

The First Statehood in the Ancient Khorezm Region Historical Problems

Qodirov Jakhongir

Student, Department of History, History faculty, Urgench State University, Urgench, Uzbekistan.

E-mail address: student_0714@mail.ru

Abstract: *Greater Khorezm's ideas have found supporters in scientific literature, and vice versa, led to a series of debates and doubts. Similarly, I.P.Xlopin wrote that the state founded by the khorasmians in southern Central Asia before the time of Ahamonids was not developed.*

Keywords: Greater Khorezm, .H. Xenning , I.Gershevich, : I.Markvart, S.P. Tolstov, Humbuztepa, Southern Ural.

1. INTRODUCTION

The view of the Khorezmian kingship based on the study of written sources was developed in the 50s of the last century by V.H. Xenning and I.Gershevich, and was put into practice as a problem of "Greater Khorezm".

The borders of the Khorezm Empire are as follows: I.Markvart and S.P. Tolstov compared the regions of Parphria, Khorezm, Areia and Sogd, united in the 16 satrap of the Ahamonids state, which was described by the Greek historian Herodotus. V.B.Xenn and I.Gershevich wrote that the center of this state was located in Gerrud - the Tazan River, in the Hirat and Marv, until the occupation of the Ahamonids, according to this conclusion, the territory of the Greater Khorezm included Parphria, Areia (Arya) and Margiana, its regional center was Marve and Herat. Khorezm oasis is part of the state. This idea originates from the idea that the criminals were located south of the Hamshens' invasion.

In the 50s of the 20th century V.V. Stroeve wrote about the ancient statehood of Central Asia: "... According to written sources, there were at least two political associations in the VI century BC, and more precisely, in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, Khorezm, . Their cultural and political domains are extensive, covering the Khoretan Kopetdag skirts and Tajan, Bactria and the Murghab Oasis."

Greater Khorezm's ideas have found supporters in scientific literature, and vice versa, led to a series of debates and doubts.

M.G.Vorobeva analyzed the findings of the Greater Khorezm monarchy and united the territory of Kopetdogaldi, Kuchan-Mashhad oasis, Nishopur region, Tajan-Herat Valley, historically not based on archaeological data, but in the Lower Amu-Darya archaeological excavations from the south, The Khorezm people, like elat, expressed their opinion on the southern borders of the ancient Khorezm state, formed in the Khorezm oasis, to the central Amu-Darya region.

Similarly, I.P.Xlopin wrote that the state founded by the khorasmians in southern Central Asia before the time of Ahamonids was not developed.

E.V.Rtveladze analyzed the data collected in the field of historiography until recently, and concluded that the state-run association of the Greater Khorezm was a scandal created by scientists. To clarify his point of view, the scientist cites the following arguments:

- Herodotus' story about the use of the Akhes River water does not contain information about the Khorezm royal or Hirot (Areia) and Marv (Margiana);

- Herodotus reports do not have any specific features of the state: borders, capital, administrative apparatus and political institutions;

- The Greek historian did not write about the political leadership of Khorezm and the military alliance of different nations under Khorezm.

Before the occurrence of the culture of the coincidences, the first fossils were found in the Sarikamish region, and the coniferous "lizards" were livestock tribes. They were the heirs of tribes that created the culture of Amirabad. Monuments of the first discovered saunas found in the steppes and foothills of Central Asia. B.C. VIII - VII centuries BC. It is well-known that cattle breeding is important for immigrants. They have caught cattle, small animals and horses. She has become the main property of immigrants. The book Avesto, in the book Yasht, contains information that leaders of the tribes and leaders of the countries sacrificed "one hundred coves, a thousand cows and many sheep."

By the time of the first Iron Age, a new social system was created in the nomadic society. Tribal, as a social organization, begins to dominate the seeds and the community. Even though the "people's assembly" of the primitive society, the body of elders, and the tribal chiefs are of significance, in the system of external relations military leaders and tribal associations play a major role.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A.S. According to Sagdullaev IX - VIII B.C., and especially the millennium BC. avv In the VII-VI centuries, the nomadic lifestyle was widespread in the steppes of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and nomadic tribes gained great achievements in the field of weapon development and became a terrible military force. Their occupation was a

constant threat to the inhabitants of southern regions of the region. The need for protection from outside influences required a comprehensive and trust-protective system. Therefore, defense structures and military fortifications surrounded by strongly protected areas will be constructed in strategically important places (colonnaded and mountainous highways, Amudarya passages, gorges). The establishment of such a building of VII century BC is confirmed in Bactria in the example of Oltindilyor, Talashkan, Bandikhan 2 and Qiziltepa, Odoytepa on the banks of the Mediterranean, and Uzunkyr, Erkguran and Kuktepe in Sogdiana.

The history of the first Iron Age was explained by the "military process" of society in Central Asia. The danger of external attack has been exacerbated by the nomadic tribes in the steppes and has become a dangerous military force for the peasants. Therefore, in the southern provinces of Central Asia, the defense system is complicated. There are special corridors, shingles, bursts, trenches, defense and firearms - arrows, horsemen, lances, stone horses, battens and arrows and ceramic "nuclei" inside the defense walls built for firearms.

The main part of the Aral Sea Troops consisted of horsemen. Herodotus writes that the shields were armed with arrowheads, daggers and battles - Sagaris. According to archaeological finds, horsehair and weaponry were similar to the weapons of the first Scythian migrants in Southern Ural, Kazakhstan, Siberia and Altai.

Herodotus also considers Massaget tribes as "numerous" and "brave" tribes. Massagets are described as combat and combat-ready warriors. It is possible to assume that at the graves of the Sac cathedral, the graves of the horses were found, and even the women in combat troops were involved. Greek historians, Herodotus and Kettei, tell Tumaris and Zarina about the queen's tale of war and the unification of tribal associations. In 530 BC, Tummar's Tribal Association led by the armies of the ancient Persian King Kir II. The Massagetis defeated the Persian Forces completely and killed Kir II in this war.

At the end of the seventh century, the southern parts of Khorezm and the Sarigamish River surrounded by the southernmost population of Central Asia in the Dowdand valley, developed the Koshigir culture. The people who lived in the Steppe Valley before the representatives of the southern inhabitants did not oppose the people. Humbuztepa ceramics workshops, Hazorasp and Koshigir fortifications are built in peaceful conditions.

It is possible to see the repetition of state archaeological signs learned in Bactria and Margiana (a separate district, oasis, fortress, palace, synagogue). In our opinion, the formation and development of the first statehood in different regions of Central Asia is based on close historical facts.

A.A. Askarov and T.Sh. According to Shirinov, the first state unions of livestock breeders avv I was born in the beginning of the millennium. According to O.I.Abdullaev,

nomadic tribal tribes are united military in order to expand pasture zones, ie emergence of nomadic political associations is based on socio-economic factors. At the time, I. Dyakonov noted the military and political potential of immigrants, saying that the formation of the ancient Bactrian state was connected with the military campaigns of the nomadic tribes to the south. The nomadic people, undoubtedly, actively participated in the political processes that took place in Central Asia, but one can conclude that it is not expedient to describe their actions in the formation of the state in the South.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

S.P. According to Tolstov, avv In the VII-VI centuries BC, radical changes in the economic, social and cultural system of Khorezm led to the rapid development of artificial irrigation, which led to the transition to slavery production, and created large channels of slavery as a result of wars between tribes. According to the scientist, "powerful canals" with a width of 20 to 40 meters were provided with large areas of the old fields. "These channels are the magnificent monuments of thousands of illegal slaves, and their work is based on the great portents of the Mediterranean and the classic East. So, like the Central Asian irrigation systems, the huge irrigation of Khorezm has been built."

B.V. Andrianov is a supporter of this idea and writes that the rapid development of irrigation facilities in Khorezm coincides with the time when statehood came into being, and many slaves were used for cleaning and digging channels. As the researcher noted, avv Artificial irrigation in VII-VI centuries BC, The construction of a large-scale irrigation system of "rivers" required a great deal of effort because this time the artificial irrigation farm was strong and its content changed. Changes in production require radical change in the social structure of society. The prevailing idea of "the necessity of continuous entry into slavery in this region" took its place in the scientific publications.

S.P. Tolstov and B.V. Andrianov's views are based on the idea of the state's "irrigation theory" and "irrigation state". Theory of Irrigation of the State The emergence of political institutions and government in the ancient East is associated with the idea of organizing and implementing large irrigation constructions.

Firstly, the idea that the "thousands" of slaves used in the process of digging canals in Khorezm during the first iron period did not correspond to the historical truth. Such a number of slaves could only be bought in large, long-term occupation wars. In this regard, the occupation of the southern provinces of Khorezm was limited.

Secondly, in Horezm, avv The first preserves of the VII-VI centuries BC, traces of large irrigation structures of cattle-breeding farms and the first peoples of Koshigir culture have not been established. Even in Bactria and Sogdiana, traces of the first iron lengths of 2-3 km in the traditional ancient crop rotation areas have been studied.

These irrigation systems are built by free members of farming communities.

The administration of the Ahamonians sought to promote trade, handicraft and agriculture in the oblasts. In the Khamanist region during the period of the Ahamonids, glaciers were cultivated and cultivated by artificial irrigation. The tasks of satirical commanders in the military-administrative areas were to collect annual taxes and quantities. During the military rounds, troops from the center were sent to the center.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the views of the Greater Khorezm state, which was introduced on the basis of the study of the earliest sources, have not been proved. These views are incompatible with the historical reality, based on the scientific assumptions of various scholars. In the first sources, the Khorezm government did not mention the sovereignty.

Some scientific views and approaches of ancient Khorezm history, adopted in the Central Asian historiography for many years, need to be obsolete and to reconsider. In the VIII-VII centuries BC, the idea of constructing a large irrigation system in the Khorezm oasis, the use of "thousands of slaves" in the production of long and broad canals, and their linkage with centralized state policy have been of no significance. The population of Kuyisoy and the period of the first Khoroshinkir and the culture of Khorezm was also livelier and livestock breeders. Cultivation during this period (until the last quarter of the 6th century BC) developed as an auxiliary branch of the farm.

REFERENCES:

- [1]. Henning W.B. Zoroaster: Politician or Witch-Doktor. – Oxford, 1951. – P. 40–42; Gershevitch I. The Avestan hymn to Mithra. – Cambridge, 1959. – P. 14–16.
- [2]. Henning W.B. Zoroaster ... P. 43; Gershevitch I. The Avestan hymn ... P. 14.
- [3]. Струве В.В. Древний Иран и Средняя Азия // Всемирная история. – М., 1955. Т. 1. – С. 560–591.
- [4]. Воробьева М.Г. Проблема «Большого Хорезма» и археология // Этнография и археология Средней Азии. – М.: Наука, 1979. – С. 38–41.
- [5]. Хлопин И.Н. Историческая география южных областей Средней Азии. – Ашхабад: Ёлым, 1983. – С. 56–57.
- [6]. Ртвеладзе Э.В. Государственное объединение «Большой Хорезм» – миф, созданный учеными или историческая реальность? // Хорезм в истории государственности Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 2013. – С. 30–35.
- [7]. Итина М.А. История степных племен Южного Приаралья // Тр. ХАЭ. – М., 1977. Т. X. – С. 237.
- [8]. Воробьева М.Г. Проблема «Большого Хорезма» ... С. 39–41.
- [9]. Вишневская О.А., Рапопорт Ю.А. Городище Кюзели-Гыр. К вопросу о раннем этапе истории Хорезма // ВДИ. – М., 1997. № 2. – С. 150.
- [10]. Мамбетуллаев М.М. Формирование городов Хорезма // Генезис и пути развития процессов урбанизации Центральной Азии: Тез. докл. международной конференции. – Самарканд, 1995. – С. 76–78.
- [11]. Сабиров К., Абдиримов Р. Хазарасп и вопросы периодизации ранних этапов развития оседло-земледельческой культуры Хорезма // Цивилизации древнего Хорезма в контексте истории мировой культуры: Тез. докл. и материалы международного симпозиума. – Нукус-Бустон, 2000. – С. 35
- [12]. Ходжаниязов Ё. Қадимги Хоразм мудофаа иншоотлари. – Тошкент: O'zbekistan, 2007. – Б. 69.
- [13]. Грязнов М.П. К хронологии древнейших памятников эпохи ранних кочевников // Успехи среднеазиатской археологии. – Л.: Наука, 1975. Вып. 3.
- [14]. Авесто. Яшт китоби / М. Исҳоқов таржимаси. – Т.: Шарқ, 2001. – Б. 22–23.
- [15]. Першиц А.И., Монгайт А.Л., Алексеев В.П. История первобытного общества. – М.: Высшая школа, 1968. – С. 186.
- [16]. Сагдуллаев А.С. Становление раннебактрийской и раннесогдийской государственности // История государственности Узбекистана. – Т.: Узбекистан, 2009. Т. 1. – С. 79
- [17]. Исамиддинов М., Рапен К. К стратиграфии городища Коктепа // ИМКУ. – Самарканд, 1999. Вып. 30. – С. 68–80; Шайдуллаев Ш.Б. Северная Бактрия в эпоху раннего железного века. – Т.: Изд. им. А. Кадири, 2000.
- [18]. Сагдуллаев А. Қадимги Ўрта Осиё тарихи. – Т.: Университет, 2004. – Б. 65.
- [19]. Вишневская О.А. Культура сакских племен низовьев Сырдарьи в VII–V вв. до н.э. // Тр. ХАЭЭ. – М., 1973. Т. VIII. – С. 99.
- [20]. Аскарлов А.А., Ширинов Т.Ш. Ранняя городская культура эпохи бронзы ... С. 189.
- [21]. Абдуллаев Ё.И. Ўрта Осиёда қадимги бошқарув ва илк давлатчилик тарихшунослиги. – Тошкент: Akademiy, 2009. – Б. 131.
- [22]. Дьяконов И.М. Восточный Иран до Кира (к возможной новой постановке вопроса) // История иранского государства и культуры. – М.: Наука, 1971. – С. 135.
- [23]. Толстов С.П. По древним дельтам Окса и Яксарта. – М.: ИВЛ, 1962. – С. 89.
- [24]. Андрианов Б.В. Роль ирригации в становлении древних государств (на примере Средней Азии) // От доклассовых обществ к раннеклассовым. – М.: – Наука, 1987. – С. 75–78
- [25]. Андрианов Б.В., Мухамеджанов А.Р. Роль ирригации в социальной истории Средней Азии // Древние цивилизации Востока. – Т.: Фан, 1986. – С. 40–41.

[26]. Ртвеладзе Э.В., Саидов А.Х., Абдуллаев Е.В. Қадимги Ўзбекистон цивилизацияси: давлатчилик ва ҳуқуқ тарихидан лавҳалар. – Т.: Адолат, 2001. – Б. 40.

[27]. Сагдуллаев А., Абдуллаев У. История Хорезма в свете исследований С.П. Толстова // O'zbekiston tarixi. – Т., 2007. № 4. – С. 6