



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

PRIMITIVE SETTLEMENT IN THE SYSTEM OF ANCIENT
TRIBES OF THE AMU DARYA AND SIR DARYA

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Abstract. *In the 8th-7th millennium BC, during the northward direction of the main water of the Amu Darya, the Kyzylkum plain was divided into the right and left bank territories. The right bank territory, due to its hydrological characteristics, was divided into southern and northern territories as a result of the direction of the main water of the river that separated from the Amu Darya towards the Kyzylkum, and therefore received the name of the Akcha Darya basin in various publications under different names. Studies conducted on primitive settlements in the system of ancient tributaries of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya are reviewed.*

Keywords: *Khorezm expedition, ethnic space, ethnic history, archaeological research, Neolithic period.*

The plain between Syrdarya and Amudarya, formed as a result of the development of the earth's geology, is recorded in the geographical literature under the term Kyzylkum, and its geographical area is 300,000 square kilometers¹⁷. Geographical studies show that 25-10 million years ago, there was a plain between the Kyzylkum and the northern part of the basin¹⁸, and in the 8-7 thousand years BC, during the northward movement of the Amu Darya main watercourse, the Kyzylkum plain was divided into the right and left bank areas. The right bank area, due to its hydrological characteristics, was divided into southern and northern areas as a result of the movement of the main watercourse from the Amu Darya towards the Kyzylkum, and therefore received the name Akchadarya basin in various publications under different names. The southern Akchadarya consists of ancient basins, and the northern Akchadarya consists of young basins¹⁹.

According to publications by the Khorezm expedition, the Sultan Uwais mountain was first inhabited by humans during the last stage of the Stone Age, becoming an ethnic center and an object of expansion to neighboring territories²⁰. The researcher Sultan Uvays Mountain does not have any opinions on the ethnic history of the population who lived in the open-type settlement of Burli-3. In our opinion, the question of which

¹⁷ Баратов П, Маматкулов М, Рафиков А. Ўрта Осиё табиий географияси-Тошкент, "Ўқитувчи", 2002 Б. 310.

¹⁸ Баратов П, Маматкулов М, Рафиков А- Кўр.асар-Б. 283.

¹⁹ Баратов П. Ўзбекистон табиий географияси-Ташкент,:Фан, 1996-Б. 157-158.

²⁰ Виноградова Е.А. Первые палеолитические находки в Султануиздаге //Приаралье в древности средневековье-М.: ИВЛ РАН "Наука", 1998-С 74-77.





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settlement the Burlik settlement was mastered by primitive people remains open, but the first Paleolithic settlement in the northern Zarafshan region may be the result of the migration policy of the Uchtut hunters.

The second opinion is that a group of hunters (Churuks) who settled in the Ustyurt region in the early Stone Age, taking into account the food shortage, came to the Sultan Uvays Mountain region, made tools of labor from mining materials, and established their profession, the importance of which remained until the late Bronze Age.

By 22,000 BC, the Amu Darya, which had numerous rivers flowing down from the towering mountains in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, was absorbed by the Amu Darya, starting from mountain gorges and, due to the high barrier to the west from the Surkhandarya south of Termez, turned northward, passing between the Lesser and Greater Balkhon Mountains and carrying its waters to the southwest of the Caspian Sea through a corridor between the Kelif and Karakum sand dunes. The corridor was 500 km long and is known in archaeological literature as Uzbay²¹. 8-7 thousand years ago, after the Amu Darya turned the swamps between the sand dunes into water basins in the Karakum-Sarykamysh basin, the main flood flowed northward to Kyzylkum, dividing it into right and left coastal areas. The second Syr Darya of Central Asia, after leaving the Fergana Valley, headed towards the Aral Sea, and as a result, it defined the geographical boundaries of the Kyzylkum Plain²². In the 4th-3rd millennia BC, as a result of the flooding of the Akchadarya tributary, the right bank of the Amu Darya River and the surrounding areas of the Yanbashkala Heights, the swamps between the Kyzylkum dunes turned into water basins, their coastal slopes became home to flora and fauna. The changes introduced to the geographical environment by the inhabitants of the Janbos-4 settlement during their daily activities were called the Kaltaminor culture²³.

According to the results of archaeological research, due to the increased population density of the tribal communities of the Janbos-4 camp, the southern territories of the Akchadarya basin (Shurakhon village), the eastern territories of the Sultan Uvais mountain, and the northeastern territories of the Akchadarya basin were mastered.

A.V. Vinogradov, who studied the history of the Neolithic tribal communities of the Khorezm oasis, noted that the hunters and gatherers of the Janbos 32 settlement, on the initiative of the "Mother", mastered the current Chimbay territories (Baraktam-10) and the eastern territories of the lower Syrdarya basin, which became an ethnic area. The Saksaul settlement was the first ethnic area in this area, where they continued the traditions of their ancestors.

The coastal slopes of the water basins formed as a result of the merger of the tributaries of the Syr Darya, Janidarya, Inkordarya and Kuvondarya, which branched off from the Akchadarya tributary to the east, during the course of their water flow towards the Aral Sea, allowed for the productive use of the clean soil attached to it. Hunters and

²¹ Низовья Амударьи, Сарыкамыш Узбой история формирования и заселения-М.: Наука, 1960. Вып 3-с 274.

²² Ўзбекистон республикаси харитаси-Тошкент, 1995.

²³ Толстов С.П. Древний Хорезм-М.:МГУ, 1948-С. 32.





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gatherers of the Saksaul settlement, who aimed to take advantage of this opportunity, established the Zhelgi-Zachem, Tamin, Shulkum settlements, which allowed them to develop the surrounding area. As a result of the policy of developing neighboring territories due to the density of the population of the Shulkum-1 settlement, the settlements of Zhalpak, Kosmola 1-6, Talas-1, and Aimoro-1 served to use the surrounding natural resources²⁴.

Thus, on the basis of the information mentioned above, it is possible to note the following final conclusion.

- As a result of underground vibrations, the territory of Kyzylkum and Arol basin became a plain, and its geographical landscape was defined by Amudarya and Syrdarya. Changes in the geographical environment of this region: Okhchadarya, Syrdarya Eski Daryolik, Jonidaryo, Incordaryo, Kuvondaryo and Zarafshon rivers Daryosoy, Echkiliksoy, Mahondarya, Gujayli, Oyogagitma tributaries, as a result of the sedimentation of muddy layers in the water content of the Sernam and Serunum regions, people have settled and benefited from natural resources. ready to do.

-In the 4th-3rd millennium BC, the population of the right bank of the Amu Darya River, which was characterized by the geographical environment of the Yanbashkala Height, artificially built the Jonbos-4 hut on the side of the elevation, which was connected to the shores of the water bodies that dominated around it. Its population conducted activities to master the surrounding area, and their economy was hunting and gathering, which formed the economic basis of society.

-During the first half of the 3rd millennium BC, representatives of the Jonbos-4 tribal communities conducted activities to master the Kyzylkum Plain, and the economy they conducted was called "Kaltaminor culture" in Khorezm, "Darvozakyr" in Lower Zarafshan, and "Lower Fergana" in the Fergana Valley.

The Lower Zarafshan Valley was inhabited by settlements Uchaschi-131, Darbazakyr 1,2, Chorbakty. The achievements of the Neolithic tribal communities in farming were combined into the Kaltaminor culture. The Aral Sea-Kyzylkum region became a place of ethnic processes from the Neolithic period, which continued into the Bronze Age.

²⁴ Виноградов А.В. Древние охотники и рыболовы Среднеазиатского междуречья-/Тр. ХАЭЭ-М.:Наука, 1981.Т.XIII-С.90.





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