

**SOME ISSUES CONCERNING THE FORMATION
OF STATES IN UZBEKISTAN**

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To create a complete history of Uzbekistan, it is first necessary to comprehensively study the history of countries, especially the history of the lands on which the Uzbek statehood was founded. In the work of President I.A. Karimov “There is no future without historical memory”, it is said: “Like our history, many ethnic groups and peoples contributed to the creation of our ancient culture. Any civilization is the product of the activity and fruitful influence of many peoples, nations, and peoples.” Our President I.A. Karimov, noting the deep roots of the unique history, cultural and spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people, said, “We are not a people that appeared in world culture overnight, our nation, our people have been living their lives on the ancient land of Khorezm.”³⁵ Indeed, Uzbek statehood also has an ancient history. Its foundation stones, as our President said, were laid almost 3,000 years ago precisely in the land of Khorezm.

The first states in world history were formed in places where productive economies such as agriculture and animal husbandry emerged. In the transition to early statehood, the first states emerged in relatively small areas limited to separate settlements or early cities and the area of cultivated land and irrigation systems, that is, in ancient irrigated agricultural oases, which were densely developed and widely used for farming and production. For the inhabitants of such oases, it was an important and vital necessity to solve the problems of protection from external military invasions, protection of the territory of settlements and settlements, organization of irrigation and agricultural work, and management of internal and external relations of the community.³⁶ In order to solve these problems, society created respected people in the community - leaders - to organize one type of work (large-scale construction and irrigation, control over the distribution of land and water for irrigation, the performance of religious rituals in the community, the resolution of controversial issues, etc.). Thus, the development of socio-economic relations led to the separation of people who deserved special respect and attention in society.

They were not constantly engaged in social production, but only exercised control and leadership over social and economic life. The only reason for the separation of such people in society was their moral qualities and prestige. However, this environment later led to the emergence of separate families, which gradually began to gain high respect in

³⁵ Karimov I.A. Tarixiy xotirasiz kelajak yo'q. – T.: «Sharq», 1998.

³⁶ Abdullaev U.I. O'rta Osiyoda madimgi boshqaruv va ilk davlatchilik tarixshunosligi. T.:«Akademiya», 2009. –B. 37.

the community.³⁷ The first state associations in Uzbekistan were also formed to protect the population of agricultural oases from foreign invaders and to legally regulate relations in the community. This is stated in the conclusions of the scientific research of researcher Q. Sobirov.³⁸

At the beginning of the 1st millennium BC, our ancestors learned to process iron. Thus, a wide path was opened for the improvement of tools of labor, which have been the impetus for any development. This, in turn, led to the expansion and intensification of human activity. This situation is one of the factors that led to qualitative changes in all spheres of society: political, social, cultural, economic, international relations. In the first half of the 1st millennium BC, in our country, in our region as a whole, industries such as the processing of rocks (for example, iron, gold, tin, lead, etc.), the manufacture of weapons of war, pottery, weaving, construction, and shipbuilding developed.³⁹

It is known that in the 7th-6th centuries BC, huge artificial irrigation systems were operating in Khorezm. The fact that artificial irrigation works were so significant testifies to the place of agriculture in the lives of our ancestors. Indeed, scientists have proven that at that time such areas as grain, oilseed crops, melon cultivation, and horticulture were developed.⁴⁰

The "Avesta", cuneiform inscriptions of the Achaemenid era, and the first written sources of the ancient world (Greco-Roman) related to the history of Central Asia, are the first in the history of the Ancient East and the world to contain the names of the peoples of our country, individual places, mountains, rivers and lakes, legendary heroes and kings, information about the life, religion, culture, socio-economic and political system of the population.⁴¹ Since these sources are incomplete, it is necessary to compare written and archaeological sources in the study of ancient economic, social, and political processes. Archaeological data expands written sources. They indicate specific directions of historical development (in many cases, archaeological sources also indicate other directions of the historical and cultural process than written sources).

The development of the first statehood of the ancestors of the Uzbek people was inextricably linked with the history of ancient cities. In addition to the internal laws of the development of society (high level of socio-economic relations, rapid development of crafts, exchange and trade, irrigated agriculture, etc.), the formation of the first states was also influenced by other reasons, such as increasing political contradictions and military conflicts. The history of the first statehood of the ancestors of the Uzbek people should be interpreted in connection with the ethnic, cultural, socio-economic and political events

³⁷ Sagdullaev A., Aminov B., Mavlonov O'., Norqulov N. O'zbekiston tarixi: davlat va jamiyat taraqqiyoti. – T.: «Akademiya», 2000. –B. 43.

³⁸ Qarang: Sobirov Q. Xorazmning qishloq va shaharlari mudofaa inshootlari (mil.av.VI – milodiy IX asrlar). –T.: «Fan», 2009.

³⁹ Sagdullaev A., Mavlonov O'. O'zbekistonda davlat boshqaruvi tarixi. – T.: «Akademiya», 2006.- B.25.

⁴⁰ Abdullaev U.I. O'rta Osiyoda qadimgi boshqaruv va ilk davlatchilik tarixshunosligi. –T.:«Akademiya», 2009. – B.49.

⁴¹ .Sagdullaev A., Mavlonov O'. O'zbekistonda davlat boshqaruvi tarixi. – T.: «Akademiya», 2006. –B. 25.

that took place in ancient times in neighboring regions, in addition to the current territory of Uzbekistan. In ancient times, there were no clear administrative borders between the first states and the territories inhabited by our ancestors. The borders of ancient Khorezm, Bactria and Sogd were natural, and deserts and mountains were used for this.⁴²

Analyzing the process of formation and development of the first states on the territory of Uzbekistan, A. Sagdullaev⁴³ identified the following periods:

1. Bronze Age. The middle and second half of the 2nd millennium BC. The period of transition to the first state system based on small agricultural oases (for example, the ancient Sherabad oasis).

2. The period of transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age. IX-VIII centuries BC. The development of small state organizations and the emergence of large military-political associations.

3. Early Iron Age. VII-VI centuries BC. The emergence of large state associations on the example of Ancient Khorezm and Ancient Bactria. In the study of the history of ancient governance and early statehood, ethnography, archaeological materials and written information are of great importance and are used as the main sources. Thanks to ethnographic and archaeological research, extensive knowledge has been accumulated about the historical roots of the social governance system in primitive society. Written sources are of great importance in studying the stages of the rise of society to the level of early statehood, the formation and development of political power, and its legal formalization.

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⁴² Qarang: Abdullaev U.I. O'rta Osiyoda qadimgi boshqaruv va ilk davlatchilik tarixshunosligi. –T.:«Akademiya», 2009.

⁴³ Qarang: Sagdullaev A.S. Qadimgi O'rta Osiyo tarixi. – T.: «Universitet», 2004.