



**HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF SOUTH KHOREZM**

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<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>KEYWORDS</b>
The article describes the history of archaeological research in South Khorezm. The history of the research is divided into two main periods and analyzed. It is shown that the studies conducted during these periods were interconnected and the main achievements of each period are shown.	<i>southern Khorezm, Khiva, Khazorasp, Khumbuztepa, migration, cattle breeding, defense system.</i>

During the years of independence of Uzbekistan, much attention is paid to the study of the ancient history of each region of the country. Studying the history of ancient times, analyzing changes in the way of life of people and stages of development, paying attention to the specific aspects of the development of regions, great importance is attached to determining the ways of their further development. This is especially important in the economic sphere and improving the living conditions of the population.

The history of the study of South Khorezm can be divided into two main periods:

The first period: the period from the 30s of the 20th century to 1991, which is associated with the activities of the participants of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition.

The second period: the period of independence of Uzbekistan, which includes the period from the 90s of the twentieth century to the present day. At this time, cooperation with Russian scientists and the activities of scientists from the Khorezm Academy of Mamun were of great importance.

Although the research work carried out in these two periods organically continued each other, during the first period many archaeological sites were identified and preliminary information about them was analyzed. In the studies of the second period, the available data were confirmed, they were deeply analyzed on the basis of a new approach, and unknown aspects of the history of natural science were illuminated by the effective use of new achievements.

As a result of research conducted by members of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition, organized in 1938 under the leadership of S.P. Tolstov, many monuments were discovered in the South Khorezm region. The results of these studies are reflected in scientific collections, materials and monographs of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition[1].

In 1958, research work began on Khazorasp Castle, the oldest monument in the oasis[2]. As a result of research, the oldest cultural layer of the monument dates back to the millennium BC. It is proved that it belongs to the V-IV centuries. The plan of the monument, stages of development, archaeological finds and methods of processing pottery are analyzed on a scientific basis.

Among the research works carried out on the monuments of Southern Khorezm, an important place is occupied by the monograph "The History of Irrigation of Khorezm" by Ya. G. Gulomov[3]. During the study of the history of irrigation of Khorezm, the monuments in the South Khorezm region and the factors of their formation were identified in the work. The role of the Dovdon and Daryolik basins of the Amudarya in the irrigation of the South Khorezm oasis is shown.

During the study of the history of irrigation of Khorezm, the monuments in the South Khorezm region and the factors of their formation were identified in the work. The role of the Dovdon and Daryolik basins of the Amudarya in the irrigation of the South Khorezm oasis is shown. In 1984-1985, scientists of the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography of the Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of UzR Mambetullaev M.M., Yusupov N.Yu., Yagodin V.N. cultural layer[4].

In the 10-20s of the 21st century, members of the South Khorezm expedition of the Mamun Academy continued archaeological research in Khumbuztepe. S.R. Baratov revealed traces of a temple and a pottery workshop in the lowest cultural layer of Khumbuztepa[5].

In the 60-70s of the 20th century, M.G. Vorobyeva, L.M. Itina, O.A. Vishnevskaya, N.N. Vakturskaya, A.V. Vinogradov, E.D. Mamedov conducted archaeological research in the monuments of Tuyamoininskaya hollows. They explored the monuments that may remain under the Tuyaboyinsky reservoir. These monuments are located on the caravan route, and the connection of ancient Khorezm with other countries was of great importance[6]. Research work was carried out at the sites of Kaparas, Elkharas, Sadvar, Jigarband. Also during this period, monuments of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages were discovered in the South Khorezm region.

One of the controversial issues put forward by scientists-researchers in the study of the South Khorezm region was the question of human settlement of the South Khorezm region. On this issue, V. Tarn, F. Altem, I. Gershevich, V. Henning, B. Gofurov, V. M. Masson, I. V. Pyankov, B. I. Weinberg, A. Askarov, S. R. Bolelov, S. R. Baratov, N. A. Egamberdieva for the first time put forward the idea that the Khorasmmites lived in the east and moved to the southern regions of Khorezm in the Achaemenid period. S.R.Bolelov expressed his opinion and comments on the migration of Khorezmians as a result of archaeological research conducted in the area. According to him, BC. At the end of the 7th century, the Khorezmits settled southern Khorezm from the east. He believes that at first they built a tea house in the vicinity of Tuyamoin, on the left bank of the Amu Darya, and produced pottery. He expressed the opinion that the monuments of Khazorasp and Khumbuztepa were preserved from them. The issue of migration of Khorezmians was dealt with by N.A. Egamberdiev. On the basis of research on this issue, archaeological materials proved that the Khorasmmites moved to the lower reaches of the Amu Darya not at the same time, but at different periods.

In the 60-90s of the 20th century, the defense systems of the ancient Khorezm fortresses were studied. The research work was carried out by K. Sobirov, M. Mambetullaev, G. Khodzhanliyazov. M. Mambetullaev singles out the fortifications of South Khorezm as a separate area of research[7]. The scientist dates the construction of the defensive structures of South Khorezm. This gives an idea that the system of defensive fortresses was formed in the border areas in the 4th-3rd centuries.

Members of the South Khorezm expedition of the Khorezm Academy of Mamun S.R. Baratov, M.S. Abdullaev, B.P. Sadullaev in subsequent years conducted important research in the study of the monuments of South Khorezm. Along with the continuation of archaeological research in Khumbuztepe, they discovered the Tuyamoininskaya hollow. Cultural monuments of nomadic

pastoralists of the 8th-5th centuries - Meshekli and Uchochak were found. It is alleged that these monuments are the tombs of the Saks, that is, autochthonous pastoral tribes.

In Southern Khorezm, such ancient cities as Khazorasp, Khiva, Koshkala, Khumbuztepa laid the foundation for the first urban processes of the Khorezm oasis. From later times to the present day, this area has been widely used by people. This is the reason for the appropriation of the surroundings and places of ancient fortresses. Today, it has become relevant to conduct large-scale studies of existing castles and prevent their disappearance without a trace.

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