



Some mulochases on the study of the living regions of the early settlers of Central Asia on the basis of material resources

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Annotation: in the article, the author spoke about the stages of development in the nomadic peoples of Central Asia until the emergence of the first "political associations" and the emergence of statehood, the regions of residence of these tribes, the identified settlements and archaeological research on them.

Keywords: nomadic peoples of Central Asia, sacs, massagets, settlements of nomadic tribes, archaeological regions of Nomad settlements, culture "Chirikrabad", nomadic economy, "political associations", issues of ethnogenesis.

1. Significance: The study of the history of the emergence and existence of political associations in nomadic tribes living in the territory of Central Asia is slightly different from the study of the history of the statehood of the settled population. It is true that these nomadic associations later formed the basis of the great states of the ancient world, such as Kang, Kushan, or Parthia, but these states were based on settled oases. One of the problems of the political associations of the nomads that we are studying is the absence of cities built by them in the original territory. Researching material culture samples from the nomadic world is the best way to solve the problem.

2. Methods and level of study: In the settlements around the island, large-scale research works related to the steppe tribes were carried out from the middle of the 20th century. At the end of the research conducted under the leadership of S.P. Tolstov [1], the well-known "Rotten Rabod" culture was created. According to the scientist, the owners of the Chirik Rabod culture are Apasiak tribes [2], and it is possible that the main complex here served as a satrapy center during the Achaemenid Empire [3]. The famous Kuyusoy culture Tagisken [4], Uygarak [5] and others can be shown separately in a similar group of large settlements. In the regions of Tien-Shan and Ettisuv [6], Ferghana [7] and Pamir [8], settlements like those along the island have been studied a lot. In addition, studies in South Kazakhstan and the Tashkent oasis [9], the middle course of the Syr Darya and the inter-river regions of Central Asia [10] are also noteworthy. As a result of these studies, the "Melon (I-II-III)" [11] culture was included in science. The material sources studied in



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the settlements of the nomads in Khorezm [12] and north-western Turkmenistan [13] also provide us with reasonable information about the nomadic peoples.

3. Research results: There is a wide debate among historians about the exact classification of the borders of the nomadic steppe tribes that lived in different regions of Central Asia, and despite the results of extensive research, the nationalization of history and great nationalism have not stopped in this matter. For example, today there is a tendency to adopt the political boundaries without a full and reasonable analysis of its genetic aspects, without determining the extent of the role played by that nation in the process of ethnogenesis. In order to prove this, various "movies, large-scale scientific works" are being prepared. In the research conducted and the works created, we can consider it as a whole region without borders as the most appropriate choice in the study of steppe tribes. Because the change of place of residence of tribes due to various reasons does not allow us to support the concept that it is the basis of ethnogenesis of one nation and another.

Based on the results of the research conducted until now, the material culture samples left by the Central Asian settlers were divided into the following archaeological areas:

1. The territory of the island;
2. Ettisuv, Tian'-Shan, Ferghana and Pamir regions;
3. Tashkent basin, middle streams of Syr Darya, areas between rivers of South Kazakhstan and Central Asia;
4. Khorezm and north-western territories of Turkmenistan;
5. Central and eastern regions of Kazakhstan;

Each of these regions is divided into several groups based on their geographical features. Ongoing and subsequent research will continue to provide new concepts to science.

4. Conclusions: Since the periodical boundary of the research work is the Iron Age, the information related to the periods before and after it was not touched upon. BC At the beginning of the second half of the 2nd millennium, the herding steppe tribes of the northern regions, who entered the territory of the South Island, also entered the northwestern regions of the Bukhara oasis, the lower basins of the Mohondarya river of the Zarafshan valley through the southern Kyzylkum. The steppe people are widespread throughout the Zarafshan Valley, the Tashkent region, the Ferghana Valley, and Northern Bactria. Traces of their material culture have reached us in the form of seasonal settlements, cemeteries and single graves in the Zarafshan Valley.

All this, on the one hand, shows how complex the ethnic composition of the inhabitants of the steppe cultures of the Central Asian Bronze Age is, on the other hand, it leads to analytical conclusions about the wide scale of economic and ethnocultural relations between different ethnic groups, that is, it points to the beginning of the ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people going back to the Bronze Age. . Artifacts found in the settlements of nomadic herders indicate the presence of permanent contacts with the settled population. Although they always chose the lands that were convenient for them, by the end of the Iron Age, the finding of objects of more settled peoples from settlements shows that they retreated from their traditions or gradually began to choose a settled life. A great alliance of tribes that became legends in ancient times It is unimaginable that the Sac, Massaget and other tribes that formed it would be wiped out, or that they would leave the region



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without a trace. We can see them changing the form of economy and settlement in the example of the archaeological research mentioned above.

In all regions of the region, the presence of local nomads and permanent coexistence with the settled population is observed. Some large ones may be an exception. Ettisuv, middle streams of Syrdarya, Arolbayi regions of Central Asia are the wintering places or main migration routes of various nomadic tribes and the places of formation of new confederated tribal groups. considered as the main areas. The meeting of different burial methods in the same culture or settlement is considered as a mixture of the traditions of different (ethnically or religiously) confederated nomadic tribal groups belonging to their general economic type. It is proposed to call the "political associations" in them special states. The fact that the concept of urban planning, which is the basis for statehood, is excluded from their economy, and the cities of settled peoples are included in their composition compensates for this problem.

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