

## O‘ZBEKISTONNING BRONZA DAVRI TARIXINING SOVET VA MUSTAQILLIK DAVRIDA O‘RGANILISHI

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekistonning qadimgi davri tarixi bronza davrining sovet davri va mustaqillik davrida turli tadqiqotchilar tomonidan o‘rganilishi tarixshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan yoritib berildi. Shuningdek maqolada tadqiqotchilarning bronza davri va uning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga oid qarashlari hamda sovet va mustaqillik davri tadqiqotlaridagi ayrim sezilarli farqlar tahlil qilindi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** bronza davri, uy chorvachiligi, sun‘iy sug‘orish, ilk davlatchilik, Namozgohtepa, Oltintepa, Sopollitepa, e‘tiqod, metallchilik, chorvachilik, patriarxal oila, qabilalar uyushma, kasbiy boshqaruv.

### ИЗУЧЕНИЕ БРОНЗОВОГО ВЕКА УЗБЕКИСТАНА В СОВЕТСКИЙ ПЕРИОД И НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ

#### АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье с позиций историографии освещена история древнего периода Узбекистана, изучение эпохи бронзы различными исследователями в советский период и период независимости. В статье также проанализированы взгляды исследователей на эпоху бронзы и ее специфические особенности, а

также некоторые существенные различия между исследованиями советского периода и периода независимости.

**Ключевые слова:** эпоха бронзы, домашнее скотоводство, искусственное орошение, ранняя государственность, Намозгохтепа, Олтинтепа, Сополлитепа, вера, металлургия, животноводство, патриархальная семья, родоплеменное объединение, профессиональный менеджмент.

## STUDY OF BRONZE AGE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SOVIET AND INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

### ABSTRACT

In this article, the history of the ancient period of Uzbekistan, the study of the Bronze Age by various researchers during the Soviet period and the period of Independence, was covered from the perspective of historiography. The article also analyzed the views of researchers regarding the Bronze Age and its specific characteristics, as well as some significant differences between Soviet and Independence period research.

**Key words:** bronze age, domestic animal husbandry, artificial irrigation, early statehood, Namozgohtepa, Oltintepa, Sopollitepa, faith, metallurgy, animal husbandry, patriarchal family, tribal association, professional management.

### INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek statehood, which has a history of almost three thousand years, has experienced periods of growth and crisis throughout its development, and various states have emerged on the territory of our country. Research on the ancient period of the history of our state was conducted by various researchers for many years. The first studies of the ancient history of Central Asia were carried out through archaeological research. Along with a number of achievements, errors and omissions were made during these researches. In the next stages, research aimed at restoring the history of

this period was conducted on the basis of sources. It is from this point of view that it is important to study the scientific researches of the researchers who studied the ancient period from the point of view of historiography, to shed light on the advantages and disadvantages of the researches. This research paper analyzes the history of the study of the Bronze Age, the ancient history of Uzbekistan.

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY**

In our opinion, the historiography of the researched period has not been studied as a separate scientific research work, and few works have been written on this issue. Most of the written works are presented either in a fragmentary form of a part of a particular period or in the form of studies of scientific research groups and researchers, or in general in general historiography books.

During the Soviet era, researchers such as B.V. Lunin, M.A. Okhunova, and V.A. Shishkin conducted research on the historiography of the studied period [7, 12, 35]. B.V. Lunin studied the activities of the Turkestan archeological amateur circle (TAAC) from the point of view of historiography. M.A. Okhunova conducted scientific research on the prospects of development of historical sciences in Uzbekistan, on organized archaeological expeditions. V. A. Shishkin’s research work dedicated to the forty years of Soviet archeology in Uzbekistan talks about the archaeological research conducted in Uzbekistan in 1924-1964 and their results.

In the years of independence, information on the historiography of the subject can be found in the scientific works of F. Buryakov, M. Filanovich, Z.I. Usmonova, T. Saidkulov, O‘. Abdullayev, A. Doniyorov [1, 2, 8, 26, 32, ]. F. Buryakov and M. Filanovich studied the activities of the Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences and gave information about the activities of the "Turkistan Museum Works and Historical Monuments, Art and Nature Protection Committee". And Z.I.Usmonova studied the Department of Archeology opened on April 1, 1940 at the Faculty of History of the Central Asian State University under the leadership of M.E. Masson, its activities and the research conducted by the members of the department. T. Saidkulov, in the process of studying the historiography of the history of the peoples of Central

Asia, provided information about the historiography of the people of the country in the ancient times. Researcher O‘Abdullayev analyzed the ancient administration and early statehood of Central Asia from the point of view of historiography. In the scientific work of the researcher, the topic is covered from a chronological perspective, that is, the historiography of the Soviet era and the period of independence. A. Doniyorov in his book "History of the Peoples of Central Asia" explained the issue of studying the history and source studies of ancient times.

### **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

According to the historical data recorded in the publications of the researchers, it is noted that the results of archaeological research conducted in the settlements of the Bronze Age in the historical and cultural regions of Central Asia did not develop significantly in the historical period. For example, it is not difficult to observe that the economy of Bronze Age tribes in Khorezm, Zarafshan, and Tashkent historical-geographic regions differs sharply from the level of material and spiritual culture of the people of Surkhan oasis and Fergana valley. The lifestyle of the tribes living in Khorezm, Tashkent and Zarafshan regions was dominated by husbandry, partial farming, and jewelry making [29, 30]. The people who settled in the Surkhan oasis and the Ferghana valley created the first sources of the first statehood by developing various fields of agriculture, livestock and handicrafts on the basis of artificial irrigation [10]. We will try to shed light on the historiography of the Bronze Age, taking into account the historical information contained in the historiography of the Soviet period.

Yu.A. Zadneprovsky covered the historiography of the Bronze Age of the Fergana Valley in his monograph. City-shaped settlements such as Namozgohtepa and Oltintepa have become large craft and trade centers. Farmers of this period lived in separate oases and united into tribal and tribal associations. According to archeological evidence, the inhabitants of Altintepa were divided into groups of artisans, agricultural townspeople and nobles, and they lived in separate houses with an area of 90-50-100 sq.m. Various production activities here are evidenced by specialized crafts (pottery,

metalwork, textiles, jewelry), construction, and agriculture based on artificial irrigation [10].

In the work "Sopollitepa" by Akhmadali Askarov, it is mentioned that during the Bronze Age, farmers in the Surkhan oasis cultivated land on an average area of 50-76 hectares, mainly barley and wheat [5]. According to Anatoliy Sagdullayev, the need for management is connected with the tasks of organizing agricultural works, production, distribution of land and water in collective farms, implementation of irrigation works [23]. The development of production forces within the framework of agriculture and animal husbandry is the basis for qualitative changes in the life of society. Individual houses, estates, livestock, tools and household goods became private property [16]. During this period, it is possible to assume the existence of features characteristic of the seed production system in the social relations of the society. Members of large families lived in common houses, such houses formed clan houses in villages.

According to the researches of A. Askarov, the remains of houses belonging to 8 separate houses were examined in Sopollitepa of the Bronze Age in Southern Uzbekistan. Houses consisted of living quarters, household and utility rooms [4]. The research conducted by A. Askarov in the Zharkotan settlement was also an important innovation for the period under study [3].

According to the information available in the literature, with the introduction of technological innovations in the field of metallurgy, changes in the production methods of labor tools, people were forced to search for raw material deposits (copper, lead, tin deposits). As a result of exploration of natural mineral resources, metal deposits, exploitation of new fertile land and water resources, the process of spreading of agricultural population to distant regions begins [23]. During the Bronze Age, large central settlements have an urban appearance, architectural planning was followed in their construction (streets, squares, guzars and large community buildings) [13]. From the 30s of the 20th century, the concepts of L. Morgan's work "Ancient Society" greatly influenced the study of primitive society, its management system, and the problems of

the transition to early statehood in the literature of the Soviet period [18]. These ideas were developed by researchers A.I. Pershits, N.D. Butinov, B.C. Titov, Yu.I. Semenov and others in their works. In the 50s and 60s of the 20th century, thanks to archeological research, the information about the history of the herdsman-nomadic population of the Bronze and Early Iron Age of Central Asia expanded even more. They were used to study the history of economic and social relations between cattle breeders. The researches of S.P. Tolstov, Ya.G'.G'ulomov, A.M.Mandelshtam, B.A.Litvinsky, A.A.Askarov, M.A.Itina and other scientists are important in this matter [31]. According to researchers, the Bronze Age is explained by the rise of productive forces. As a result of the development of metallurgy and animal husbandry, the importance of patriarchal families increased in the economy and social life, the population of the steppes increased, and large pastures were occupied by herders. The community of herders consists of a family, a clan and a tribe, united in a tribal association. Such associations existed in the regions of Arololdi, northwestern Turkmenistan and southern Tajikistan [17].

In the historiography of the Soviet era, the reasons for the separation of professional management were studied in connection with the development of property inequality and social stratification in society. The content of this topic has been analyzed by ethnographers, orientalists and archaeologists. According to the researchers, the acquisition of social positions is connected with the desire of some individuals to increase their place and status in society, to acquire a share of the collective product. A high social position in society was the foundation of material well-being [15]. As a result of the development of the social division of labor, organizational management activities were separated from production, and during the distribution of the collective product for individuals who manage social and economic life, who are not constantly engaged in production, it became the basis for appropriating a large part of it [33].

V.M. Masson, A.A. Askarov, V.I. Sarianidi, I.S. Masimov, T.Sh. Shirinov and other scientists studied the monuments of the Bronze Age in Central Asia and noted

the rapid development of socio-economic relations during this period. In the Bronze Age, specialized crafts emerged [14]. According to B.A. Kolchin, E.V. Saiko, the emergence of professional management was connected with the need to organize production and the process of the complexity of economic relations [11]. V. I. Sarianidi focused his attention on the emergence of special craft production, the emergence of specialist potters and blacksmiths in the Bronze Age. The scientist stated that at this time, the process of class formation began in Bactria, and the implementation of religious-ideological functions became the professional activity of some individuals: community nobles and military nobles appeared [28].

A. Askarov mentioned above V.I. Critically analyzing Sarianidi's conclusions, he points out that the palace and temple excavated at the Dashtli-3 monument were actually simple agricultural settlements. A. Askarov in the social life of the people of Bronze Age Bactria V.I. Sarianidi noted that there were no major changes at the level described [4].

According to the information given in the literature of the 20th century, in the Bronze Age, in the southern regions of Central Asia, faith and religious ceremonies were important in the life of the population, and a special group of priests appeared.

In the historiography of the 20th century, the emergence of professional management is connected with the emergence of the first cities in Central Asia. It is known that the first cities performed various socio-economic, military-political and cultural functions (city-production, economic and military center, a place where main temples are located, a center with large structures - palaces and fortresses) [19].

E.V. Saiko connected the issue of the origin of professional management with the separation of the division of labor and the emergence of social stratification. According to the researcher, this historical situation required the implementation of various management tasks [27]. Based on the above evidence, the following points can be made as a conclusion: in the historiography of the Soviet period, the history of ancient professional management activities was studied based on written sources, ethnographic and archeological sources, and according to the requirements of the ideology of this

period, the topic is property, connected with the issue of social stratification, covered scientifically and methodologically.

In the historiography of the 20th century, the separation of professional management based on socio-economic and military-political factors in Central Asia occurred in the Bronze Age, i.e. avv. It happened in the II millennium.

During the years of independence, the research on the history of the Bronze Age continued, and new views and information were collected. Research on this period was continued and developed mainly by researchers such as A. Sagdullaev, E. Rtveladze, B. Abdullaev, A. Askarov, Sh. Shaydullaev, Z. Choriyev, T. Annayev [6, 9, 20, 21, 22, 25, 34].

As a result of new research, A.S. Analyzing the issue of the emergence of social positions and management, Sagdullaev noted that the basis of the emergence of management was the need for production, social division of labor, protection from external military invasions, and the need to solve social issues [25]. All of this required planning, organization, regulation, control tasks and management of the team's internal and external relations. As a result of the expansion of functions in the management system, initially socially useful management has become a professional activity [22]. It is noted that there are organizational and production elements and principles related to the economic functions of management as follows:

- Management and control of economic relations in various fields of production;
- creating technological innovations and putting them into practice;
- providing necessary materials and equipment for product production;
- implementation of innovations in organizational areas of the economy[24].

According to the conclusions of modern historiography, their personal moral qualities, knowledge and influence were the reason for the selection of the ruling persons[23].

Researcher Sh. Shaydullayev in his doctoral thesis conducted research on the theories of the emergence of the first states in Uzbekistan, statehood of the Bronze and Early Iron Age. The researcher also touched on the unique characteristics and historical requirements of statehood and analyzed it in Uzbekistan and globally [34].

Researchers Z. Choriyev, Sh. Shaydullayev, T. Annayev conducted research on the Bronze Age inscriptions found in Uzbekistan and wrote a co-authored work on this topic. In this work, the oldest types of writing, the types of writing found in the territory of Uzbekistan are deeply analyzed and copies of writing samples are presented [9].

## CONCLUSION

As we conclude our research work, the history of the oldest period of Uzbekistan has been a topic of urgent importance to be studied for many years. The fact that people have been living in the territory of our country since ancient times and the fact that the region is a unique hot population center has always interested researchers and encouraged them to conduct research.

As we learned in our research work, scientific researches about the ancient times of our country were initially conducted by Russian orientalists and archaeologists, and these researches acquired an archaeological character from this point of view. Because the sources of the ancient times were almost not preserved, there was a need for archaeological excavations. Such research became the basis for the creation of important research on the ancient period of our country. The most important aspect is that, while the researches in various fields started by Russian orientalists are distinguished by their comprehensiveness, the works created during the Soviet period are more based on archaeological facts and more accurate. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the "political pressure" in the works created during the Soviet era. However, in our opinion, these literatures have not lost their importance in fact.

In the years of independence, efforts were made to illuminate these researches mainly from the point of view of the history of statehood, and our history was enriched with information that is still unknown to science. The principles of objectivity and

perfection prevail in the literature of the period of independence and are extremely important in the true study of history.

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