

REGARDING THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE PALEOLITHIC AND MESOLITHIC COMMUNITIES OF CENTRAL ASIA, IN PARTICULAR, UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the history of the study of the material culture of the Paleolithic and Mesolithic communities of Central Asia, in particular, Uzbekistan, is revealed on the basis of the analysis of sources and the studied archaeological data.

Key words: Paleolithic, Mesolithic, N.P. Khorlamov, M.V. Voevodsky and V.V. Shumov, Kayraqqum site, Olmabulok Paleolithic site, Amonko'ton site.

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada O'rta Osiyo, xususan O'zbekiston paleolit va mezolit davri jamoalari moddiy madaniyatining o'rganilishi tarixi manbalar tahlili va o'rganilgan arxeologik ma'lumotlar asosida ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Poleolit, Mezolit, N.P. Xorlamov, M.V Voevodskiy va V.V. Shumov, Qayroqqum manzilgohi, Olmabuloq paleolit makoni, Omonqo'ton makoni.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье на основе анализа источников и изученных археологических данных раскрывается история изучения материальной культуры палеолитических и мезолитических сообществ Центральной Азии, в частности, Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: палеолит, мезолит, Н. П. Хорламов, М. В. Воеводский, В. В. Шумов, стоянка Кайраққум, палеолитическая стоянка Олмабулок, стоянка Амонко'тон.

In the middle of the 50s of the last century, A.P. Okladnikov took an archaeological map of the Sel-ungur cave in the Fergana valley, and it was found that there are traces of the early Paleolithic culture. Since 1985, O' Islamov has carried out re-excavation works in Sel-ungur cave and obtained important information. In particular, he found the "Man of Ferghana" [Islamov, 1996. B.15.]. The first information about the Paleolithic monuments of the Zarafshan oasis dates back to the 30s of the last century. In 1931, in the center of the city of Samarkand, first by N.P. Khorlamov, then by M.V. Voevodsky and V.V. Shumov, an interesting collection of stone tools was collected. created the foundation for the discovery of the Samarkand area and conducting research there. Since 1947, the SamDU expedition has made important discoveries in the field of primitive history. In particular, it is important to open and research the Paleolithic sites of Amonqo'ton, Takaliksoy, especially the Samarkand site from 1958, Siyobcha, Khojamazgil from 1968. During this period, in 1954-1961, the settlement of Qairaqum, in 1954-1955, in Khojagur, in 1957-1964, the Karabori monument, in 1958-1959, Khojakent, in 1961-1963, in Jarqo'ton, in 1971-1972, in Zirabulok, in 1971. - It is related to the research of the most important monuments such as Kotyrbulok in 1972, Obirahmat in 1962-1970, Samarkand area in 1958-1972. In addition to these, several other monuments were found and studied thanks to the research carried out in the following years, which enriched the history of the Paleolithic period of Central Asia to a certain extent. In the 60s-70s of the last century, the western and northern part of the Barsakelmas lowland of the early and middle Paleolithic period was discovered by V.P. Boriskovskiy in the Kranovodsk Peninsula, Mangishlok regions, and in the UstYurt plateau by E. Bijanov. Esen 1,2 , 4-6 stone workshops, monuments such as Karakuduq, Shakhpakhti were researched. During these years, E. Bijanov managed to research a number of Late Paleolithic monuments, such as Esen 3, CHuruk 12. A.V. Vinogradov identified and researched a number of Paleolithic monuments in the Lower Zarafshan oasis. So, it is possible to refer to the research of the monuments of the Paleolithic period from the territories of the republics of Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, from the Fergana, Ohangaron, Zarafshan, Surkhandarya valleys of Uzbekistan, and in the following years from the UstYurt region of Karakalpakstan[Vinogradov, 1981. B.78].

Olmabulok Paleolithic site Middle Zarafshan oasis is located on the bank of Sazoghonsoy, one of the large streams that flows from the northern slope of the Karatepa mountain massif towards the oasis (Almabulok spring in the center of Sazoghon village, Nurabad district next to it). The site of Almabulok was discovered in 2000 by the archeological expedition of Samarkand State University, and the research was continued in 2001. During the research of the area, it was possible to collect interesting archeological sources, as well as obtain valuable information about

the stratigraphic condition of the area and the characteristics of the cultural layer. In particular, the collection of stone objects includes stone cores processed in the Levallois-Mustier technological style, scrapers, archaic-looking sheets processed by the Kertuv method, knife-shaped weapons, triangular-shaped paykon weapons, fragments of flint tools, as well as production waste consists of These tools are close to the stone tools of Paleolithic sites such as Kotyrbulok, Zirabulok, and Amonqo‘ton in terms of their function, form of manufacture, and methods of processing. The most interesting thing is that in some stone weapons, the technological methods and features typical of the stone weapons of the Paleolithic region after Samarkand have been preserved. These are the factors that determine the specific aspects of the material culture of the Middle Paleolithic communities of Olmabulok.

The place of safety. It is the place of the Neanderthal people of the Bugor type and is located near the village of Amonqo‘tan of the Urgut region. The monument was built in 1947 by D.N. It was discovered by the SamDU expedition led by Lev. The site was excavated in 1947-1957. Students of the Faculty of History actively participated in the archaeological excavations. This monument is the first to be discovered and studied in the Zarafshan region of the Mustye period. [Tolstov, 1948.B.43]

Kotyrbulok is located 100 km west of the city of Samarkand, on the banks of the spring of the same name in the Zirabulok mountain range. This settlement was first recorded in 1971 by the Orta Zarafshan expedition of the Institute of Archeology under the leadership of Yu.F. ‘plandi [Gulyamov, 1966. B. 158].

In the 1950s and 1960s, archeological excavations in the middle reaches of the oasis and the slopes of the mountains yielded finds from various periods of the Stone Age, including the Middle Paleolithic. In particular, archaeologist M. R. Kasimov found traces of Muster period culture from the foothills of Mount Voush, which is part of the Nurota mountain range, around the village of Urgut, and collected about a thousand stone weapons and other items. At this point, it should be noted that there are specific characteristics of the Paleolithic sites studied around Samarkand. In particular, the monuments of the muster period of this region can be combined with the post-Paleolithic groups of Kotyrbulok and Samarkand (Djurakulov. 1987. Toshkenboyev, Suleymahoy. 1980). It is extremely rich in archaeological sources, and the mineral layers have been preserved intact over time. The study of archeological sources shows that the Late Paleolithic culture was formed here on the basis of Kotyrbulok and Zirabulok muster cultures. Therefore, the technological methods used in the production of labor tools and the muster period observed in the Paleolithic culture, the communities living in this area established certain relations with the groups of communities in the neighboring or adjacent regions. In particular, it can be observed that the industry of the Kotyrbulok region is close to the Teshik-Tosh culture in

Surkhandarya, the Obirakhmat culture in the Tashkent region, and the findings of Qairokqum. One of the important factors is the observation of the process of improvement of the tools of labor in the upper layers of the archaeological industry found in the mining layers of the mentioned monuments in time and time. also represents [Tolstov, 1948. B.43]

Thus, it can be recognized that the emergence and formation of the Paleolithic culture studied around Samarkand was primarily based on the Early and Middle Paleolithic culture. In the numerous published works on the Paleolithic culture of Central Asia, there are various opinions about the influence of cultural relations on each other. For example, the archaeologist D.N. Lev recognized some features of the Paleolithic culture of Samarkand in the presence of Paleolithic monuments studied in the Mongol-Siberian lands, and it is not denied in science that the culture of primitive communities spread from the south of our country to the northeast. Therefore, it can be recognized that cultural relations in the lifestyle of communities living in different regions and favorable ecological corners and oases took place on the basis of the processes of convergence, divergence, diffusion, innovation, time and time. However, these communities, regardless of the conditions they lived in, preserved the autochthonousness of their culture and local characteristics to a certain extent and passed them down from generation to generation. Such a process can be observed in the paleolithic culture studied around Samarkand, based on rare sources, and it becomes important in determining the place of the past, that is, our ancestors in the development of the culture of Central Asia. In the territory of Samarkand city and its surroundings, the successors of the Middle Paleolithic communities of the Muster period, and the Paleolithic traces of their existence were obtained, indicating that the communities of this period lived in a wide area, not only in Samarkand, Siobcha, and Khojamazgil. In particular, during the observation and research carried out in the above-mentioned Dahbet Street, in the Registan Square, in the north-eastern regions of Afrosiyab, around the Ohalik fortifications in 1966, near the village of Sazag'on and in other places, the muster items were simultaneously asked. The discovery of Paleolithic objects confirms these opinions. The first information about the Samarkand area is known from the end of the 30s. Due to concerns of World War II, this monument was not explored until 1958. Thanks to the support of Ya. G'. Gulomov and V. A. Shishkin, the study of the monument was carried out first by D. N. Lev, and then by his students until 1970. N.Kh. Toshkenboyev, R.Kh. Sulaimanov participated in the research work of the last years. Many years of research have revealed the multi-layered and resource-rich nature of the area, as well as its original culture. About 8,000 flint objects were found at the site, most of which consisted of various tools. Here in Central Asia, the remains of the last Paleolithic man were first found and studied. The finds

include, inter alia, jewelry made of bone, seashells, and stone, jewelry, and interesting works of art. The industry of the Late Paleolithic area of Samarkand was analyzed instrumentally for the first time. G.F. Korobkova and V.M. Masson, one of the leading scientists, cooperated in the analytical research of it, and new conclusions were obtained that it reached a high culture compared to the era of the space communities and that this space is a main monument in Central Asia. There are different scientific opinions about the date of the Samarkand area, and it is recognized that it belongs to the last stages of the Paleolithic period. (Ranov, Nesmyanov, 1973; Djurakulov, 1987, Djurakulov, Korobkova, 2000, p. 285-462). Based on the new scientific and technological research, new conclusions were made that the monument belongs to the developed period of the Late Paleolithic and its date is 35-25 thousand years. The flint workshop, various stone tools found in this area with many ore layers show that the division of labor related to life is somewhat developed in these communities, where the mother clan system is at the stage of development. It is also interesting to find the remains of bonfire, oven, kachaila, red paint found in the layers of the site. These communities, whose way of life consisted of subsistence harvesting and hunting, hunted wild animals such as deer, large horses, camels, pigs, and bulls. The complex of working tools found in the area includes various scrapers, randas, knife-like objects, awls, sharp weapons, etc. It reminds some features of Kotyrbulok, Teshik-Tosh, Zirabulok cultural traditions. By studying the sources of the Paleolithic area of Samarkand, these sources become important in making analytical conclusions about the lifestyle, relations and spiritual culture of the communities that lived on the borders of our country 35-30 thousand years ago. Special works have been published about this interesting and important monument.

In 1969, the first finds of the Paleolithic period were obtained from the bank of the Chashma-Siob river, which passes through the western part of the city of Samarkand. Later, the archaeologist N. Toshkenboyev conducted research in this place and determined the existence of a place belonging to the Paleolithic period, and as a result of the investigation, he managed to obtain many archaeological sources. In recent years, it became known that part of the space was damaged during the construction works. An intact ore layer was explored in a 2.8-3 meter deep deposit of the preserved earth layer in one part of the mine. The found mekhna tools, in particular, scrapers, stone knives, spear-like tools, adzes and other items, as well as the cores formed by breaking the stone, and the technological methods used for them testify to the proximity to the culture of the Paleolithic area of Samarkand. [Kholmatov, 1991. B. 4-32]

In the course of archaeological excavations, the presence of two cultural layers in the area was determined, and interesting archaeological resources were found from

them. In particular, as a result of the typological analysis of stone objects, the researchers concluded that the space belongs to Mesolithic communities.

To conclude, the borders of our Motherland are one of the ancient cultural centers not only in Central Asia, but also in the whole Eastern world. This is evidenced by archaeological sources obtained during the study of a large number of historical and cultural monuments.

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