

PAPER

HISTORICAL ROOTS OF THE CRAFTS OF THE LOWER KHOREZM OASIS, STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

It is known from the works of the Khorezm expedition that the geographical location of Khorezm, the features of its structure and the peculiarities of its isolation from neighboring territories connected by geological processes, began much later than the settlement, centralization of the population, and the occupations discovered in the use of natural resources. For example, the Ustyurt region, which is geologically and geographically adjacent to the Khorezm plain, is open on all sides, and its natural resources have been inhabited by primitive people since the early Stone Age. The northwestern region was the first ethnic space.

Key words: Khorezm, Pottery, craft, textile production, tradition, workshops, handicraft, craftsmanship, population, mesolithic period, ethnic, Kyzylkum, Akchadarya, Sultan Uvays, hunting methods.

Introduction

22 thousand years ago (mid-40 thousand years ago), the Amu Darya water, which was inclined northward, turned the existing depression into a water basin. Thus, the flat plain located between the Kyzylkum and Karakum was divided into the right and left bank regions.

The geological basis of the two regions is unified, but the geographical features, geoeconomic factors, and population distribution are depicted differently in the cartography. As a result of the Amu Darya flood, in the hydrology of the right bank of the

oasis, the Akchadarya tributary, moving in the Kyzylkum, turned the depressions into water basins between the scattered wave-shaped sand dunes, thus connecting them, or forming separate geoeconomic regions. As a result of the northern direction of the Akchadarya tributary, it divided them into southern and northern regions, the geographical features of which were determined by the Sultan Uvays mountain.

These geographical regions have different economic factors. The left bank of the Amu Darya has its own geographical position, geomorphology and hydrological characteristics, which are due

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to the movement of the Davdon and Daryolyk tributaries, which diverged from the Amu Darya, crossed the Sarikamyshboy basin and carried their water to the lowlands as a result of geological processes. Thus, the Akchadarya and Aralboy basins were formed on the right bank, and the Sarikamyshboy basins on the left bank, and geoeconomic factors were formed and were ready to serve the interests of mankind. Now, in the considerations about the origin of the hunters who settled in the Burli-3 settlement, the following probable ideas can be explained as follows: In our opinion, there is no historical information recorded in the publications of researchers about the settlements of primitive people who settled in the northern and eastern regions of the oasis in the early and middle stages of the Stone Age.

Based on this, a group of representatives of the hunters of the Churuk-1,2 settlement in the southeastern part of the Ustyurt region, due to the increase in the population, settled at the foot of Mount Sultan Uvays, and in order to continue their labor activities, they made tools from quartzite and flint in the Burli workshop and carried out daily labor activities.

It is possible to agree with E.A. Vinogradova that hunters led by "Ona" in the Burli-3 settlement conducted ethnic relations in the Mesolithic period, since it is noted that the economic activity of the population (Jonbas-4) around the Yonbaskala elevation in the conditions of the Kyzylkum desert dates back to the 4th-3rd millennium BC. If we pay attention to this historical information, the question of ethnic processes on the plain from 14-12 thousand years ago to the 4th millennium BC remains open. During this historical period, that is, in the early stages of the Mesolithic and Neolithic eras, a number of changes occurred that affected the ethnic processes that took place, which allowed new generations of hunters from the Burli-3 settlement to conduct ethnic processes.

The development of the Late Stone Age society in the Mesolithic period, ethnic processes continued on the plain at the foot of Mount Sultan Uvays, as a result of the somewhat warmer air temperature, the Tatis glacier retreated to the north, and the sernam and serunum returned to their previous state. As the water level of the Amu Darya sometimes

rose and sometimes fell, the previous water basins ended, and some were newly formed, so geoeconomic factors covered a wide area. In the Mesolithic period, in the 12th-7th millennia BC, during the period of primitive community system, changes occurred on the plain connected to the foot of Mount Sultan Uvays from the Late Stone Age, that is, after the glacier retreated, the depressions in the plain again turned into water basins, their coastal slopes became objects of flora and fauna due to the warm air temperature, which created economic factors, they were rich in pure mineral substances (during this historical period, there were craft centers such as Burli-3 in the Neolithic Mesolithic and early Neolithic, Aydabol, Churuk, Oktoylik in Ustyurt, Daryosoy, Uchashi-131 in Lower Zarafshan, Lavlakan-26 in Inner Kyzylkum, Sazagon, Chorbakti, Tashkent oasis Buzsuv, Koshilish, Obishir, Tashkomir in the Fergana Valley, Surkhan oasis (Machoy), etc., and the activity of mining workshops continued.

The Mesolithic clan communities settled in geoeconomic territories. The economic traditions of the hunters of the Late Stone Age were the basis for the improvement of their profession. The discovery of the bow and arrow by clan communities engaged in economic work in the Mesolithic period was of great importance for the development of a separate hunting economy, the further increase in the importance of hunting methods, the establishment of handicrafts for hunting various animals, the expansion of the range of labor tools intended for skinning and grinding meat from hunted wild animals, and the expansion of the range of tools for hunting. In this historical period, the flora and fauna of the mountain caves and the surroundings of water bodies and springs in the plains were extensive, and the warm and humid climate provided ample opportunities for clan communities to use geoeconomic factors. N.U. Kholmatov recorded his thoughts on the chronology of the Neolithic period in the Zarafshan Valley of Uzbekistan.

The Khorezm expedition member A.V. Vinogradov conducted archaeological research in the Neolithic settlements of the Akchadarya basin and achieved the expected results. According to the researcher's publication, in the 40-5 millennium

BC. the foot of Mount Sultan Uvays was the first center of craftsmanship, and the Burli-3 mine-master's room from Mount Sultan Uvays was the first center of craftsmanship, where quartzite and flint tools, cylindrical and miniature round beads were made.

In the 5th millennium BC, the knowledge of small-scale pottery intended for cooking, made of pure soil and water, was a practical daily activity of hunters. Hand-made (ceramic samples are decorated with a small amount of ornaments, only dots and straight lines are given) stone tools, plates, nuclei, perforators, cutters). A.V. Vinogradov conducted archaeological studies of the history of the Khorezm Neolithic in the plains of the Akchadarya basin and the lower Syrdarya basin, and his results were reflected in the content of his first monograph.

Khorezm expedition Historical information about the location of Bronze Age settlements and centers of crafts on the right and left banks of the Amu Darya River was recorded in the works of S.P. Tolstov and M.A. Itina. In particular, it was considered that the daily occupations of the inhabitants of the Bronze Age settlements, recorded in the works of M.A. Itina, were based on the opinions recorded in the works of M.A. Itina. M.A. Itina Archaeological study of Bronze Age settlements in the Akchadarya basin began in the mid-50s of the 20th century. In particular, M.A. Itina conducted excavations in the settlements of the population in the Jonbas-Kukcha region between the Shurakhon and Sultan Uvays mountains. Angka-5, Kavut-3, Kokcha-3, Kukcha 15, 16, 21, 22, Jonbas 33, 34. The inhabitants of their settlements made good use of the factors that allowed the development of various branches of craftsmanship. This is certainly evidenced by the stable flood of the Amu Darya.

Conclusion

In the early stages of the Khorezm oasis (Pleistocene and Holocene) in the 40-5 millennium BC, hunters who settled in the Burli-3 settlement made good use of the gifts of nature, conducted ethnic relations, and used stone tools processed in the Burli workshop on quartzite and flint samples from the Sultan Uvays mountain quarry, and craftsmen

with a profession in this field worked;

At the end of the 4th millennium BC - the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC, the population of the settlement of Jonbas-4 in the Shurakhon-Sultan-Uvays Mountains was the first center of handicrafts, the Akchadarya tributary was in a ready state of economic factors, in the first quarter of the 3rd millennium BC, the lower Syrdarya basin, the Sarikamishbuyi Kuyisay heights, and the Uzboy Tuyamuyin territories were mastered by the population of the settlement of Jonbas-4, and in the beginning and middle of the 2nd millennium BC, the population was densely settled in the Kukcha-Jonbas territories in the Akchadarya basin, and in connection with the construction of numerous settlements, handicraft centers arose. Bronze Age settlements did not function in the Sarikamishbuyi basin, the Kuyisay heights, and the Uzboy territories. This situation can also be observed in the Tuyamuyin territory.

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