

## Working Tools Of Primitive Time Period (In The Example Of The Monuments Of Central Asia)

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**Abstract:** This article talks about the tools used by people of the primitive gang period in their lifestyle. The effect of tools of labor on the change of thinking of primitive man, work in general and the thinking of ancient man as a result of it are discussed.

**Key words:** Primitive society; the simplest working tools; forces of nature; flints; Kizilka'la; Uchkurgan; Khojagor contraction; Techniques of making labor tools.

### INTRODUCTION.

In the history of mankind, there are a number of socio-economic formations that have alternated one after the other or one with the other: primitive communities, feudal, capitalist and modern spheres. This science is the history of primitive communities, which is considered the first of them, and includes a very long period from the beginning of mankind to the emergence of class society and statehood.

The period from the appearance of primitive people to the emergence of the state is the period of primitive communities. Working together and eating together is a characteristic of primitive society. A primitive man with the simplest working tools could not fight alone against the forces of nature and terrible monsters. The first material that primitive people used to make tools was stone, mainly flint or similar mineral rocks, especially limestone (quartzite). Flint is very common all over the world, and this mineral has three very important properties (hard, sharp, cutting)<sup>1</sup>.

All this shows that flint has played an important role in the history of culture. Wood was also used as a material for making early weapons, but it was used much later than stone, because in order to make something out of wood, you first need a harder weapon than that, in those days only stone could be used as a weapon. Since wooden weapons or wooden parts of weapons cannot be preserved in the ground for a long time like stone weapons, archeology cannot show the first examples of the use of wood.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS.

The results of the study of tools of the primitive period of Central Asia A.R. Okladnikov, O'. Islamov, A. Ranov, M. Kasimov, A.R. Derevyanko, R.Kh. Sulaymonov, M.J. Jurakulov, D.N. Lev, B.A. Litvinskiy, A. Askarov, B. Saifullayev, T. Shirinov, etc., expressed it in scientific researches.

In addition to these, due to the research carried out in the following years, several more monuments were narrowly studied, which enriched the history of the Raolithic period of Central Asia to a certain extent. As an example, it is possible to show the materials collected from the republics of Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, then from the valleys of Fergana and Ohangaron of Uzbekistan, and in the following years from the Ustyurt region of Karakalpakstan.

<sup>1</sup> Исламов У.И., Крахмаль К.А. Палеоэкология и следы древнейшего человека в Центральной Азии. Ташкент. Издательство "Фан" Академии наук Республики Узбекистан, 1995. Стр. 72

So far, science has known more than 20 sites of blind narrower monuments of the early Rhaeolithic period in Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

These strains come from different geographical latitudes of Central Asia. The first Raeolithic monuments are considered to be Yangadja in Turkmenistan, Kyzylkala in Tajikistan, Kokhiriyoz, Qairaqquq, Qayqitov, Khojagor, Onorcha, Qairaghoch, Uchkurgan, Rolman and Karatov in South Kazakhstan. In determining the age of these artifacts, first of all, the nature of the technical method used in the preparation of stone weapons, the degree of preservation of the geological layer, and the external and general morphological characteristics of the weapons were taken into account. In total, 20 copies of stone weapons were made from these groups, and 7 of them were published in scientific works. These tensions are important.

In fact, they are a proof that the territory of Central Asia is mustye, that is, a place where people lived even before the Middle Raeolithic period. These sharpened weapons, usually consisting of flint flails, were universally used. Some of these weapons were made from fragments of limestone, sharpened by 2-4 large cutting methods, and a wavy blade was formed. These were the first weapons of primitive people. They also made such weapons from flint. Chowders are more adapted to be held by hand, and are usually made of triangular stone fragments broken by a hand, and are intended for grinding and cutting the necessary things.

As a result of archaeological research, the simplest and most powerful stone weapons (chorrer and chorring) made of flint were found in the southern and eastern regions of Africa. It has been scientifically proven that people are working tools. The pre-shell period lasted from 2 million to 700 thousand years, the shell period lasted from 700 to 300 thousand years, and the ashell period lasted from 100 thousand years. These periods differ in the level of development relative to each other. In the early Raeolithic period, sharp tools made of stone were made by cutting. By the Shell period, people began to learn to make weapons from flint, first of all from various rocks. Although these weapons did not differ much from the weapons of the period before the shell, their handling was improved. The most characteristic feature of the Ashell period can be observed in the technique of stone processing. Now, the edges of the rarchs, which were broken from stone nuclei (cores), were sharpened by the method of small cutting and used as a cutting tool.

The Kyzylkala gorge is connected with the village of the same name and is located 12 km from the city of Korgontepa on the right bank of the Vakhsh river. A.R. Okladnikov also made a wooden hand-chowder and a wooden hand-chowder made of stone-metal from this place<sup>2</sup>. It was determined that the cracks belong to the geological layer of the IV terrace formed by the Vakhsh river.

The Uchkurgan Strait is connected with the village of the same name and is located on the right bank of Isfayramsoy. From here, R. T. Konoplya drew a spear-shaped weapon made of hard stone. It is triangular in shape, with large grooves on both sides, making it easy to hold.

Khojagor contraction. This channel is located between Shahimardan and Isfayram rivers. From the banks of the Khojagor River, a similar Achellian-era blind pit has been stretched. According to Torilma V. Ranov, it consists of a sharp stone weapon.

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<sup>2</sup> Окладников А.П. Средняя Азия в эпоху камня и бронзы. Москва-Ленинград, 1966.



Sand dunes are also interesting. As an example of them, it is possible to show the strains researched by A.R. Okladnikov. A total of 1040 stone objects were collected from here. V. Ranov's services in studying them are also great. 31 narrowing areas have been identified in Kairakum. All of them were collected from the surface of the earth. It has been proven that the torilms contain Ashellian weapons. According to the materials of the early Raeolithic settlements of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, there is a culture of flint weapons, and such weapons are similar to the culture of making weapons from the territories of India and China, which are close borders.

A feature of the culture of primitive flint weapons is that these weapons differ from ordinary hand tools in their construction. The working part of these is wider, smoother, sharpened with 2-4 large cutting methods, and has a comfortable grip and operation. According to scientific information, weapons made of stone can be found more often in the Soan culture of northwestern India. This culture corresponds to the shell-ashell period of Europa. The distinguishing thyrological features between weapons made in this way and handguns have not yet been sufficiently determined. This is one of the problems facing our archaeologists. In the territory of Uzbekistan, the sites of the first Raeolithic period are being studied, and extensive research is being carried out on the tools made by primitive people.

In the 1960s, archaeologist O.Islamov discovered about 5,000 stone objects in the Selungur area<sup>3</sup>. Yellow, brown jasper, gray-green clay shale, and dark gray volcanic rocks were used for making stone objects in the monument. The percentage of secondary processed stone objects is one tenth of the total stones in the monument. Stone tools include chorrers, straight or convex edged scrapers, toothed tools, comrosite tools, carved tools, retouched stone fragments, and uchirindi. In addition, in the net there are cleavers, hand hawks, stone randas, raccoons and limas.

The Ogzikichik cave located in the territory of Tajikistan was researched by V. Ranov, and the stone tools collected from this place belong to the Mustye and later periods. During the excavation of the cave, very dull weapons and the remains of animal bones of the Quaternary period were collected. It was observed that there are remains of bonfires of primitive people. Stone weapons from the monument can be divided into two groups. Its main part belongs to the developed mustye period. Weapons in this group are actually made of various stones that are naturally polished in water. Some of the weapons date back to the last days of the Mustye period. All compressed material is thyrologically more than 2000.

More than 50 percent of the stone weapons are scrapers, rakes, sichchas, and 20 percent are spear blades. Monuments related to the Middle Raeolithic were also found in Boysuntog regions of Surkhandarya. A total of 2228 stone objects were studied from the cultural layers of Teshik-Tosh. They are mainly made of flinty limestone and contain nuclei, scrapers, rakons, cutters, retouched uchirindis and rlastina. In general, the industry of all five layers developed the same and unchanged. From a geological point of view, the formation of mankind was directly related to the Quaternary period. According to blind scientists, man appeared on earth with artificial tools<sup>4</sup>. The continuous use of labor tools by primitive people in life gradually activated the use of natural resources. The scope of work is always expanding. People unite for the purpose of using natural

<sup>3</sup> Исламов, У. И., & Крахмал, К. А. (2002). Ранний палеолит Узбекистана: Проблемы и перспективы.

<sup>4</sup> Окладников А.П. Средняя Азия в эпоху камня и бронзы. Москва-Ленинград, 1966. Стр. 48

resources in life, collective hunting is formed. The process of developing working tools has a great impact on social life, and social life is gradually becoming more complicated.

### CONCLUSION.

Experiences in labor of primitive man increased. The technology of making weapons was improving. This process was passed down from generation to generation. The emergence of the primitive collective had a great impact on the development of production forces. The development of production forces, first of all, led to an increase in the technology of making weapons from stone. Now people started to use the technology of extracting long rasakas from the stone core instead of shapeless rough rasakas from the stone. Thanks to the technique of making small cuts on both sides of such sharp-edged blades, compact, sharp, and productive weapons began to be produced. This method also made it possible to save raw materials. Due to the introduction of new technical and technological technologies, special weapons for various tasks were made. For example, special weapons such as scrapers, chisels, punches, and levers were produced, the production differentiation increased, the possibility of making labor tools increased, and this process gradually accelerated.

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