



# THE STUDY OF THE ARCHEOLOGY OF THE KHOREZM OASIS BY EARLY 21ST CENTURY RESEARCHERS

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## ANNOTATION

*In this article, the study of the archeology of the Khorezm oasis on the basis of the historiography of the scientific researches of the researchers of the 90s of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century, its stages and results are analyzed.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Ancient Khorezm, culture, art, defense structures, fortresses, Lower Culture, S.P. Tolstov, Yu.A. Rapoport, M. Mambetullaev, L.T. Yablonsky, O.A. Vishnevskaya, B.I. Weinberg, G' . Khodjaniyazov, Q. Sobirov, R. Abdirimov, S.B. Bolelov, S.R. Baratov, Sh. Matrasulov, M. Madaminov and S. Ruzmetov.*

## INTRODUCTION

In the years of independence, researches and published literature on the archeology and ancient history of the Khorezm oasis can be divided into two groups, including: publications summarizing understudied archaeological sources collected in the funds of museums and scientific research institutes; studies that reflect the scientific information obtained as a result of the study of new archaeological monuments.

## DISCUSSIONS

Yu.A. In Rapoport's research on the Khorezm oasis and religion, based on archeological materials, the problem of the formation of Zoroastrian funeral rites in ossuaries-ceramic caskets in Khorezm is widely covered [1, c. 44], the results of the study of this topic were reflected in the publications of the scientist in the following years.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the archaeological excavations carried out in the areas on the right and left banks of the Lower Amudarya, chronologically dating back to the early Middle Ages, greatly expanded the range of scientific information on the history and culture of Khorezm. The results of new research M.M. Mambetullayev, G. Khodjaniyazov, Q. Sobirov, R. Abdirimov, S.B. Bolelov, S.R. Baratov, Sh. It was reflected in the publications of Matrasulov, M. Madaminov and S. Ruzmetov [2, c. 7-18].

In the published articles, first of all, the analysis of issues related to the directions of archeology gained importance. These are architectural traditions, construction techniques and materials, description of findings, etc. As an example, as a result of the excavations carried out in Khumbuztepa in 1996-1997, the discovery of ceramic objects - khumdons and earthenware vessels made on the wheel. He put forward the idea that a large pottery center developed at the place of Khumbuztepa at the border of VII-VI centuries [3, c. 86-89].

As a result of archaeological research in the city of Khazoras, new information about the history of this monument was obtained [4, c. 108-109]. At the same time, the defense system of ancient Almaotishgan 2 in Yangariq district and Katqala in Shavat district was studied.

Ye. Ye. Nerazik's article contains important information about the cities of Khorezm in antiquity. According to the researcher, mil. Starting from the border period of the 5th-4th centuries, a large number of large cities and individual fortresses developed in the Khorezm oasis. Bozorkala, Khiva, Katta Oyboyirkala, Qavatkala, Khazoras, Voyangan, Shohsanam and others are among them, and their defense system, architecture and construction features have been revealed [5, c. 543-561].

S.B. Bolelov mentions the migration of Saka groups from the Lower Syr Darya to the Sarikamish river borders and the emergence of the Kuyisoi culture. Proposing to date the end of the 8th century - the beginning of the 7th



century, the stage of construction of Kozalikir and Khumbuztepa is dated to 1000 BC. noted the need to connect with the end of the VII century [6, c. 44-45]. S. Baratov, on the contrary, Khumbuztepa mil. He writes that it appeared in the first half of the 7th century. Based on new archaeological data, the researcher proposes to interpret the Kuyisoi culture as the culture of the early Sakas, in Southern Khorezm. The discovery of Sakan fortifications of the VIII-VI centuries (Meshekli, Uch Ochok) indicates the wide spread of the Sakas in Khorezm from the Sakarchaga Mountains (Sariqamish region) [7, c. 31].

At the beginning of the 21st century, S.P. Tolstov and the staff of the Khorezm expedition presented the issue of analyzing the scientific views on the history of ancient Khorezm and revising some of their aspects. Controversies on this issue include the construction of artificial irrigation facilities and the level of agricultural development in the Khorezm oasis during the Bronze Age, the form of the socio-economic formation of serfdom based on the development of irrigation, the origin of the "Khorasm" people and the "Greater Khorezm" state association, Khorezm and Zoroastrianism were associated with such problems as settlement in the Lower Amudarya region of the Kanguy state.

In N. Egamberdiyeva's articles and candidate's thesis, some results of the study of the history of ancient Khorezm based on written and archaeological sources, the topic of "Big Khorezm" and the problems of studying the history of the ancient Khorezm statehood were analyzed [8, c. 20].

The researcher divides the historiography of the problem of "Greater Khorezm" into three stages, the emergence of works denying the idea of "Greater Khorezm" in the late 80s of the 20th century, the great influence of the early Iron Age culture of Marghiyona and Bactria on the formation of Kozaliquir culture. notes the existence of views on '. In certain cases, at the beginning of the 21st century, these views were not taken into account by researchers. Therefore, some shortcomings are observed in the coverage of the historiography of the subject of "Great Khorezm".

It should be noted that S.P. Tolstov initially analyzed the issue of statehood and did not use the concept of "Greater Khorezm" in his famous work "Ancient Khorezm". Scientist I. Marquardt supported the idea of the existence of a large political union with its center in Khorezm before the Achaemenids, calling it the "Khorasm Kingdom", more precisely, "the military-democratic confederation of tribes under the leadership of the Siovushis, which is gradually becoming a state union" [9, c. 341].

During his time, I.V., who detailed the source studies and historiography of the issue of "Khorasmians" and "Big Khorezm". Pyankov in some cases S.P. He slightly misinterpreted Tolstov's thoughts. Such an approach of the researcher "S.P. Tolstov describes the Kingdom of Khorezm as a confederation of the Massaget tribes led by the Khorezmians" [10, c. 16] and "V.V. Tarn and S.P. As Tolstov wrote, the Khorasmmites did not lead the confederation of the Massaget tribes. This is because I.V. S.P. quoted by Pyankov. The pages of Tolstov's book "Ancient Khorezm" do not contain the above ideas.

It should be noted that at the beginning of the 21st century, the need to revise the previously expressed scientific views and theories regarding the history and culture of the Khorezm oasis arose from the reason of evaluating some views that were applied to science many years ago on new grounds. This was a natural situation, because not only in the Khorezm oasis, but also in the Central Asian region, thanks to new archaeological research, the scope of scientific information has expanded significantly, therefore, some of the ancient socio-economic, cultural and political problems that previously dominated the science of history there was a need to revise scientific views.

At the same time, although the history of the study of archaeological monuments in the Khorezm oasis has been analyzed to a certain extent by separate periods, the problems of historical reconstruction related to the ancient period, the results of the historical use of archaeological sources, and the development of scientific views have not been analyzed, and the historiographical point of view has not been analyzed. has not been considered sufficiently.

At the beginning of the 21st century, a number of articles were devoted to the original homeland of the "Khorasmi" people and the problem of "Greater Khorezm".

Among some conclusions covered in the article of A. Askarov, including that large irrigation facilities were not built in the Lower Amudarya region during the Bronze Age, and they appeared a little late in the oasis, as well as



the country of "Aryonam Vaichakh" mentioned in "Avesta" was not located in Khorezm, Khorezm was Zoroastrian it is possible to agree with the opinion that the connection with the homeland is doubtful [11, B. 76-84].

S.R., who analyzed the problems of archaeological study of ancient Khorezm culture. In his article, Baratov places the Khorasmmites in the middle basin of the Gerirud-Tajan river, and a group of them is mil. In the first half of the 7th century, it migrated to the Khorezm oasis, and the rest appeared in the oasis during the reign of Darius I, and concluded that the main reason for this migration was the result of the heavy tax policy of the Persian king [7, c. 33].

In the article of Khalil Matyaqubov, the emergence and stages of development of the culture of urban planning in the Khorezm oasis are described by S.P. Information covering the works of Tolstov and his followers (Bronze Age farming culture of the Khorezm oasis, slavery relations in society, inclusion of the oasis territory into the Kanguy state) and the opinions expressed in the content of S. Baratov's article and their scientific proof are based on new archaeological materials need is noted [12, c. 127-140].

A.A. on the Khorasmian problem. Hamdam Matyaqubov, who analyzed the opinions expressed by Askarov, S. Baratov and Khalil Matyaqubov, Khorasmians mil. During the years 525-500, those who did not migrate from the south of Central Asia to the Khorezm oasis, because, according to written sources, He concluded that in the last quarter of the 6th century, together with Khorasmians, Parthians, Sugdians and Aryans, a separate territorial-administrative country within the Persian kingdom was united into a satrapy.

M.G., who analyzed the problem from the point of view of archeology. Vorobeva wrote in his article "Problema "Bolshogo Khorezma" i archeologiya" ("Big Khorezm" problem and archeology) that it is unlikely to prove archaeologically the theory about the kingdom of Khorezm located in Kopetdogoldi, Kuchan-Mashhad and Tajan valleys and the oasis of Herat [13, c. 38]. I.N. Khlopin concluded that archeology denies the migration of Khorasmmites from the oases of the Tajan and Murgob rivers to the Lower Amudarya region. At the beginning of the 21st century, such views have not been sufficiently analyzed.

In the 21st century, the problems of studying the history of the ancient Khorezm statehood were reflected in new literature. V.N. In the articles of Yagodin, S.P. Tolstov, M.G. Vorobeva and O.A. As in Vishnevskaya's research, based on the results of archeological discoveries, the question of the local roots of the first statehood of Khorezm was put on the agenda. The scientist expressed his opinion about the formation of the first state centers in the oasis in the regions around Kozaliqir and Khazorasp [14, c. 128-129]. S.R. It is worth noting the archaeological research carried out under the leadership of Baratov in Khumbuztepa of the early Iron Age in Southern Khorezm.

At the beginning of the 21st century, a special study on the historiography of ancient administration and early statehood appeared in Central Asia [15, c. 28]. O.I. In Abdullayev's general research, the history of the study of sources related to the issue of ancient governance and early statehood in the region, approaches and theories about the origin of statehood in Central Asia, and the study of the problem of early statehood, including the history of statehood in the Khorezm oasis, is presented. Current topics such as results are considered.

In 2009, the co-authored monograph "Istoriya gosudarstvennosti Uzbekistana" was published. In this work, the summarization of archaeological sources on the issue has gained great importance. In it V.N. Yagodin summarized his views on the formation and development of the first statehood of Khorezm, which were expressed and announced a while ago. According to the researcher's hypothesis, the first state in the Lower Amudarya (end of the 7th century BC - 6th century BC) did not unite the vast territory of the Khorezm oasis, the existing materials allow us to talk about separate initial foci of local statehood [16, c. 125].

V.N. Yagodin first A.S. He agrees with the opinion expressed by Sagdullayev about the emergence of the Kozalikir culture in Khorezm as a result of the migration of the population of Margiyona and Bactria. V.N. According to Yagodin, the evidence presented in the literature sufficiently proves the arrival of agricultural population groups from Bactria in Southern Khorezm, who applied advanced craft skills and traditions of straw and raw brick house construction in the oasis, leading to the beginning of urbanization (city planning) processes. those who created the foundation.



S.B. Bolelov is also a supporter of the theory about the migration of the Margyans and Bactrians to Khorezm, and noted the migration of artisans - potters from the south to Khumbuztep. In a number of articles of this researcher, important issues related to the history and archeology of the early Iron Age Khorezm were considered [17, c. 160].

A.S. Sagdullayev and Khamdam Matyakubov, along with some comments on the history of ancient Khorezm, paid attention to the debates in scientific literature about the issue of "finding a place" for the Khorezms in their "original homeland", and as a result of Cyrus II's march to Central Asia, not only Khorezms, but Parthians, Arians, the threat of conquering the Bactrians and the Sugdians was highly likely to come true, that is why only the Khorasmmites from the mentioned peoples were forced to move from the south (Parthia, Areya, Bactria) to a distant country (the oasis of Khorazm) in search of safer places. realized the question [18, c. 59-61].

In our opinion, the views about the migration of the Khorasmmites from the south to the north were artificially derived from the idea of "moving" the Khorasmmites from the south to the Lower Amudarya regions. But such an approach, without being proven by written and archeological data, became clear only as an approximate hypothesis.

Along with the study of the archeology and history of the Early Iron Age, the Achaemenid period, important issues related to the development of architecture, crafts, agriculture and irrigation, socio-economic relations in the history of Khorezm in the ancient period (4th century BC - 4th century AD) were summarized [19, 193-210]. Also, the history of the ancient Khorezm defense structures, armament and military issues M.R. Madaminov, G. Summarized in separate studies of Khodzhanizayov and Q. Sobirov.

D.Sh. In her general monograph, Kurbanova analyzed the beliefs and worldviews of Khorezm people, the problem of restoring the history of ancient Khorezm spiritual culture based on archaeological data. The emergence of the monograph was determined by the lack of a special general study covering the main content of the ancient and early medieval spiritual culture of the Khorezm oasis [20, c. 212].

## CONCLUSIONS

In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to the works of Hamdam Matyakubov. The researcher analyzed the results of the study of the archaeological monuments of the Bronze and Early Iron Age of the Khorezm Oasis, the problems of source science and historical geography, the history of cultural processes and socio-economic relations, ethnic processes and political history [21, c. 224].

Based on the given data, the following conclusions can be drawn:

In the 90s of the 20th century, the scientific data obtained from the previously discovered archaeological monuments were analyzed in dissertations, articles and separate monographs devoted to the history, culture and religion of ancient Khorezm;

During this period, the issue of revising and evaluating some scientific views and theories regarding the ancient history of the Khorezm oasis was put forward, its necessity was determined by the expansion of scientific information and the demand to illuminate history based on new approaches;

In the scientific literature published at the beginning of the 21st century, the formation of the first statehood and urban planning culture in the Khorezm oasis, the problems of interaction and relations between Khorezm and neighboring historical regions in the region (Margiyona, Bactria, Sogd) are revealed. given;

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