



ON THE STUDY OF THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE JIZZAKH VALLEY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Jizzakh Valley, Ustrushana, ancient history, archaeological excavations, historical sources, local materials, research.

Received: 05.12.2024

Accepted: 10.12.2024

Published: 15.12.2024

Abstract: This article is dedicated to the study of the ancient history of the Jizzakh Valley. The article discusses the methods used to study the history of Ustrushana, the results of archaeological excavations, and the importance of using local materials in the study of the valley's history. The article emphasizes that the research conducted in the Jizzakh Valley has revealed new information about the history of Ustrushana.

INTRODUCTION

Jizzakh is a historical region that played an important role in Central Asia in ancient times. Its history is rich and complex, it has been influenced by many cultures and peoples. Studying the history of Ustrushona, which is directly connected with Jizzakh oasis and its ancient history, helps to understand the history of Central Asia in a deeper way. The Jizzakh oasis is located in the northern part of Ustrushona, and the historical significance of this area is great. In recent years, archaeological excavations and historical research in the Jizzakh oasis have revealed new information about the history of Ustrushona. This article is devoted to the analysis of the results of research conducted in the Jizzakh oasis.

The ancient history of Jizzakh oasis has been thoroughly studied in recent times. As a result of the research conducted in various archaeological sites located in the oasis, new information and ideas about the long past history of Jizzakh are entering the scientific community today. Scientific researches that familiarize us with the distant past of the historical Ustrushona state and its territories began in the middle of the last century. To date, we have enough reasons to say that a school of philology has been formed in the historiography of our country.

METHODS

In this article, the following methods were used to study the history of the Jizzakh oasis:

* Analysis of the study of the history of the oasis based on historical sources: written sources that provide information about the history of the Jizzakh oasis, including the writings of Arab geographers, ancient records and historical documents, and the scientific research conducted in the oasis based on archaeological sources, are divided into several periods. done

* The contribution of a number of scientists to the scientific achievements achieved as a result of archaeological excavations is shown.

Review of scientific literature: scientific literature written about the ancient Jizzakh oasis, especially the history of Ustrushona, including F. Maksudov, A. Berdimurodov, M. Pardayev, A. Gritsina, A. Pardayev, B. Toychiboyev, F. Toshboyev, JG'ofurov, Q. Almanov, F. Akchayev, O. Mamirov and other scientists' researches were analyzed.

RESULTS

As a result of the analysis of archeological and written sources, the ancient history of the country was studied, and as a result, it was determined that two traditional farms in the Jizzakh oasis: agriculture and animal husbandry played an important role. The information obtained as a result of the researches of F. Maksudov and F. Toshboev showed that the territory of the Jizzakh oasis was a special place for nomadic herding peoples.

DISCUSSION

Studies have shown that it is very important to use local materials in studying the history of Ustrushona. In recent years, the research conducted in the Jizzakh oasis has revealed a lot of new information about the history of Ustrushona. Researchers who conducted research in the regions of Ustrushona located in the Jizzakh oasis can be conditionally divided into certain groups.

The first group includes scientists who have completed their scientific work on the history of the oasis: F. Maksudov, A. Berdimurodov, M. Pardayev, A. Gritsina, A. Pardayev, B. Toychiboyev, F. Toshboyev, JG'ofurov, Q. Almanov, F. Akchayev, O. Mamirov and others can be included;

the second group includes researchers who have conducted or are conducting a number of studies on the history of the oasis: K. Rakhimov, H. Khaidarov, Z. Holboyev, T. Salimov, T. Omonjulov, O'. Nosirov, A. Bazarbayev, O'. Erbo'taeva, S. Gudratov, U. Alibekov, J. Toshboyev, Sh. Pardayev, I. Jorayev, J. Mamarajabov and others;

to the third group, local scientists who started researching the history of the oasis on the basis of archaeological and written sources: Ya.Gulomov, A.Muhamadjonov, Y.Buryakov, M.Isomiddinov, M.Ishakov, U.Alimov, A.Bilolov, S. Suyunov, E. Kadirov, U. Polatov, M. Aminjonova and others include;

to the fourth group, Russian and Western orientalists, local historians, historians and archaeologists P. I. Lerkh, A. Kushakevich, NSLikoshin, V. V. Bartold, PS Kvarsky, LMS Verchkov, V. Tomashek, Y. Marquardt, E. Shawann, H. Gibbning and others include;

the fifth group has studied and is studying the ethnic landscape of the oasis in one way or another: K. Shoniyozov, B. Karmisheva, Kh. Doniyorov, A. Askarov, T. Salimov, F. Toshboyev, G'. Boboyorov, A. Bababekov, A. Togayev, BOrokov, G. Orogli, P. Dosmamatov, S. Karaboyev, U. Alibekov and others can be included.

Looking at the research conducted on the history of the Jizzakh oasis, the history of the oasis began to be carried out as a result of extensive research after the independence of our country.

If we look at the information in the sources about the historical Ustrushona state existing in the Jizzakh oasis, we can see that these areas were not called Ustrushona at first, and no settlement with this name is found in the region. Based on the information about the location of Ustrushona country, the historical geographical location of the country was determined, and it is located in the place of certain regions of today's Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. According to the research on the historical place of the country, among the sources, Chinese sources have a special place due to their accuracy.

The approximate coordinates of the Ustrushona region are indicated for the first time in Chinese sources of the early Middle Ages. According to the chronicle of dynasties, the initial name of Ustrushona

was different, such as "Shuaydushana", "Suduyshana", "Tszebutszyuyna", (Tszebudana), "Sudushana". "History of the Tan Dynasty" (Tanshu) also mentions other names of Suduishana: Kabuyuyna, Southern Tsao. In these sources, the history of Ustrushana is mentioned in relation to many important political events, the Achaemenids' rule in Central Asia, and their heroic struggle against the Macedonian armies [1].

According to the medieval historians, there were about 400 castles in the Ustrushona region. According to the information of Arab geographers, the cities of Zomin, Jizzakh, Kharkana, Nushkent, Khavos are located in the northwestern region of Ustrushan and played an important role in the political and economic life of the region. The caravan routes passing through the north-western region of Ustrushana connected Samarkand, Kesh, Bukhara with Ferghana, as well as with China.

In the north-western region of Ustrushona, from the 20th century, a number of Russian scientists became military topographers and lonely coastguards. In 1869, a group of topographers led by G.A. Archaeological monuments are visited by various researchers, including members of the Turkistan Archeological Amateurs Circle. MEMasson considers medieval Hovos to be the site of the monument of Winkard, i.e. Nurota, the ruins of a Christian village [2].

Archaeological excavations in the Uzbek part of Ustrushana began in February 1943. In 1943-1944, as a result of the excavations carried out by the Farhod expedition, the site of the ancient monument Munchogtepa and the cemetery near Shirinsoy were studied. It was determined that this cemetery belongs to the II-IV centuries AD. In the fall of 1948, the Uzbek-Zarafshan archaeological detachment under the leadership of YG'.Gulomov investigated the location of a number of monuments in the village of Davlat, located in the Sangzor district. As a result of the research, it was found that there was a Buddhist temple dating back to the 1st-2nd centuries AD [3].

In 1973-1974, excavations were carried out in the ancient city of Uturlitepa, near the Zomin reservoir, and in the cemetery of the Karakhanid era. In the 60s, V. A. Nilson carried out small works in the ancient city of Nurota. In 1971, as a result of research conducted by NBNemtsova of the vicinity of Sovot, an archaeological map of the area was developed. It is known that AIBilalov conducted special studies on the history of Ustrushana irrigation. In 1977, the archeological detachment headed by M. Is'khakov carried out search operations in the mountainous regions of the Zomin district [4]. Own. The Jizzakh detachment of the FA Institute of Archeology under the leadership of U.Alimov conducted inspections in Gallaorol and Bakhmal districts. During the years 1978-1984, A. Berdimuradov conducted inspections in the Jizzakh oasis. About 60 monuments have been found in the area by archaeologists. The stratigraphic structure and sections of several of them were defined [5].

Since 1985, the Sirdarya detachment of the FA Institute of Archeology of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been working continuously in the region. This detachment was headed by AAGritsina. Syrdarya plays an important role in determining the economy of the population of Ustrushona. In the region, two traditional industries: agriculture and animal husbandry took an important place. The influence of settlers on Ustrushona region was strong. Settlers, merchants and farmers were in close contact with pastoral districts. Syrdarya region was part of Sugd since ancient times, inhabited by ancient farming peoples and pastoralists, and later became the state called Ustrushona. A unique culture has emerged here. Later, the castles began to grow and served as stopping points for caravan routes passing through this place. An archaeological map of the country was prepared by AAGritsina. The result of these researches of AAGritsina was reflected in his book "Arxeologicheskie pamyatniki Sordarinskoy oblasti"[6].

M. Pardayev's research conducted in recent years in today's Jizzakh oasis, which is the northern part of Ustrushona, stands out. Archaeologist MHPardayev focused on the management of the Eftalites and the Turkic Khaganate [7], while G. Boboyorov and Q. Almanov, who studied the history of the statehood of the Western Turkish Khaganate, pointed out that the Khaganate and Ustrushona were governed by several methods, such as a series of oases. they emphasize [8].

In recent years, historians of higher educational institutions in Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions have been carrying out a number of scientific researches on the history of Ustrushona [9]. A. Gritsina[10], M. Pardayev[11], F. Toshboyev[12] F. Maksudov[13], JG'ofurov, Q.Almanov[14], O The ongoing researches of Mamirov and other researchers stand out.

CONCLUSION

The research conducted in the Jizzakh oasis helps to understand the history of Ustrushona in a deeper way. Ustrushona is a region with a rich and complex history, which has been influenced by many cultures and peoples. These studies provide valuable information about the life, culture and economy of the people of Ustrushona. Also, the use of local materials in the study of the history of Uzbekistan provides effective information. The study of the Ustrushona region was also conducted during the former Soviet period, but these studies were not conducted in a deep analytical manner. During this period, the location and structure of the existing monuments were studied. Subsequent archeological research made it possible to study the history of Ustrushona in depth.

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