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HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND PRACTICAL WORK OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article covers the history of archeology and the practical studies of historical monuments in our country by archaeologists.

Key words: numismatics, linguistics, ethnography, monumental, platform

An evaluation of the past is, of course, an objective and, most importantly, free of any ideological views.

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Archeology and anthropology, ethnography, numismatics, and linguistics are the most important sources of information on archeology, and archeology is an integral part of history. Numerous archeological researches have been carried out in different regions of Uzbekistan and continue to this day. The findings of new artifacts and research by archaeologists expand the knowledge of the most ancient and medieval history. These sources and materials provide a more complete picture of the political, economic, social and cultural processes of the ancient history of Uzbekistan.

Archeology is an independent branch of history, the object of its research, as well as the use of special methods in their study. In other words, archeology is the study and restoration of primitive, ancient and medieval monuments. Archeology and history are inseparable, the purpose of both sciences is the same, that is, to study the history of mankind. People working in this field are called historians and archaeologists.

According to M.Ye.Masson, archeology is a branch of history that traces the past and activities of human society to various traces, often material monuments, and, where possible, written sources, language, ethnography, soil science, anthropology, zoology, botany, and is a science that relies on the achievements of other sciences.

The term "archeology" is first mentioned in written sources in the work of the Greek philosopher Plato, "A Conversation with the Great Hippias." The term "archeology" was also used by Strabo and other Greek historians, who believed that the term covered not only ancient but also primitive times. The Latin authors of the Roman Empire used the term "antiquity" - "antiquitates", in the Middle Ages the term "archeology" was replaced by the term "antiquity" and was not remembered for a long time (until the XIX century).

In 1718, for the first time in Russia, under the leadership of Peter I, the search for, collection and study of antique materials began. All findings were placed on the Kunstkamera. During this period, excavations were carried out in the burial mounds in Siberia, and a large number of bronze and gold objects were found. From the end of the 18th century, the field of archeology became widespread in Russia, and various scientific societies and museums were established to preserve archeological finds.

In 1818, the Asian Museum was established within the Kunstkamera, and in 1846, the Society of Archeology and Numismatics was established in St. Petersburg, which was engaged in the organization of archeological work. In 1855 the Faculty of Oriental Studies was opened at the University of St. Petersburg.

After the conquest of Turkestan by Tsarist Russia, interest in this science began to grow. On December 11, 1895, the Turkestan Amateur Archeology Circle was formed. In the 80s and 90s of the XIX century, the local population became more interested in antiquity. During this period, the first excavations were carried out in the ruins of Afrosiyob, Ulugbek Observatory and Poykand. Later, V.L. Vyatkin Afrosiyob ruins, M.Ye. Masson visited the Ahangaron Valley, A.Yu. Yakubovsky visited the Zarafshan valley, V.A. Shishkin Tali Barzu Varaxshani, S.P. Tolstov and Ya.G. Gulyamov irrigation canals in the ancient Khorezm oasis, A.P. Okladnikov excavated the Teshiktash and Machay caves.

In 1940 on the basis of the Faculty of History of the Central Asian State University M.Ye. At the initiative of Masson, the Department of Central Asian Archeology was established. Members of the department conducted large-scale excavations in various Central Asian republics, especially in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In 1963, the Kesh archeological and topographic expedition was organized to study the upper part of the Kashkadarya oasis. The establishment of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1970 further expanded the scope of archaeological research.

During the twentieth century, archeological monuments, ancient canals and streams of all periods have been studied throughout Uzbekistan, and to this day the study continues in all regions of the country, as there are many undiscovered aspects of the distant past.

Many local and foreign archaeologists have excavated the site of Mingtepa in the Andijan region. In particular, since 2012, scientists of the Institute of Archaeological Research of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Social Sciences of the People's Republic of China under the leadership of Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Bakijon Matboboev have found valuable finds. the findings have changed history. According to sources,

more than 2,000 years ago, Mingtepa was the largest full-fledged castle city in the Fergana Valley.

According to the world scientific development, the area was originally not less than 5-6 square meters and was densely populated, the square was surrounded by a defensive wall, the residence of the city's upper class governors. To be distinguished from ordinary citizens, there must be a monumental tower built on the high foundation (platform) of the mayor, a city seal that counts the symbol and emblem of the city. So, the above signs were identified as a result of research, and it was found that Ershi, the capital of Davon state, was later renamed Mingtepa, and as a result of research, Mengtepa became a tourist city in December 2017, in February 2018, Mingtepa - Cultural Heritage Public Foundation was established. Today, the center is working to raise awareness of the importance of the Mingtepa monument and historical shrines in the district. The basis of these efforts is the commitment of the younger generation to the country, the preservation of the priceless heritage and the transmission of it to future generations.

One of the unique monuments, which is currently being studied scientifically and practically, is that from 2018 in collaboration with scientists of the Samarkand Institute of Archaeological Research of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and the Tokyo University of Arts in Japan Oyim village of Jalal-Abad district of Andijan region. Professor Archaeologist Bakijon Matboboev, BMAbdullaev and Japanese archaeologists Shogo Kume and Yuki Tatsumi are conducting research at the nearby Dalvarzin monument. The monument may date back to the XII-VII centuries BC, two cultural strata have been identified, and excavations of pottery fragments, pottery, and pottery intact are still ongoing, the final conclusion of which will be announced by archaeologists.

In conclusion, there are many such historical sites in our country, and by studying them, the ancient history of the country will be enriched. Article 49 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Cultural monuments are under state protection." As a result of organizing lessons with students through live examples in such places, the mysteries of history are explored through the education of our youth in the spirit of respect and love for historical sites, as well as the development of scientific and practical knowledge.

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