

**FROM THE HISTORY OF ETHNOCULTURAL RELATIONS OF
KHOREZM WITH THE TERRITORIES OF THE LOWER AND
MIDDLE VOLGA REGIONS (5TH MILLENNIUM BC – 4TH CENTURY AD)**

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The study of the characteristic features and patterns of historical development of the historical and geographical territories of Uzbekistan, which for thousands of years were centers of interaction between the most diverse religions and cultures, is one of the important issues of historical research. A number of oases arose in different parts of the territory of Central Asia: in the basins of Murghab and Tejen, in the valleys of Zeravshan and Kashkadarya, in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, in the Fergana and Tashkent valleys. The diversity of physical and geographical zones, rich and diverse nature, special climate and environment formed the flora and fauna of the region, which has long attracted the attention of scientists from all over the world.

The Khorezm oasis has been a center of familiarization of the cultures of sedentary agricultural and nomadic tribes since ancient times. The history of the emergence and formation of the peoples who lived in Khorezm, over different historical periods and stages, is inextricably linked with ethnic processes in the Lower, Middle Volga region and the Urals. According to archaeological data, the arrowheads of the inhabitants of the Neolithic period of Khorezm are widespread in northwestern Kazakhstan, southwestern Siberia, the lower and middle reaches of the Volga and the Urals (1. 1974. pp. 3-8). In this regard, A.I. Martynov is right that the transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic period among the inhabitants of the Urals was influenced by the Kelteminar tribes (2. 1973, p. 68). In our opinion, the cultural influence of the Kelteminar people spread to the lower and middle Volga, where the existing farms are of an analogous nature.

In the Eneolithic period (from the 4th to the middle of the 3rd millennium BC) significant changes occurred in the society in material production in Khorezm and adjacent territories. The population learned to smelt metal and made various tools from it. In connection with this, a new economic direction arose in society - metallurgy. The beginning of metallurgy is associated with changes in the socio-economic society, which led to the second social division of labor, the basis of which was laid by the Jeitun tribes in the south of Central Asia (3. 1971). It is noteworthy that new methods of economic society arise in southern Turkmenistan. The population of the Jeitun tribes carried out agricultural crops on the basis of artificial irrigation. In the Near and South-East Asia,

India, Central China, the south of Central Asia, settled agricultural cultures were formed. In the Khorezm oasis, northwestern Kazakhstan, in the lower and middle Volga, the Neolithic way of life continued to exist. It is noteworthy that in the specified territories a number of changes have been outlined in ceramic production. In particular, the Volga region is characterized by ovoid clay vessels with a sharp bottom, and the population of Khorezm - clay dishes with a flat bottom (4. 1963, 5. 1962)

In the Bronze Age in Khorezm, the Suergan and Tazabagyab tribes were engaged in primitive irrigated agriculture, and the cattle breeders who lived in the steppe and semi-steppe expanses were mainly engaged in cattle breeding. The main economy of the population in the lower and middle reaches of the Volga was cattle breeding. In this historical period, the emigration of tribes from the north-east to Khorezm begins. Thus, from the north-east, the migration of nomadic tribes to Khorezm begins. The population of the Middle Volga moves towards the Don and the Dnieper. A.I. Martynova claims that in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC, the Srubna culture developed from the Dnieper to the Urals. It is noteworthy that in the vast forest belt of the central part of the USSR, various tribes inhabited in the Bronze Age, which are distinguished by archaeological materials. According to historical data, cattle-breeding and agricultural tribes settled on the territory of the right bank of the Volga to the southern part of the Tatar Republic, their farms are known in historical literature as "Abashevskaya". In the VIII - VII centuries BC, the population occupying the steppes of southern Russia and Central Asia mastered iron and produced various tools from it (6. 1970). The development of iron led to a technical revolution in material production and military affairs (long swords, daggers, axes, arrows and various defensive armor). Iron not only expanded the practical possibilities of the population in material production, also led to significant changes in the social structure of society, there is an accumulation of property inequality. This phenomenon leads to the emergence of state formations in the following historical period. In the 7th – 6th centuries BC, the Scythians lived in the Volga region, and the population of Khorezm was called Massagetae, who were engaged in cattle breeding. According to S.P. Tolstov, in the 6th – 4th centuries BC, the Aral Sea tribes moved from the Volga region to Western Europe (7. 1962). By the end of the second half of the 6th century BC, a centralized state was formed in Khorezm, as a result of which large irrigation canals from the Amu Darya and their bed were built. It is noteworthy that the construction of large main canals is created in certain territories of historical-cultural zones, large and medium-sized city centers are built on the banks of the canals. It should be noted that urban centers are observed in socio-economic and cultural relations on the territory of the Volga region.

Thus, according to the above historical data, we can come to the following conclusion:

The Khorezm oasis and the Volga region do not differ in geographical relation (they are not covered by high mountains). The population of the Neolithic, Eneolithic, Bronze and Early Iron Ages of Khorezm and the Volga region conducted the same economic spheres. At the beginning and middle of the 1st millennium BC, cattle breeding tribes lived on the territory of Khorezm and the Volga region. At the end of the 6th century BC, the state of Khorezm was created in the Khorezm oasis, in connection with this, the construction of irrigation structures began, large and medium-sized urban centers were built near the banks, which were administrative-territorial, socio-economic and ethnocultural centers. In the Volga region, no state entity was formed. In our opinion, there were confederations of nomadic tribes. In the 5th century BC - 4th century AD in the Khorezm centralized state, carries out the construction of numerous cities and settlements with developed fortification. In the Volga region, settlements are surrounded by palisades, clay low ramparts. In the process of development of the tribes in Khorezm and the Volga region, a number of different cultures in content can be traced, however, they had close contacts in different historical periods.

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