

## THE FOOTHILLS OF THE SULTAN UVAIS MOUNTAINS IN THE SOUTH ARAL SEA – ARE THE FIRST ETHNIC SITE

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**Abstract.** *The scientific significance of the historical data recorded in the studies of A.S. Kes in the paleogeographic and paleoecological studies of the Khorezm expedition in the South Aral Sea region in studying the socio-economic and ethnic-cultural relations that took place during the Stone Age is incomparable. The archaeological and geomorphological studies conducted by the researcher as part of the Khorezm expedition have retained their scientific significance and serve as an important reference for researchers in their daily activities. The article examines the fact that the foothills of the Sultan Uvais Mountains in the South Aral Sea are the first ethnic site.*

**Key words:** *geology, paleogeography, ethnic cultural relations, Khorezm expedition, archaeological and geomorphological research.*

The territory of Central Asia is characterized by natural and geographical regions with a diverse structure, and their natural conditions, ecology, natural resources, and uneven development of the population are the result of underground vibrations. The main source of information in studying the specific features of this process is the results achieved in the sciences of geology, paleogeography, archeology, and ethnography. In the South Aral Sea region, the paleogeographic and paleoecological studies of the Khorezm expedition workers in studying the socio-economic and ethnic-cultural relations that took place during the Stone Age are of inestimable scientific importance, as is the historical data recorded in the studies of A.S. Kes. The archaeological and geomorphological studies conducted by the researcher as part of the Khorezm expedition have retained their scientific significance to this day and serve as an important reference for researchers in their daily activities<sup>23</sup>. According to the results of paleogeographic studies conducted in the southern Aral Sea region, 4-3 million years ago, the area between the Kyzylkum and the Aral Sea Basin was a plain<sup>24</sup>. In the 8th-7th millennium BC, the geographical landscape of southeastern Central Asia was dominated by towering mountains that covered the flowing waters. The Amu Darya River divided the plains of the Karakum into right and left banks and led its waters into the lowlands, forming a large water basin, which is known in literature as the Aral Sea<sup>25</sup>.

<sup>23</sup> Кесь А.С. Природные факторы, обуславливающие расселение древнего человека в пустынях Средней Азии-КСИЭ, 1958. Вып XXI- 1958-С.5-25. Ўша муаллиф. Антропогенное воздействие на формирование рельефа аллювиально дельтовых равнин Амударьи //Культура и искусство древнего Хорезма. Из.Вост.Лит-М, 1981 С.72-86.

<sup>24</sup> Виноградов А.В, Итина М.А, Кесь А.С, Мамедов Е.Д. Палеогеографическая обусловленность среда в Плейстоне и Голоцене-М.:Наука, 1974- С. 290-291.

<sup>25</sup> Баратов П, Маматкулов М, Рафиқов А. Ўрта Осиё табиий географияси-Тошкент,: Ўқитувчи, 2002, Б.162. Табл II.

## MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS

The Aral Sea-Kyzylkum is located on the vast plain between the Syrdarya and Amu Darya rivers, and its geographical environment was modified by the Sultan Uvays, Amu Darya Akchadarya, Syrdarya Janidarya, Kuvandarya, Inkordarya, and the Daryasoy, Echkiliksoy, Makhondarya, Gojaili, and Oyakagitma tributaries of the Zarafshan River. Due to the increase in the flow of the Amu Darya, the Akchadarya tributary from near Shurokhan to Kyzylkum, as a result of the development of the Kyzylkum sand dunes, as well as the eastern territory of the Sultan Uvays, became saturated with water bodies, and although their coastal slopes are rich in flora and fauna, the early and middle stages of the Stone Age were not mastered by humans.

According to the information recorded in the publication of the Khorezm expedition staff, in the 1st century BC. Between 35,000 and 30,000 years ago, the Sultan Uvays Mountains were occupied by primitive hunters, who reestablished ethnic relations in the Lower Amu Darya basin<sup>26</sup>. It should be noted that the Sultan Uvais Mountain does not have the same status as the high mountains of Zarafshan and Chatkal, but even so, it was an ethnic site in the late Stone Age.

The natural resources around the mountain met the daily needs of hunters. It can be concluded that the descendants of the Mesolithic hunter-gatherer population in this region conducted ethnic processes until the 4th-3rd millennium BC.

In the research of the Khorezm expedition employee A.V. Vinogradov, there is no information about the settlements of the Mesolithic and early Neolithic population in the southeastern region of the Sultan Uvais Mountain. At the same time, in the works of researchers, it is difficult to trace any thoughts about the region from which the Burli-3 settlement, which was the first to develop the Sultan Uvais Mountain, came or about the indigenous population. Our ancestors made tools from quartzite and flint from the Sultan Uvais Mountains and used them in their daily lives. The Burli-3 mine operated in the region (Burli 3)<sup>27</sup>.

The Burli were hunters and gatherers who hunted wild animals, mainly mountain goats. According to the archaeological literature, the climatic conditions during the Mesolithic period were warm and humid<sup>28</sup>.

Therefore, due to the stable water supply of the Akcha-Darya tributary of the southern and eastern parts of the foothills of the Sultan Uvays, the swamps between the Kyzylkum dunes turned into reservoirs, and the coastal slopes were rich in flora and fauna. The presence of pure soil rich in minerals on the surface of the plains was the daily food product of the members of the tribal communities of the landscape.

In the early Neolithic period (2nd half of the 5th millennium BC - early 4th millennium BC), there was a reserve of natural resources that allowed the population to

<sup>26</sup> Виноградова Е.А. Первые палеолитические находки в Султануиздаге //Приаралье в древности и средневековье-М.: Наука. 1998-С.74-77.

<sup>27</sup> Виноградов А.В. Неолитические памятники Хорезма-М.: Наука, 1968. Вып.8. 1968-С.128.

<sup>28</sup> Виноградов А.В, Мамедов Э.Д. Ландшафтно-климатические условия среднеазиатских пустынь в голоцене //ИМКУ-Ташкент, 1974. Вып- II-С. 32-44.

carry out labor activities, which allowed them to settle in a convenient area. This ethnic process was observed in the activities of tribal communities located in the Ustyurt region.

Thus, based on the above considerations, we can draw the following final conclusion:

-The Khorezm plain was formed as a result of the development of geological processes.

-In the last stage of the Paleolithic, the territory of the Sultan Uwais mountain range was mastered by people, and the first ethnic settlement was formed in the north of the Khorezm oasis (Burli-3).

-The ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the population of the Burli-3 settlement remain unclear.

-The Burli-3 settlement maintained ethnic relations until the 4th millennium BC, was engaged in hunting and gathering, and was an object of migration to neighboring territories.



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