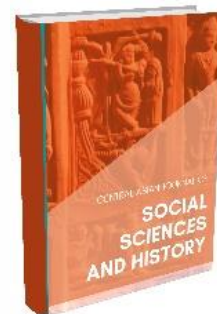




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First Comrade Farming Settlements and Site Distribution Directions

Fayziyev Abdusamad Abdukholiq Ugli

Termiz State University, "Uzbekistan history and source studies" Teacher of the department

E-Mail: fayziyevabdusamad40@gmail.com

Annotation:

The article analyzes the first settlements of agriculture and the directions of their spread based on archaeological and written sources. The list of the first cultivated plants is shown, and it is based on the fact that it is the main factor in the transition of mankind to a settled life and the birth of civilizations. The main goal of the research is to show the first agricultural centers and the role of plants in the development of them.

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The Soviet scientist N. Vavilov and his student P. M. Zhukovsky developed and established a method for determining the centers of origin of plant crops. Vavilov believed that "as a rule, the primary centers of origin of agricultural crops are located in mountainous regions characterized by the presence of dominant points." summarizes and integrates all previous work on centers of origin and diversity.

In 1925-1939, N. I. Vavilov most consistently developed the theory of centers of origin of cultivated plants. N.I. Vavilov, based on the huge amount of materials collected by him and other botanists during scientific expeditions on the world's plant resources (a collection of about 250,000 specimens), identified 8 main geographical centers of the centers of origin of cultural plants. and gave information about the domestication of common plants:

1. The center of China (homeland of soybeans, millet, various vegetable and fruit crops);
2. Center of India (almost 1/3 of cultivated plant species; homeland of rice, sugar cane, eggplant, cucumber, fruit crops);
3. The center of Central Asia (homeland of peas, china, sesame, sorghum, lentils, many vegetables - onions, garlic, spinach, fruits - apricots, pears, vines, almonds);

E-mail address: editor@centralasianstudies.org

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4. The center of Western Asia (many types of wheat, two-row barley, rye, alfalfa, types of cabbage, carrots, figs, pomegranates, etc.);
5. The center of the Mediterranean (olive, ceratonia tree, home to many food and vegetable crops);
6. The center of Ethiopia (wheat, barley, oil crops, a special type of banana, coffee tree and other homeland);
7. Center of Central America (about 90 food, technical and medicinal plants, including corn, long fiber cotton, several types of beans, squash, cocoa, fruit plants homeland of many species);
8. The center of South America (the homeland of many root-fruit plants, primarily potatoes, okra, henna trees and coca bushes).

"The geographical location of primary agricultural centers is very unique. All seven foci are mainly limited to mountainous tropical and subtropical regions. The centers of the New World are limited to the tropical Andes, the centers of the Old World are the Himalayas, the Hindu Kush, mountainous Africa, the mountainous regions of the Mediterranean countries, and mountainous China, which mainly occupies the foothills. In fact, only a narrow piece of land on the globe played a major role in the history of world agriculture."

As a result of the global study of various types of wheat, N. Vavilov singled out three independent centers:

- *Syria and Palestine have been proven to be the homeland of "wild" wheat and one type of wheat;*
- *Abyssinia (Ethiopia) - the homeland of durum wheat;*
- *The foothills of the Western Himalayas are the center of origin of soft wheat varieties.**

Megacenters of origin and formation of cultivated plants: (according to P. M. Zhukovsky's research)

1. China-Japan (soybean, soft wheat, millet, sorghum and other homelands).
2. Indonesia-Indochina (oats, sugar cane, banana, pepper, vegetable crops).
3. Australia (wild rice species, Australian cotton, seabarga species, tobacco, eucalyptus, tropical tree species).
4. India (rice, Indian wheat, sugarcane, Asian cotton, eggplant, cucumber, mango).
5. Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Western Tianshan mountains; blue peas, legumes, peas, mash, Afghan rye, sorghum, lentils, apricots, peaches, apples, melons, cotton types, etc.).
6. Western Asia (Mountainous Turkmenistan, Iran, Transcaucasia, Asia Minor, Arabia, etc.; types of wheat, barley, rye, oats, alfalfa, vine, flax, pear, cherry, figs, pomegranates, melons, vegetable crops).

* Hasanov U. H., Madaniy o‘simliklarning kelib chiqish markazlari, T., 1989.

7. VII.Mediterranean (olives, oats, types of wheat, leguminous crops, types of safflower, flax, cabbage, beets, carrots, turnips, radishes, onions, garlic, poppies, white mustard).
8. Africa (corn, millet, sesame, rice, oil palm, legumes, sesame, coffee, cotton).
9. Europe-Siberia (fiber flax, hybrid sebarga, alfalfa species, hemp, hops, hemp, fruit, vegetable crops).
10. Central America (maize, types of long-fiber cotton, beans, sunflowers, pumpkins, squash, peppers, potatoes, perennial plants).
11. South America (cultivated potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, pineapple, perennial barley, peanuts, types of corn).
12. North America (barley species, perennial herbaceous sunflower species, fruits, vegetables, berry plants).

Wheat and barley, along with lentils, were among the first crops domesticated in the arc of land connecting the Euphrates and Tigris valleys with the Jordan valleys. It is increasingly important that research on plant domestication no longer relies solely on archaeological data, but must integrate the discoveries of archaeobotanists, archaeozoologists, anthropologists, and ecologists to piece together all the pieces of the puzzle of how agriculture actually began. The origin of cultivated plants is not exactly the same as the origin of agriculture, although they are certainly related. In agriculture, there must be a collection of plants or house plants to support it. It seems that there are centers or geographic points of origin of world agriculture. The Middle East is the most studied and studied in detail from the point of view of archeology and history. It was mainly wheat and barley farming, although it also included other crops such as lentils, chickpeas, peas, root vegetables, etc. The combination of wheat and barley was clean. This agriculture spread to the west around the Mediterranean Sea, through North Africa and southern Europe, and thus to the north through the Balkans to Western Europe, the British Isles, Scandinavia and Russia. In the east, it spread to the mountains of Ethiopia and India. In India, a combination of wheat and barley has found a suitable place in the highlands and is cultivated in the lowlands in winter. This filled the spring crops of rice, corn and millet. Wheat and barley became important in China and Japan.

Agriculture developed in Northern China around 8500 BC. Most of the original sites are located on loess terraces connected to the Yellow River. The first crops were millet of one type or another, (*Panicum* spp.) and (*Setaria* spp.). This agriculture is famous for many vegetables which are grown leafy and root vegetables. Rice farming developed in the lowlands, probably in the Jantze delta area. It was an extensive form of agriculture, and rice became important from eastern China to India and as far south as Indonesia.

In the New World, maize agriculture was developed in southern Mexico and its surrounding areas.

Harlan (1976) refer to the Middle East as a "centre of agricultural innovation", where barley was the first domesticated crop, followed by wheat. Later, other "staple crops" such as peas, lentils, vetches, beans, flax, trees and vines were domesticated, and the entire system was moved from the nuclear zone, along with a number of agricultural technologies. The system extended along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and up the banks of the Danube and down the Rhine, eastward into India and northern India, and southward through Arabia, Yemen, and the Ethiopian plateau. He did not go to tropical Africa. It reached China in the second half of the 2nd millennium BC (Harlan et al. 1976).

The genus *Allium* (family Alliaceae) includes garlic and onions, which form the basis of Asian and Mediterranean cuisine. *Allium ampeloprasum* or sweet leek (Levant garlic) is found in Europe, Asia Minor and North Africa. According to Vavilov, the main center of origin of onions is in Central Asia, and leeks are in the Middle East and the Mediterranean Sea. Also, the primary center of *A. sativum* or garlic is in Central Asia, and the secondary center is in Southwest Asia.

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