

Geographical-territorial border of cultural and economic centers in the ancient times on the borders of Amudarya

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Annotation: The article describes the formation and development of cultural-economic centers and micro-oases on the borders of the right and left banks of Amudarya. The article describes the formation and development of cultural-economic centers and micro-oases on the borders of the right and left banks of Amudarya.

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It can be clearly seen that cultural and economic centers and micro-oases emerged in an extraordinary form on the borders of the right and left banks of the Amudarya in the IV-IV centuries BC. For this reason, we will start from the right bank to highlight the stages of emergence, formation and development of cultural and economic centers and the micro-oases that make up its composition.

The Kaltaminor canal has been built to the south-west by an irrigation system, which has formed another agricultural oasis. A branch 10 m wide, 5 m high, 3-4 m deep was dug out of the Kaltaminor channel to the north-west side of the plain, and an embankment was created on its shore.

Due to the fact that a branch was taken from the middle part of the Kaltaminor channel to the south-west, a micro-oasis covering its surroundings was formed. The second largest irrigation facility is Tozabogyab, which, heading north, divides the Burgutkala oasis into two regions. The Tozabogyob canal flows between the Big and Small Guldursun fortresses and goes to Qumbosgankala and Kirqqizkala located in the northwest. Due to the water supply of the monuments of Ayozkala-1,3 and its surroundings, which is part of the Sultan Uvays mountain system, the outlet from the canal to the north, the next center was created.

A cultural and economic center was formed in the place where the Kirqqizkala and Tuproqkala irrigation facilities were separated from the Tozabogyob main canal to the north-west. In connection with the construction of a branch from the Tozabogyob canal to Kirqqizkala, which is 12m wide, 11m high, and 4m deep, an irrigation branch named Filkala was built on the hill on its shore, and a cultural and economic center covering the surrounding areas was formed.

The Amirabad irrigation facility is directed to the north, and a cultural and economic center has emerged on its edge. An irrigation facility was built to the south-west of Dumankala, and a micro-oasis was formed around its coast. A cultural and economic center (Tuproqqala Ellikqalasi) was formed on the coast of the irrigation facility, which was released from the Amirabad canal to the northwest. A branch from the Tuproqkala main canal to the southwest led to the formation of a cultural and economic center. Due to the fact that the outlet from this irrigation facility was taken to the northeast, a micro-oasis was created in its structure.

As a result of partial operation of Tupoqkala irrigation facility, cultural and economic life continued on its shore. It should be noted that by the 2nd century AD, the process of economic and political depression began in this cultural and economic center. A branch is taken out from the earthworks irrigation facility to the north-west, and a new micro-oase has formed at its foot. A channel 12m wide, 1m high, and 11m deep was created from the Kaltaminor channel to the south, and a micro-oasis was formed on the plain near its coast. A cultural and economic center was formed in the Karatog ridge of Sultan Uvais mountain. Another micro-oasis activity continued along the Amirabad main canal.

As a result of the activity of the Dovdon and Daryoliq tributaries and their tributaries on the left bank of the Amudarya, the activity of cultural and economic centers and the microoases formed by them continued in the southwestern borders of the Sarikamishboi basin.¹

Between the northern and southern branches of Dovdon, a branch was opened towards the height of Manqir, a micro-oasis was created in this area. A branch was taken out from the Charmanyob irrigation facility to the southwest, and a micro-oasis was formed at its foot. The Konauvaz canal was released from the middle part of the irrigation facility near Kal'alikir-1 to the north, and a micro-oasis was formed covering the surroundings of its coast. A micro-oasis was formed at the height where the Dovdon tributary connects to the bank of the right bank.

A new micro-oasis was created by the north-west outlet from the Haykanik irrigation facility. A cultural and economic center has been formed on the western side of the central part of Yormish irrigation facility. A cultural and economic center was created at the foot of the Yormish channel. A micro-oasis was formed on the bank of the outlet to the west of the Yormish channel. In the middle of the Savkan irrigation facility, a branch was made to the west, and a cultural and economic center was established next to it.

The Kardarankhos network was released from the main canal of Hazorasp to the southwest, and a micro-oasis center was created covering its coastal areas.

V-VIII centuries AD. As a result of the occasional rise in the water level of the Amudarya, the length and width of large irrigation facilities have decreased, and their depth has become shallow.² Even so, some of the cultural and economic centers on the right bank have continued to function, while others have ended their cultural life. In cultural and economic centers and micro-oases such as Ding'ilja, located in the Kaltaminor irrigation system, 53 small settlements around it, Anqakal'a, Ereskala'a, Bozarkala, Yonboshkala, Adamlikal'a, Ayozkala-3, Koyqrylankala, Korghoshinkala, Jildikkala, Aqshakhankala, Tashkhirman, Kirqqizkala, etc. life is gone.

In the 3rd century AD, the Kat canal was opened from Amudarya, and another cultural and economic center was formed on its shore.

In the 7th-8th centuries AD, the Kyrgyz irrigation system was repaired and its length increased to 90 kilometers. In connection with the continued operation of the Tozabogoyob irrigation facility, cultural and economic life continued in the cultural-economic center and its micro-oases (Uyqal'a, Teshikqal'a, Qumbosganqal'a).

Due to the continued operation of the Tuproqkala irrigation facility, life continued in the cultural center (Tuproqkala arch), and the micro-oasis that formed its structure continued (Kyziltepa). Due

¹ Baratov. P. Natural geography of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, "Teacher", 1996. P- 154.162.

² Kes A,S. Aralskoe more dney Azii//. M,: 1979, P.-18.

to the continued operation of the Amirabad irrigation facility, the development of cultural life is observed in Dumanqal'a, next to it. As a result of the repair of the Amirabad canal by local residents, the hydrotoponomics of Govkhore was created under the new name.

As a result of the operation of this irrigation facility, the Kavatkala cultural and economic center was formed, and the outlet from its right bank irrigates the territory of Kat. Since the outlet from the Kat irrigation facility passes near the city of Kat and goes to the northeast, the Katkal'a cultural and economic center includes Tuproqkala, Big and Small Simota, Micro oases such as Sarkupkala, Karakolkala are formed. The release of the main canals of Girya and Kardar to the north-east from the Govkhore main irrigation facility formed new cultural and economic centers (Hayvankala).³

The activities of the following cultural and economic centers on the left bank of Amudarya have ended: Tuproqkala in the Yormish irrigation facility system, Tuproqkala Heikanik cultural and economic micro-oasis, Charmanyob irrigation facility system, cultural and economic life in the northwestern cultural and economic center and micro-oases has ended. At the same time, due to the existence of cultural and economic centers of Hazorasp, Heikanik, Dargan, Manoq, Yormish, Savkan, some centers and micro-oases continued their activities. For example: Yormish cultural and economic center Voyangan, cultural life continued in Katkal'a.

New agricultural centers such as Shekhrlik and Shemakakhala have emerged on the borders of the irrigation networks from the Daryalik tributary. Activities continued in Konauvaz, Davkasgan, Zamakhshar, Dargan cultural and economic centers. As the Vodak irrigation facility irrigated Gurganch and its surroundings, it led to the emergence of a new cultural and economic center.

Thus, on the basis of historical data, it was possible to come to the following final conclusion. It was found that from the 5th millennium BC to the end of the second half of the 6th century BC, massifs with no clear geographic-territorial boundaries, saturated with natural and economic resources under the influence of the anthropogenic landscape, dominated the water basins and the foothills of the lakes that were created during the Amudarya water regime.

From the last quarter of the 6th century BC, the dominance of massifs, whose territorial boundaries are constantly changing, rich in fauna and flora, under the influence of favorable natural geographical conditions and anthropogenic landscape, at the borders of the Lower Amudarya, Sarikamishboi basins and Uzboy basins connected to the shores of the water basins, was put an end to.

Since this historical period, due to the construction of large and medium-level irrigation facilities on the right and left borders of the Amudarya, agro-irrigation cultural and economic centers with clear territorial boundaries and micro-oases have been formed within them. From the end of the second half of the 6th century BC to the 4th century AD, 16 cultural and economic centers with geographical conditions and anthropogenic landscape were formed on the left bank of Amudarya, and 4 on the right bank. In the 5th-8th centuries AD, there were 6 cultural and economic centers on the right bank of Amudarya, and 14 on the left bank.

A.S. Based on the results of Kes studies, based on the achievements of geography 22 thousand years ago, from the beginning of the Quaternary period of the Cenozoic era of the earth's geology, the Amudarya went west from the Surkhan branch, in the north of Ungezi Karakum of Turkmenistan through Kelkor and Aktam, taking the waters of five tributaries of the Zarafshan

³ Baratov. P. Natural geography of Uzbekistan. T, "Teacher", 1996, p. 80-82

River, Kashkadarya, Guzordarya, between the sand dunes. 550 km long) through the corridor, the water was diverted to the Bolkhan settlement on the southwestern coast of the Caspian Sea. At the same time, the term Uzboy is mentioned in the historiography of the lowland connected to this river bank, and the surface of the earth is described by water bodies.

In the middle of the Quaternary period, the paleogeographical conditions of the Uzboy lowland were described by Kumtepals as a result of underground vibrations and the deposition of mud layers by the Dovdon tributary of Amudarya. The geographical condition of the northern regions is stagnant and inclined in terms of location.⁴

The Sarikamish lowland, which started from Ungezi Karagum and continued to Kokhna Urganch, covers an area of 1 km.⁵

The colorful landscape of the lowland is represented by the Kanhkadarya, separated from the Dovdon and Daryalik tributaries, the water basins connected to each other as a result of the activity of the Tunicaryas, as well as the Kangakir height.⁶

As a result of the activity of Amudarya by the last Khvalin period, a fertile plain covered with alluvial deposits of Khorezm was created.⁷

The Dovdon tributary was of great importance in the formation of the features of the southern and northeastern lowlands of Sarikamishbuyi. In the middle of the Quaternary geological period, the Amudarya divided Korakum into two parts, and in the process of moving northward, it divided the area up to the southern coast of the Pitnak and Aral Seas into the southern and southern borders. Okchadarya tributary from Amudarya towards Kizilkum (length 25km) formed its coastal paleogeography.⁸

Amudarya and its tributaries Kipchokdarya, Okdarya, Kukhnadarya, Toldikdarya and Okchadarya separated from it from the 1st millennium BC, one branch flows from the eastern side of Sultan Uvais mountain to the mouth of Kyzylkum desert, and the other branch (length 170 km) to the north-western Arol. brought⁹

In this historical period, the activity of Syrdarya and its tributaries Jonadarya, Kuvondarya, Incordarya and Eski Daryalik in the formation of the Aral Sea basin is no less important than Amudarya. The area of the Aral Sea is 67.34 thousand square meters. km, depth 69 m, average depth 16.1 m. Researcher A.I. It is significant that Terenozhkin listed 13 historical monuments and developed a cartography of their location during the field practice he conducted in Turtkul and Beruni regions. At the same time, the first paleogeographic situation of the settlements built by the

⁴ Baratov. P. Natural geography of Uzbekistan. T, "Teacher", 1996, p. 80-82

⁵ Akhangelsky. A. D. Geologicheskie issledovaniya v nizovyakh Amu-dari. M-L, 1931, P. .39.

Ghulamov. Yes. G'. The history of irrigation of Khorezm.-T."Science", 1959, P.39.

⁶ Andrianov. V. B. Drevnie orositelnye sistemy Priaralya. M, "Nauka", 1969, p. 146.

Nizovya Amudari, Sarykamysh, Uzboy. M, "Nauka", 1960, P. 147-174.

⁷ Nizovya Amudari, Sarykamysh, Uzboy/Istoriya i zaseleniya chelovekam//. M, "Nauka", 1960, P. 16-21.

⁸ Nizovya Amudari, Sarqamish, Uzboy//History and formation of Zaseleniya// MXE, No. 3//. M, "Nauka", 1960, . P-17.

⁹ Nizovya Amudari, Sarykamysh, Uzboy//History of formation and zaseleniya). M, "Nauka," 1960, P- 20

population on the borders adjacent to the foothills of the Amudarya, the irrigation facilities that were brought to the south of the Amudarya, was revealed.¹⁰

It should be noted that A.I. Cartography of settlements on the banks of the Amudarya by Terenozhkin S.P. Under the leadership of Tolstov, the Khorezm archaeological expedition was founded.

By the end of the 4th-3rd millennia BC, due to the high water saturation of the southern Akchadarya tributary due to the occasional arrival of the water of the Amudarya Davdon tributary, many swamps, lakes and reservoirs around its shores depicted its coastal paleogeography.¹¹

A. S. According to Kes, by the 2nd millennium BC, the water of the Dovdon tributary of Amudarya was brought to the Sarikamish bog in dozens of times, and the water supply of the Akchadarya tributary was at a high level.¹²

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¹⁰Terenozhkin A.I. Archaeological survey in Khorezme. M., "Nauka"., No. U1, 1940. P-169, fig. 1.

¹¹ That work. 1960, P- 66.

¹² Cut A. S. Aralskoe more dney Azii // M,: 1979, P- 20.