

## TO TEACH THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION AND FORMATION OF THE FIRST STATES ON THE TERRITORY OF UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT:

The article analyzes the features of the formation of the first statehood in the territory of Uzbekistan, the Kingdom of Bactria and the formation of the first statehood in the Khorezm oasis. On the basis of research data on the formation of the ancient states of Bactria and Khorezm, the issues of inculcating the history of Uzbek statehood in the minds and hearts of students on the basis of new approaches are described. In history lessons, the topical issues of covering the history of the Uzbek statehood were discussed.

**KEYWORDS:** The first states, the Kingdom of Bactria, the Khorezm state, archeological monuments, agriculture, animal husbandry, production, defense system, handicrafts, construction, coinage, education, Uzbek statehood, history, science, education, research, innovation, civilization, culture.

### INTRODUCTION:

At present, it is important to teach the history of the formation and formation of the first states in the territory of Uzbekistan on the basis of innovative approaches. After all, a better understanding of the first stages of the history of statehood of our country will arouse

in the younger generation a sense of involvement in the fate of the country and will help them to form the skills of the XXI century. It encourages young people living in the period of independence to take a more active part in the ongoing reforms in our country.

Now the historical works created during the Soviet era about our first statehood, the information presented in the research do not meet today's requirements. As a result of the class and ideological approach to the science and research of history that existed during the Soviet era, historical events were covered on the basis of a one-sided, Soviet state and Communist ideology. Even to this day, some information in the field of history has come without updating. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev in his Address to the Supreme Assembly, he defined the coverage of history as ".....objective and free from various ideological views" as an important task in the teaching of history.

Unfortunately, during the Soviet era, the concept of "state" was approached from a class point of view. The assessment of the stages of state development is also based on class. The notions of "slavery", "feudal" state, "capitalist" state, "socialist" state are clear examples of this. Going to communism, the notion of the state seemed to disappear. As a result, the

three-thousand-year history of Uzbek statehood has not been thoroughly studied.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev commented on the long history of the Uzbek statehood, noting the following: "Historically, our homeland, located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, has long been one of the centers of high civilization and culture. The rich scientific and cultural heritage of our people, ancient stone inscriptions, priceless architectural monuments, rare manuscripts, various artifacts testify to the deep roots of our three thousand years of statehood history".

One of the urgent tasks of history teachers today is to inculcate in the minds and hearts of the younger generation the history of our state, which has a history of three thousand years, free from real and ideological pressures. It is true that the research of the Soviet School of History has never denied, nor could it deny, that there were statehood traditions in our region in general. But the process was evaluated in terms of formations and class, not in terms of an integral connection with any nation or society. In order to elevate the "socialist" state to the sky, all the stages of the pre-state process were considered negative. Their statements and comments include rulers, politicians, military leaders, scholars, poets, etc., but do not comment on the Uzbek society, the Uzbek nation, the Uzbek statehood. Thus, the true history of Uzbek statehood was eliminated.

Thanks to independence, we have been able to study and illuminate our past path of development without any ideological beliefs. Because the historical memory, the fact that we have begun to study the history of our people, our homeland in an objective and real way, has opened a wide way for us to study the history of the Uzbek statehood on the basis of these principles.

#### **METHODS:**

An innovative approach to the teaching of history requires one-sided coverage of topics that have been banned so far, as well as topics that were forbidden (coded) during the Soviet era, including the history of Uzbek statehood, free from ideological pressure. Based on this principle, we tried to take an objective approach to the study of the history of the formation and formation of the first states in the territory of Uzbekistan and to pass it on to students in history lessons, abandoning the paradigms established during the Soviet era.

#### **RESULTS:**

At present, innovative approaches to the teaching of history require the coverage of the history of the formation and formation of the first states in the territory of Uzbekistan on the basis of new data. One of the first states formed on the territory of Uzbekistan was the ancient state of Bactria. According to historical data, the lands of Bactria are the north-eastern part of Afghanistan, southern Tajikistan, Surkhandarya region. The oldest primitive people in Bactria have been around since the Early and Middle Stone Age. Monuments in the Bactrian part of Uzbekistan, such as Teshiktash, Machay and Zarautsoy, tell about the country's long history.

The oldest cotton and raw brick monuments in Uzbekistan (the population has a sedentary economy) have been found and examined in the Surkhandarya oasis. They date back to 1700-1500 BC. During this period, the transition to a state system in Bactria began. Palaces and temples of this period have been found, and traces of high architecture, handicrafts and agricultural culture have been identified. By the IX-VIII centuries BC, political associations of military significance were formed in Bactria. This corresponds to the

period when part of the Central Asian population moved to nomadic pastoralism.

700-540 BC was a period of development of the ancient state of Bactria, the territorial boundaries of which are: Murgab oasis, Hindu Kush ridge, it is connected to the Badakhshan and Nurata ridges (the river oases were Murgab, Balkhob, Kunduz, Panj, Vakhsh, Kofirnikhan, Surkhan, Kashkadarya and Zarafshan oases). Proof of this scientific conclusion requires the publication of special articles on historical geography and many more.

In terms of the above-mentioned territorial boundaries, the state of Bactria was the largest among the first developed countries in Central Asia. Ancient Bactria was bordered by Khorezm and the Sak-Massaget military-political association.

Margiyana and Sugdiana were part of the ancient state of Bactria. This is evidenced by written sources. Behistun's account of King Doro I's suppression of the revolt in Margiana is as follows: "That's what I did in Bactria". During the reign of Doro III, Bactria and Sogdiana were united by a satrap named Bess. The customs and culture of the people of Margiana and Bactria were very similar.

In Videvdat's book, Bactria is described as one of the best countries and countries, a high-flag, "beautiful country". In recent Greek sources, Bactria is called the "state of a thousand cities". What was the basis of these historical traditions? Is Bactria one of the most powerful countries in the Achaemenid state, or is it its natural resources, brave warriors of cavalry and infantry, major cities, and ancient history, people, and state? Perhaps all of these reasons together and are undoubtedly the historical traditions of the Bactrian people from very ancient times.

Before Herodotus, the great Aeschylus used the term "Bactrian people" in the tragedy

"Persians". The Persians mention the names of the young Bactrian warriors Tenagon and Aritom. They perished in the Battle of Salamis (480 BC) and were buried on this island. "The people of Bactria perished," Aeschylus concluded. It is in ancient Persian writings that Bactria and the Bactrians are mentioned. It belongs to the period after 522 years. At this official level, but even in earlier times, various reports about Bactria were widely known in the Middle East. That is why Herodotus says that along with Egypt and Babylon, Bactria was an obstacle to the military campaigns of Kir II. Undoubtedly, this is an indication of the important military and economic importance of Bactria.

Archaeological sources make it possible to determine the process of formation and development of the first cities in ancient Bactria. The urban centers of Bactria (which were mainly important for military-administrative handicrafts and trade in some regions) have been in ruins and underground for centuries. Archaeological excavations have been carried out at the Bolo Gissar, Altyndilyor, Kyzyltepa and Boytudasht monuments.

These cities are located in large areas and are surrounded by thick and strong defensive walls. Houses made of raw bricks and straw were excavated at the monuments. Construction and handicrafts are highly developed. In some parts of the city there are strongholds of the rulers.

Ctesias's "Persica" contains information about many military fortifications and fortresses in Bactria. To date, more than 240 houses, castles and ruins of cities dating to the first half of the first millennium BC have been found in Bactria. In particular, the monuments of Kuchuktepa, Talashkan, Jondavlat, Bandikhan, Boyrachi, Qizilcha and Shurtepa located in the Surkhandarya oasis should be

mentioned. They are fortresses or fortifications built in the form of rectangles, fortified with walls and defensive towers. The ancient population was engaged in irrigated agriculture. Pottery, bronze and iron knives, sickles, fragments of bronze vessels and arrowheads, brass needles and chisels, pottery, stone tools were found in the monuments.

The development of construction, handicrafts - blacksmithing, pottery, weaving, jewelry, leather and irrigated agriculture shows the high level of development of ancient culture in Bactria. The inhabitants of the ancient state of Bactria had their own strict character. The peculiar character of the Bactrians can also be deduced from their attitude towards the Achaemenids. Quintus Curtius Rufus said: "The Bactrians are very agile, tough by nature, and do not like the pomp and circumstance of the Persians". Quintus Curtius Rufus also writes: "The nature of Bactria is rich and varied. Some lands have many orchards and vineyards, full of sweet fruits. Wheat is grown on fertile lands, and the rest of the land is pastures.

Incorporating this information into the hearts and minds of pupils and students in history lessons will increase their interest in a deeper study of the history of Uzbek statehood.

Khorezm was one of the first states in the territory of Uzbekistan, and the concepts of Khvarizam (in the Avesto language), Khvarazmish (in ancient Persian), Khorasmiya (in ancient Greek) belonged to the Khorezm oasis in the Lower Amudarya region. The history and monuments of ancient Khorezm are widely covered as a result of the research of the archeological expedition led by S.P.Tolstoy. Various ancient village and city ruins have been excavated in Khorezm. Even today, great attention is paid to the study of the history of ancient Khorezm and the search and study of its archeological monuments.

Monuments of Khorezm Named after the Amirabad culture of the IX-VIII centuries. The monuments of this period retained the features of the local Bronze Age culture and were famous for their semi-basement accommodation, traces of small irrigation structures, and handmade pottery. Bronze objects were found with stone molds with sickles, brass needles and bullet points.

The main source of livelihood of the population of Khorezm at that time was cattle breeding and agriculture. Irrigated agriculture is developed in areas where natural conditions allow digging canals and ditches and extracting water.

310 houses, ruins of villages and towns of VI-V centuries BC have been identified in this area. The largest of these, Kozaliqir, is surrounded by strong defensive walls. Significant similarities have been found in the structure of the defensive walls of Kozaliqir and in the structure of the city walls of Kyzyltepa in Bactria. The city centers of Bactria and Khorezm had a special corridor between the defensive walls for the march of warriors. On the sides of the city walls, a defensive tower (military tower) was built for firing. Tires are left on the walls every 2 meters.

According to archeological sources, in the Khorezm oasis there are no houses made of cotton or raw brick, defensive walls and various architectural structures of the VIII-VII centuries BC. The dwellings consisted of semi-basements, and the pottery was hand-made, and the pottery wheel was unknown in the local handicrafts of this period.

The pottery of the Khorezm oasis is not much different from the pottery of Margiyana, Bactria and Sogdiana. Pottery and other material resources belong to the general culture by their main features. This is evidenced by the methods of construction, the structure of housing and the defense system.

The southern regions of Central Asia are united by cultural commonalities, close kinship, close traditions, language, religious views and cultural ties of the agricultural population. It is also possible that the Margiyana-Bactrian population groups (builders, artisans, farmers) will spread on the borders of Khorezm and in the territory of the oasis. The migrations of the peasant population began long before the marches of the Persian king Kir II. Due to migration, representatives of the communities of the Southern regions and the local population of Khorezm merged, creating the basis for new cultural and ethnic processes.

The territorial boundaries of Bactria and Khorezm passed through the lands of the Middle Amudarya. Two ancient fortifications - Odoytepa and Kushkala - were built on this land close to each other. The lands owned by the Khorezmians belonged to Sugdiana, Margiana and Bactria. Perhaps this is why Hecate placed the Khorezm region to the east of the Parthians. Herodotus, on the other hand, pointed out that the lands of the Parthians and Khorasanians were bordering.

By invading the southern regions of Central Asia, Kir II was able to squeeze some of the population of these regions into the northern regions of our country. However, the emergence of the state system in ancient Khorezm is associated with various complex cultural, ethnic and political processes, dating back to pre-Achaemenid times. Of these, the cultural influence of the primary centers of civilization in the region and the migration of the population were of great importance.

It is obvious that the peculiar history of the ancient Khorezm state expands their understanding of the first Uzbek statehood only when the students are informed on the basis of the above information. The Khorezm state was gradually formed and was able to

pursue specific strategic goals in diplomatic relations with other states and rulers. Arrian testified that in 329 BC, when Alexander was in Samarkand, the ruler of Khorezm, Farazman, visited him. During the meeting, the ruler of Khorezm invited Alexander to form a military alliance and March towards the Black Sea. Sogdian Spitamen thanks Alexander Farazman, who was busy suppressing the uprising, and forms a friendly alliance with him. However, he says now is not the time to walk to Pontus (i.e. the Black Sea). In this way, Farazman, who had justified Alexander's confidence, also learned that the next military plan of the Greeks was to march on Indian soil. The far-sighted ruler of Khorezm thus preserved the inviolability of Khorezm, the only stable place in the region, and became aware of Alexander's future plans. It can be seen from this that Farazman's alliance with Alexander was a political step taken from a strategic point of view, and less than a year later, in 328 BC, he granted asylum in Khorezm to Spitamen, who was forced to flee from Greek oppression. According to the well-known historian Azamat Ziya, the Khorezm ruler's acceptance of Spitamen, Alexander's fiercest enemy, was not only due to his sense of patriotism, but also because he was aware of Alexander's situation and, in a sense, believed in his own capabilities. Although Khorezm lost its influence in the south and east at this time, it retained its position in the north-west to the Black Sea-Azov coast.

The rulers of Khorezm at that time started minting their own coins. From the coin samples found, it can be seen that on one side there is an image of the king and on the other side there is an image of a cavalryman. There is no doubt that the introduction of the monetary system is a testament to the development of statehood, as well as the impetus for the

development of a number of economic relations. In particular, trade is booming.

The above information shows that the ancient Khorezm state played an important role in the history of the first Uzbek statehood.

#### **DISCUSSION:**

The emergence and formation of the first periods in the territory of Uzbekistan is described in the literature of the Soviet period on the basis of class and the dominance of ideological views.

The history of the ancient Bactrian and Khorezmian states, which were the first examples of Uzbek statehood, has not been taught on an objective and analytical basis. Due to the principle of formative study of historical periods of development in accordance with the principles established in the study of history during the Soviet era, the glorious three-thousand-year history of Uzbek statehood has not been taken into account at all. It is as if the history of statehood before the "socialist" state is described only with its negative features. This article provides vivid information about the history of ancient Bactria and Khorezm, which are examples of the first Uzbek statehood.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Innovative approaches to the process of teaching history require coverage of all aspects of the history of Uzbekistan in accordance with modern requirements, objectively, truthfully and without ideological views.

One of such topics is the study of the history of the first states that appeared on the territory of Uzbekistan. After all, in general secondary schools and higher education institutions, this topic strengthens the active civic position in the minds and hearts of the younger generation, as well as the sense of

involvement in the fate of the motherland, based on modern requirements. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev noted, the inspiring idea "From national revival to national uplift is penetrating deeper and deeper into our lives. On this basis, we are taking important steps to radically improve the lives of our people, ensure human rights and freedoms, the rule of law and social justice, and innovative development". If every citizen of the new Uzbekistan, who is taking important steps towards innovative development, learns the history of our country without objective and ideological views from scientific research based on innovative approaches and effectively uses the results of such research in history education, our good intentions and great goals will lay a solid foundation for the Third Renaissance will make a worthy contribution.

"Today, when we talk about our country in the world, the phrase "New Uzbekistan" is used. This is a recognition of the fact that in recent years we have entered a completely new stage of development, of the tremendous achievements we have achieved", said the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev. The study of the first stages of Uzbek statehood on the basis of innovative approaches also plays an important role in strengthening students' knowledge of the "New Uzbekistan".

Introducing students and young people to new research-based information on the formation of the first Uzbek statehood in the "History of Uzbekistan" will serve to strengthen the integration of science and education, the effective use of cognitive research in science and education expands training opportunities. The study of the history of Uzbek statehood is one of the important sources for expanding such opportunities.

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