

Archaeological Locations Of The Fergana Valley And Its Significance

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Abstract: This article provides a brief description of the archeological monuments, shahristans and architectural monuments in the Fergana Valley, scientific information about their origin. In addition, their names, cultural value, role in the practical development of the people are described.

Keywords— Shahristan, cave, hill, Andijan, archeological site, Shahrikhan, Sortepa, Afrosiyob, Varakhsha, Mingtepa, Akhsitepa, caravan, ruins, natural resources, raw materials, economy.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Fergana Valley has long been a geographically convenient place for agriculture and animal cattle breeding. Thus, the lower and middle part of the mountains is occupied by horticulture, in particular, viticulture (Qurama mountain range), walnut groves (Fergana-Alay). In the upper and intermediate basins, cattle breeding has been developing rapidly. Especially in the neighboring Kyrgyz Republic, it is commendable with the development of many sectors of animal husbandry. It is not a mistake to say that the most important sectors of agriculture with the help of hydrological agroforestry on river and river terraces are a high example of development. The transition of the population from animal husbandry to sedentary life has led to the emergence of very large cultural centers, especially in the Republic of Uzbekistan. For example, such culturally high archeological sites as Afrosiyob, Varakhsha, Mingtepa, Akhsitepa, we can see that the interest of foreign tourists is growing.

- The culture of the Fergana Valley is historically high among other regions of the republic; the complexity of the rainbow-like civilizations is of particular importance.

There are three main types of settlements:

- Convenient places for farming (Kokand, Fergana, Andijan, Namangan, Samarkand, Khiva, Kattakurgan)

- Caravan routes and settlements created as a result of trade (Andijan, Tashkent, Samarkand, Shahrihan, Karmana, Bukhara)

- Settlements created as a result of animal husbandry and horse breeding These types of cities mainly cover almost all cities of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. However, some cities of this type have suddenly appeared as a result of cultural growth, scientific development. functions. For example, Andijan is a convenient area for agriculture and the population, located in the center of trade and international roads. However, due to the lack of mountainous areas around the settlement, the lack of pastures, the type of livestock in the region is not highly developed. The city of Karmana,

which is now preserved as a ruin, was highly developed until the Middle Ages due to the development of both trade and animal husbandry. However, the climate in this city is now in a state of disrepair due to the effects of desertification. An Arab scholar has written interesting and complete information about the Holy Fergana Valley. According to him, in the Middle Ages there were about 40 cities and towns in the Fergana Valley, including Akhsikent, Uzgen, the cities of Osh, Kubo, Margilan, Rishtan, Kasan, Bob or Pop, Asht, Avval, Andukan or Andijan, Khokand or Kokand are among them. The emergence of settlements in the Fergana Valley is based on concretization and The laws of individualization, i.e. natural geographical features, play an important role. For example, the word jar as a natural geographical term has influenced the emergence of settlements, such as Jar-tepa, Jarqorgon, Sortepa, Oqjar.

2. METHODOLOGY

Settlements are developing on their own in today's world on the basis of such laws. Especially as a result of the efforts of scientists and independent researchers, today there are hundreds of cities in the city that are covered with glory. At present, a lot of valuable information is being collected as a result of scientific research to study them. At present, 386 archeological and cultural monuments are registered in Andijan region and its administrative units.

Of these, Sorvon, Koshtepa and Chordona Tepa are cultural sites developed on the basis of the city of Andijan in the I and II centuries AD. The caravan routes reached their peak in the 4th century due to their location in an area suitable for agriculture. However, as a result of wars and destructive forces, these castles were reduced to ashes in the 5th century. Today, these citadels are located in Koshtepa and Andijan. Obod mahalla corresponds to Shahrikhon and Keldiyev streets in the massif.

Due to the fact that Andijan district is located in the center of the region and the main caravan routes Andijan is located at the intersection of Namangan, Kokand, Osh and Jalal-Abad and Batken, ancient settlements were formed. It includes the ruins of the ancient city of Yapalak, Munchok, Deva, which are located in the Chilan neighborhood of the

district. But several expeditions were organized in order to find more interesting information behind these hills. It was found out that these cities were highly developed in the field of folk handicrafts and trade in their time. The towns were surrounded by high walls and dug for defense purposes. However, no information has been provided as to why these hills collapsed during the crisis. According to scientists, these ruins flourished until the 6th century.

In the Middle Ages, under the rule of the Baburids and the Timurid dynasty, very large cities appeared in the Fergana Valley and left an indelible mark on the development of science. These include the Red Leg VX centuries, Kilichtepa XIV-XVI centuries, Kong Ancient settlements such as Irot Tepa IX-XI centuries and Tosh Tepa (unknown) are also common in Asaka district. But their destiny, like that of many Shahristans, has been eroded over time by the forces of nature and the indifference of humanity. Although the cities of Andijan, Kokand and Namangan were historically formed in the new centuries, as a result of scientific research, Shahristans were found here 2000 years ago, proving the existence of castles and settlements. In the Alchazor massif of the district in the I-IV centuries AD caravans There are monuments such as Sortepa and Daxmatepa, which are recognized as the center of the world. Although the shahristan here does not occupy a large area, its architectural traces have preserved the shape and foundation of the castle. The hill here is built in a straight rectangular geometric shape with raw and Easter-like construction methods. The large towers at the four corners helped to see the caravan or enemy coming. However, by the time of the Mongol invasion, the city was left unattended as trade routes were completely shut down. Any scientific research has been conducted at these sites yet.

Such settlements are found in large numbers in very ancient parts of the valley, such as Kokand, Chust, Pop, Akhsikent, Dalvarizin tepa. However, we do not have any definite information about their history and history. As times change, history is revived, and the historical material riches that have been left underground are slowly being explored. The following factors play an important role in the formation of archeological sites in the Fergana Valley, as well as in the go to ruin.

1. Convenience of natural geographical location, abundance of fertile and green pastures for agriculture and its branches, in particular, cattle breeding, horse breeding, silkworm breeding, poultry farming, sheep breeding.

2. Due to the fact that the transport hubs are located in the center, all carriageways are located at the intersection of roads of intercontinental significance.

3. Ethnological tightness and diversity. Several factors played an important role, such as culture, science, religion, and the interdependence of people's beliefs.



Figure 1. Natural map of the Fergana Valley

3. REFERENCES

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