



Coverage of titles in Central Asian Hellenistic Sources

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ABSTRACT

The article covers numismatic and written sources on the names of the Hellenistic states of Central Asia, the name of the king, the title adopted, the image of the king, the time of his accession to the throne and religious views through numismatic sources. The article used historical comparative, critical, logical, logical and chronological, semantic and pragmatic analysis methods. The difficulty in studying these titles is the lack of data. In the article, the titles of the Hellenistic period were studied on the basis of more numismatic sources.

Keywords:

Diadox, "Soter", "Nikator", Mr'y, MLK, "Vasilevs Antioch", "Teos"

Numismatics, which has a place among the auxiliary fields of history, after the independence of our country, its prestige has increased, it has gained the status of an independent historical science. The analysis of the available data shows that the change of titles of the rulers of Central Asia due to the language, cultural and historical reasons of the ruling states is a historically regular process. The coverage of the titles of kings through numismatic sources is of great importance, as it provides an opportunity to study in depth the basic theories of the origin and evolution of titles in the territory of Uzbekistan.

Sometimes we see that in some cases the ruler equated his coins to the gods. For example, in China "God's Son", in India the title "Devaputra" and in the Bacterium "Bogopanro", in Osurnya Sar-sarann with Lugal coins. In 32 CE, the country he founded was divided into three kingdoms, namely, Macedonia, Egypt, and the Seleucid kingdoms. It was ruled by Diaxods and this king was became part of the Selavaknyar empire. These titles are first associated with horn coins, and later with the appearance of the first coins struck in Bactria, which appear in written sources which is called

Tetradrachma, Drachma, and Semi-drachma (B. Ptvelade, 1987,)Central Asia's southern regions were conquered by Alexander the Great, then by the Seleucids and the Onon-Bactrian states with the found of country of the Baron Bactrian states. Vasileon the Gods preternatural which was became level rulers. The importance of Numismatic coins played a major role for the ruler or king. This let to the development of Numismatic in Uzbekistan. The Antiox's coins meant the left of coin painted kings with crown but right side was depicted Zevs picture. The revers of coin depicted Zevs with baby which means baby became the king instead of king in the future. All of coins titled "Vasilevs Antiox" and "King Antiox". In the past (BC II-III) in Samarkand Antiox coins were founded with text inscriptions. These inscriptions were in Grec or Aramaic. The words which found in all coins expressed the greatness of the ruler in various words. The word of greatness is written in Aramaic not in Sogdian language (A.V. Rtvelade. 2001.)

Onon is a Baqtria's coins in any template, we can see the image in the tone of the symbol and its rank, the name and the title in the Greek alphabet, in the form of a column. On the contrary, the government has taken his

teacher idol for example from Zevs. Poseyion and Apollo the images explained from Dioscurus (V. Rtvedade. 1987) Vlapda king's rank, name and nickname are placed in the form of a semicircle or column of the Greek means "The king of Antimax ". In addition, the reverse of the coin depicts the goddess from several Greek characters. The monogram on the coin is the silent head of the eagle master king's ruler, who struck the coin. The Roman historians Pompey Trog and Augustine (From:K. Abdullaev) wrote that Diodod, the founder of the Bactrian state, was the ruler of a thousand Bactrian cities. Diodod struck a silver coin which it can be deduced from the coins that struck that it was the founder and legitimate king of the state. His portrait is depicted on the coins as "God given" from the earliest days of his reign, he struck the coins not with his name but with Antiox. The reverse of coins' depicted an eagle holding a flute and an eagle in the lake. The meaning of which was doubtful. The Greek translation of the name Diodod also means "God-given" (From:S.Tursunov.2013.) It is possible to get his name from the coins struck of the king. Another ruler of the state, Antiox equated himself to the gods in the coins he struck. Religion is reflected in the study of the great value of the profession and the finished coinage in the administration of the fathers.

The Greco-Bactrian coins also have a retreat from the standard images. On the tenth side of the coins minted during the reign of King Euclid, there is a portrait of the king and the title "Great King Eucratius". The photo is engraved on the side. Under the photo: Geleokl and Laodica (E.V.Rtveladze, 1987, p.10) The following information about the coins of the Greco-Bactrian kings is given in the book "Ancient Termez" by Sh. Pidayev. Yevtidem is the ruler. "

On the right side of the coins struck by Yevtidem (235-200 BC) there is a portrait of Hercules with a beard and mustache, a horse running on the reverse and the title "King Yevtidem" (Vasilevs Yevtidemoy). Expressing the MPYY as MPAY, he describes it as a title given to hierarchical rulers who are considered

inferior to the king. (E.V.Rtveladze, 2009, p.345)

On the reverse side of the coins minted by order of Demetrius (200-185 BC), the image of a king wearing a helmet in the shape of an elephant with long twisted teeth, holding a hose over his head, is engraved on the chest.

The reverse side of the coin depicts Zeus holding a crown in his right hand and a lion's skin in his left. Bactrian coins also feature kharoshthi inscriptions and images of animals.

On the right side of the coin of Eucratius (171-155 BC) there is a picture of a king wearing a Macedonian helmet up to his chest, and on the reverse there is a picture of a twin brother Dioskurs on horseback. expressed his title through the Greek inscription.

Euclidus, known from the coins he minted for his title of Savior (Soter), defeats Demetrius in the battle for the throne. After gaining power, he receives the title of "Soter" (savior). A.A.Popov, 2001, p.2001)

The ancient Greek historian Arrian mentions in his work that the commander of the Bactrian army was called "Fruararch" (Arr. Anab. IV. 16, p. 4-5]. The Prime Minister was called Vazork fromodar. From the second half of the twentieth century, coins with the image of Hercules on the front and Aptat, the ruler of the Sogdians, were minted in the southern part of the southern Sogdian region.

A large treasure trove of these coins was found in Denau district of Surkhandarya region. These coins bear the title MRY Aptat (ruler Aptat) (E V. Rtveladze, 2009, p. 54].

In ancient times, one of the most developed countries in the territory of Uzbekistan was the state of Davan. In Chinese sources, the names of such rulers as Motsai, Chan Fin, Mugua, YanLyu, who had the "Wang" eclipse, have been preserved.

In short, Diododus, the ruler of the Greco-Bactrian state, initially minted his own coins in honor of Antiochus I, a symbol of state independence in which the Seleucid ruler remained loyal to the Seleucids. His successors, and in Chinese sources it is mentioned in the title "Wang" (king), where the rulers of Khorezm struck coins with the same dynastic

seal for seven centuries, which was rare even in the history of the world.

References

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