

POLITICAL RULE OF THE CUSHAN DYNASTY CAPTURE

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Abstract

In this article, we will discuss with you a great state-cushan Empire, which was one of the strongest countries in the world in its day and united the property of present-day Southern Uzbekistan, Southern Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India.

Keywords: Yuechjis, Cushan Empire, Kudzula Kadfiz, Vima Kadfiz, Kanishka, geographical names of regions, coins, cultural, religious and religious names, political and economic life.

Introduction

As we study history, we witness many interesting events, wonderful historical figures and remarkable ways of life in this case. Studying history will form national pride and excelling in the hearts of us and you saints. The purmano thoughts of our first president, Islam Abdug'aniyevich Erdogan (1938-2016), who are dear and dear to all of us, say, "The future cannot be built without knowing history," proves itself. That is why I think that if we young people thoroughly study history and program the ways of life of our great ancestors who lived in the past, we will be able to achieve the amazing results that our people expect from us in the future. At the time, this nation educated great people, such as Imam Buxorah, Horazmi, and Ibn Sinai, for mankind, and it is in the best interests of our noble people to repeat it.

Today, our government is working to study history and strengthen national values in the minds of young people. With the initiative of our President, Sha'drach, Me'shach and A'bed'ne-go, schools were opened in order to restore Islamic values in our country. During his visits to the Center for Islamic Civilization, our President became acquainted with the construction process and commented on the need to demonstrate U.S. history in the exhibition hall based on sources and artifacts. "Everyone glorifies their history, but a rich history like our country, great things like our ancestors, are nowhere. We need to learn deeply about this heritage and be able to bring it to the world.

At the time of our leader's remarks, there is a deep mano. Because throughout history, our forefathers have made news that they have not seen or heard. For example, we can also see students from Makkah and Madinah, the land of Events, among the congregations where Imam Buxorah studied, and we say fearlessly that those who came from the land of Events taught a lesson on the Imam-Bukhari Event, and Zamahshariyah taught Arabic to the Arabs. So we have amazing achievements in this regard.

In this article, I too try to highlight the history of the Cushan Empire and its activities in our country on the basis of the support of teachers.



Log in:

1. Formation of the Cushan State.
2. II. Political rule of the rulers of Cushan. Iii.
3. Socio-economic and cultural life of the Cushan State.

Historically, many ancient countries have been formed in the history of our country. Throughout its history, it was sometimes part of the Ammonites, sometimes the Alexander the Great of Macedonia, and later the Samaritans. Over time, Greek-Baqtriya was formed in this land, and later the Cushan Empire was established in its place. The topic we want to highlight is also based on the history of the Cushans. Historical sources tell us that the Greek-Baqtriya empire was torn by nomadic tribes. In ancient Chinese sources, these nomadic tribes were mentioned as Yuehji tribesmen. Between 172-161 BC, the Yuehjis were narrowly defeated by the nomadic Hun tribes, who migrated to Central Asia and conquered the state of Baqtriya. Historians have unearthed power in Baqtriya in the 140's and 130's BC. Researchers study Cushan's history in three phases:

1. The end of the reign of the kings of Greece-Baqtriya and the establishment of several separate government agencies in Central Asia and Northern Afghanistan. (In the late second century B.C.E.)
2. The emergence and prosperity of the Great Cushan Empire. (The first and third centuries B.C.E.)
3. The upheaval and fall of the Cushan Empire as a result of the relentless wars of the settlers. (From the late third century B.C.E. to the fourth century B.C.E.).

The Cushan Empire played an important role in the economic and cultural development of all Asian peoples. It consisted of large areas, including Southern Uzbekistan, South Tajikistan, Northern India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. At that time, however, Khmer Rouge was able to maintain its independence. The Northwest border of Cushan state is protected by the Darband Wall. It was considered a border with Sug'd. This wall was discovered at the end of the 20th century.

After the formation of the Cushan Empire, Kudzula Kadfiz consolidated all property, making it a great country that could compete with Rome, China and Persia. Based on numerical evidence, we will witness Kudzula Kadfiz's rule of the state for 50 years, or half a century. Kudzula Kadfiz initially became the ruler of the non-large Yuehji estates in Baqtriya and later became the head of a huge state that included Southern Afghanistan and Northern India. However, it should also be noted that during the Kadfiz era, the state was not fully centralized. After Kadfiz, his son Vima Kadfiz sits on the throne. Vima Kadfiz could not sit on the throne as much as her father. He ruled the state for 30 years, and during his time the territory of the state expanded. In his day, the political center of the Cushan Empire was in Sug'd, where the nephews ruled the property in India. It was the conquest of India that made the state a rich and powerful country. After Vima Kadfiz, Kanishka (78-123), the most famous of the Cushan kings, tolerant, genius politician who respected all religions, and a skilled diplomat who at all costs could change the event in his favor. That is why the Kanishka period is called the prosperous period of the state. It was during the Kanishka era that the country's capital was moved to what is now Pakistan. The area has historically been called Peshawar. Kanishka was also active in



foreign policy. Example: During the Kanishka era, Kashgar was besieged by an army of 70,000 cavalymen and stood up against China in Eastern Europe. The above evidence shows how strong the army was. Kanishka continued and maintained her previous state rule. Later, mutual wars shattered the state.

Cultural and economic life in the Cushan Empire is also very prosperous, and there are only a few historical facts about it. The Cushan kings have reformed money to improve the economy and improve the quality of life of the population. Until the Cushans, silver coins were struck in Baqtriya. Later, when Vima Kadfiz became ruler, gold coins began to strike. The country introduces dinars (8gr), additional dinars (16gr), half dinars (4gr), and quarters of dinars (2gr). Later, gradual changes occur in the Cushan coins. We know that after the outbreak of invasions in our territories, various cultures will enter, which will also affect religious beliefs. At first, coins depicted more Greek Gods, and the Cushan Empire also amended this. In the meantime, the coins replaced the god Demetra with Anaxita and Mitra instead of Gelios. You can see how much this was the role of cruelty at that time. Later, millennial inscriptions, or Baqtriya, appeared in the coins, whereas Greek inscriptions were found mainly in the coins. The initiator of this was the horn Kanishka. When India is conquered during the Vima Kadfiz era, Vima Kadfiz pursues a remarkable policy. To gain the love of the people and at the same time strengthen his influence in India, he struck coins depicting Shiva, the holy god of India.

Religious freedom of the people in the Cushan State is well-established, and this can be illustrated by the above situations. The country's official religion was Buddhism, and historical finds related to it were found and studied in Yerkogon, Ayritom, and Dalvarzintepa. The entry of Buddhism at that time undoubtedly did not affect the culture and traditions of the state. It was during this period that the species of sculpture of Gandhara developed. At that time, a statue of Kudzula Kadfiz was erected in Mathura, India.

Instead, we can say that the Cushan Empire has built a centralized state throughout its history, and compared with that time, the Cushans were one of the "owners of the world." Because at that time, it was difficult to find a country that, together with the Vas husk of the Roman Empire, was the same as the Cushan Empire. We hear a lot about the Temple of the Pantheon throughout our reading of history and applaud the religious freedom there. But the Cushan Empire was also able to promote tolerance. This situation is reflected even in coins. And the emphasis on sculpture can also be found in the buddhist woman in the settlement of Ayritom or in the statue of Buddhism in Dalvarzintepa. True saints, these dawns did not live much like Rome or Greece, but now the younger generation remembers this country in a way that is adjacent to the two great countries mentioned above.

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