



From The History Of The Study Of Archeology In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the development of archeology in Uzbekistan, the first scientific research in the field of archeology, archeological research at monuments and training of specialists. In particular, information will be provided about the Central Asian School of Archeology.

Keywords:

Archeology, written source, historical period, past, archeological research, expedition, excavation, ancient monuments, coins, monument, album, research.

Introduction.

We see that one of the main sources in the study of history is writing, but we all know that the history of mankind did not begin only from the time when writing appeared. The role of archaeological data in the study of the long and mysterious past in the period before the writing appeared is important.

The main part.

Although the word "archeology" itself has a history of about 2,500,000 years, archeology as a science was formed in the 19th century and rose to the level of the social sciences. In particular, the scientific study of the history of Uzbekistan through archeological research began in the second half of the XIX century. In particular, members of the expedition, originally organized by the Russian Empire, conducted archeological reconnaissance. For example, in 1870, A.L.Kun conducted the first excavations in the Zarafshan oasis and collected the remains of ancient monuments, coins and other items. [5,143]. A.L. The most important result of Kun's research is that he photographed the monuments of

Samarkand in 1871-1872 in order to create an archeological album of the Turkestan region [5,144]. Since then, interest and attention to archeology has grown. In 1895, under the direct leadership and proposal of V.V. Bartold, the "Amateur Circle of Turkestan Archeology" was established and its charter was approved [6,9]. The members of this circle set themselves the goal of studying the archeological monuments in the country and their scientific research. V.V. Bartold also paid special attention to the use of their knowledge and experience by involving local personnel in archeological excavations. In his report entitled "The General Situation of Archaeological Research in Turkestan and the Challenges Facing Science," he stressed the importance of involving local archaeologists in the development of science in the country [1,6]. During this period, the local population began to show interest in archeology. Examples include Akrom Polvon Askarov from Tashkent, Muhammad Vafo from Bukhara, Mirza Bukhari from Samarkand and Mirza Barot. Archaeologist Akrom Askarov is known as the first amateur Uzbek archaeologist. As a result of research conducted by Akrom Askarov, the collection of

numismatics contained more than 15,000 coins (17 gold, 1498 silver and 13,537 copper). His collection also included ceramic figurines and pottery. 504 of the collected collections are currently housed in the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg [7,480].

The first scientific research in the field of history in Uzbekistan is directly connected with the establishment of the Turkestan People's University (now the National University of Uzbekistan). Because scientific research was carried out by researchers who studied at this university. By the mid-1930s, the demand for archaeologists in our country began to be felt. At the same time, as a result of the organization of archeological expeditions, the demand for scholars in this field increased.

The services of archeologists such as S.P.Tolstov, M.M.Dyakov, A.P.Okladnikov, M.M.Gerasimov, V.G.Grigorev, A.V.Yakubovskiy, Ya.G'.G'ulomov, M.P.Gryaznov, V.A.Latinin, A. R.Terenoshkin, V.A.Shishkin, V.M.Masson, G.A.Pugachenkova, B.A.Litvinskiy in the development of archeological science in Uzbekistan are incomparable.

Archaeological research in our country has been developing rapidly since the 1930s. In 1929-1930, archeological excavations were carried out in the Fergana Valley under the leadership of Potopov. In the late 1930s, under the leadership of S.P. Tolstov, archeological excavations were carried out in Khorezm. As a result of research, the ancient fortresses of ancient Khorezm were studied. During this period, under the leadership of V.A. Shishkin, scientific research was conducted in the western part of Bukhara region [4,19].

Excavations in the southern part of the country in Surkhandarya region were carried out under the leadership of B.P. Deniki. By 1930, a large-scale archeological research was carried out in our country. M.E. Masson excavated the palace of the Termez kings in Termez. After that, large-scale archeological research was carried out under the leadership of A.P. Okladnikov and O. Islamov. Special mention should be made of the research conducted by A.P. Okladnikov in 1938 in the Teshiktash cave on Boysun Mountain. The Central Asian State University has played an important role in training

specialists in the field of archeology. On April 1, 1940, the Department of Central Asian Archeology was established within the Faculty of History of the University under the leadership of M.E. Masson. In addition to M.E. Masson, T.G. Oboldueva and M.V. Vorantsov worked together at the department. Thus was founded the Central Asian School of Archeology [2,7].

In April 1945, the First All-Union Council of Archaeologists was held in Moscow. The meeting also considered the issue of revitalization of archeological research in the territory of Turkmenistan and decided to organize a complex archeological expedition of Southern Turkmenistan [8,5]. M.E. Masson was appointed head of the expedition. The Department of Archeology, Faculty of History, Central Asian State University is responsible for all archeological expeditions there [8,18].

Since the late 1940s, archeological research has intensified in all regions of Central Asia, covering monuments from the Stone Age to the Middle Ages. In particular, the activities of the Khorezm Archaeological and Ethnographic Expedition (XAEE) in the lower reaches of the Amudarya have been improved, and research has been carried out at several monuments in Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, the Tashkent oasis and the Fergana Valley.

Since the 1960s, the periodic and territorial scope of archeological research has expanded, and the history and culture of our country have been enriched with new information. In particular, the research institutes of archeology and art history of the Republic of Uzbekistan have conducted many monuments of the Bronze, Iron and Antiquity periods in Surkhandarya region.

Archaeological research has played an important role in the deeper study of the history and culture of our country. Also, in 1963, the Department of Archeology of Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan) organized an archeological and topographic expedition to Kashkadarya, which played an important role in studying the history of ancient and medieval monuments in the eastern part of the oasis. Since the 70s, under the leadership of the Institute of Archeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences R.H.

Suleymanov, research has been conducted at the Erkurgan monument in the Karshi oasis and is still ongoing.

It should be noted that over the past 40-50 years, a large group of archaeologists has emerged in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan, including E.V. Rtveladze, A.R. Muhammadjanov, A.A. Askarov, O. Islamov, L. Albaum, Yu.F. Buryakov, R.X. Suleymanov, O.K. Berdiev, M.R. Qosimov, M. Juraqulov, T. Mirsoatov, A.S. Sagdullaev, E.B. Bijanov, A. Kabirov, M.I. Filanovich, T. Shirinov, T. Annaev, Sh. Shaydullaev and others. So, it is no exaggeration to say that the development of archeological science in Uzbekistan in recent years is connected with the names of these devotees of science.

Thanks to the archeological researches and scientific works of the above-mentioned scientists, very valuable information on the history and archeology of Central Asia, in particular Uzbekistan, has been collected and made available to the general public. E.V. Rtveladze's "Serednevekovye pamyatniki Surkhandarya", "Ancient civilization of Uzbekistan; Excerpts from the history of statehood and law", "History and numismatics Chacha"; G.A. Pugachenkova's "Vydayushcheesya pamyatniki izobrazitelnogo iskusstva Uzbekistana", "Iskusstvo Bactrii epochi Kushan"; Yu.F. Buryakov's "Gornoe delo i metallurgiya srednevekovogo Ilaka", "Historical topography of the ancient cities of the Tashkent oasis", "Ancient caravan routes of the Tashkent oasis"; "History of irrigation of the Lower Zarafshan valley" by A.R. Muhammadjanov, "Ancient hydraulic structures of Uzbekistan", "Ancient Tashkent"; A.A. Askarov's "Djarkutan", "Sopallitepa" "The oldest city"; Many works of R.H. Suleymanov, such as "Ancient Nakhshab" were published, and the achievements of archeology were announced to the scientific community.

Another commendable feature of the Department of Central Asian Archeology of the Faculty of History of Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan) is that during 1985-1992 he taught the secrets of archeology to more than 50 students from Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Yemen, Vietnam, Algeria

and Iraq. The role of the department in the cultivation is very large. It is obvious that the Faculty of History has entered the world arena not only at the national level, but also with the training of specialists of international level. This is the result of the work of members of the Department of Archeology [2,12].

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the scientific interest of foreign experts in our ancient history has grown, and archeological research is being carried out in various regions of the country in cooperation with educational and research institutions. In particular, educational and research institutions of Australia, the United States, Germany, France and Japan in collaboration with the Institute of Archeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Institute of History of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences and the Department of Archeology of Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Samarkand regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

It is gratifying that in 2007 the Department of Archeology was opened at the Faculty of History of the National University of Uzbekistan, where students are admitted and trained in archeology. Students of this direction are taught by Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, Laureate of the Beruni State Prize, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Rustam Khamidovich Suleymanov. The famous scientist R.H. Suleymanov continued the traditions of the Uzbek school of archeology since the 60s of the XX century and took an active part in the study of the Tashkent oasis and Zarafshan valley and a number of archeological monuments in the south of Uzbekistan. is important in the development of the science of history. He took an active part in the preparation of the 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi, which was held on October 27, 2006, and justified the age of the ancient city of Karshi on the basis of archeological sources.

Another leading specialist in the field of archeology, founder of the scientific school "History of Central Asian Archeology and Statehood", holder of the Order "Labor Glory", Doctor of History, Professor, full member of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, Academician Anatoly Sagdullaev He is a leading

scholar who has been teaching undergraduate and graduate students in the field. There are many current problems in archeology in Uzbekistan, and studying them is one of the most important tasks for Uzbek archaeologists in the future. Today, young archaeologists work at the Department of Archeology. Shuhrat Shonazarov, Jaloliddin Annaev, Alisher Shaydullaev, Shokir Parmanov, our young archeologists who have contributed to the development of this field with their scientific research, are also in the regions of our country. Our teachers F.B.Ochildievs conduct research under their scientific guidance.

Conclusion

In conclusion, further development of this field requires targeted archeological research, which directly leads to the study of the history of the entire country on the basis of archeological research, regardless of the period.

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