

## HISTORY OF KHOREZM STATEHOOD IN ANTIQUE SOURCES

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### ABSTRACT:

This article reveals the issue of coverage of the history of Khorezm statehood in ancient sources and the issue of new views and approaches to this problem. The issue of the emergence of the first statehood in the Khorezm region was not sufficiently reflected in ancient sources. Because the data in them are taken from a third source, during the comparative analysis with the results of archaeological research, they do not correspond to each other.

In the works of Greek historians, the reports about the people called "Khorasmians" should be studied in two periods or stages (this feature is not sufficiently analyzed in the historical literature). The first period mil. avv. It belongs to the end of the VI century - the middle of the V century and is connected with the data of Skilak, Hecate and Herodotus. The second period belongs to the period of creation of the works of the last Greco-Roman historians (1st century BC - 2nd century AD). The content of these works, the description of historical events often repeats the information of Hecate, Herodotus, Ctesias, and is based on the reports of the authors of the time of Alexander the Great.

The data of Skilak, Hecate, and Herodotus reflect the characteristics of the territorial boundaries formed in Central Asia during the reigns of the ancient Persian kings Cyrus II and Darius I. According to written sources, the Khorasmians lived in a valley "surrounded on all sides by

mountains," the Khorasmians, the Girkans, the Parthians, the Sarans, and the Tamaneys.

By the time of Alexander the Great's march, the boundaries of the territorial distribution of the population in Central Asia would change considerably. In the works of Strabo, Curtius Rufus, and Arrian, the Khorasmians are described as a people living in the Lower Amudarya region.

**KEYWORDS:** Sources of Antiquity, Messages of Herodotus, Skylak, Hecate, Achaemenids, Massagets, Saks, Lefantina, Greek-Roman Historians.

### INTRODUCTION:

According to archaeological research, BC By the VII-VI centuries in the territory of the Southern Aral Sea various ethnic groups - nomadic, semi-settled, settled tribes. They are mentioned in ancient Persian texts and in the writings of Greek historians.

M BC From 549 to 548, the ancient Persians, led by King Cyrus II, conquered Parthia and Girkany. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, the plans of Cyrus II's occupation were "Babylon, the Bactrian people, the Saxons, and the Egyptians. Cyrus was about to attack these nations. M BC Between 545 and 540, Cyrus II invaded Margiana, Bactria, and Soghd.

M BC Between 519 and 512, the Greek Skilak (from Kariandi in Asia Minor) commissioned King Darius I, sailing across the Indian River and reaching Egypt through the Arabian and Red Seas.

The story of Silk's journey is described in Herodotus' History Book (455-445 BCE): "Most of Asia was known to Darius. The king intended to find out the location of the Indian River into

the sea (since it is the only river with crocodiles besides the Nile).

For this purpose, Darius sent a number of his faithful men. Among them was Skilac of Caravan. They started sailing across the river from Kaspatira in Paktia."

According to Hecatei, Skilac crosses the Mediterranean through the Caspian Gate and into the land of Khorezmians (Khorezm). The description of this path is repeated "in the lands of the Parthians and the Khorezmians, to the Bactrian", even in the Greek historian Arrian (90/95-175 BC) in his work "Anabasis of Alexander."

According to Skilac, Hecatei wrote that the Khorezmians settled between Parthia and Bactria, east of the first province, and the west, and said that the Khorezmians lived east of the mountains. Hecatei reports on the place and nature of the Khorezmian people. This issue and the problems of historiography are covered in detail in Ivankov's article.

According to the available information, the Khorezmian plains and mountains "grow wild trees, thorns, thistles, thorns." The flora of the Khorezmian lands appears to have been precipitated by the forests and forests in the river oasis.

Completing the stories of Hecateus, Herodotus writes about the Khorezmian economy: "In the winter, God gives them rain, like other people, and in the summer they plant watermelons and sesame seeds," and use the Araks river. Herodotus illuminates the Khorezmian people as the people of the valley.

Based on these data, in the early twentieth century, the scientific question of the early territorial dispersal (ie the first homeland) of the Khorezmites was put forward and subsequently became controversial.

Herodotus refers to the Khorezmians two more times in his work, one of which relates to the description of Darius I's satraps. "The Parthians, the Khorezmites, the Sogdians and

the Aryans paid 300 talents. This is the sixteenth country. In the second place, historian King Xerxes describes the Khorezmians as warriors in the army: "The Parthians, the Khorezmians, the Sogdians, the Gandarians, and the Dadikans began their military campaign with the weapons of Bactrianism. Their leaders are: Artaboz son of Farnak; The Sadducees were Azan son of Arta." The Achaemenids epitomize the Khorezm province as a province of Persia. Ancient Persian texts were widely studied by scholars and served as a basis for the study of various historical issues.

In the inscription on the statue of Darius I found in Suza in 1972, the king's proclamation reads: blue-turquoise used on earth - from Khorezm.

In the ancient city of Persepolis, engraved carvings on the palace walls of King Darius I and Xerxes present scenes of tribal tribes of different peoples representing the Achaean rulers. The seventeenth group is the Khorezmian people, who are described as carrying daggers, war boots, bracelets and horses.

The nomadic tribes inhabited the Iberian and Upper Uzboy regions. They are called massagets and saks in written sources. The meaning of the ethnonym "Massagets" is not clear. Translations of this word in the literature - "fishermen," "great guards," "great goats" - are not based on sound evidence.

In Herodotus's work, massagets are widely described in comparison with other ancient tribes and tribes of Central Asia.

Written data on massagets have been specially analyzed by IV Pyankov.

The following aspects of the history of massagets are important in Herodotus' History:

- General characteristics of massagets;
- Description of the Araks River, its islands and the people inhabiting them;
- Characteristics of the population living in the area of the Araks River, its network and mud;
- Image of the Caspian Sea;

- The plane on which the massagets reside, their description of their lifestyle, clothes, weapons and food;
- Information on Massagets' funeral customs and beliefs.

It is evident that Herodotus sought to illuminate the material culture, lifestyle and traditions of the massagets. Greek geographer and historian Strabon (64 CE - 24 CE) used Herodotus' data to supplement them with further evidence.

Herodotus begins his story: "These massagets are said to be brave and innumerable. They are located in the east, in the direction of the sunrise, opposite the Hedges, on the other side of the Araks. Some thought they were Scythians."

Strabon's stories are somewhat different: "People living on islands that have no arable land eat roots, eat wild fruits, and drink juice squeezed out of them."

According to Herodotus, the massagets lived in the vast plains in the direction of the sunrise east of the Caspian Sea. Strabon describes the geographical location of the massagets as follows: "Some of the inhabitants of the Caspian Sea are referred to as Sakak and others as massagets." Herodotus's basic information on the history of the Massagets is devoted to the description of Cyrus' campaign against the Massagets, the political relations between Cyrus II and Tumaris, the nomadic and ancient Persian battle led by Tumaris.

There is a variety of information in the works of Greek historians and ancient Persian writings on the nomadic cattle, tribes and steppes of Central Asia, including the Lower Syrdarya and Lower Amudarya steppes. These include the Dara I king of Persia against the Saka-Tigrahaha tribes, the Saxons' subordination to the Persian state and the payment of a special tribute, the participation of nomadic warriors in the Aramaic army, their armor and some other information.

MBC In the fifth century, the ancient Persian kings founded military fortifications in the Achaemenid state. Saks and Khorezmans served there with representatives of various nationalities. The following sources are also mentioned in Khorezm.

- In two Aramaic documents found in archaeological excavations in Sacchar, Egypt. They are involved in the operation of a shipbuilding workshop based in Memphis;
- In the Aramaic papyrus found in Elephantine (Egypt) (mentioned Dargoman son of Harshin of Khorezm);
- Mil BC In the four Babylonian documents of 505;
- Inscriptions in the Persian, Akkadian and Elam languages in the Persian monastery in Persepol (mid-4th century BC).

BC in Elephantine BC The papyrus document, dated 464, contains the following information: "Darshoman, son of Harshin of Khorezm, said this to Maxsey, a Jew from the army of Artabon, in the castle of Elephantina, in Variyzata." According to written sources, the Khorezmian Artaikt has been appointed head of the city of Sest, Asia Minor, on the Strait of Dardanella.

The next record of Khorezmians dates back to the Alexander of Macedonia. Alexander's contemporaries and participants in the Greek-Macedonian marches wrote political and cultural events that they had seen in Ptolemy Lag, Clitarh, and Aristobul in the East. These daily works have not been reached before, but various parts of them have been used by Greek-Roman historians (Diodorus, Strabon, Pompeii Trog, Quint Curtius Ruf, Arrian).

Khorezmian historians in the writings of Macedonian historians referring to the Khorezmian people as follows: Curtius Ruth notes that Bactrian satrap Bess opposed Alexander, referring to Klitich; Strabon, using Aristobulus data, sheds light on the Khorezmites as a component of the massagets; In Arrian's

story the story of the arrival of Alexander of Persia to King Alexander of the Khorezm is based on the reports of Aristobul.

According to the literature available, the information about the Khorezmites can be extended by the Greek historian Ktesy.

In the Persia's work of Ktesi, the Khorezmian people are mentioned, and their territory is said to be "between the Parthians and the Baktrians." It is well known that this approach was first applied to Horezmians in Hecatey's work.

Ktesiy writes that the Khorami were conquered by the Persian king Cyrus and freed them from paying tribute such as Bactrians, Parthians, and Karmanians.

Analyzed written sources refer to the ancient times of Khorezm history and provide an opportunity to study important events. Although existing data have been reviewed by researchers of different generations, the possibilities for using them as sources and exploring new issues are not limited. Comparative analysis and comparative analysis of the results of recent discoveries in written sources and archaeological data are of particular importance.

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