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STUDY OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN THE TERRITORY OF NAMANGAN REGION

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<p>Keywords: Region, culture, national, society, nation, monument, mountain, generation, population, spirituality.</p>	<p>This article describes in detail the history of the oldest monuments in the Namangan region, the socio-economic life of the population at that time, lifestyle, the process of studying ancient monuments.</p> <p>http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/ © 2022 LWAB.</p>

During the years of independence, the study of archeological monuments in the Namangan region has begun. The services of archaeologists in this regard are invaluable.

Historical monuments further enrich the spiritual life of society, evoke feelings of respect and reverence for the motherland, the people, past generations. Therefore, the issue of attitude to monuments is one of the most important problems of today. Because the history of national culture, national art, the path of national creativity is directly reflected in these monuments. A person can be a patriot only if he knows the past of his nation and people. Because a person who does not know and appreciate the past does not know the value of today and tomorrow. According to sources, Namangan region has a long history and is one of the most ancient places of human civilization. Many historical monuments: the addresses of the Stone Age, rock carvings, cemeteries, Bronze Age villages, the remains of medieval castles and cities, the magnificent architectural structures testify to this. [1]

Archaeological excavations in recent years have revealed that Namangan region has also been extensively developed by primitive farmers. Especially in the foothills, where small mountain streams flow, created conditions and opportunities for the emergence and development of sedentary agriculture. The small ruins of these rivers, such as Govasay in Chust, Tergachi on the banks of the Kosonsoy, and others, are still typical of this period.

More than twenty Bronze Age monuments discovered so far in Chust, Dalvarzin, Chimbay, Ashkoltepa and other valleys date back to the end of the second millennium BC - the first half of the first millennium. The most famous and well-studied of these sites is Chust. [2]

Two kilometers north of Chust there is an old hill on the shores of Govasay. This is the ruins of an ancient village. Named the Buonamozor in the vernacular, the site was discovered in 1950 by archaeologist M.E. Discovered by Voronets, it was discovered in 1951-1961 by archaeologist V. Studied by Sprishevsky. During the excavations, it was discovered that the owners of these settlements lived in houses made of straw and in hut-type huts. Several narrow rooms with mud walls and some areas with raw bricks were also identified. Our Buonamozor ancestors lived mainly in houses of the

earthen type. Consequently, such houses were cool in summer and warm in winter.

According to V. Sprishevsky, who is also seismically reliable at the same time, the Buonamozors skillfully built wooden tent-type houses in the summer. According to Y. Gulamov, such houses served as a summer shelter for the Buonamazors.

Farmers' dwellings are surrounded by thick defensive walls made of straw and raw bricks. In 1954, V. Sprishevsky was the first to identify and study the defensive walls at the Buonamozor. This defensive wall is located on the north-west side of the site and covers an area of about 1.5 hectares. This is one-third of the size of the entire ruin. The well-preserved 286 meters of the wall are well studied according to the plan. It is 3 meters wide and 4 meters high and is mainly made of cotton and raw bricks. The size of the bricks is 55x32x8 cm, and the lower part of the wall is 55x33x10 cm. According to the researcher, the defensive wall was used at night to house the animals and at the same time to avoid enemy attack. It can be said that these early defensive walls served as arches and signaled the beginning of signs of the development of private property strata in society.

Many monuments of the distant past have been preserved in the territory of Namangan oasis. Among them are the ruins of ancient cities, castles, fortresses, large medieval temples and many mausoleums. The art of local architects is reflected in these buildings.

Archaeological excavations also show that by the middle of the 1st millennium BC, the stratification of slavery in Central Asia began to take shape. This led to the formation of cities, surrounded by strong defensive walls, occupying a large area. By this time, the population of cities began to live in groups. Artisans began to produce products for the market by industry. For example, potters built their pottery in a certain part of the city and began to make pottery. Thus, handicrafts are separated from agriculture, which is the second division of labor. The ancient cities of Koson and Akhsikent in the Namangan oasis are among the settlements formed during this period.

According to the results of archeological excavations in Kosonsoy, Mughkhana was found. The modern city of Kosonsoy was recently discovered for the first time by A. Bernstamm and later studied by various researchers. The walls of the Mugtepa structure are built in the form of an oval (5x8.5 m) without the use of a mixture of broken and thin stones. The inner room is an exit hole and is covered with a stone slab. According to experts, the findings of Mughkhana belong to the semi-settled tribes of Northern Fergana. Very little is known about the events that took place in the territory of Fergana in the 2nd-1st centuries BC. After the collapse of the Greco-Bactrian kingdom, new states were formed in Central Asia.

One of such states is called Davan-Fergana. Zhang Qian, a Chinese traveler who made two trips to the Fergana Valley, wrote about this in 136-128 and 115 BC. Davon has a population of 60,000 families, 300,000 souls, an army of 60,000 cavalry, and more than 70 cities in the valley. Let us turn to archeological research, as ancient monuments testify that the number of settlements has increased rapidly since the first centuries AD. We have found and studied the settlements surrounded by the above-mentioned walls. Such a hall, typical of ancient settlements, can be seen in medieval cities. (Uzgen, Akhsikent, Hakkulobod cities). Among the houses were castles, courtyards and temples. Another reason for the shifts in social life is the widespread use of irrigation. This was due to the increase in the number of slaves. With the invasion of Central Asia by nomadic tribes in the III-IV centuries AD, the process of Turkification of Fergana began. By the middle of the 5th century AD, a semi-nomadic Hephthalite state was formed in Central Asia. This period is associated with the collapse of slavery and general social chaos. It is believed that feudal relations began in Fergana at that time, and in the 6th and 7th centuries it developed rapidly. At the same time, the appearance of the settlements has changed, and this has been reflected in the changes in social relations.

The construction of several fortified settlements surrounded by fortified walls became widespread. In the settlements there is a ruler's fortress - an arch, a city adjacent to it and a city - Shahrstan, consisting

of trade and handicraft routes. Akhsikent, an economic center, is a military-political center that can easily compete with Koson. [3]

There are no more than six central cities in the oasis (Kasan, Andijan, Uzgen, etc.). There were about a hundred settlements in Fergana. In particular, it is known that the part of the ancient period or the period of slavery called Akhsikenti dates back to the III and IV centuries BC. This is a new page in the history of Akhsikent, which "extended" its age to the 13th century. It turned out that Akhsikent was a city on a par with Afrosiab in terms of youth.

The research carried out in the 60s and 70s, and especially in the recent history of the city of Akhsikent, has provided remarkable news. Shahrستان is surrounded on three sides by high tower walls, on the south side it crosses the Syrdarya, and low walls are preserved. In the eastern part of Shahrستان there are 10 towers, which are located at a distance of 20-30 meters from each other. Only 2 towers survive in the north and 3 in the west. Excavations at two of the towers on the east side revealed that they were surrounded only by raw bricks. The middle and inner parts of Shahrستان were completely destroyed. Nevertheless, topographically identified neighborhoods, buildings, pools, streets and roads to the gates have been identified. According to sources, the city has four walls, one of which is on the northwest side, on the northeast side and on the east side of Shahrستان.

As a result of excavations carried out by researchers in different years, it became clear that the lower strata of Shahrستان date back to the III-II centuries BC. Reinforced defensive walls, 4-5-room houses made of raw bricks, plastered and various paints, hearths, sofas and wells, warehouses and kitchens were found.

Archeology is a branch of history. The long history of humanity can be studied only on the basis of archeological data. Archeological monuments are material historical sources, the study of which sheds light on the past of human society. There are many archeological monuments in our region. In Turakurgan district - Akhsikent and Axsi, in Pop district - Munchoktepa, in Chust district - Buonamozor, in Kosonsoy district - Mugtepa, Uchurgan and Naryn districts - Kayvonot and Eyloton, in Chartak district - ancient irrigation devices-corridors as important archeological monuments. has a value and tells about the distant past. In particular, Munchoktepa is an archeological monument. In 1989, Munchoktepa, located on the right bank of the Syrdarya River in the Pop district of Namangan region, was discovered by archaeologists. These archeological monuments were studied by the Pop detachment of the Namangan archeological expedition led by B. Matboboev.

The stages of historical and cultural development of the oasis can be conditionally defined as follows.

The first stage is the so-called Eilat culture of the Early Iron Age, which covers the VII-IV centuries BC.

The second stage is a monument of the Neolithic (New Stone Age). The village "Gortepa" (kultepa) on the left bank of the Syrdarya.

The third stage is the ruins of Buonamozor in Chust district. Monuments in the villages "Tergachi" and "Yortepa" on the banks of the Kosonsoy.

The fourth stage belongs to the III century BC, II-V centuries AD. Monuments found on the territory of Uchurgan district and Kosonsoy coast.

The fifth stage dates back to the VI-VIII centuries AD. During this period, the city of Kosonsoy was the political center of Fergana.

The sixth stage – "Afrosiyobi of the Valley" of the Middle Ages (IX-XIII) and the late Middle Ages (X-III) - is a monument to Akhsikent. [4]

Unique floral pottery found in the ruins of Govasay in Chust, Tergachi on the Kosonsoy coast, Dalvarzin, Ashkoltepa, Chimbay and other ancient villages in the Karadarya tributaries can be divided

into separate archeological cultures. This culture is called Chust culture. The ruins of the first studied and included monuments of the Chust period, found in the Fergana Valley, belong to the Late Bronze Age in terms of historical and archeological chronometry.

The population of the Chust culture lived a sedentary life. They were engaged in irrigated agriculture and animal husbandry. In agriculture, wheat, barley and millet were planted, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs were kept on the farm, and wild animals such as foxes, deer, and mountain goats were hunted. The people of the Chust culture were racially European and religiously ardent. There is an ancient hill on the shores of Govasay, 2 km north of Chust, which is popularly known as Buonamozor. In 1982-1984 with the participation of scientists of Uzbekistan and Leningrad Y.Zadneprovsky, E.Volkova, B.Matboboev, U.Rakhmonov, a full member of the USSR, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Ahmadali Askarov, schoolchildren and students of Chust district excavations were carried out using During the excavation of the tombstone, archaeologists found samples of ceramic vessels of 35 different shapes. This shows that pottery is highly developed. During the excavations, V.Sprishevsky found 196 whole preserved archeological vessels and about 200,000 pieces of pottery. A.Askarov and Matboboev found more than 600 labor and manufactured weapons here. Household items were found: stone axes, ceramic pots, pieces of pottery. The ceramics used for home decoration were painted red and polished.

By the end of the 3rd century BC and the beginning of the 2nd century AD, the ancient city of Koson, located in the northern part of the Kushan Empire, one of the most powerful states in Central Asia, was built on the north side of the present-day city of Kosonsoy. Today, the capital is called Mugtepa, where in the 50s and 80s of the last century a group of archaeologists led by the famous archeologist Y. Zadneprovsky from St. Petersburg (Leningrad) conducted scientific excavations. took. As a result of the excavations, the ruins of the ancient fortress and the remains of the surrounding defensive walls were found.

This is the monument "Mugxona". In ancient times, the "Mughona" (structure, Mugtash) was the residence of firefighters, and secondly, in the 3rd-2nd centuries BC, in the 5th-6th centuries BC, it served as a stone tomb in the form of grass.

The walls of the "museum" are made of smooth and thin stones in the form of an oval (5 - 8.5 m) without the use of mixtures. Human bones, jugs, pots, bowls, knives, swords, brass and iron arrowheads, brass mirrors, zircons, beads and others were found in the museum. Material evidence found in the museum shows that Zoroastrianism is deeply rooted here. [5]

The Avesto is the oldest manuscript. Avesto is 3,000 years old. Earlier, the Avesto consisted of 21 books. During the reign of King Darius of Iran, the Avesto was completely inscribed in golden letters on the skins of 12,000 black cattle. The founder of the Avesto doctrine is a person who went down in history under the name of Zoroaster. Zoroaster means "Golden Camel" or "Golden Camel Leader". "Avesto" is a pre-Islamic religious doctrine in our country. The holy book "Avesto" serves as a source of programmatic practice in the study of the comprehensive lifestyle, lifelong traditions, education, management system of our great ancestors. This book was recognized in the East and West and had a positive impact on the spiritual development of various peoples. Until 2001, Zoroastrianism was considered the homeland of Iran. The tomb of Zoraastr, the founder of the religion, found in Khorezm as a result of research by the Great Silk Road Expedition, proved that the homeland of the Avesta was the Khorezm oasis of Central Asia. In November 2001, with the participation of UNESCO and similar organizations, the Alley of Avesto was opened and celebrated in Urgench, the capital of Khorezm. In 1994, philologist Fozila Suleymanova presented her book "West and East" to a wide audience.

In the summer of 1989, archaeologists discovered the rarest finds in Central Asia that had not been discovered for 30 years at Munchoktepa, on the right bank of the Syrdarya River in the Pop district of Namangan province. [6]

Pop is first mentioned in written sources as "Bop" by Arab geographers and travelers. The ancient city

of Pop is said to have existed on the site of the present-day village of Sang between the 2nd and 3rd centuries BC. The findings of Munchoktepa allow us to determine when and where the city of Pop or the fortress was located.

Therefore, it is known that the city of Pop was formed in the beginning of AD in one of the places on the right bank of the Syrdarya in the present-day Govasay oasis.

A very small part of the city center, the Arki Alo, and the surviving parts of the inner city are popularly known as the High Hill. In the outskirts of the city, only the necropolis cemetery survives. The locals call it Munchoktepa, referring to various beads that were found during excavations.

Munchoktepa is 4 interconnected hills, two of which have been turned into cotton fields in recent years. Two of them, though damaged, provide rich archeological materials.

Workers led by chemist-archaeologist Sharif Ilkhomov came across the right during the excavations. 47 coffins were laid in Sagana, 22 of them were exhumed. When the coffins were examined, they contained headgear, weapons, jewelry, and tools. There are even baskets of food, mutton and poultry, fruits, pistachios and peanuts in the coffin.

Archaeological excavations have uncovered about 80 pottery items, indicating the development of pottery at that time. In particular, weaving machines, sewing tools, various wooden items, scales, weapons with pictures of animals, handicrafts, bronze rings give information about the crafts of that period.

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