

THE HISTORY OF SEARCHES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS IN THE LEFT-BANK OF AMUDARYA

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ABSTRACT:

The history of the formation and development of the most ancient centers, the scientists who conducted archeological research in the Amudarya delta, their scientific conclusions, the history of naming cities and castles.

KEYWORDS: Jaykhun, Saykhun, material cultural, the Karakalpak, Amudarya, Gaur-kala, Khodjeyli, Ustyurt plateau, Aral sea, Al-Istahri, Al-Makdisi, Ibn-Rusti, the "Hudud al-alem.

INTRODUCTION:

In our country several actions are being carried out on protecting cultural heritage considered as public wealth which belong to the people of Uzbekistan, learning scientifically and using them effectively.

By our President the law №PQ-4068 was accepted on "Developing activities on protecting material cultural heritage objects absolutely" [Mirziyoev:1].

This law has importance on developing protecting material cultural heritage objects, learning scientifically, using the wisely and improvement of state control in the field of material and cultural heritage, finding their place in the tourism potential of our country. As such, the present era calls for the effective use of innovative technology in organizing fundamental and applied research in archaeological science.

As the centers of civilization in history have been formed between the two rivers, the land between Jaykhun and Saykhun is sacred. Our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev gave his opinion about the beautiful nature, ancient history and rich culture of the Karakalpak public: "We should be proud of such a people, recognizing the strong will of the brave and courageous karakalpak people, who have always been loyal to their country, their land, their ancestors' tombs" [Mirziyoev:212].

These remarks by the President of the Republic and a number of other speeches helped to demonstrate the true rule of historical science in our country, including archaeological, in the study of political, social and cultural life in the past.

South Aral Sea is one of the oldest cultural centres were the cradle of our history and culture is created.

Specifically, the Aral Sea delta of the Amudarya is located in the south from the ancient Gaur-kala, Khodjeyli settlements, to the Aral Sea in the north, the Amudarya shore and the Ustyurt plateau is the center of civilization. Therefore, the history of this area is highlighted in the special literature.

The written sources on archaeological monuments of the left-bank of the Amudarya delta are composed mainly of the Arabic, Iranian geographers and travelers by Al-Istahri [Istaxri: 178], Al-Makdisi [Makdisi: 487], Ibn-

Rusti[Rusti 150], and in the “Hududal-alem” [216].

Also, the location of these areas in the border area of nomadic and settler peoples has led to an intensification of economic life, growth of cities, development of crafts and trade. We can see it from written resources, many archeological monuments, and rich cultural heritage.

The first major search routes were carried out by the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition in 1945-1947. The Karakalpak Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan continued to study the archaeological sites of the delta.

The history of the Aral Sea delta, which combines the cultural areas of the nomadic and settler populations, has a special place in history. The history of archaeological monuments in the left bank of the Amudarya, its forming area borders, goods and money connections were searched by the historians, such as S.P.Tolstov [Tolstov: 27] and others, Ya.G.Gulyamov [Gulyamov:154], in 1960 two route’s scientific searching actions were carried out by the Karakalpak History, language and literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, one of them searched the left-bank of the Aral-sea delta under V.N Yagodin’s [Yagodin:73-97] leadership.

Also, the professor of the chair “Archaeology” in Karakalpak State University, under M.-Sh.Kdirniyazov’s leadership in the monuments of Puljay in 2003-2016, under docent I.h.s. M.Turebekov’s leadership in Tupraqqala in 1997-1999 and in 1998-2003 the results of scientific research at the Bugrokhon archaeological site have played an important role in the scientific enrichment of the archaeological sites in the area.

In general, the monuments have preserved their material culture traditions. Also, cultural connections have brought new

material, construction and working methods to the material culture which has been forming since ancient time.

In conclusion, the rich cultural heritage of our people today helps its history. The scientific news about cultural heritage, combined with the great feeling of “Homeland”, has become deeply entrenched in the heart of every person. Historical and cultural heritage of our country-plays an important role in studying of the past of our people, education of future generations with love for the country.

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