



FROM THE HISTORY OF MATERIAL CULTURE OF ANCIENT OF FERGHANA

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Abstract

Although the archeological monuments of the Fergana Valley were known in the late XIX - early XX centuries, they have a common feature and do not contain information about the first cities. Special scientific research in this area began in the 30s of the XX century, and in 1933-1934 B.A. Latinin distinguished four stages of material culture of the Fergana Valley.[1.]

In studying the history of the first agricultural culture and ancient cities of the Fergana Valley, Yu.A. Zadneprovsky's archeological research is of great importance. Having conducted archeological research in the Fergana Valley for many years, this scientist summarized all the archeological data in the valley, drew conclusions from the excavations of Eilatun and Dalvarzin and divided the material culture in these areas into three major historical stages - Eilatun, Markhamat and Kasan. In 1957,[2.] the Bronze Age monuments in the valley were excavated. II-I suggested dating to the beginning of the millennium.[3.]

Introduction

In addition, Yu.A. Zadneprovsky continued his research in the Karadarya oasis in 1958-1961. He identified and researched the monuments of sedentary farming culture of the last Bronze Age here.[4.] Since the 60s of the XX century Yu.A. Zadneprovsky, N.G. Gorbunova, V.I. Sprishevskiy, B.A. As a result of the research of Litvinsky and other scholars as a result of his research, many clarifications were made on the issues of the first agricultural culture and ancient cities in the Fergana Valley. Researchers' conclusions have been widely used to shed light on the ancient history of the peoples of Central Asia. By this time, many monuments confirming the existence of Bronze Age culture in the Fergana Valley were included in science, and their findings were first compared with the findings of this period in southern Turkmenistan and Iran. At the same time, the chronological sequence of the ancient Fergana agricultural culture was determined, and for the first time in the history of Central Asian archeology, the ancient agricultural culture of Chust was singled out.

Until the 80s of the XX century, VI Sprishevsky and Yu.A. Zadneprovsky conducted research on such monuments as Chust, Dalvarzin, Ashkaltepa, Khojambog. As a result of this research, in-depth analysis of the types of settlements and material cultural monuments of the Chust culture was introduced and introduced into science. [5.] As a result of archeological excavations carried out up to the 80s, large-scale excavations were carried out in Dalvarzin, Chust, large-scale excavations in Osh and its environs, and the chronology of Chust culture It is dated to the VIII-VII centuries. In addition, taking into account the local characteristics of the Chust culture, they were divided into groups. [6.p.25-30]. Also, on the basis of material cultural artifacts found in the monuments of Chust culture, the peculiarities of agriculture, animal husbandry and handicrafts of the last Bronze Age in the history of the Fergana



Valley were revealed. The role and place of Chust-era defense structures in Central Asian fortifications have been identified. In the late 80s and years of independence, the monuments of Chust culture, in particular, the statehood of the Fergana Valley and the first the expedition of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan, headed by B.H Matboboev, conducted research on urban planning. As a result of this research, first of all, generalized articles were published on some aspects of the material culture of the Fergana Valley (Chust culture), which clarified the chronology of the Dalvarzin and Chust monuments. [7. P. 46-51]. B. Matboboev made an in-depth analysis of the houses of the Bronze and Early Iron Age peasants in the Fergana Valley, summarized the results of the study of the ruins of settlements identified as a result of many years of research. [8. P. 46-60]

Conclusion

The archeological research of the history of the study of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age monuments of the Fergana Valley provides ample opportunities for scientific research of the first urban culture of the valley and the first statehood issues formed on their basis. Chust culture was discovered by researchers in BC. As the XV-VII centuries are marked by a wide chronological circle, it is noted that the processes of urbanization in the Fergana Valley have gone through different historical paths, from 2500 to 3200 years.

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