

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN AND AROUND TASHKENT CITY

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Annotation

This article analyzes the results of Archaeological Research in and around the city of Tashkent. As a result of the penetration of Russian Orientalists into the territory of Turkestan, first of all, local material culture was studied and many historical sources were studied, then gradually the first steps were also taken to archaeological research.

Keywords: Penetration, archaeological research, cultural monuments, inadequate records, Imperial archaeological Commission.

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The role of Russian archaeologists in the discovery of the development of Archaeological Science in the territory of Central Asia was great. Archaeologists who entered the territory in the second half of the 19th century organized archaeological research, mainly at their own expense. They sought to show The History and past of Turkestan. Through it, they made a worthy contribution to the development of Archaeological Science directly in the region.

Tashkent Oasis is one of the ancient cultural centers of our motherland, such as Khorezm, Surkhan, Zarafshan, Fergana oases. This is evidenced by the presence of historical and cultural monuments from the early stages of the development of personality history in this region, to the pre-urban (urbanization) process . The beginning of Archaeological Research in the Tashkent Oasis dates back to the second half of the XIX century. Russian Orientalists, local historians, amateur archaeologists, officials and collectors began to study during the occupation of Central Asia by the Russian Empire and the formation of the Turkestan governorate general in 1867.

The initial stage of studying the history of Tashkent was of an episodic nature. V.V. As Bartold said, written sources on the history of Tashkent were inferior to sources on the history of Marv, Bukhara and Samarkand . The likely findings, inadequate records in historical sources were lacking in a complete understanding of Tashkent's history.

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Another random find is found in the same year from a place called " Nikiforov's husband " (now Mirzo Ulugbek district, Great Silk Road Street). This find was ceramic fragments depicting two mythical figures of snakes. This finding is heated by the iperator Archeology

Commission, which, in recognition of the fact that it is also fascinating, instructs the study of the territory from the Tuly . After that, he was the editor of the Turkestanskoy tuzemnoy Gazette, the director of the Tashkent teachers seminar and the chairman of the Turkeston amateur archaeological circle, where several historical and archaeological articles were published. P. Ostroumov, together with several seminar teachers, conducts observation work on the territory. As a result, a Gore is detected and human bones, ceramic jugs, bowls and ossuaries are determined from it.

As members of the Imperial archaeological Commission say during this period, the territories of Tashkent and its environs are rich in various historical, ancient finds, the archaeological study of which provides a solution to many controversial questions. Random finds or objects that were captured by local residents do not allow scientific conclusions to be drawn. In addition, locals do not always tell us about what they found, especially if they are precious stones, gold, silver and bronze coins and jewelry . Such a situation was characteristic of the early period of the history of the study of Tashkent and its surroundings.

At the fourth meeting of the havaskar circle of archaeologists in Turkestan in 1900, the ancient town reported the city of Kangga along with information about the topographic location of the area. E.T. Smirnov showed the participants of the meeting pieces of glass and ceramic dishes found in the settlement. At the same time, he expressed his opinion that the encounter of such glass fragments in many of the fortifications of the Angren Valley shows them not that they were brought from some other state, but that they were developed by the local population here . This opinion was substantiated in historical sources by evidence that the inhabitants of China learned the secret of glass making in very ancient times from the inhabitants of Central Asia. 80 km south-west of Tashkent, on the Right Bank of Syrdarya, from the 1st century to the beginning of the 18th century, life continued, and instead of the cities of Banokat - Shahruhiya, there is a ruin of one of the major urban centers in the comparable Tashkent Oasis. This monument was originally dated 1876 by local lore D.K.Zasepin and N. Viewed and recorded by pandusovs. It was founded in the late XIX century by members of the Turkestan havaskar circle of archaeologists E.T.Smirnov and I.A.The belyaevs compared the medieval period with the city of Shahrukha. 1913 year I.A. Castane visited and wrote down information about the monument.

As a result of the establishment of the Turkestan amateur archaeologists ' circle in Tashkent in 1895, the archaeological exploration and excavation work carried out in the region will become more active, the excavation exploration research will be directed as much as possible on a planned basis, for specific scientific purposes. At the meeting of the circle on July 3, 1896, it will be decided to collect accurate data on archaeological monuments in Shahrstan and its surroundings. In connection with this decision, O'ratepa plot pristavi P.S.Information is collected by skvarsky, which is fully calculated for that period according to the ancient city of Shahrstonsoy, many samples of ancient material culture are collected, a list of a number of

ancient residential ruins in the Shahrisonsoy Basin is compiled, the location of which is determined. P.S.Skvarsky also cites the narrative that the village of Vagat and the people who live in it are the descendants of Darius Kushtasb, King of the Achaemenids.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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