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From the history of research of bronze age monuments in Karabakh

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Abstract. Information about the material and cultural monuments of Karabakh D. Monpero, a Swedish traveler who lived in the 19th century, Georgian scientist N.O. Silosoni, S. Weissengorgf in Shahbulag, Tartar zone in Agdam area, N. Silosoni's mounds in Barda area, and S. Weissengorf in Mil-Karabakh area They gave information about Efatli, Sultanbud, Barda and Khojali mounds in Uchtepe, Agdam area. S. Weissenkorf made a (albeit approximate) map of the monuments of Karabakh. E. Resler excavated in mountainous and plain Karabakh, Dashalti, Chanakhchi, Mehdikend around Shushakend and Shusha city, Dovshanli, Akhmakhi, etc. in the mounds near Gulabli village of Aghdam region in the middle reaches of Khachinchag basin. conducted researches in the monuments and excavated more than 20 mound stone box graves. Resler compiled reports on his excavations in Karabakh. He published them in the collection of annual reports of the Russian imperial archaeological commission, in the collection of German Archaeology, Ethnography and Anthropology. In 1396, A.A. Ivanovski conducted archaeological excavations in Khachinchay, Gulyatag, Vang, Khojaly, Garabulag monuments of Karabakh on the lines of the Moscow Archaeological Society. He registered a new complex of monuments in the Kondalanchay basin - the Karabulag mounds, and opened five mounds. He analyzed the examples of material culture and determined his era. In 1926, A.K. Alekbarov conducted epigraphic research in these places and collected information about the lifestyle of the local livestock population. A.A. Iessen discovered several settlements belonging to the Eneolithic and Bronze Age in the lower reaches of Kondalanchay. I. Narimanov, G. Ismayilov and H. Jafarov made great contributions in the study of Bronze Age settlements and grave monuments of the Gargarchay and Tartarchay basins in Karabakh. The first Bronze Age settlements in Karabakh - Garahaji, Goytepe, Uchoglan (Sarichoban), Uchoglan - 2, Valibey hills, Sarichali tayi tepaso, Agdepe, Buyuktepe, Ger-tepe, Deyrman place, Binnatepe, Gozlu-tepe (Cüttepe, Shortepe, Leylatepe, Azyurdu, Garaköpktepe, etc. settlements, as well as Khachinchay mounds, Khankendi mounds, Uchtepe mound, and Borunlu mounds were studied. Uzarliktepe, Goytepe, Buyuktepe, Düyitepe, Gartepe, Chaggallitepe of the Middle Bronze Age yielded rich materials. A general analysis of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age monuments of the Gargarchay and Tartarchay basins of Karabakh allows to clarify many issues. In the rich burial mounds of Karabakh (Dovshanli, Ballıgaya, Khojaly, Garabulag, Borsunli, Beyimsarov, Sarichoban) the lavish burial was further improved in the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. The archaeological research conducted in Karabakh allows us to trace the socio-economic development, the emergence of property and social inequality in this area, the changes in the development of society, development, economic-cultural relations with the environment, near and far regions.

Keywords: *D.Monpero, N.Silosoni, S.Veysenqorf, E.Ressler, A.Ivanovski, Ə.Ələkbərov, A.İessen, İ.Nərimanov, Q.İsmayilov, H.Cəfərov tədqiqatları, tunc dövrü yaşayış məskənləri, qəbir abidələri.*

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Karabakh is a land with an ancient history. Information about the material and cultural monuments of Karabakh is known from the 19th century. Swedish traveler D. Montpero, Georgian scientist N. O. Silosini, S. Weissengrof provided preliminary information. Information about D. Montpero's monuments in the Shahbulag and Tartar zones in Aghdam, mounds mentioned by N. O. Silosin in Barda, and Uchtepe in Mil-Karabagh territory, Afatli, Sultanbud, Barda and Khojaly mounds in Aghdam. they gave S. Veysengrof made a (albeit approximate) map of the monuments of Karabakh. Relatively valuable scientific information was given by E. Resler, a teacher of Shusha real school. E. Res-ler registered the monuments in mountainous and plain Karabakh, and conducted excavations in some of them. He conducted excavations in the vicinity of Shushakend and Shusha city (1891, 1893, 1895, 1896, 1897) in Dash-alti, Chanakhchi, Mehdikend, Gulabli village of Aghdam district. It is near Gulabli village of Agdam region (Nabitape and Karpictape mounds, "Grave of Karachi"), Dovshanlı - Arachadzor (1893, 1894), in the middle reaches of the Khachinchay basin, Balligaya - Syrkhavand (1896, 1897), Damgolı (1894), Akhmakhi (1897), Khachinchay (1897) conducted effective research, excavated more than 20 barrows and stone box graves. He conducted inspection searches in the monuments of Qaraköpaktepe (1895) located near Fuzuli and Qalate-pe (1897) near Khojavand village of Aghjabadi district (1, pp. 6-7).

In Karabakh, E. Resler conducted archaeological searches in a large area. He successfully excavated the mounds of Zeti, Sangar (1897) and Kattitepa (1898) located in the highlands of Karabagh. Resler compiled reports on his archaeological excavations and published them in the annual reports of the Russian Imperial Archaeological Commission and in the German Journal of Archaeology, Ethnography and Anthropology (1, p. 7).

In 1896, A.A. Ivanovski conducted archeological excavations in the monuments of Khachinchay, Gulyatag, Vang, Khojaly, Garabulag of Karabakh in 1896 under the aegis of the Moscow Archaeological Society.

A. Ivanovski registered a new complex of monuments - Karabulag mounds in the Kondalanchay basin and opened five mounds. Unlike Resler, who only recorded the materials and was satisfied with his description, A.A. Ivanovsky tried to analyze the obtained material-cultural samples and wrote about their period (1, p.7).

A.A. Ivanovski found traces of ancient cremation

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ceremonies in two of the five mounds excavated from the Bronze Age on the right bank of Kondalanchay, and stone box graves in the other two. Clay pots, bronze tools, weapons, and ornaments were obtained from the mounds. Richer and more interesting equipment was found in the grave under the fifth mound. In this grave, there were 3 human skeletons and camel skeletons with fine decorations on them. Golden bronze and bone ornaments, various tools and weapons, numerous clay pots were found in the grave. These findings are valuable scientific evidence showing the disintegration of the generational structure and the further increase of property inequality (3, p. 6).

In the 1820s, A.K. Alekbarov conducted ethnographic research in these places and collected information about the lifestyle of the local livestock population, and at the same time, he recorded the places where there are pit graves that were accidentally discovered during farm work. and updated the distribution area of the jug graves (3, 6).

A.A. Yessen discovered several ancient settlements belonging to the Eneolithic and Bronze Age in the lower reaches of Kondalanchay (3, p. 6).

The Bronze Age settlements of the Gargarchay and Tartarchay basins in Karabakh have survived to this day in the form of "hills". I. Narimanov, G. Ismayilov and H. Jafarov have made great contributions to the study of these settlements and grave monuments. The first Bronze Age settlements in Karabakh - Garahaji, Goy-tepe, Uchoglan - 1 (Sarichoban), Uchoglan - 2, Valibey hills, Saricalitayi hill, Agtepe, Buyuktepe, Ger-tepe, Deyrman place, Binnettepe, Gosha-tepe (Cüttepe), Shortepe, Leylatepe, Azyurdu, Garaköpektepe, etc. residences, as well as Khachinchay mounds, Khankendi mounds, Uchtepe mounds, and Borsunlu mounds were studied, and valuable scientific results were obtained. The first Bronze Age settlements existed in areas with water sources, on the banks of rivers, where there were boilings and springs, in a word, where there was a permanent supply of water. According to the researcher H.F. Jafarov, if we consider the location map of the first Bronze Age settlements, it can be easily determined that the vast majority of monuments are concentrated in the Gargarchayi basin, especially in its left zone (1, p. 16).

In the 1980s, I.H. Narimanov and H.F. Jafarov observed characteristic signs for the early stage of Kura-Araz culture in the Garahaji settlement. In this sense, the examples of

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black and gray polished, pink-lined pottery have aroused great interest. The surface of some of the vessel samples was treated with variegated objects, and others were observed with chestnut engobling or rough plastering. According to I.H.Narimanov, the mentioned type of ceramics, together with the light-red colored ceramics of Karahaji with a smoothed surface, helps to capture the hereditary connection between this type of materials and the ceramics of the Eneolithic period. It is interesting that straw admixture was found in ceramic samples of this type. The indicated signs were observed in Qa-ra-bagh, Cüttepa, Uçoğlan, Deyrman place and other monuments. These monuments are both Eneolithic (red and chestnut-colored pots decorated with a comb-shaped object on the surface plastered with clay mortar), and reflecting the signs of the Kura-Araz culture (red and gray polished, ribbon-shaped - arc-shaped, with handles). , vessels decorated with a sickle-shaped object) found pottery samples prove this. As a rule, the clay of the pots does not contain straw or other plant material. Kura-Araz ceramics belong to this culture both early (matte red or grayish colored, hand-made, clay with large sand grains, in some cases the surface is covered with hard "plaster", and some of them are smoothed on the inner surface), as well as the development stage (jugs, glasses and other vessels made of high-quality clay with a black polish, sometimes red color, thin walls, semi-circular - ribbon handles, the edge of the mouth is bent outward or inward, and the character is sunken in the part of the throat) reflects (3, p. 17).

Leylatape and monuments of this type played a major role in exploring the roots of the First Bronze Age civilization. At the same time, the Garaköpköktepe monument is of great importance among the monuments of the same period between "Guruchay and Kondelanchay". A 7 m long bronze age layer was studied here. In the first bronze layer of Garaköpköktepe, a defensive wall built of large rocks and surrounding the residence was opened (3, p. 27).

From the administrative point of view, Karabakh includes Agdam, Shusha, Lachin, Kalbajar, Khankendi, Barda, Tartar, Askaran, Agjabedi, Jabrayil, Fuzuli, Zangilan, Khojavend districts.

The natural-geographical conditions of Karabakh, mild climate, fresh water resources, dense forest, fertile soil, wide alpine meadows, and rich animal world created the basis for the settlement of people in this area since ancient times.

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The Bronze Age culture of Karabakh developed on the basis of the Eneolithic culture. This connection is Leylatepe, Karahaji, Garaköpktepe, Üçoğlan, Cüttepe, Deyrman place, etc. in Karabakh. It was observed in the economic life of the settlements, various art fields, architecture and religious-ideological meetings (4, p.3).

The chronological study of multi-layered settlements (Karaköpktepe) in Karabakh (Karaköpktepe settlement) in Azerbaijan shows that Bronze Age cultures developed in a genetically related manner. The reason for this is that the Bronze Age tribes settled in large areas in the South Caucasus, Azerbaijan, as well as in Karabakh are ethnically related to each other. The process of ethnic unification of ancient tribes was studied on the basis of research and comparative analysis of Karabakh monuments (4, p. 5).

The remains of ancient settlements in the river valleys, countless rich burial mounds and grave monuments have been studied and learned that the formation of the Bronze Age culture in the South Caucasus, Azerbaijan (as well as Karabakh) was due to abundant raw materials, as well as mutual economic and cultural relations with Eastern countries. It played a decisive role. From this basis, in the South Caucasus, in Azerbaijan, the Bronze Age B.C. It started from the end of the IV millennium. It has been determined by archaeological research that B.C. From the second half of the 4th millennium, a new culture, typical for the South Caucasus, was formed and developed in Karabakh, in the valleys of Guruchay and Kondalanchay. This culture, which belongs to sedentary agricultural tribes, BC. It reached a high stage of development in the III millennium - during the first assimilation of bronze. This culture entered the archaeological literature under the name of "Kur-Araz" culture or the first bronze age culture. This culture, characterized by great progress in economic and social life, and in the field of material and culture, with unique new and high characteristics, was founded in BC. In the 3rd millennium, Karabakh proved to be one of the densely populated districts. In Karabakh, this valley includes dozens of monuments such as Gunestepe, Khantepe, Qaraköpktepe, Kultepe, Shomultepe, Uzuntepe, Meynatepe (3, p. 17).

The research conducted in 1967 in Garaköpktepe (registered since 1964) revealed cultural layers and construction remains belonging to the successive development stages of the Bronze Age, the Iron and Ancient Ages, and even

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all stages of the Middle Ages. existence has been determined. While the ideas about the history of the origin, formation and development of the First Bronze Age culture, as well as the last stage, are based on the characteristics of individual monuments, with the study of the cultural layer belonging to the Ancient Bronze Age in Garaköpaktepe, for the first time, the stages of development of this period were revealed. as well as, it was possible to trace the relationship of the Bronze Age settlements consisting of a group of hills (3, p. 18).

Most of the First Bronze Age settlements on the banks of Guruchay and Kondalanchay are located on the high hills on the banks of the river. Each settlement did not exist alone, but in the form of several hills. The settlement built on two or three hills next to each other formed a single settlement. Deep river beds played the role of a natural defense barrier for these settlements in the early times. Settlements built on hills close to each other formed a whole settlement in the early times, and one of the hills, occupying a favorable geographical position, formed its center. Each of the hills was the abode of a small tribal community at the same level of cultural development and related to each other, and they were concentrated in a whole tribal union. However, as time went on, as a result of the development of productive forces, especially the rise of agriculture and cattle breeding, the previous social relations began to fall apart, and in connection with this, the concentration in the ancient settlements began. The small hills were abandoned, life continued, centered only on one of the hills - the largest. According to researcher O.S. Ismayilli, B.C. At the end of the 3rd millennium - at the last stage of development of the First Bronze Age culture in Karabakh - in the valleys of Guruchay and Kondalanchay, the expansion of agriculture and animal husbandry, the formation of metallurgy and the art of metallurgy laid the groundwork for the formation of new social relations here, the descendants of the tribe caused the emergence of large tribes based on their combinations. This, in turn, led to the merging of separate residences belonging to tribal communities into a residence belonging to a large tribe (3, p. 23).

The discovery of numerous clay pot samples from all settlements belonging to the First Bronze Age in the valley has shown that independent pottery production existed in each settlement as well as various art fields. At the beginning of

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the First Bronze Age, pottery in the Guruchay and Kondalanchay valleys had the characteristics of a household craft and met only the needs of the place of residence to which it belonged. Its main raw material is clay deposits suitable for pottery on the banks of Guruchay and Kondalanchay (3, p. 2).

In all settlements belonging to the First Bronze Age in the valleys of Guruchay and Kondalanchay, evidence of independent metallurgical production has been found. Based on this, it is possible to assume that the art of metallurgy in each settlement fulfilled the needs of that settlement by acting as an independent field of ancient craftsmanship. In general, this field of art had a great impact on the economic and cultural development of the valley's ancient farming-livestock population (3, p. 30).

In the new phase of the First Bronze Age, the generation of great progress in the development of productive forces created changes in the structure of tribal communities. It was at this stage that larger associations - tribal unions - appeared on the basis of previous tribal communities. Accordingly, large settlements surrounded by defensive walls belonging to individual tribes were formed. Ancient settlements such as Garaköpktepe, Meynetape, Kultepe, Khantepe were just such. These, in turn, formed a large alliance of farmers and herdsmen that occupied the entire valleys of Guruchay and Kondalanchay (3, p. 33).

B.C. At the end of the 3rd millennium and the beginning of the 2nd millennium, the Kura-Araz cultural union was divided in Azerbaijan, and separate ethnic-cultural associations were formed. The innovations that took place in the spheres of influence opened the way for fundamental changes in the life of the society and marked the beginning of a new era, the Middle Bronze Age. Numerous domestic and grave monuments, early urban settlements, defense fortresses, etc., belonging to the Middle Bronze Age were discovered in the territory of Azerbaijan through archaeological research. It is revealed (1, p. 47). Karabakh, especially, the Gargarchay and Tartarchay basins occupy an important place from this point of view. Uzerliktepe, Goytepe, Buyuktepe, Düyitepe, Gartepe, Çaggalitepe are monuments of the Middle Bronze Age in Karabakh (1, pp. 47-50).

The ceramics of Uzerlik, which played a standard role for the monuments of the Middle Bronze Age of the South Caucasus, aroused special interest. The sub-basement of the Uzerliktepe settlement B.C. to the beginning of the II millennium, the II

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layer to the XVII-XV centuries, the III layer B.C. It is attributed to the XV-XIV centuries. Uzerliktepe ceramics are divided into 3 groups: 1) rough kitchenware; 2) made with high quality, surface geometric, stepping zigzag, arched, etc. patterned black-glazed bowls; 3) painted vessels with red angobe, painted with black paint. Black and highly polished ceramics were evaluated as the next stage of development of group II ceramics in layer I.

Uzerliktepe pots are made with exquisite taste, and a group of them also have a heel. The surface of the vessels is darkened. Instead of the scratched lines on the first layer, patterns were made using the "stepping" stamping method, which was able to create a complex composition by applying new methods in patterning. Painted vessels are of great interest. Their clay is clean, well baked, and red in color. The body of the vessels is ball-shaped, the throat is wide, the edge of the mouth is folded to the side. The outer surface is covered with red angobe, polished and patterned with black paint. Paint patterns were painted on the upper body and throat parts of the vessels (1, p. 49-50).

Ceramic samples of Uzarliktepe type were also obtained from Rasultape, Goytepe, Chinartape.

Grave monuments from the Middle Bronze Age were studied in the Borsunlu kurgans (graves No. 1 and 12) and the Karabulag necropolis in the Kondalanchay basin, and in the Guneshtep monument (grave from the 18th century BC) located on the right bank (1, p. 50-58).

Late Bronze Age settlements Uchtepe (seasonal residence), Rasul-tepe, Namazlitepe, Saricalitayi hill, Buyuktepe, Bashirtepe, Su tepe, Canavar tepe, Binnettepe, Tohmaqtepe, Goytepe, Shortepe, Garatepe, They are monuments like the Egyptian winter camp.

Of these monuments, the Garatepe and Misir Winter Park monuments are of special importance. The area occupied by this monument, the remains of buildings, especially the presence of stone-based, wide and magnificent defensive fortifications, distinguish it from the contemporary monuments of Azerbaijan. The Late Bronze Age and the First Iron Age layer of Garatepe consisted of 2 layers, from the 1st layer to B.C. XII-XI; II floor B.C. It is attributed to the X-IX centuries (3, p. 69).

The materials collected from the Egyptian winter camp consisted of fragments of ceramic samples, B.C. It reflects the XI-X centuries (3, p. 70).

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The last bronze and first iron age monuments of Karabakh are Shushakend stone box graves, Dovshanli (Archadzor), Ballıgaya-Chirkhavand, Akhmakhi, Sarıchoban, Borsunlu, Bayımsarov mounds. The study of the archeological materials of the Dovshanli - Ballıgaya - Akhmakhi complexes shows that the items made of bronze occupy the leading place in terms of variety and number among the obtained material-cultural samples. Most of them are different types of weapons. Tabriz axes are the most widespread material-culture examples for this period. Some of them consist of long swords.

A general analysis of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age monuments of the Gargarchay and Tartarchay basins of Karabakh allows to clarify many issues. The most common type of graves of this period are barrows. The burial mounds of the mountainous zone are mainly stone box graves. In the foothills, the mounds consist mainly of a stone cover mixed with sand and soil.

It is interesting that among the burial mounds located in the same necropolis, there were very rich, middle-rich and very poor ones. The burial mounds of the mountainous zone are mainly stone box graves. This situation was observed in most of the monuments of Shusha, Gulabli, Akhmakhi, Dovshanli, Damgolı, Gulyatag and Khojaly (1, p.122).

The lavish burial observed in the rich barrows of Karabakh (Dovshanli, Ballıgaya, Khojaly, Garabulag, Bor-sunli, Beyımsarov, Sarıchoban) was further improved in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. From the study of burial monuments and equipment, it is possible to come to a general conclusion that they reflect a cultural development process - Khojaly - Gedabay culture (1, p. 124-125).

The material and culture samples obtained from the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age monuments are of great interest. Pottery of this period is distinguished by its diversity. The potter's wheel, which ensures the intensity of pottery production, is widely used. Hand-made dishes are a minority. During this period, Karabagli potters made jugs, jugs, barni, glasses, kheira, kremak, dolza, parch, tray, mangal, etc. produced ceramic products. They prepared pottery whose surface was "incrusted" with a white substance. As an initial variant, these types of vessels were also found in the Uzarliktepe settlement and the grave monuments of Borsunlu.

It is possible to trace the formation and development stage of a group of earthenware called white inlaid ceramics, which are widespread in Shusha, Khojaly, and Gulyatag

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monuments in Karabakh (1, p.152). Various additives (mineral powders) were added to the composition of the clay to ensure the durability of the vessels. The inclusion of more than 20 minerals in the clay of one group of ceramics of the Great Borsunlu mound was determined as a result of the analysis (1, p. 153).

The presence of Mehmandag copper polymetallic deposits located in Nagorno-Karabakh has created a foundation for the development of the art of metalworking.

A bronze dagger, bracelet, earring, needle, as well as a metal smelting ladle and slag obtained from the Uzerliktepe settlement are scientific evidences related to the art of metalworking in Karabakh (6, p. 79).

Metal objects, swords and daggers obtained from Dovshanli and Sarychoban (together with their supports), swords and daggers distinguished by their net heads and inlaid supports in Dovshanli, Balligaya, Khojaly are the level of development of the art of metalworking. It shows the value. Various axes were obtained from the Borsunli and Dovshanli mounds and the Kargicahan hoard. More than 100 arrowheads were found from Dovshanli and Sarychoban mounds. Metalsmiths not only knew the secrets of increasing the strength of arrowheads, but also gave them a kind of "aerodynamic" appearance to ensure their flight at greater distances. The spearheads obtained from the Borsunlu mound ("feathered" or "leaf-shaped" heads, tubes, seats) are also of great interest (1, p. 149-150).

In the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age, a real revolutionary revolution took place in the field of metalworking. There was specialization among various branches of metallurgy, achievements were made in the manufacture of weapons, horse parts, jewelry and other household items, and the use of iron began (1, p. 151).

With the development of metallurgy, other areas of art - carving, bone carving - have created the ground for the background.

During the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age, Azerbaijan and Karabakh had economic and cultural relations with the East Asian countries. "Assyrian bead" obtained from the Khojaly mound complex No. 11, gold objects found in the Early Bronze Age mounds of Khachinchay and Khankendi, beads, tablet fragments, tiger found in Khojaly mounds 1, 11, 14, 18, 20, 120 an object with a head image, a cylindrical seal with Dovglory, a bead, a gold buckle headpiece in the great Borsunlu mound, an object made of ivory, a bronze button,

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nails and pins covered with a gold layer on the surface of the local tribes of Iran, Assyria and It shows the economic relations with the coasts of the Eastern Mediterranean Sea (1, p. 161-162).

The use of riding and trailer vehicles played a major role among the factors that encouraged the higher development of economic and cultural relations in the Late Bronze Age. The use of horse takes a leading place in this field. Numerous horse skeletons and horse pedigrees found in the mounds of Nagorno-Karabakh, Borsunlu, Beyim-sarov, and Sarichoban are scientific evidence proving the development of horse breeding and father worship in Karabagh (1, p. 164).

The archaeological research conducted in Karabakh shows the social changes, economic development, property and social inequality, changes in the development of the society, the development of the environment in this area during the bronze and early iron ages. -allows you to follow the economic and cultural relations with Hitla, near and far regions.

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