

HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENTS OF THE AKCHADARYA BASIN AND THE LOWER ZARAFSHAN VALLEY

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Annotation: The article analyzes the historical study of archaeological monuments of the Neolithic period in the Akchadarna delta and the Lower Zarafshan.

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INTRODUCTION

In order to present historical data, which includes a scientific analysis of extensive archaeological research conducted in settlements left by our ancestors in the geographical expanse between the Amu Darya and the Syrdarya, it is appropriate to divide them into the following historical periods:

- 1st historical period 30-40s of the 20th century
- 2nd historical period mid-40s-90s
- 3rd historiography of the years of independence.

METHODS

The first historical period was described in the late 1930s by the Khorezm expedition, which described the geographical conditions of the southern region of the Sultan Uvays mountain range. The settlement of Jonbas-4 was artificially built by the population on the side of the Kyzylkum sand dunes, dunes, and the Yanbashkala height, with a total area of 26x17 m. The topographic location of the hut is conical, with central and side wooden pillars, their height is 24 m, and the side ones are 17 m. The height of the wooden pillars is 8-10 m. The upper part and side parts of the hut are covered with reeds. The internal structure is made of 0.20-30 cm grooves, and in the center there is a hearth. The volume of the hearth is 1 m, ash remains have been preserved. The population of Jonbas-4 invented clay pottery. The "Kalta Minor" culture, which was a tribal community that lived in huts and engaged in their professions based on the availability of natural resources, placed itself on the page of the history of primitive society in Uzbekistan¹.

At the same time, the researcher has included in the archaeological literature the economic activities of the population living in the settlements of Angkakala-1 and Teshik-kala 1.2, which were carried out by the Tozabogyob culture². Thus, S.P. Tolstov began historiography of the 4th-3rd millennium BC and the 2nd millennium BC in the Khorezm oasis. According to S.P. Tolstov, ethnic processes took place in the settlements of Neolithic tribal communities

¹ Толстов С.П. Древний Хорезм-М.:Наука 1948-С.32.

² Толстов С.П. Кўр.асар ўша жойда.

around the Jonbos-4 settlement³. The southern Akchadarya region has changed the hydrological characteristics of the Kyzylkum River, which reflects its geographical landscape. There is no historical information in the publications reflecting the scientific analysis of archaeological finds in the lower Zarafshan River basin. It should be noted that as a result of the archaeological excavations conducted in the lower Zarafshan River basin, settlements belonging to the Neolithic period were located. Thus, the Khorezm expedition began the historiography of the material and spiritual culture of the Neolithic tribal communities living in the Jonbos-4 settlement in the first historical period. Information about the Neolithic settlements located in the Lower Zarafshan Valley attracted the attention of researchers and served as a key to conducting archaeological research.

In the second historical period, along with excavations carried out at the settlements registered during field practice in the Akchadarya basin and Lower Zarafshan, new settlements were discovered as a result of archaeological research, which laid the foundation for the further development of the science of historiography based on archaeological research and scientific analysis of the found objects. In 1945, as a result of the research work of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition, historical information about the settlements of the Neolithic tribal communities of Jonbos-5,11,12,14 was clarified⁴.

RESULTS

According to historical data, the Khorezm expedition concluded that the settlements of Kunyak-1, Jingeldi-6, Kaundi-3,4 were located in the southern and northern Akchadarya region of the Kukcha-Kurgoshin Heights, its northern basin, and the central, eastern, and northeastern regions, were built on the ground, had rectangular wooden pillars, and served the interests of Neolithic tribal communities⁵. At the same time, information about the settlements 2, 3, 5, 6 in the northern basin around the Tajikazgan stream, Kurali-L in the Kurali region and Baraktam-10 in the northeastern region has found its meaning in publications. The archaeological results of the Khorezm expedition in the southern Akchadarya basin at the Dzhangeldi and Kavay-5 and Kurgoshin G.D. settlements have their own meaning in archaeological publications.

In the monograph published by the Khorezm expedition, based on the scientific analysis of objects taken from the upper layer of the Jonbos-4 settlement by S.P. Tolstov, the history of the economic life of tribal communities is divided into the following historical periods, namely:

1st historical period - the early period - the end of the 4th millennium - the beginning of the 3rd millennium, the second half of the 3rd millennium - the beginning of the 2nd millennium⁶.

In his first monograph, A.V. Vinogradov explained the results of the mastering activities under the leadership of the "Wise Mother" due to the increase in the population of the tribal communities of the settlement of Janbos-4 between the mountains of Shurokhan and Sultan

³ Толстов С.П. Хорезмская археологическая экспедиция 1940 г //КСИИМК-М- «Наука» 1946. Вып II-С. 90-91.

⁴ Толстов С.П. Хорезмская археолого-этнографическая экспедиция Академии наук СССР 1945г //Известия АН СССР, серия, истории и философии-М.:Наука, 1956. Вып.1-С. 83-86.

⁵ Толстов С.П. Хорезмская-археолого-этнографической экспедиции 1955-1956 гг //СА-М.: 1958-Вып № 1-С. 106-III. Ёша муаллиф. Работа Хорезмской археолого-этнографический экспедиции в 1954-1956 гг //МХЭ-М.:Наука, 1959, Вып-1-С. 37-38. Низовья Амударьи, Сарыкамыш. Узбой. История формирования и заселения-М.:Наука 1960. Вып-3-С. 71-81.

⁶ Низовья Амударьи, Сарыкамыш—С.70. рис 34.

Uvays. In the work of the researcher, the Khorezm Neolithic period is divided into the following historical periods: the first group is Janbos-4, 31, Kavat-5, Kunyak-1.

The middle stage group is Kavat-7, Janbas 32, Tajikazgan 6 a, Kurgashin G, D, Dingildzhe-6, Kyrk-kyz-1, Janbas-4 (upper layer).

Evening stage-Tadji-Kazgan-6, Janbas-5, Tadji-Kazgan-8, DJanbas-11 Djingeldy-6, Tadji-Kazgan 2,3,10 14, Kurali-L, Baraktam-10⁷. The work develops a true chronology of the economic activities of Neolithic tribal communities over four millennia, as follows:

1st early group - the second half of the 4th millennium,

2nd middle group - the first and second half of the 3rd millennium,

3rd late group - the second half of the 3rd millennium,

3rd late group - the end of the 3rd millennium and the 2nd millennium⁸. The researcher cannot be included in the historical period of the Neolithic era. Given this chronology, how can the fate of the representatives of the Neolithic hunters be dated to the next Eneolithic era?

The works of researchers of the years of independence contain information that the Eneolithic era was a period of mining, the beginning of which dates back to the 4th millennium in Central Asia⁹. This chronological date is the beginning of the historiography of mining, when in the southern part of Central Asia, in the vicinity of the Tajan River basin, the sedentary agricultural population, using artificial irrigation facilities, melted copper in hummocks to cultivate the land and produced tools from its castings. However, the chronological period noted by the researcher corresponds to the final stage of the Bronze Age. By what chronology can the Bronze Age be determined?

A.V. Vinogradov, as a result of excavations in settlements on the Kyzylkum Plain (eastern plain of the Aral Sea, Lower Syrdarya, Kyzylkum), which describes its geographical position between the Syrdarya and Amu Darya rivers, shed light on the historical processes that took place in Neolithic society and divided them into 3 chronological periods, namely:

The early period of Jonbas-4, Kavat-5. Kunyak-1, middle stage-Kavat-7, Jonbas-32, Tadzhi-Kazgan 2,3,6,10 etc.¹⁰. At the same time, information about the size, planned structure and volume of the dwellings was recorded. For example: Lower Zarafshan-Uchaschi - 131- VI millennium year old rectangular ground surface, volume 80x12 m.

Darbazakyr-IV millennium year old rectangular ground surface-81 m 2 (7x11.6 m)

Lavlakan-Inner Kyzylkum- IV millennium year 7x8x13.14.

Tolstov settlement Akchadarya basin- IV millennium year-volume 9x12 m.

Jonbas-4- Akchadarya basin- IV millennium year round, volume 27x24.

Kavat-7-Akchadarya basin-IV-III millennium year round, volume 18x34 m¹¹.

Also, in his work, the researcher divided the Lavlakan humid culture in the inner Kyzylkum region into three stages, namely:

Stage 1 - the beginning of the Mesolithic-Neolithic,

Stage 2 - the 6th-5th millennium BC

⁷ Виноградов А. Неолитические памятники Хорезма-М.:Наука, 1968, Вып 8.-С.143.

⁸ Виноградов А.В. Кўр.асар-С. 152.

⁹ Кабиров Ж, Сагдуллаев А. Ўрта Осиё археологияси-Тошкент, “Ўқитувчи”, 1990-Б. 105.

¹⁰ Виноградов А.В. Древние охотники и рыболовы Среднеазиатского междуречья-М.:Наука, 1981-Вып XIII – С. 78.

¹¹ Виноградов А.В. Кўр.асар-С. 153.

Stage 3 - the first half of the 4th-3rd millennium BC¹². One can agree with this chronology of the researcher. S.P. Tolstov, on the other hand, divides the chronology of the Jonbos-4 settlement into the 4th-3rd millennium BC¹³.

In the monograph, he gave information about the Neolithic settlements of Sultan Sanjar, Kashbulok, Karriqizil in the area of Pitnak village on the left bank of Amudarya¹⁴.

DISCUSSION

In his monograph at the beginning of the 60s of the 20th century, he brought to the attention of the scientific community the Jonbos-4 settlement in the Neolithic and Eneolithic zone, the objects taken from its internal structure, the layout of the teahouse, and the reconstructed picture of the restored Neolithic teahouse¹⁵. Thus, the historical information bulletin of S.P. Tolstov, A.V. Vinogradova on the history of the Neolithic population of Khorezm is quite extensive. It was concluded that the Neolithic seed communities were densely located in the lower basin of the Akchadarya and Zarafshan rivers.

The fundamental work of the Uzbek archaeologist Ya.G. Gulomov, devoted to the history of irrigation in Khorezm, retains its relevance for researchers today. The second chapter of the work, "Culture in ancient irrigated lands", in the first paragraph "The habitat of primitive hunters and fishermen", contains valuable observations about the Neolithic settlement of Jonbas-4¹⁶. The Lower Zarafshan Valley, which adjoins the southern part of the Akchadarya basin, is characterized by the conditions of the Kyzylkum desert, swamps, and the high water supply of the Zarafshan River, which has formed such rivers as Daryosay, Mohandarya, Echkiliksay, and Gujaili. The workers of the Mohandarya expedition have established that by the mid-1960s, the water basins formed as a result of the activity of the above-mentioned rivers turned into Tuzkans over time, this hydrological process is included in the pages of geography and historical literature in the terms of small and large Tuzkan ethnogeographic and ethnotoponymic. The tribal communities living in the settlements of Darbozakyr 1, 2 used the flora and fauna that represented the geographical landscape at the foot of the banks of the organic world of water basins for their daily needs. The history of Darbozakyr is reflected in its content and essence in a special monograph¹⁷. According to historical data, the Mohandaryo archaeological group researched more than 50 settlements around the confluence of the Mohandaryo and Gojayli rivers¹⁸.

Thus, the monograph of researchers dedicated to the results of the harmony of life and creativity of our ancestors, who lived in wooden huts artificially raised above the ground in the Lower Zarafshan and Akchadarya basins in the mid-1960s and late 20th century, has become a staple of information and resource centers. This, in turn, retains its scientific significance as a theoretical source for researchers studying the historical path of the development of economic sectors of Neolithic hunter-gatherers in the natural and geographical territories of Uzbekistan.

¹² Виноградов А.В. Кўр.асар-94.

¹³ Толстов С.П. По древним дельтам Окса и Яксарты, Вост. Лит-М, Наука, 1962-С.29-30 рис 8.

¹⁴ Толстов С.П. Кўр.асар-С.104.

¹⁵ Толстов С.П. Кўр.асар-С. 31, рис-9.

¹⁶ Гуломов Я.Г. Хоразмнинг суғорилиш тарихи-Тошкент "Фан", 1959-Б. 44-48.

¹⁷ Гулямов Я.Г, Исламов У.И. Аскарлов А. Первобытная культура и возникновение орошаемого земледелия в Низовьях Зарафшана-Ташкент.; «Фан», 266 с.

¹⁸ Исламов У.И. Открытия неолитической культуры на Махан-Дарье //ОНУ-Ташкент, «Фан» 1961. Вып № 1-С. 61-68.

According to the researchers, the settlements of Jonbos-4 and Darbozakyr were united into the tribal community economy of the "Kaltaminor" culture. In this sense, the page of the history of the primitive communal system of Uzbekistan can include such terms as "Primitive Khorezm", primitive Lower Zarafshan, ethnotoponomics, ethnogeography and ethnodemography, economic and cultural type. There are opportunities to reconstruct the lifestyle, daily activities, dwellings, and religious beliefs of our ancestors who lived in the Akchadarya basin and the lower Zarafshan River basins in the 5th-4th millennium BC and the first half of the 3rd millennium BC¹⁹.

In connection with the continuation of research on the settlements of Neolithic tribal communities in the Lower Zarafshan Valley, new settlements have been registered, this archaeological search was carried out by archaeological expeditions in cooperation with the Khorezm expedition, geography scientists of Tashkent State University and the Faculty of History of Samarkand State University. According to N.U. Kholmatov, due to the high water supply of the Zarafshan River in the Bukhara-Karakul oasis, as a result of the activity of the Chorbakty basin, open-type settlements with wooden pillars on the ground surface such as Sazagon jungle, Tepakul, Lolab, Karakamar open-caves, and natural-cave areas, where tribal communities lived, used natural resources, and conducted an economy that mastered the economic system of society²⁰. Of course, historical information about the history of Neolithic tribal communities in the Akchadarya basin and the Lower Zarafshan Valley is not unique in the history of Uzbekistan, but even in territories with a unified geological basis, the history of the settlements of Neolithic tribal communities and the daily activities of our ancestors who lived there have been reflected in the publications of researchers. For example, according to E.B. Bijanov, the territory of the Ustyurt Plateau is an open plain, natural resources depend on the gifts of nature, but the way of life of Neolithic tribal communities was: - Early Neolithic - Aktoylik, Churku (VI-V millennia) - Middle stage - Kolbulak, Allam, Aidabol in the V-IV millennia

- Later stage (IV-III millennia).

- The activity of settlements such as Isatoy, Kaskazhal, Aktushsuk) was carried out in three chronological periods²¹. E. B. Bijanov's information on the religious beliefs of the population of the Kaskajal tomb, where clan communities placed the deceased in the Neolithic period on the Ustyurt plateau, is noteworthy²².

However, the researcher does not record any thoughts on the migration of Neolithic tribal communities from local or neighboring territories, even if the mountains that are open on all four sides and are an obstacle to natural formations or rivers like the Amu Darya that cross the territory did not function.

In the inner part of Kyzylkum, historical information about the economic culture of the population under the name "Lavlakan" of the Neolithic period is also recorded in the works of researchers. According to historical information, more than 300 Neolithic settlements formed the

¹⁹ Аждодларимизни хўжалигини қайта тиклаш масаласида кенг маълумотларни олиш учун қаранг: С.П.Толстов Древний Хорезм-М.:МГУ, 1948. А.В.Виноградов. Неолитические памятники Хорезма-М.:Наука, 1968. Ўша муаллиф. Древние охотники и рыболовы Среднеазиатского междуречья-М.:Наука, 1981. Гуломов Я.Ф. Хоразмнинг суғорилиш тарихи-Тошкент Фан, 1959-44-56. Гулямов Я.Г. Исламов У.И. Аскарлов А. Первобытная культура и возникновение орошаемого земледелия Низовьях Зарафшана-Ташкент. Фан.26 с.

²⁰ Журакулов М.Д, Холматов Н.У. Мезолит и неолит Среднего Зарафшана-Ташкент.:Фан, 1991-С. 122.

²¹ Бижанов Е.Б. Каменный век Устюрте /автореф на соискание уч степени д.и.н-Нукус, 1996. 41 б.

²² Бижанов Е.Б. Первое неолитическое погребение на Устюрте //СА-М.:Наука. 1985. № 1-С 250-252.

Lavlakan basin, and their historical period was divided into three stages, namely the end of the 7th millennium BC - the 3rd millennium BC²³. The Lavlakan culture is included in the Kaltaminor culture, but the chronological period of Lavlakan does not correspond, since it is known that the settlement of Jonbos-4 is dated to the 4th-3rd millennium BC. In the archaeological literature, based on the results of research in the Middle Zarafshan region and the plain (Kyzylkum), there is information that open settlements and cave sites such as Okhalik (Sangi-Shah), Sazaghon 11. Dzhangal, Tepakul, Lolab, Karakamar, Onnakamar, Kichik Kuruksay, and Achil-gor belong to the Neolithic period²⁴.

According to the researchers, the Middle Zarafshan region was actively developed by the population at the end of the Neolithic period, and the population was densely settled. In the Fergana Valley, which occupies a unique geographical position due to the high mountains of Uzbekistan, humans, having taken advantage of the gifts of nature from the Stone Age, and when they entered the Neolithic period, the Mesolithic hunters of the Obishir period developed the Central Fergana Plain and worked there. The settlements along the shores of the Uzunkul, Sharkul, Ashikul, Damkul, Saryksuv, and Mingbulak lakes served as the place of residence. According to the researchers, Neolithic tribal communities formed groups in the Central Fergana Plain, introducing changes to the landscape of a certain geographical area. That is, the settlements of Medyar in the northern region, Saryksuv in the northeast, Zambar, Tailak in the south, and Yangi Kadam and Khanabad in the central part²⁵.

In the literature based on the results of archaeological research conducted by archaeological expeditions in the settlements of the Neolithic population in the regions of Uzbekistan, the topography of "Kaltaminor", "Sazaghon" and "Central Fergana" was included in the history of the primitive communal system of Uzbekistan. In the above-mentioned territories, the economic traditions of the Neolithic tribal communities were continued by their descendants in the next historical period. In particular, there is no information about the practical activities of the late Neolithic tribal communities in the works of B.I. Bizhanov. In any case, it can be concluded that the tribal communities of the Isatoy settlement modernized their labor tools in favorable environmental conditions during the Eneolithic period and engaged in hunting and gathering.

According to the results of A.K. Avizova's research, 46-61% of the flint tools obtained from the cultural layers of the Ustyurt Mesolithic period (Sultan Uvais mountain) were hunting weapons, they performed tasks such as stone knives, cutters, piercing weapons, wood skin, bone, shell processing²⁶. Khorezm expedition The Eneolithic settlements in the Khorezm oasis have not been studied from an archaeological point of view. For example, the southern Akchadarya basin. It is difficult to find historical information in publications about the fate of the descendants of the Jonbas-4 settlement in the Tuyamoyin region.

We can agree with the researcher's conclusion that the founders of the Zoryan culture, representatives of the Jonbas-4 settlement, and the increase in the population of the settlement in

²³ Виноградов А.В, Мамедов Э.Д. Первобытний Лявлякан. Этапы древнейшего заселения и освоения Внутренних Кызылкумов //МХЭ-М.:Наука,1975. Вып 10-С. 25-35. Виноградов А.В. Древние охотники и рыболовы-1911 № XIII -С. 94-104.

²⁴ Джуракулов М.Д, Холматов К.У. Мезолити неолит Среднего Зарафшана-Ташкент,:Фан, 1991-С. 3-122.

²⁵ Исламов У.И, Тимофеев В.И. Культура каменного века Центральной Ферганк-Ташкент.: Фан, 1986-304 с.

²⁶ Авизова А.К. Трасалогический анализ орудий труда стоянок Юго-Восточного Устюрта //Археология Приаралья-Нукус, 2003, Вып-VI – С.17-20.

the southern part of the Yanboshkala plateau, carried out a resettlement campaign to use natural resources in the coastal areas of the above-mentioned water basins.

M.A. Itina, on the other hand, noted that the Neolithic population in the northern and southern Uzbek regions continued ethnic processes, based on the findings of the settlements around the Bala-ishem-8,9 and Togolok wells²⁷. In the works of researchers, there is no information about the settlements of the Neolithic population in the Lower Zarafshan Valley, the Kyzylkum, the inner part, the Middle Zarafshan Plain, the Fergana and Tashkent regions. Due to the rich reserves of natural resources in these territories, it can be concluded that the successors of the Neolithic tribal communities continued the economic traditions of their ancestors.

According to researchers, the processes that took place in the first half of the 4th - 3rd millennium BC - the Chalcolithic period are as follows:

- Agricultural cattle breeding, sedentary life, irrigated agriculture,
- The process of mastering large territories,
- The emergence and development of mining

-Innovations in the fields of crafts and construction²⁸. These data can be placed in the foothills of the Kopetdag Mountains (Anov) of Southern Turkmenistan, the Zarafshan Valley (Sarazm), we agree with the researcher's opinion. Of course, the development of society in the natural and geographical regions of Central Asia did not proceed smoothly. Therefore, the changes that occurred in the society of this historical period. The Bronze Age population in the Akchadarya basin and the Lower Zarafshan Valley began to be found in archaeological sites from the 50th anniversary of the last century. Archaeological studies of Bronze Age sites in the right and left banks of the Khorezm region were conducted by M.A. Itina, the results of which gained scientific significance. According to historical data, the first ancient monument was found in the Angka-5 settlement, 1.5 km northwest of Angkala, with objects dating back to the second half of the 2nd millennium BC²⁹. At the same time, information about the objects recovered from the Kavat-3 monument is included in the research of M.A. Itina³⁰.

It is possible to divide it into two regions

Group 1. Kopetdag foothills, northern Zarafshan.

Group 2. Natural and economic regions of Uzbekistan.

The daily activities of the Bronze Age population in the Akchadarya basin, the structure of settlements that allowed them to repeat each other, are reflected in the economy and settlements of the population of the Lower Zarafshan Valley. It should be noted that the Akchadarya basin and the Lower Zarafshan, Tashkent Fergana Valley territories were settled by nomadic tribes of the Andronovo culture from the middle of the 2nd millennium BC, accelerating ethnic processes. Researchers note that 26 sites have been identified in the Lower Zarafshan region³¹. A. Askarov's research shows that the founders of the Zomonbaba culture,

²⁷ Итина М.А. Работы Узбойского отряда в 1957 г.-КСИЭ-М.:Наука, 1957, Вып XX VI-С. 105-113. Ўша муаллиф. Памятники первобытной культуры Верхнего Узбоя //ТрХАЭЭ-М.:Наука, 1958-Т-II- С. 258-305.

²⁸ Хлопин И.Н. Энеолит Юго-Запада Средней Азии //Средняя Азия в эпоху камня и бронзы-М-Л.:Наука, 1966-С.93.

²⁹ Толстов С.П. Хорезмская археолого-этнографическая экспедиция 1955-1956 гг //СА,-М.:Наука 1958 Вып.1-С-25-35.

³⁰ Итина М.А. Новые стоянки Тазабагыбской культуры //МХЭ-М.:Наука, 1959. Вып 1-С.52-69. Ўша муаллиф. Раскопки стоянок Тазабагыбской культуры Ангья-5 и Кават-3 в 1957- 1960. //МХЭ-М.:Наука, Вып-4-с 82-103.

³¹ Гулямов Я.Г., Исламов У.И. Аскарлов А. Первобытная культура-С. 187-195.

which dates back to the end of the 3rd millennium BC, lived in³². According to the data recorded in the research of S.P. Tolstov, the "Tozabogyob" culture arose in the southern Akchadarya region in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC³³. Based on the results of archaeological research conducted on the population of the Bronze Age, M.A. Itina concluded that the Andronov tribes were admixed with their ancestral communities³⁴.

In the Tashkent and Fergana Valleys, the Bronze Age economic development depended on the geographical environment. For example, in the Tashkent region, the population of the Akhangaran Valley during the Bronze Age was engaged in livestock breeding and "nomadic" agriculture, while in the Fergana Valley, the Chust culture was engaged in a sedentary lifestyle and agriculture, and in the Kairakkum region, livestock farming prevailed. In the mid-1960s, researchers proposed studying the socio-economic and ethnocultural relations of Bronze Age society through the following groups:

In the Central Asian region:

1. Southwestern Turkmenistan, near Kopetdag, Atrek River oasis (Northern, Parthian and Dagestan)
2. Lower Murghab oasis
3. Northern Afghanistan
4. Southern Turkmenistan
5. Zarafshan oasis
6. Southern Aral Sea
7. Tashkent oasis
8. Fergana Valley³⁵.

The proposals noted in the collection can be applied. It is advisable to study the geographical position of the territory of Uzbekistan, the location of the population, ethnic processes, and the typology of settlements. A distinctive feature of the Bronze Age culture is the knowledge of clay architecture, which is characterized by the construction of three rows of defensive walls in the Sherabad district of the Surkhandarya region. Sopollitepa stands out³⁶.

Historical information about the lifestyle and economy of the Neolithic, Eneolithic and Bronze Age population in the Akchadarya and Lower Zarafshan regions during the years of independence is included in the works of researchers.

The textbook on archeology prepared by J. Kabirov and A. Sagdullaev, which is included in the curriculum of higher educational institutions, contains extensive historical information about the settlements, lifestyle, material and spiritual culture of the population until the end of the First Bronze Age. The textbook is currently used by students and undergraduates of the archeology department³⁷.

Researcher K. Sobirov's treatise covers the history of our ancestors, who lived in huts built on the ground with wooden poles, up to ancient times³⁸.

³² Аскарлов А. Культура замон-баба в Низовьях Зеравшана //ОНУ-Ташкент 1962- № 1-С. 59-65.

³³ Толстов С.П. Древний Хорезм-М.:МГУ-1948-С.67.

³⁴ Итина М.А.История степных племен Южного Приаралья //ТрХАЭЭ-М.:Наука 1977. Т.Х-с 140.

³⁵ Средняя Азия эпоху камня и бронзы-М-Л.:Наука, 1966-С. 153.

³⁶ Аскарлов А. Древнеземледельческая культура эпохи бронзы юга Узбекистана-Ташкент.:Фан. 1977-С.150.

³⁷ Кабиров Ж, Сагдуллаев А. Ўрта Осиё археологияси-Ташкент, "Ўқитувчи", 1990-157 С.

³⁸ Собиров К. Ибтидоий кулбадан шаҳарлар сари-ташкент.:Ўзбекистон, 1991-21 б.

The artifacts recovered from the Kuk-Ayaz settlement in Kyzylkum were noted in a published article about the discovery of new Stone Age artifacts³⁹. In his monograph, N.U. Kholmatov explained his conclusions about the history of hunters and termites who lived in the Mesolithic period in the Lower Zarafshan area⁴⁰. Researcher A. Sagdullaev's textbook "History of Ancient Central Asia" contains information on the historical path from the Stone Age to the Middle Ages⁴¹. N.U. Kholmatov's monograph on the history of the Neolithic tribal communities of Uzbekistan contains information on the history of the population of the Ustyurt, Lower Amu Darya and Zarafshan valleys⁴².

The monograph by Kh.Kh. Matyakubov contains information about the history of our ancestors in the Khorezm oasis in the Neolithic, Eneolithic and Bronze Ages on the right and left banks of the Amu Darya⁴³. In the monograph by U.I. Abdullaev, historical information about the lifestyle, economy and material culture of the inhabitants of the Khorezm oasis and the Lower Zarafshan valley from the Stone Age to the Early Iron Age is of great importance⁴⁴.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the historical information covering this section allowed us to draw the following final conclusions:

- The material and spiritual culture of the Neolithic population, who lived in wooden pole dwellings on the Sernam and Serunum plains of the Amu Darya, Akchadarya basin and the Lower Zarafshan valley, acquired significant historical significance.

- The Neolithic tribal communities further developed their economic sectors within the geographical framework of the Lower Zarafshan region, where the natural resource reserves were located. Representatives of the population in the Akchadarya basin carried out their practical activities in the northern region of the Sultan Uvays mountain (Qamishli 1,2) and in the Uzboy region, where the population adapted.

- By the middle of the 2nd millennium, the settlement of nomadic Andronovo tribes in the South Aral Sea and the lower Zarafshan River basin accelerated ethnic processes, and their interaction with the local population became part of the historical science of the Tozabog'yo' and Zomonbaba cultures. The knowledge acquired in the economic spheres of the population that had been active in the Akchadarya basin and the Lower Zarafshan Valley during the Bronze Age continued.

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³⁹ Хужаназаров М, Сайдуллаев Б. Кук-Аяз-Новый палеолитический памятник в Кызылкумах //ИМКУ-Самарканд, 2000. Вып-31-С.9-20.

⁴⁰ Холматов Н.К.Мезолит Низовьев Зарафшана //ИМКУ-Самарканд 2000. Вып 31-с 25-31.

⁴¹ Сагдуллаев А. Қадимги Ўрта Осиё тарихи-Тошкент “Университет” 2004-79 б.

⁴² Холматов Н. Ўзбекистон неолит даври жамоаларининг моддий маданияти-Тошкент “Фан” 2007. 125 б.

⁴³ Матякубов Х.Х.Хоразм воҳаси бронза ва илк темир даври тарихи.

⁴⁴ Абдуллаев Ў.И. Ўрта Осиёда ибтидоий жамоа тузуми ва илк давлатчилик тарихи-Тошкент.: 2019-224 б.

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