



GEOGRAPHY OF THE NATURAL-ECONOMIC SPACES AND THEIR LOCATION IN THE STONE AGE OF THE KHORAZM OASIS

S. B. Ibragimov

a history teacher at a comprehensive school Number 12 in the city of Khiva, Khorezm region

srdoribragimov2@gmail.com

+998991361338

Abstract. In this article, information about the natural – economic spaces and the geography of their location was speculated by the author in the Stone Age of the Khorezm Oasis. Also, the geography of the Khwarezmian Oasis is the correct one, while historical sources and archaeological studies are also analyzed from a historical point of view.

Keywords: Khorezm Oasis, Karakum, Kyzylkum, Turon, Davdon, Daryolik, Amudarya, Sarigamish, “Avesto”, Araks River, Kaltaminor culture

In terms of geographical position, the Southern Islet included the right and coastal lands of the lower Amudarya Basin. The Khorezm Oasis is located in the middle part of the Turonian lowland between the Karakum and Qizilqum. The historical feature of the Khorezm Oasis is that it is located on the southern borders of the steppe of the Volga region, the southern Urals and Northern Kazakhstan. The tribes that spread in the steppe regions from time immemorial were initially hunter-gatherer, fishing, and in the later periods, mainly cattle ranchers.

Due to the variability of the lower Amudarya – the migration of the river, its three Ouzas – deltas: The Oqchadarya, the Sarikamishbuyi and the islet-were formed. In particular, on their shores, a cultural landscape was formed, and primitive seed communities were initially occupied with expropriating and, from the Bronze Age, producing farms.[1]

The length of the Davids and River oars, heading west from the Left Bank of the amudarya, was 300 – 250 km, respectively. The occasional uplift of water flow in the davdon and Darylic Plains has formed several networks. One of davdon's few tributaries through the Lowlands is traced in a snake trail to Sarikamish lake, with a slight divergence in the direction of the Brook tributary, that is, it began when it diverged from Amudarya towards the west of the sound. These two have formed a lake in the Yellowamish lowland. The waters of the Sersuv Lake, on the other hand, were poured into the Bol Khan arm of the Caspian Sea, breaking through the sand dunes in the Northern tevarak-suburbs of Karakum at a length of 550 km from Uzboy Ozan.[2]

Mil.in the 1st century BC. In the IV-III millennia, Uzboy ozani was rich in water, and he had a constant stream. Amudario aspired to flood the Caspian Sea at this time.

Mil.in the 1st century BC. In the 3rd millennium, water flow existed in Uzboy, while in the 2nd millennium, water activity ceased at this border. The deposition of alluvial deposits in its composition as a result of the rise and fall of the water flow of the Davdon tributaries and the river goh, which depend on the dynamics of the amudarya water, has formed a wide lowland. Mil.in the 1st century BC. Since the 2nd millennium, the low water supply of Amudarya's Dawdon and Daryalik ozans to Sarikamish Lake has been high.

The hydrography of amudaryo, the orientation and flow history of its ancient lands have become important issues of middle Asian paleogeography. Sources say that the correct illumination of the geography and hydrography of Amudarya by al-Beruniy, more than anyone, was initially attributed to S.P.Tolstoy focused. The antiquarian writes that Berunius's conclusions in this regard, to his surprise, correspond to the results of

the modern geographical and archaeological study of amudaryo ozans.[3]this topic is either. A special review was made in gulomov's article.[4]

Berunius writes that in the earliest times, Amudarya flowed west and poured into the Caspian Sea (Kalif Uzboyi ozani), then its course changed, the river turned north and flowed to the side of the Aral Sea, the turn of the next River to the West was due to the flow of Sarikamish and Uzboy ozani into the Caspian Sea. The history of Uzboy ozani, which broke through the Karakum in the Northwest, is widely covered in the literature.[5] the first references to the history of Amudario are recorded in the works of the "Avesto" and Greco-Roman historians.

The third chapter of the" Avesto "Yasht says that" the flow of the vast navigable rivers tends to overflow on the side of Iskata in Poruta, Mouru in Kharayva, Gava in Sughd and Khvarizam", [6] while the" wide rivers " mentioned above are not mentioned in the anic terms, in ancient times the water was referred to as fertile Murghum, Vakhsh, Zarafshan, Syrdarya and undoubtedly Amudarya. Because only Amudarya could aspire to the side of the Khwarizam – Khwarazm Oasis.

Herodotus, in his famous work "history", describes Amudario – Arax: "the river Arax begins in the mountains of Matiyona, from which the Gind also flows. The Araks twist and form forty webs, all but one of which disappear within swamps and halkobas; the food of the people living here is fish, and they tell their superiors that they are covering the skin of tyulen... A solitary branch of Araks flows from the open lands and is sung to the Caspian Sea. It is an unconnected sea with other seas... And on the east side he is approached by a barefoot. A large part of this infinite plane is occupied by massagets. Cyrus intended to buy massagetes".[7] Herodotus compares Arachus with the Danube from the major rivers of Europe, writing: "one says that Arachus is larger than ISTR, and another, on the contrary, calls it a smaller river.

The Greek historian Arrian (ad 90/95–175y.) wrote: "The Axis flows from the Caucasus Mountains; in addition to the Indian rivers, it is the largest of the rivers that Alexander reached with his troops in Asia. The axis flows into the Great Sea in Girkania".[8]

The threshold of the Greek historians (mil.in the 1st century BC. 201-120.) are recorded as having lived with the apasiacs in the middle of the body. "The Ox river flows into the Gircan Sea-both rivers are large and are navigable. The axis is expanding in Bactria and succulent, but flows out of tequisia as a muddy river " [9].

It can be seen from this that almost all ancient authors wrote about the pouring of Amudarya into the Caspian Sea. Abu Raikhan Beruni also recorded the course of the river to the Island Sea, saying that" Jayhun once passed near the city called Balkhan to the Khazar sea". It is noteworthy that the works of the 9th-11th century arab geographers (Ibn Khurdadbeh, Jacobi, Ma'sudiy, Ibn Rusta, Istakhriy) also contain valuable information on the history of Amudarya.[15] this information was the impetus for Amudarya's history from the 70s of the 19th century to conduct research for deep study. A number of researchers have expressed various opinions and conclusions regarding this topic. In the 20th century, research continued on the geological structure, geographical conditions and ecology of the lower Amudarya Basin, Sarikamish, Uzboy borders.[9]

The task of studying the processes of the emergence and development of the geographical environment and the anthropogenic landscape has become an urgent problem. In this regard, in the 1950-1956 xae composition (s.P. Tolstoy, A.S. Kes, M.A. Itina, B.V. Andrianov, N.N. Vakhturskaya, M.G. Vorobeva, A.A. Vishnevskaya) studies on the history and paleogeography of the ancient uzans of Amudarya are distinguished by their relevance. Also, Ya.G'. In his fundamental monograph, ghulomov described the peculiarities of the anthropogenic landscape in the Khorezm Oasis, influenced by artificial irrigation. [14]

Archaeological data is important in the study of the processes of the formation of the anthropogenic landscape and its transformation in the Khorezm Oasis. On the shores of the Caparas Oasis watersheds in South Khwarazm, noted above, about the archaeological study of Neolithic settlements in the foothills of the watersheds of the southern and eastern borders of oqchadarya, labor weapons of the Neolithic period were also found. On the borders of akchadarya, it is observed that the settlements of Neolithic people are widely spread.[10]

M.A.Itina explains this process by the fact that in the Neolithic period, the water of Amudarya was diverted to the island through the Oqchadarya tributary.[11] The Northern Oqchadarya basin was absorbed in small quantities during the Neolithic period. In our opinion, this process should not be preceded

by the fact that in the early Neolithic, an additional branch from the Oqchadarya tributary was not separated into the north-western sides. It may also have been caused by the fact that the Jonadarya tributary of the Syrdarya brought little water towards the island.[16] such a process can be observed around the boundaries of the yellow-like Basin. The southern Oqchadarya tributaries and the Neolithic settlement, densely packed together on the shores of lakes, are included in the science of history in the term “Caltaminor culture”.[12]

The process of assimilation of the Oqchadarya Basin in the Bronze Age (the soybean, Tozabogyob, Amirabad cultures) continued rapidly. Ya.G'. Ghulomov found and examined 12 monuments of the hippopotamus culture in the vicinity of the Okchadarya tributary.[13]

In place of the conclusion, it is worth noting that to date, on the example of other regions of the Khorezm Oasis and the Central Asian region, more geographical conditions and the degree of influence of the natural environment on the progressive finding of the lifestyle, economy and material culture of the ancient population have been studied. Now, taking into account the environmental conditions on the islet, it is important to study the causes of negative consequences, that is, the history of the environment, manifested in the environment surrounding a person under the influence of anthropogenic factors in ancient and later times.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Кесь А.С. Антропогенное воздействие на формирование рельефа аллювиально-дельтовых равнин Амударьи // Культура и искусство древнего Хорезма –М.: Наука, 1981. – С.72–80.
2. Низовья Амударьи, Сарыкамыш, Узбой...С. 16–17.
3. Толстов С.П. По древним дельтам Окса и Яксарта. –М.: ИВЛ, 1962. – С.21–22.
4. Гулямов Я. Беруни об исторической гидрогеографииАму-Дарьи // Беруни – веилый ученый средневековья. – Ташкент, 1950. – С. 85 – 92.
5. Кесь А.С. Узбой и его генезис //Тр. Института географии АНСССР. Вып. XXX. –М.,1939.
6. Сагдуллаев А. Қадимги Ўзбекистон илк ёзма манбаларда. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1996. – Б. 21; Авесто. Яшт китоби // М. Исҳоқов таржимаси. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – Б. 49–50.
7. Геродот. История. В девяти книгах //Пер.и примеч.Г.А. Стратановского.–Л: Наука,1972.Кн.I.202,204.
8. Арриан. Поход Александра / Пер. М.Е. Сергеенко.– М.– Л.1976. – Кн. III.27.2.
9. Кесь А.С. Палеогеография Аральского моря в позднем плейстоцене и голоцене // Палеогеография Каспийского и Аральского морей в кайназой. – М.: МГУ, 1983. Ч. II. – С. 97 – 105.
10. Виноградова В. Неолитические памятники Хорезма// МХЭ.Вып.№8.–М.: Наука,1968.–С.125–126; Итина. М.А.Неолит и бронзовый век Южного Хорезма // Древности южного Хорезма. – М.: Наука,1991.– С.36–77,рис.–2
11. Итина М.А.История степных племен Южного Приаралья // Тр. ХАЭ. –М.: Наука,1977. Т. X. – С.25–26.
12. Толстов. С.П.Древности Верхнего Хорезма (Основные итоги работ Хорезмской экспедицииИИМК.1939г.) // ВДИ. № 1, 1941. – С. 155–160; ўша муаллиф. По древним дельтам Окса и Яксарта – М., 1962 – С. 27–74; Виноградов А.В. Древние охотники и рыболовы Среднеазиатского Междуречья // Тр. ХАЭЭ.Т.XII. – М.: Наука,1981.
13. Гуломов Я.Ф. Хоразмнинг суғорилиш тарихи.–Тошкент: Фан, 1959. – Б. 51–54.
14. Allaberganov, O. A. (2022). XORAZM VOHASIDAGI IBTIDOIY JAMOA TUZUMI DAVRI YODGORLIKLARINING ARXEOLOGIK JIHATDAN O‘RGANILISH TARIX. Academic research in educational sciences, (3), 264-268.
15. Allaberganov, O., & Rajapova, E. (2024). TARIX DARSLARIDA QO‘LLANILADIGAN METODLAR, INTERFAOL METODLAR VA ULARNING MAZMUN MOHIYATI. Innovations in Science and Technologies, 1(1), 58-67.
16. Allaberganov, O. A. (2019). SOME REMARKS ON THE MONUMENTS OF THE PREHISTORIC COMMUNIST SYSTEM IN THE KHOREZM OAZIS. Science and Education, 2, 1-8.