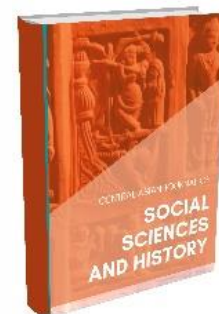




Available online at [www.cajssh.centralasianstudies.org](http://www.cajssh.centralasianstudies.org)  
**CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF  
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY**

Journal homepage: [www.http://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJSSH](http://www.http://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJSSH)



## Theoretical Foundations of Historical Sources about Chaganian

**Ergashev Mavlon Eshniyozovich**

Lecturer at the Department of General History of the Faculty of History, Termez State University

### Abstract:

The theoretical and practical views on the formation of the Chaganian state, its development, discussions on this issue, the material and spiritual foundations of the first statehood, which is of particular importance in the history of the Uzbek statehood, are scientifically analyzed.

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article history:

Received 30-Oct-21

Received in revised form 29-Nov-21

Accepted 20-Dec-21

Available online 22-Dec-2021

**Keywords:** legal, discussion, dispute, beginning, statehood, Chaganian, Mulalitepa, Kyzyltepa, Kushan, Oksiart, Hidev, Chagankhudot.

From the first years of independence, one of the most important issues on the agenda was the study of the history of the first statehood of our country in order to improve and strengthen the state system, management style, and respond to scientific discussions in the field of statehood. As a result, in the process of studying the foundations of the Uzbek statehood, a number of scientific studies were carried out on the medieval system of government. Because the system of government in the Middle Ages is politically contradictory in the history of our country, and the legal basis of the states formed during this period is extremely diverse and complex, along with small states, large consolidated political state associations played an important role in the history of world statehood. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov instructed historians to conduct important research on the creation of a unified scientific concept in the study of the history of Uzbek statehood, noting that overcoming shortcomings in this area is an urgent problem, gave special instructions, saying that **“self-awareness begins with knowledge of history. This fact, which does not require proof, must be elevated to the level of public policy”** [1, p-134] **“only conclusions that are the result of debates, discussions, analysis will direct us in the right direction”** [1, p. 134]. Based on this idea, the study of history, statehood, traditions, socio-economic development, formed as a result of statehood, strengthens the respect of the present generation for the Motherland. Because, as the respected head of

state emphasized, the young and harmoniously developed generation of Uzbekistan asks questions: **"Who were my ancestors, where did my people originate, how did they stand up, revived and formed"** [1, p. -136], he repeatedly encourages everyone to ask themselves questions about it. In this regard, the necessary question is asked: **"Is there a true history of Uzbekistan, the Uzbek people, created today, which is worth telling to the general public?"** [1, p-137]. The history created during the years of Soviet power, in the sources, practically does not pay attention to the history of the statehood of Uzbekistan, the processes of its initial formation, and historical ideas are analyzed on the basis of false ideas. Therefore, without studying the history of statehood, it is impossible to create a modern state system, to form its spiritual foundations, - said the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov analyzing the following: **"Why research into the development of statehood, socio-political, economic and cultural life of our country was not created in such a great period? We have institutes of archeology, history, oriental studies and a number of others. What do the specialists do and where do they look? When did the Uzbek statehood appear?"** [1,b-138]. In particular, the study of the history of medieval statehood, which is of particular importance in the history of Uzbekistan, still has a number of problems and unexplored sources of events in the system of public administration. Chaganiyan's condition, which is reflected in many historical sources, has not yet been objectively described by the scientific community in historical works, textbooks and teaching aids. **The earliest traces of human habitation in this area date back to the Middle Polyolithic and Mesolithic period. In the second half of the 2nd millennium BC, the first agricultural settlements (Mulalitepa) were formed here, and in the middle of the 1st millennium BC - the first city (Kyzyltepa).** 1st century BC - In the 1st century AD, Chaganiyan was one of the main centers of the Yuezhi state. In the 1st-3rd centuries AD, the Chaganiyan Territory became part of the Kushan Kingdom. The economy and culture of Chaganiyan flourished during this period, many cities and villages arose, commodity-money relations, irrigated agriculture, various crafts, fine and applied arts, and especially sculpture, developed in Kholchaion and Dalvarzintepe. In the second half of the 3rd-4th centuries AD, Chaganiyan was ruled mainly by the Chaganids. In the second half of the 5th century AD - in the 6th century, the region became part of the Hephthalite state, and then the Sassanid state. From the second half of the 6th century to the second half of the 8th century, a local dynasty ruled Chaganiyan, on whose behalf the supreme rulers of Tokharistan were subordinate to the Turkic yabgu. According to written, epigraphic and numismatic data, the names of some of the rulers of Chaganiyan - Khidevs or Chagankhodots - have been identified: Faganish, Sashr, Zarin, Turantash, Tish, Ksnar. In the second half of the 7th century AD, the Arabs invaded Chaganiyan, ending the local dynasty at the end of the 8th century [2, p-62].

Historical development shows that states, regardless of the period of their emergence, acted from the point of view of domestic and foreign policy in the political sphere of their time. The state influenced its neighbors through its policies, reform processes, governance, trade, and domestic and foreign policies. Of particular importance are the views of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov on the problem of statehood, its study and objective analysis: **"In what century did the Uzbek statehood appear? What are the historical stages? The experts will probably explain, but do they have clear answers? Scientists-propagandists, perhaps, have already agreed? But so far I have not found answers to these questions either in print or in textbooks"** [1,b-138]. Studying the history of the Uzbek statehood today is a very important issue, but also has great political significance: **"There are still forces in Uzbekistan that propagandize the absence of statehood, try to instill this idea in us, and, if necessary, try to convince the international community ... The main task of**

**Uzbek historians today is to prove the falsehood of this statement, to create a scientifically substantiated history of our statehood" [1, b-139].**

At the end of the 19th century, European historians began to discuss the history of the Chagani statehood, which formed on the territory of Bactria, the Seleucids and the Kushan state. V. Geyger [3, p-66], E. Raysh [4], T. Noldeke [5, p-141], J. Prasheklar at the beginning of the twentieth century [6, p-50-54] with views. Many scholars note that all the states formed in the Chaganian region were politically strong, economically and culturally developed in their time. For example, Ktesey Knidskiy describes "Bactria as a strong and powerful country, an independent state back in the 8th century". The works of Ktesey Knidskiy have been preserved as an addition to the work of the medieval historian Fati [7, p-73]. The works of Greco-Roman historians show that important sources about our ancient statehood are explained in the writings of Diodorus. He notes that the Assyrian king Nin wrote the details of the battle of Nin against Bactria, giving historical information about Nin's marriage to Semiramis, the difficulty of defeating Nin in Bactria, her large population and her fighting skills, as well as her many castles. In the play, Nin gathers a large army and is defeated in the first battle at the point where the Bactrian king Oxyartes ascends a mountain road to the plain. Nin prepares for a new battle with Bactria [8].

Diodorus comments on the Bactrian state, which occupies a special place in the history of our country. The capital, Bactria, is described as "... one of the largest cities in Bactria, a beautiful impregnable fortress". Nin has been besieging Bactria for a long time. The battle ends with the capture of the arc by the cunning of Semiramis. The Bactrians are defeated. The King of Bactria is slain. Nin plunders the gold and silver riches of Bactria. Famous historians of their time Pompey Trog [9], Arrian [10] and Xenophon [11] also described the kings in their writings about the Bactrian state, which had a special place in the history of ancient statehood. He writes that the war between the Assyrians took place during the time of the Assyrian king Cyaxar.

Historical sources in the study of the history of statehood show that the Chaganian oasis, which has a favorable natural climate, such as China (China), Egypt, India, Babylon (Babylon-Babylonia), is also very good for the development of agriculture. Opportunities were available. As a result, researchers note that at the end of the third - beginning of the second millennium BC, with the development of working weapons of the Bronze Age, cultural and economic ties found their material expression in almost all parts of Central Asia, and signs of urban culture appeared. started with [12, p-31].

Archaeological excavations have shown that the Chaganian oasis is home to a large number of ancient cultures from the Bronze and Early Iron Ages. Since the first half of the first millennium BC, it has been scientifically proven that iron and work weapons are produced in the oasis, and economic forms of production flourish again. Based on historical and archaeological sources found in Mirshodi, Budrac, Hayitobodtepa, Holchaion, Dalvarzin, one can learn that the farming methods in the Chaganian area are very ancient and traditional. The development of agriculture in the Chaganian oasis is evidenced by the fact that as a result of the construction of artificial irrigation stations, samples of cotton, barley, grain, flax, sesame and melon seeds were found. There are many sources indicating that our ancestors were in constant search, for example, the remains of an artificial irrigation canal in the Chaganian region of the VII-VI centuries. BC, complex defensive structures, Bandikhontepa, Kuchuktepa, Gyzyljartepa [13, p-20 -21]. The study of such rich historical sources and their scientific research is an important and urgent task.

At the end of the second millennium BC - the first half of the first millennium BC, the process of

primitive relations in the oasis completely collapsed and a transition to a class society took place. In the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages, sedentary agriculture was culturally superior to the pastoralist tribes. In the Chaganiyan oasis, the excavations of the last ruins of the Bronze Age, surrounded by defensive walls, have become a very rich and valuable source for studying the culture of the Bronze Age. Archaeological excavations in recent years have uncovered a number of remarkable cultural monuments of the Early Iron Age [14, p-17].

It is concluded that the foundations of the first Uzbek statehood in the Chaganiyan region, the material and spiritual origins of its formation, theoretical and practical observations on this issue were subjected to scientific analysis.

## References

1. Karimov I.A. Tarixiy xotirasiz kelajak yo'q. Biz kelajagimizni o'z qo'limiz bilan quramiz. Toshkent, «O'zbekiston» nashriyoti, 1999.
2. Tursunov S.N. va boshqalar. Denov. –T., Fan., 62-bet
3. Geiger W. Ostiranische kultur im Altertum. Erlangen, 1982.V. 66; Geiger W. Civilization of the Eastern Iranians in Ancient Times. London. 1985. V. 45.
4. Reisch E. Baktrionoi. Paulys Real-Encyclopädie. t. II. 1896.
5. Nöldeke T. Iranisches Nationalepos, Grundriss der Iranische Philologie, II. 1896-1904.V.141.
6. Prasek J.D. Geschichte der Meder und Perser, Bd. I, Gotha, 1906. v. 50-54
7. Masson V.M. Drevnezemledelcheskaya kultura Margiani. MIA, 1959 № 73.
8. Diodor. Istoricheskaya biblioteka, kn.17. II , 2-7. (per. M.Ye. Sergeenko). V kn. Arrian. Poxod Aleksandra. M.,L., 1962.
9. Pompey Trog. ap. lust., I, 1,2.
10. Arrian. Anab. VI, 24.
11. Ksenofond. Cyr. I, 5, 2.
12. Eshov B. O'rta Osiyoning qadimgi aharlari tarixi. –T., Fan va texnologiya. 2008. 31-b.
13. Tursunov S. va boshqalar. Surxondaryo tarixi. T.: 2004. 20-21-betlar.
14. Tursunov S. va boshqalar. Surxondaryo tarix ko'zgusida. T.: 2001. 17-b.