

HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE KASHKADARYA OASIS: STAGES, RESULTS AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract

This article considers the Kashkadarya oasis to be one of the ancient cultural and historical regions of Central Asia. This article analyzes the stages of historical study of the oasis, the results of archaeological excavations, information from written sources, and modern scientific research. It also covers important stages in the process of historical study and the factors that influenced them on a chronological basis. The article reviews the process of scientific research of the Kashkadarya oasis and indicates future directions in this regard.

Keywords: Kashkadarya, historical, archeology, written sources, ethnography, scientific research, cultural, oasis.

Introduction

The Kashkadarya oasis occupies an important place in the history of Uzbekistan. This territory has long been one of the important centers of social, political and cultural processes in Central Asia. Historical sources, archaeological finds and written documents are of great importance in studying the centuries-old history of the oasis.

The Kashkadarya oasis is one of the regions that has occupied a unique place in the history of Uzbekistan. It is known from sources that since ancient times this oasis has been one of the important centers in the social, political, economic and cultural life of Central Asia. In the Kashkadarya region, known as the Tabarruk land, the ancient farming culture, early urban planning traditions, developed crafts and signs of various civilizations have preserved their traces to this day.

Archaeological research, analysis of written sources, and historical studies conducted in this area provide an opportunity to study the rich and complex history of the oasis. In particular, from the Neolithic period through the Early Iron Age, Antiquity, the Middle Ages, and later periods, the Kashkadarya oasis was formed as a crossroads of different cultures. Therefore, the study of the oasis is of great importance not only for regional but also for general historiography.

The history of the oasis dates back to the distant past and is associated with the early agricultural cultures, ancient state structures, and the formation of various ethnic groups. The Kashkadarya oasis is home to many ancient and historical sites.

The statement that "in the lower reaches of the Kashkadarya, as a result of research, 45 sand dune sites dating back to the Neolithic period and more than 30 settlements dating back to the Bronze Age" are noteworthy in this regard.¹ Also, historians have identified and studied thousands of historical monuments in our region.

¹¹ Гулямов Я.Г., Исламов У., Аскарлов А. Первообтнкая культура в низовьях Зерафшана. — Т.: 1966. 21-бет



Among them are dozens of monuments and historical sites dating back to the millennium BC, whose place in today's science, culture and architecture is one of the perfect foundations of our glorious history. The city of Karshi is the beauty and pride of Kashkadarya. The city, which is located on the banks of the Mozi River, has a history of almost three thousand years. The settlement, which arose as a small settlement in the lower reaches of the Keshk Rud Kashkadarya in the 9th-8th centuries BC, has been expanding over the centuries.

In the 9th-8th centuries BC, a small settlement appeared in the middle reaches of the Kashkadarya River, which over time took on the appearance of a village and city and began to be called Naxhab. Over the centuries, the area around Naxhab became more populated, and many settlements appeared. Archaeological research indicates that there were many settlements in the upper and middle parts of the Kashkadarya River in the pre-Christian era. The results of the study of monuments in the southeastern region of the Chimgurgan basin showed that life in these places existed in the form of settlements at the beginning of the 1st millennium BC.

Archaeologists have managed to identify and study some of the monuments in the lands of Naxhab and Kesh. The science of history has also done noteworthy work in this area. Many manuscript sources have been studied, and information from the works of foreign authors has been collected. To date,

Our ancient cities, there are enough grounds to create their history. The culture that has emerged in the south of our country since the distant past has given scientists the opportunity to create the history of cities since the Middle Ages. In the 10th century, the historian Abu al-Khoras Asad ibn Hamduwayh al-Warsini al-Nasafi, who arrived from Nasaf, created the "Kitab Mufaharat Ahl Nasaf wa Kashsh" on the history of Nasaf and Kash. This book of his was used by Arab historians, in particular Samani.

Another scholar, Abu'l-Abbas Ja'far ibn Muhammad al-Musta'gfiri al-Nasafi, who lived in the late second quarter of the 11th century, wrote a significant book called "The History of Nasaf and Kesh." By the 1940s, as in the late 19th century, the study of Kashkadarya began again in circles.² This time, not amateur colonists, but students in Samarkand, at the university then called Uzbekistan State University, began to look with interest at southern destinations, along with other cities and villages of the republic. For example, A.I. Arustamov's "Historical and Geographical Essay on the Shahrisabz District of the Bukhara Region" was published in 1940 in the collection of UzSU student scientific circles. Before World War II (1941-1945), the study of ancient monuments in Uzbekistan was mainly carried out in the Samarkand, Khorezm, and partly in the Surkhandarya and Bukhara regions. In the pre-war years, the Kashkadarya oasis, its past, and historical monuments were ignored by paleontologists. Later, with this in mind, the contribution of archaeologist S. K. Kabanov to the study of the archaeological monuments of Kashkadarya is invaluable, as he cited the following information: After the war, the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic plans to study and research the monuments of the past of Kashkadarya

This process, which began in 1946, is bearing fruit. Archaeological research is mainly carried out in the lower Kashkadarya region. Articles and information by S.K. Kabanov about the first results of archaeological excavations are published. In 1947, his article "Image of Senmurva found in the ancient city of Fazli" is published in the Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

² Ravshanov P. "History of Karshi". – Tashkent: Yangi asr avlod, 2006. – 128p.



In the same year, his report "Architectural description of the monuments of the lower part of Kashkadarya" was also written and completed. Having spent 12 excavation seasons in the Kashkadarya oasis during 1946-1948, 1952-1953, 1964-1967 and 1970-1972, S.K. Kabanov managed to publish many articles and treatises dedicated to the antiquities of Kashkadarya in the 50s-60s, as well as in the early 70s. In 1953, S.K. Kabanov completed his candidate's dissertation on Naxhab of the 3rd-8th centuries, based on archaeological data.

At the end of the 1940s, A.Z. Zaynutdinov actively participated in the study of archaeological monuments of the Kashkadarya region and in 1949 prepared a report entitled "Expedition to examine architectural monuments of the Kashkadarya region". However, this work, which had scientific potential, was not published and remained in the archive. In the 1950s, the famous scientist G.A. Pugachenkova also began to participate in the study of ancient architectural monuments of Kashkadarya.

In 1950, the scientist published an article on the problem of repairing the architectural complex "Dor us-saodat" in Shakhrisabz. In addition to her works on the ancient arts and crafts of the oasis, G.A. Pugachenkova also wrote about Shakhrisabz in the book "Termez, Shahrisabz, Khiva" is a treatise.³ In the early 1960s, such well-known scientists as M.Ye. Masson, A. Askarov, and Z.I. Usmanova also joined the research of the past of the south of the republic, which undoubtedly yielded great scientific results. In particular, the organization of the Kesh Archaeological and Topographic Expedition at Tashkent State University in 1963-1964, headed by M.Ye. Masson, revitalized the study of the ancient monuments of Kashkadarya and the disclosure of their historical significance.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Kashkadarya oasis occupies a special place in the history of Uzbekistan not only in terms of natural and geographical features, but also with its historical and cultural heritage. The stages of studying the oasis continue continuously. The scientific research conducted by scientists, in particular, the contribution of such specialists as S.K. Kabanov, G.A. Pugachenkova, M.E. Masson, A. Askarov, is invaluable in this regard.

Also, through a deeper study of the Kashkadarya oasis, new archaeological expeditions, and the use of modern research methods, many new facts about the history of this region can be revealed. This will serve to further understand the oasis's past and make a valuable contribution to science.

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