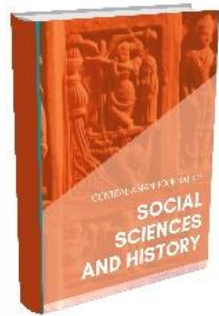




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## The Place of the First Cities Organized in the Region of Surkhan Voxa in the World Civilization Historical Analysis from the Material and Spiritual Aspect

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### Abstract:

In this article, the material and spiritual place of the first cities in the Surkhan oasis in the world civilization was analyzed based on the scientific approaches of the archeological scientists who studied and conducted the research.

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### Introduction.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Action Strategy for Five Priority Areas of Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", PQ-2789 of February 17, 2017 "Activities of the Academy of Sciences, Organization of Scientific Research, This article will help in the implementation of the tasks related to the fields of science and education, as well as in the study and promotion of the historical and cultural heritage, as defined in the Decision "On measures to further improve management and financing".

Surkhandarya region, Surkhan oasis has an ancient history of statehood, which is evidenced by the

archaeological monuments found in this area. The ancient Surkhan oasis is the foundation of the first farming culture in the territory of Uzbekistan in the Bronze Age, with its monuments such as Sopollitepa, Jarqo'ton, Tillabuloq, Tulkitepa, Kiziltepa, Khaitobodtepa, Burguttepa, dating from the early Iron Age, Dalvarzin, Kurgonzol, Kampirtepa, dating from the ancient period. is famous all over the world.

### **Materials and Methods.**

It is known that the first archaeological expeditions in the Surkhan oasis were carried out in 1926-1928, and the historical terms of the oasis were also explained in the collections of the Museum of the Culture of Eastern Peoples under the leadership of professor B.P. Denike, who archaeologically studied the monuments of Old Termiz and Amudarya.

There are 11 Bronze Age settlements along the Surkhan oasis. According to the researches of Shopolat Shaidullayev, the cultural monuments of Ancient Bactria were divided into eleven agricultural oases.

Ancient Bactrian monuments are divided into four groups.

1. Cities.
2. Settlements not surrounded by a defensive wall.
3. Military fortifications.
4. House fortifications.

One of the international achievements is; The Burgut Kurgan monument, which was discovered by Uzbek-Czech archaeologists in cooperation, is a monument with a defensive wall made of stone. In 2015-2016, Nomsiztepa, Tulkitepa, Koshtepa, Gazaqo'ton and Qizilboytepa belonging to the early Iron Age were discovered on the slopes of Kohitang. are the oldest cities whose centers are listed. Zhang Xiang, who visited Bactria in 128 or 126 BC, notes that Bactria consisted of many small independent states "with almost every city having its own ruler."

Here he notes the emergence of similar types of lands ruled by elected chieftains and councils of elders. Some researchers describe the first city-monuments as "urbanized villages of the Bronze Age", while others call them shahrmonand (protogorod). The same situation is observed in the description of the cities of the Early Iron Age. E.V. If Rtveladze classifies the cities of this period as "developing cities", B.A. Litvinsky describes as "urbanizing villages".

### **Results and discussion.**

The formation of the first cities in Central Asia took place in different periods. It is observed that the formation of cities in settled farming and nomadic environments took place in different ways. Over the past 15 years, a number of works have been published that deal with various issues related to the history of the formation and development of cities in the territory of Uzbekistan based on the archaeological research of bronze and early iron age monuments in the Surkhan oasis. In the process of summarizing the issue, the researchers used not only archaeological materials, but also written sources - the works of Greco-Roman authors and information from the Avesta. The Avesta data, along with other written sources, have been widely used in the research of many generations of scholars to study the issues of the early urbanization of Central Asia. As a result of these studies, the hypothesis of the city association, known in history as Aryoshayana, Aryanam Vaykhahoki Aryanam Vaijo - "Aryan's place", "Aryan's country" appeared and was developed, or these concepts were conditionally connected

with the term "Avesta people". Researchers of the process of formation and development of this union, usually mil. avv. It is believed to belong to the VIII-VII or IX-VII centuries. The historical foundations of the issue are reflected in various publications. Archaeological researches conducted in Bactria and Sogd show that avv. Compared to the archaic social structure of Avesta in the VII-VI centuries, a more complex way of society development is observed here. In this way, the territorial division of the lands including a number of agricultural areas, such as the oasis, had to be determined by administrative necessity. In particular, in the Surkhan valley, for example, it can be seen from the settlements in the area of Mirshodi district-oasis that the housing communities of the Kyzylcha type were part of the agricultural community united around the central community, Kyzyltepa. It was a threat of attack by the nomadic tribes of the Asian desert regions. Mil. avv. In the 9th - 8th centuries, especially avv. In the 7th and 6th centuries, this danger was observed a lot, because during this period, herding and mobile farming were widespread in many mountain and steppe regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact of "militarization" of society. The history of the Early Iron Age shows the initial stage of the emergence of this process due to the existence of a military threat, which creates the need for large-scale and reliable protection of settlements and the strengthening of the defense capabilities of agricultural oases.

The military threat was not only from nomadic nomadic tribes, but also from the ancient states of the East, such as Assyria and Media. In this regard, in written sources, Bactria is considered a country that opposed the conquest plans of the Assyrian king Nin, and then Cyrus II. In Herodotus's famous conclusion that "Babylon, the Bactrian people, the Sakas and the Egyptians stood in the way of Cyrus", apparently, AD. avv. Between 558 and 530, the ratio of military forces in Shark really reflected. mil. avv. The defensive wall of the second half of the 6th century consisted of a 10-meter-thick concrete wall. At this time, the rooms of the Talloshkantepa towers were built in the Surkhan valley, as well as the Uzunkir tower in the Kashkadarya valley, ruins and layers of fire were found in Daratepa. All this, without a doubt, indicates some tragic military events that took place in the southern region of Uzbekistan. Perhaps this is evidence of Cyrus II's campaigns in Bactria and Sogd, that is, evidence of the Achaemenid invasion. Subjugated territories remained independent in socio-economic relations. Also, the nomadic tribes had greater independence and were ruled by local leaders rather than by Persian satraps. These leaders were used to collect tribute and provide warriors for the Persian horned army in time of war, as well as recruit soldiers to serve on the Persian borders located in various countries. Thus, in Bactria, Sogd and Khorezm, it can be considered that the traditional social institutions and management systems in which the heads of families - householders, village elders, the council of elders and the people's assembly played an important role in the administration of the Achaemenid period were preserved.

The construction of military towns and cities named after the king played an important role in the administration of the conquered territories. One of these cities was Alexandria of Oxus, which, according to V. Tarr's popular opinion in science, was located on the site of Termiz 2. There are also speculations that Ox Alexandria was on the site of the settlement of Campirtepa and the site of the ancient city of Aykhanim in northern Afghanistan. Recently, a hypothesis was put forward that another city - Alexandria of Margiyona is located in Bagdikhon region. The information about the foundation of the city of Tarmita is also related to the same events - the movement of nomadic peoples. Northern Bactria - built defensive fortresses (Korgonzol, Kapchigaytepa, separate fortifications in Darbanddovani, Kampirtepa, etc.) along the Boysun mountains and Amudarya. It is safe to say that

there are several military settlements of this type in the southern regions of Uzbekistan. One of them was Campirtepa, which at that time was located at the most important crossing of the river Oxus on the way to Bactria. In order to control the permanent road leading to the iron gate, another katoikia - Kopchigaitspa and Korgonzol - were built at the foot of Boisun mountain. Aikhonim of Afghanistan, Takhti Sangin of Tajikistan. The activities of the cities known as Kampirtepa and other archaeological monuments in Uzbekistan, which are considered to belong to the early Hellenic period in stratigraphy (Haitabad, Termiz, Jondavlattepa, Payonkurgon, etc. in Northern Bactria, Erkurgon, Afrosiyob, etc. in Sogd) are relevant. In Old Termiz (Tarmit), Strongly defended fortresses were built in Kampirtepa (Pandakheon), Kelif and probably in Kerki. By the end of the 3rd millennium - the beginning of the 2nd millennium, it leads to the emergence of the first cities in the regions of Central Asia. The formation of urban culture has developed through development as well as the development of society. According to this law, the formation of urban culture has gone through long, step-by-step periods. BC The following factors were important for the formation and development of the first urban planning culture in Central Asia of the 2nd millennium:

- ✓ transition of the population to settled agriculture and spread across vast oases;
- ✓ craft development and specialization in certain fields;
- ✓ the development of economic and cultural relations and trade as a result of the development of ancient trade routes.

The results of the archaeological research conducted in the territory of ancient Bactria in the following years, in South Bactria, Golden-1 and Golden-10, as well as the ruins of the city of Bactria, and in Northern Bactria, monuments such as Kuchuktepa, Kiziltepa, Talashkantepa, Bandikhon-2 are the information given by ancient authors about the ancient kingdom of Bactria. confirms that it is correct. The findings confirm that the people who lived in this country lived in urban-type spaces surrounded by strong defensive walls and were engaged in farming, animal husbandry and handicrafts, construction and trade. found during study. In 1977 Sh.R. Pidaev organized the southern part of Kampirte fortress. Kampirtepa is located in the territory of Muzrobod district of Surkhandarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Shokirjon Pidayev's archaeological research of the Kampirtepa settlement is based on the results of his many years of research. As a result of these studies, a huge amount of archaeological material was obtained, along with written sources and cartographic data, which indicated that the legendary Oxiana Alexandria was located on the site of Campirtepa. In 1982 and continues to this day (with a break from 1992 to 1999), in addition, the lower layers have been explored since 2000.. One of the most remarkable and best-studied archaeological sites of the Hellenistic and Kushan periods. written sources and cartographic information made it possible to say that the legendary Alexandria of Oxiana was located in the place of Campirtepa. Campirtepa site: frurion or phylacterion? Dictionaries give the same meaning to both: "guard post; fort". This word means something more important, because the idea of a garrison is also connected with it. .Used by Herodotus in reference to settlements in Asia Minor.

## **Conclusion.**

The main goal of this scientific article is to shed light on the historical cities of the Surkhan oasis on the basis of existing written, archeological, ethnographic, historical linguistic, geographical data. Also, the main task is to interpret and illuminate the following issues on a scientific basis.

Information is provided about the periodical date of the cities, fortresses, villages and other types of population addresses, the etymology of the place names and the definition of the geographical area occupied by them.

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