyptian god Bes, statues of people and animals, and jewelry were found in the Bazarkala area².

Pottery from the Suvyorgan culture is well-cooked, with a reddish-brown surface and dark red flowers, as well as stone tools and farm implements. However, the surface of the pottery differs from the pottery of the ancient Peasant tribes of the South, which is mainly decorated with a

lattice pattern and a schematic spike. These findings indicate large migrations of Central Asian tribes in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC. The two major migrations in the southern and southeastern directions coincide with the end of the 2nd millennium BC - the beginning of the 1st millennium. Tribes from the Suvyorgan culture communities also took an active part in this phase. Archaeological finds include these pants. It shows that the cattle-breeding tribes moved along the tributaries of the Uzboy, Atrek, Tajan, Murgab, Amudarya and Syrdarya. By the beginning of the 1st millennium BC, the Suvyorgan culture was replaced by the Amirabod culture³

Amirabod culture is the culture of the late Bronze Age of ancient Khorezm (9th-8th centuries BC). The Khorezm archeological and ethnographic expedition led by SP Tolstov found and examined the Amirabod canal in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (1937-40). The Amirabod culture is based on a combination of the water quilt culture and the freshwater culture. The peoples who created this culture united into tribal communities and engaged in subsistence farming and animal husbandry. In winter he lived in wooden and reed huts and half-basements, and in summer in light huts. 15-20 such huts and semi-basements formed one village. Each residential area is 75-110 square meters, with a large fireplace 3x1 m in the middle of which there is always a fire. Small ovens were used for cooking. According to the remains of that period, the Amudarya delta is 10-15 m wide from the Akchadarya tributaries. 1-2 km of canals were dug. Unique monuments of Amirabad culture At the monuments of Yakkaporsan 2 and Qubod 2 were found ceramic vessels with various shapes on the surface, as well as necklaces and shells, brass ornaments, brooches, sickles and arrowheads and their molds. The abundance of brass indicates the development of metal casting techniques at that time, and the removal of stone tools from the economy as tools of labor.

Tagisken is an archeological site of the Late Bronze Age. 1959 y. In Kyzylorda (Kazakhstan), southwest of the city, the ancient river Syrdarya was found near Inkardarya. T. In 1960-63, the Khorezm Archeological Expedition of the USSR Academy of Sciences (led by SP Tolstov) conducted research. The survey identified more than 70 cemeteries in Tagisken. Burial structures are huge, some up to 25 m in diameter. Tagisken consists of 2 parts: North Tagisken and South Tagisken. The remains of a luxurious burial structure made of raw bricks dating back to the 9th-8th centuries BC in northern Tagisken have been found and surrounding 14 tombs of various sizes. They are buried with tribal chiefs, and their relatives are buried in the surrounding graves. Gold and copper earrings, necklaces, brass nails, sickles, paycons and pottery (jugs, bowls, pots) were found in the graves. Burial structures of the Sak tribes of the 7th-5th centuries BC were discovered in southern Tagisken. The tombs contained a saddle, a bronze arrowhead, a wooden sword, glass and embroidered pottery, Scythian gold bracelets, and bronze saddles. In material culture, local cultural traditions of the Late Bronze Age and a slightly higher culture in southern Central Asia were associated with the Southern Urals, the Saks of Kazakhstan, and the Scythian culture of Southern Siberia.

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