

The Role of Paleobotanical Data in the Study of the Central Asian Region (Southern Turkmenistan)

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Abstract: According to the results of archeological researches, the population of Southern Turkmenistan continued in the ancient Stone, Neolithic, Eneolithic, Bronze, Archaic and ancient periods. allows the development of a chronology of its various stages.

Keywords: Southern Turkmenistan, paleobotanical data, Amudarya, Southeastern Karakum, Zarafshan oasis

1. Introduction.

The historical geography of southern Turkmenistan was as follows. Ungizi covers the southern part from Karakum to the village of Childukhtor near Kushka. Depending on the geological structure of the territory can be divided into the following natural-economic regions. In the emergence of this possibility, it was found that Southern Turkmenistan has a number of geographical features. For example, in the dynamics of the streams flowing from the Kopettag Mountains, the emergence of water basins between the sand dunes.

The southeastern Tajan River basin extends to the Amu Darya. In this area there is Mount Paropomiz, on the northern side of which there are the Badkhiz and Karabel ridges. He also formed the Kohitang branch of the Gissar ridge. Central, natural-economic region Geoktepa. The earth's surface is made up of planes. The Kopettag formed a system of foothills. The Murgab River Basin is a natural and economic region. The surface is flat. It is mainly irrigated on the Murgab River.

Southern Turkmenistan is located in the Karakum Desert and can be divided into three parts.

- I. Northern and northeastern Karakum Desert (between the Amudarya and Tajan rivers).
- II. South-eastern Karakum
- III. South-Western Karakum (Sumbar River)

2. Discussion.

These areas have geomorphological features. For example, there are no mountains in the north-east. The south-east side is distinguished by mountains. On the north side, Mount Kopettag separates the south and southwest from the north.

There are no rivers in the north-east and south (Tajan and Murgab), and no rivers in the north. On the north-west side there is no flowing river at all. For this reason, the surface of Southern Turkmenistan is diverse. Primitive people settled in areas with access to water.

The foothills of the Kopettag and the basin of the Murgab River have become a natural and economic space. The above-mentioned area, ie water basins in the foothills of the Kopettag, and the foothills of the floodplain

formed around the Murgab River tributary, have become a convenient place for people to settle. The basins of the anthropological landscape in the northwestern part of the Kopettag Mountains and in the middle of it have allowed the emergence and development of ethnic processes. The human development of southern Turkmenistan took place in the following process:

During VM Masson's field practice in southern Turkmenistan, the settlements of primitive people who developed agriculture, animal husbandry, and handicrafts were studied on the basis of 13 Neolithic sedentary lifestyles [1]. [1]. If we look at the location characteristics of the 13 Neolithic settlements mentioned by the researcher VM Masson in the Neolithic, Eneolithic and Bronze Age, their intermediate area is very wide. The following anthropological landscape natural-economic regions have been formed for the settlement of the population in the foothills of the Kopettag [2]:

- The north-western region did not have the geographical conditions for human settlement.
- Kelanta is a historical and cultural region in the foothills of the Kopettag, a natural and economic region that serves the interests of man.
- Geoktepa is a natural-economic region.
- The lower part of the Murgab river basin.

However, in the natural-economic and historical-geographical regions, the distance between the arrival and settlement of people is very long. For example, the vast area from the Red Bride to Kelvata was not mastered by primitive people.

In the vast expanse of such an intermediate area from Geoktepa to Sarakhs, 2 cultural regions were ready for human settlement. This means that the foothills of the Kopettag do not have the natural and economic resources for human development. Therefore, the natural and economic areas created under the influence of anthropological landscapes are not taken into account. The foothills of the Kopettag and the basin of the Murgab River have been developed by humans. The question is, from which area did they come to this area in search of salvation? Researchers of primitive archeology of southern Turkmenistan VM Masson, OK Berdiev, GF Ganyalin, VI Sarianidi, I. Masimov dared

to speculate on the origin of the foothills of the Kopettag and on this basis to shed light on ethnogenesis and ethnic relations. seems to have failed. In our opinion, the Caspian Mesolithic hunters visited the foothills of the Kopettag [3]. [1]. Given that the Caspian hunters have run out of economic resources and a food problem due to a certain increase in population, they are looking for areas with new natural and economic resources in the foothills of the Kopettag. arrived The reason for this is that the shores of the Caspian Sea are not very far in terms of geographical location in the foothills of the Kopettag, there are no oceans or skyscrapers that separate them. The Karakum Desert may not have interfered with their Kopettag plateaus, but the tribal communities that have mastered the Kopettag plateaus are incomprehensible to the hunters of the Caspian foothills. they have mastered the economy [4]. Even if they are far from knowing clay architecture. There are two points to note here. The first idea is that after the Caspian hunters moved to the foothills of the Kopettag, they will face a different geographical situation. In other words, cultural and economic ties with farmers who have mastered clay architecture (Jericho, Ali Kosh, etc.) have played an important role in realizing the hope of using abundant water basins and barren dry lands.

The second idea is that a group of tribes, who had mastered the clay architecture of the two rivers between the two rivers, the ancient agricultural center of the Ancient East, climbed the Kopettag in search of a new economic zone in order to continue their activities. came to the plains and spread to form 13 economic spaces. Farmers between the two rivers quickly adapted to the new geographical conditions and continued their work in the economic zones formed on the shores of water basins under the influence of anthropogenic landscapes in the foothills of the Kopettag. In our opinion, the development of the foothills of the Kopettag by the agricultural population was carried out in the following stages [5]:

Phase 1. The end of the second half of the 7th millennium BC - the Chaaga economic region in the basin of the Murgab River.

Phase 2. At the beginning of the VI millennium BC - Geoktepa region

Step 3. The second half of the VI millennium BC and the beginning of the V millennium BC - the region of Kelvata.

This means that tribal communities have created 13 economic and ethnic areas in the foothills of the Kopettag.

3. Conclusion.

What was going on in other regions at a time when the southern part of Central Asia was being conquered by mankind? In the VI-V millennium BC, between the two Azm rivers, the Amudarya and the Syrdarya, lived the seed communities that led to the economy, which was associated with geographical conditions and natural climate. The results of large-scale archeological

research conducted by Ya.Gulamov, SP Tolstov, AV Andrianov and Yu.A. Zadneprovsky on the soil of Turan are an important theoretical source in the history of material and spiritual culture of tribal communities. At the same time, the economic activities of our ancestors living in the Lower Amudarya basin were geographically different from the farms of tribal communities living in the foothills of the Kopettag. The results of archeological excavations showed [1]. A similar economic direction was studied in the central part of the Zarafshan oasis in the foothills of the basins of the Zarafshan river in the plains adjacent to the banks of the Mohandarya stream. [2]. The inhabitants of this area, like the Kaltaminors of Khorezm, were engaged in hunting, gathering and lived in the basements. The results of many years of archeological research in the Fergana Valley by Yu.A. Zadneprovsky show that the associations of tribal communities also lived in the basements and used livestock, handicrafts and flora and fauna in the mountains. [3]. This way of life is repeated in the way of Neolithic tribes living in the Gissar valley in southern Tajikistan [6]. [4]. In the high basements adjacent to the valleys of the valley, life was continued by humans.

Thus, from the above historical data it is possible to conclude this paragraph as follows:

The geographical location of the Southern region of Central Asia formed a series of hot regions of the East. Due to its favorable nature, availability of natural and economic resources, the region was ready to run its economy.

Based on the results of geological and archeological research, based on the content of the data in the historical literature, it was concluded that the population moved to a more sedentary life after the conquest of southern Turkmenistan. However, whether these farmers are indigenous or migrated from other areas, the issue of migration has been left out of the researchers' attention. However, there is no denying that the published monographs contain conclusions about economic and cultural ties with the population of the agricultural oases of the Ancient East. This is because the foothills of Kopettag do not form a large geographical area between the southern and south-western regions of the East.

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