

## HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS CLASSIFICATIONS

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### ANNOTATION

This article about an important find of the Selungur cave in the Fergana Valley is a fragment of the main bowl of the ancient man “Homo erectus” (Fergana trop), the bone remains of the ancient man of Central Asia are considered.

**Key words:** ancient man of Central Asia, basement residential remains

### INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, dozens of semi — basement residential remains were found and investigated, such as Upper Paleolithic monuments-Kalbulak, Hoofogiz, Siyobcha, Takalisoy, Khujamazgil, Achisoy and Sari Ark. Stone scrapers, chisels, knife-shaped stone tools, stone cutters, a needle made of bone, a mustache, a fork and the bones of a pendant, a camel, a deer and a boar are recorded from them.

Monuments of Mustye culture have been found and investigated in Uzbekistan — Surkhandarya (Peshirtash cave), Samarkand (Amonkokton cave, Scumbulak Harbor, Zirabulak, Khujamazgil Harbor), Tashkent region (Obirahmat cave, Lakebulak Harbor, Khujakent Harbor, Paltov), Fergana Valley (Fortress spaces, makons on the Sukh River), Navoi region (Uchtut). At present, in Central Asia, makons lived by Neanderthal contemporaries have been found in more than 90 places.

On the territory of Uzbekistan, the oldest monument of the Mesolithic period is the annexation, which dates back to 10 thousand years BC. Microlith weapons, paykón and triangular-shaped weapons, a kind of hand-trained (bull or cow) bone were found in it. And this is M. the beginning of the period indicates that people on the territory of Uzbekistan are aware of animal husbandry. Of the many monuments of Mesolithic in our Republic, one can show such as the settlements of Obishir I and Obishir V in the Sukh District of Fergana Valley (see Obishir culture), Machay cave in Boysun district of Surkhandarya. On the territory of Uzbekistan, the oldest monument of the Mesolithic period is the annexation, which

dates back to 10 thousand years BC. The fact that at the beginning of the Mesolithic period on the territory of Uzbekistan people were aware of livestock. Sarmishsoy is a valley that has preserved the most numerous and incomparable rock paintings on the territory of Uzbekistan. More than 10 thousand petroglyphs were found here, which were planted in rockeries 6-7 thousand years ago. The images themselves covered the events of the era of the primitive community system. These were skillfully reflected through the work process of people, various rituals, hunting scenes, weapons, clothing and jewelry used in those times, the behavior of deer, slaves, gazelles, Lions, lions, tigers and dogs.

In the southern regions of Central Asia found a decision on grazing farming and livestock, in the era of the formation of a productive farm, its pants. and in the vast steppes and Highlands, located in the eastern part, the tribes of hunters and fishermen, hunters and termachians lived. In 5-3 millennia BC, the Amu Darya, Syrdarya and Zarafshan basins and the residential remains of the hunter-gatherer tribes that lived north of them were first discovered and studied on the lands of ancient Khorezm. These monuments bear the name of the Kaltaminor culture in science.

Archaeological scientists were engaged in the history of the Stone Age of Uzbekistan (P.Agladnikov, David Lev, T.Mirsoatov, M.Kasimov, Acute Islamov, A.P.Derevyanka, K.A.Kolobova, V. Ranov, Mavlon Zhurakulov, K.Starch, B.Seyfullaev, N.Kholmatov).

#### Eneolithic and Bronze Age

Bactrian-Marghian culture is one of the Bronze Age civilizations that existed in the XXIII-XVIII centuries BC in the north of southern Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, Afghanistan. The idea of the existence of such a civilization was established in 1976 by archaeologist V.I.Published by Sarianidi. Bactrian-Marghian culture is considered in our time as a local culture until the arrival of Indo-Europeans. This culture is characterized by unpainted pottery, two-story pottery workshops, copper and bronze foundries (knives, daggers), clay models of carts, the remains of multi-room houses separated by narrow streets. The highly

developed pottery and jewelry industry indicates that there are many artisans in the cities.

From a comparative analysis of historical sources, it turns out that the early homeland of the khorezmians is located in the south of Bactria east of area, in the upper basin of the Herirud and Hilmand Rivers (again q. Khorezmians). Obviously, the khorezmians, unlike the massagets, had rich centuries-old experience in the construction of irrigation farming and irrigation structures, which were considered its basis, as parthyans, margionans, Bactrians. Thanks to their centuries — old experience and practical skills in building and agriculture, over the centuries, the foothills of the Amu Darya have been improved, large irrigation networks and water structures have been built, all areas of crafts have been widely developed.

In the 2nd half of the 4th century, an independent state decides in Khorezm. In the spring of 328 BC, to negotiate the residence of Alexander The Great (Alexander), who marched to Central Asia, the Khorezm ruler Farasman visited with 1,500 suitors. The Khorezm state was ruled by the legendary siyovushi, and, in fact, by the afrigian dynasty. The capital of the state was originally in Tuproqala. And later (from the 305th year) was transferred to the city of Kot. Beruni records the name of 22 of the khorezmshukhs. At Aversi(beti), The Crown ruler, the first silver coin with the image of a cavalry at reversi (sirti), was found in Tuproqal. Coin shaft. av. Belonging to the 1st century. From Numismatic data it is clear that coins of this shape were minted until the VIII century AD. The Khorezm state was one of the oldest of its kind, formed in Central Asia, in which century-old systems of management of farms, such as the udums of the sedentary ziroatkar and nomadic pastoralist population, agriculture, livestock and crafts were embodied.

In the Beruni region, the Akchahan-Fortress monument was studied, where the palace was opened from the end of the 3rd century. The K'oplik of the paintings dates back to the beginning of the 2nd–2nd century BC. In one of its halls, unique murals were found depicting people with a height of about six meters. One of them is the image of a man with a large crown on his head. The collar of

the shirt is decorated with landscapes of people and animals. She is dressed in a dress, which is decorated with pictures of people with masked cock heads. The pants have a repeating pattern with long-legged and long-necked birds.

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