



ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST STATEHOOD IN CENTRAL ASIA DURING THE SOVIET PERIOD

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ABSTRACT: - This article analyzes research on the history of the first statehood in Central Asia during the Soviet era. The article also analyzes the information that the research on the subject at that time was based on Soviet and Marxist ideas.

KEYWORDS: Central Asia, Soviet period, first statehood, historiography, research, history, archeology, Khorezm, Bactria, Sogdiana

INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, along with the expansion of opportunities for studying the history of Uzbekistan on a new conceptual and methodological basis, an important task has become its objective coverage and evaluation of the results of studies conducted at different times, including in the first statehood.

From ancient times, the ancestors of the peoples of Central Asia developed on the basis of interdependence and lived together in the common territories of different ancient states.

Although the first written sources on the ancient history of Central Asia were first studied in the second half of the 19th century, it did not give the faith to conduct comprehensive research on the subject due to insufficient scientific use of historical sources.

By the 50s and 60s of the twentieth century, it became possible to compare the data obtained as a result of archeological research conducted in different parts of the region with data from historical written sources.

“ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST STATEHOOD IN CENTRAL ASIA DURING THE SOVIET PERIOD”

However, to date, the generalization of the results of the study of the history of governance and early statehood in ancient society in terms of Central Asian historiography, the lack of critical analysis of existing approaches and basic theories in the scientific literature highlights the need for historical research on this topic.

METHODS

Currently, according to the historiographic analysis of historical research, the problem of the emergence and development of statehood in Central Asia is not fully understood as a comprehensive study of the problems of historical historiography. There are a number of special monographs or studies devoted to the historiography of the ancient system of government and the problem of the first statehood in Central Asia. Although research on the subject has been going on since the second half of the XIX century, but in the beginning of the XX-XXI centuries the historiography of this topic is briefly reflected in the introductory part of various monographs, in some chapters, in a small number of articles. It should be noted that some aspects of the issues of early statehood are briefly or generally covered in some literature.

Initially, S.P. Tolstov and M.M. Dyakonov analyzed the data available in their research and described the problems of the emergence of statehood and its study in the history of Khorezm and Bactria[1]. The authors analyzed the approaches available in the literature, comparing the data on the first statehood problem in the Central Asian region with the results of archeological research.

Some studies of the history of the first statehood in Central Asia in the 1950s have partially covered certain issues[2].

In the works of V.M. Masson, the data on the problem of associations of ancient states are analyzed [3].

V.M. Masson I. on the question of the first states in Central Asia. Critically observing the views of Markvart, S.P. Tolstov and I.M. Dyakonov[4], notes that the Khorezm kingdom was formed as an independent state before the Achaemenid period (VI century BC)[5].

In the early 1960s, S.P. Tolstov analyzes the approaches and conclusions of researchers on the history of Khorezm statehood and puts forward his views [6]. The above research and the publication of various data reflecting the clear nature of the topic was the first step in studying the issue.

During these years, V.M. Masson critically examined the results of his study of the problem of the ancient social system of Central Asia. The results of these studies have highlighted the importance of the need for extensive use of archaeological data in the study of socio-economic relations in ancient society.

M.D. Jurakulov and N.A. Avanesova's work "Historiography of the Bronze Age of Central Asia" is a study of the monuments of the Bronze Age in the region, based on the findings of research on the problems of socio-economic history[7].

In the late 1980s, A.S. Sagdullaev focused on the study of the subject and related theories [8]. The researcher's research on the three periods of state development in Central Asia - the Bronze, the transition to the Iron Age (X - VIII centuries BC) and the Early Iron Age (VII - VI centuries BC) is also of particular importance.

Soviet-era research focuses on the study of social and administrative information based on the first written sources, which is a comparative analysis based on written sources and archeological data[9].

"ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST STATEHOOD IN CENTRAL ASIA DURING THE SOVIET PERIOD"

Although in the second half of the 19th century Western scholars traced the history of the emergence of ancient statehood in Central Asia on the example of Bactria²⁸, it can be said that the first attempts at historical analysis of the subject began in the late 30-40s of the XX century. In the 50s and 60s, researchers studied the political unification of Bactria and Margiyana in the millennium BC. avv. They suggested that it happened in the VII-VI centuries. Since those years, scientific research on the history of the formation of the Khorezm Kingdom, which unites much of Central Asia, has been extensively analyzed. The emergence of the first statehood in Khorezm was recognized by V.V. Bartold^[10]. This view, which is based on a study of written sources, is based on I. Markvart^[11] developed and later (the doctrine of "Great Khorezm") was developed by V.B. Henning^[12] I.Gershevich^[13]. S.P. Tolstov, on the other hand, expressed the view that the ancient Khorezm kingdom emerged as a military-political union of tribes and gradually became a state union^[14].

In the 70s and 80s of the twentieth century, and later in the 1990s, as a result of the expansion of archaeological data and their comparison with written sources, conclusions about the chronology and typology of the first states in Central Asia were revised. However, in fact, no research has been created on the emergence of power and the analysis of the system of governance in the first states in the region.

CONCLUSION

In short, it can be said that historical research on the history of the first statehood of Central Asia in the Soviet period shows that there are different views on the origin of statehood and its legal basis. The assessment of the

characteristics of the development of historical processes in research is also based on the Marxist worldview, the concept of historical materialism. In research, the state is an apparatus of violence that has emerged as a means of directly oppressing the subordinate classes of the ruling class. In Soviet historiography, the principle of exaggerating the role of economic factors and classes in the study and coverage of the formation of the state prevailed, and alternative theories of the origin of the state were not recognized. Also, the problem of the ancient system of governance and the first statehood in Central Asia is one of the problems that have not yet been comprehensively analyzed from the point of view of historiography and are waiting to be solved in the science of historiography.

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"ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST STATEHOOD IN CENTRAL ASIA DURING THE SOVIET PERIOD"

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“ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST STATEHOOD IN CENTRAL ASIA DURING THE SOVIET PERIOD”