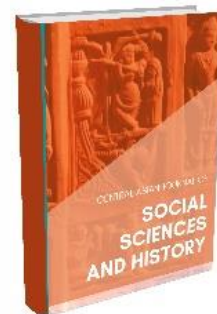




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Taken in Uzbekistan During World War II Historical Research in Progress

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Annotation:

The article analyzes the historical research conducted in Uzbekistan during World War II. After the start of the war, all peoples living in Uzbekistan turned their goals to the defense of the homeland. All efforts, production, scientific and technological achievements were determined to serve the front. However, despite the extremely difficult situation, during this period, in Uzbekistan, in addition to social sciences, research work was continued in history and archeology and a number of achievements were achieved.

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The Second World War, which began in 1939, brought great hardship and many losses to mankind. The war brought tragic changes to the political map of Europe in a short time. Germany's attack on the former Soviet Union led by Adolf Schickelgruber (Hitler) on June 22, 1941 is interpreted by many history books as his betrayal of the 10-year non-aggression pact (Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact). In practice, it was natural for Germany, which occupied 12 European countries until the summer of 1941 and had many land resources and human resources located on the eastern border of Italy, to attack the USSR.

After the start of the war, all peoples living in Uzbekistan turned their goals to the defense of the homeland. All efforts, production, scientific and technological achievements were determined to serve the front. However, despite the extremely difficult situation, during this period, in Uzbekistan, in addition to social sciences, research work was continued and a number of achievements were made in the sciences of history and archeology.

The arrival of a number of historians and archeologists to our republic, together with the institutes and scientific centers evacuated from the occupied territories to our country together with local scientists,

contributed greatly to the development of the science of history. The establishment of the Uzbekistan branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on January 9, 1940 on the basis of the Science Committee under the USSR Academy of Sciences (Government) gave a great impetus to the development of scientific activity in Uzbekistan. (At that time, it included 75 research institutes and institutions, 3024 scientific workers worked in them, 109 of them were doctors of science, 510 were candidates of science. On November 4, 1943, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan was opened and its first the famous scientist T. N. Kori Hiyozi was elected as its president. First, the Institute of History, the Uzbekistan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences was established on the basis of the Institute of Language, Literature and History. Later, many personnel were trained and in order to carry out large-scale work on the study of the history of Uzbekistan, at first, the Institute of Philosophy and Law was established in Tashkent later, in Samarkand, the Institute of Archeology was separated.

Scientists who moved from Moscow, Leningrad, Kyiv, Minsk and other cities because of the war worked together with scientists from Uzbekistan. Their joint efforts were aimed at making scientific achievements serve the needs of the front.

One of the important scientific works of this period is undoubtedly the special treatise "On the question of the emergence of the Uzbek people" dedicated to the issue of the ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people by the well-known orientalist and archeologist, professor A.Yu.Yakubovsky (1886-1953). In writing this treatise, A.Yu.Yakubovsky used his long-term scientific research on the medieval history of the Arab peoples of Central Asia, the Golden Horde, the Caucasus and the Middle East, and the history of the material culture of the peoples of Central Asia, the ethnogenesis of the Uzbeks and Tajiks, the life of the great scholar of the Middle Ages Ibn Sina and wrote based on the conclusions of his researches about his time. According to the main conclusion of this work, when the nomadic Uzbeks of 92 families of Dashti Kipchak came to Central Asia, they met the Turkic people who have been living here since ancient times. As a result of this settled Turkic population mixing with the Iranian-speaking peoples who have been living since ancient times between the two Azim rivers of Central Asia (Amudarya and Syrdarya), a new ethnic group, the Uzbek people, was formed during the Karakhanid period. The nomadic Turkic tribes who moved to this land from the steppes of Kipchak were the components of the new ethnos that was formed before their arrival in the 5th century, and according to the requirements of history, they gave their name to the Uzbek people. According to A. Yu. Yakubovsky's opinion, the Uzbek nation (ethno) was formed in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan long before the migration of Dashti Kipchak Uzbeks. The scientist says, "The conceptual basis of this new scientific theory is related to the regions where every nation of Central Asia lives now." Through this conclusion, the scientist proved with clear historical data that the views that existed in science at that time - that the Uzbek people were formed in the 15th-16th centuries - are unscientific.

After this book was published in Russian and Uzbek languages, on August 21-29, 1942, at the time when the Second World War was in full swing, a scientific session devoted to the ethnogenesis of the peoples of Central Asia was held in Tashkent on the initiative of the Department of History and Philosophy of the former USSR Academy of Sciences. Famous scientists at the session: S.P. Tolstov "The main problems of Central Asian ethnogenesis" and "Area of ethnogenetic processes of the island", L.V. Oshanin "Anthropological data on the ethnogenesis of the peoples of Central Asia", K.V. Trever "Ethnic composition of the population of Central Asia in the VI-V centuries BC", A. N. Bernshtam "Ancient Turkic elements in the ethnogenesis of Central Asia", V.V. Ginzburg

"Anthropological data on the ethnogenesis of the Tajiks", A.Yu. Yakubovsky "From the history of the ethnogenesis of the Turkmen people in the VIII-X centuries", A.D. Udaltsev "Theoretical foundations of ethnogenetic research", I.I. Umnyakov "Problem of the Tohars", N.A. Kislyakov "On the issue of the emergence of Tajiks" participated with their lectures and made a great contribution to defining the main direction and scientific-methodological foundations of the ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the peoples of Central Asia.

The main achievement of the session is that in the years before the war and on the eve of the war, the theory of racism was widely popularized by some Western European scientists, in particular, by the ideologues of fascism in Germany. Supporters of this theory claim that some peoples (for example, the German people) have long been a superior race without mixing with any other people, without undergoing any process of assimilation, taking root from the same axis, maintaining racial purity. In their understanding, a people of a superior race was superior to other peoples of a secondary level and should rule over them. The lectures of the scientists gathered at the Tashkent conference were aimed at exposing the groundlessness of the chauvinist and nationalist theories that were widely developed at that time, and giving a proper scientific direction to the issue. All the speakers unanimously emphasized that peoples (ethnos) are not one, but several ethnic groups are formed as a result of convergence and mixing.

In fact, the theory of racism was first raised in the middle of the 19th century by the French scientist J. A. Gobineau, who expressed the opinion that the Aryans are representatives of a "superior race". Racism later became the official ideology of fascism. One of the reasons for this is that in 1856, in the Felshofer cave in the Neanderthal Valley, near Dusseldorf, Germany, fragments of the skull, ribs, shoulder and hip bones of an ancient man were found, and this discovery entered the science under the name "Neanderthal man". This discovery later became the ideological weapon of the Nazis who came to the top of the German government, giving the mold of the modern appearance of the German aries with a bulging upper eye and eyebrow. The idea that the German people were representatives of a superior race led to the rise of racial segregation, apartheid and Zionist movements in the country. After this, on November 9, 1938 in Germany, the "Holocaust", a plan for the mass extermination of the Jewish population, was developed. By the end of World War II, about 6.5 million Jews were gassed in the Auschwitz, Buchenwald, and Dachau camps.

In 1938, academician A.P. Okladnikov's bones of a Neanderthal child found in the Teshiktash cave in Surkhandarya gave a big blow to this idea. Because the remains of the Neanderthal man, the ancestor of the representatives of the superior race in the eyes of the Germans, were also found in the southern territory of the USSR. It is not for nothing that A.P. Okladnikov was not awarded the USSR State Prize after publishing his research on Teshiktash in Moscow under the title "Issledovanie must'erskoy stoyanki i pogrebeniya neandertaltsa v grete Teshik-Tash, Yuzhnyy Uzbekistan".

S.P. Tolstov is one of the scientists who conducted a number of archaeological researches during World War II. S.P. Tolstov (1907-1976) was an ethnographer, historian and archaeologist, and from 1937 to 1969 he organized and led the Khorezm archaeological ethnographic expedition. S.P. Tolstov's archaeological excavations continued intensively even during the Second World War, as Ya. Gulomov noted, "As a result of the long-term and extensive work of the Khorezm archaeological expedition led by Professor S.P. Tolstov, our knowledge of the history of Khorezm was filled with a lot of factual information. , in other words, the "pre-Muslim period" of the history of Khorezm began its story for us. Countless ruins, buried under the invading sands of Kyzylkum and Karakum along the ancient canals, began to tell their stories.

S.P. A number of important discoveries were made as a result of Tolstov's archaeological excavations in the Khorezm oasis in the lower reaches of the Amudarya. Including; found and investigated the "Amirabad culture" of the last Bronze Age of ancient Khorezm, belonging to the IX-VIII centuries BC. This culture was found around the Amirabad Canal in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and investigated in 1937-1941. Amirabad culture was formed based on the combination of Suvyorgan culture and Tozabogyop culture. The peoples who created this culture were united in clan communities and engaged in intensive agriculture and animal husbandry. In winter, they lived in huts and semi-basements made of wood and reeds, covered with mud, and in summer in light shelters. 15-20 such huts and semi-basements formed one village. Each residential area is 75-110 square meters. m, and the middle of it is 3x1 m. fire was always burning in the big hearth. Small ovens were used for cooking.

In 1938, S.P. Tolstov found settlements in Khorezm around the Tozabogyop canal, which belongs to the Bronze Age and dates back to the 2nd millennium BC. These settlements were called "Tozabogyop culture" after the name of the channel. The Tozabogyop culture was formed from the mixing of the tribes of the local Suvyorgan culture in the Southern Ural region and the Yogochband culture and the Andronovo culture from the Southern Urals. This situation had an impact on the anthropological type of Tozabogyop culture representatives. In his article "Drevnosti verkhnego Khorezma" published in 1942, S.P. Tolstov gives detailed information about the spread places and characteristics of Tozabogyop culture.

In the summer of 1939, an archaeological expedition led by S.P. Tolstov conducted excavations in the ancient city of Zhonboskala. At the same time, preliminary investigations were carried out in the surrounding areas of this city, and here the place of primitive man was found for the first time under the barrens. Human labor, ashes from a burnt bonfire, retouched stone tools, fragments of very simple pottery and other objects were found at the site.

Prior to that, in Jonboskala region, traces of three places where people lived in the early Iron Age were found. Excavations began in the summer of 1940 and were completed in 1945.

Another archeological object discovered during the Second World War under the leadership of S.P. Tolstov is the Suvyorgan culture belonging to the 1st half of the 2nd millennium BC. Suvyorgan culture in 1945-1946 S.P. Tolstov, Ya.G'. Ghulomov and M.A. Researched by Itinalar. S.P. According to Tolstov, the representatives of this culture are a new ethnic group that came to Khorezm from the South-Western regions of Central Asia, and their material culture is very similar to the sedentary farming culture of the representatives of the Southern region. According to its evolution, Suvyorgan culture went through 3 stages. These are 1. Caned. 2. Bazaar. 3. Melon cultures are historical stages. Pottery belonging to the Suvyorgan culture is well-baked, pottery fragments painted with red angob, dark red flowers, stone pots, and agricultural tools are also found. However, the surface of the pottery differs from the pottery of the ancient agricultural tribes of the South, and is mainly decorated with a grid-like drawing pattern and a schematic image of a spike. These findings indicate large-scale migrations of Central Asian tribes in the middle of the II millennium BC. The 2nd major migration in the South and South-Eastern directions corresponds to the end of the 2nd millennium - the beginning of the 1st millennium BC. At this stage, tribes belonging to Suvyorgan cultural communities also took an active part. Archaeological finds show that these northern herding tribes moved along the Uzboy, Atrek, Tajan, Murghab, Amudarya and Syrdarya tributaries. By the beginning of the 1st millennium BC, the Suvyorgan culture was replaced by the Amirabad culture.

One of the scientists who made a great contribution to the development of history and archeology in Uzbekistan during the Second World War was Yahya Ghulomovich Ghulomov (1908-1977). Ya. Gulomov's excellent knowledge of Arabic, Persian language and writing from a young age was the key to great success when he later entered the field of archeology. Because only a few archaeologists could read and analyze ancient Arabic manuscripts written in ancient Arabic script. One of such archaeologists is Ya. Gulomov, who analyzed the information provided in manuscripts together with archaeological artifacts in determining the location of ancient archaeological monuments, castles and settlements under the sand dunes in the middle and lower reaches of the Amudarya, the Khorezm oasis, the Aral Sea, and located many archaeological monuments. is a scientist who correctly identified. In 1943, Ya. Gulomov defended his PhD thesis on "Khiva and its monuments". This meant that the first Uzbek archaeologist became a scientist. At the same time, in 1940-1943, Ya. Gulomov worked as the head of the archeology department of the Institute of History, Language and Literature, Uzbekistan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. From 1943, he worked as the head of the department of ancient and medieval history of the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, and at the same time as the acting director of the institute. In 1943-1977, i.e., until the end of his life, Ya. Gulomov headed the Department of "Ancient and Medieval History" of the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

Along with leadership activities, as a deputy leader of the Khorezm Archaeological Ethnographic Expedition organized by S.P. Tolstov in 1937, he was active in the discovery and research of Amirabad, Suvyorgan, Tozabogyop and Kaltaminor cultures in Khorezm, as well as in the study of the history of Khiva in the Middle Ages and modern history.

The first Bronze Age monument in the Khorezm oasis was found around the Eagle Castle. This is because the Tozabogyop canal, part of the Pakhtaarna system, passed through this oasis in ancient times. This culture is called "Tozabogyop culture". The Tozabogyop culture is characterized by the gradual simplification of techniques and the decrease in the amount of microlithoid tools, the appearance of flat-bottomed, coarse and homogeneous pottery. This space #4a is located next to space #4. Site No. 4 was unexplored in 1939, but in the summer of 1940 weathering exposed a red brick-colored barren section and was archaeologically excavated.

In 1942, all young people in the country were mobilized to the front, and in the conditions of the Second World War, the people of Karakalpak, on their own initiative, put the Kyrgyz Canal into use for a short period of time. In this case, the skirts of the Tozabogyop canal were expanded. It was carried along its old riverbed and brought to the edge of the ruins of the Kyrgyz fortress.

During the archaeological excavations conducted in 1945, together with the expedition, Ya. Gulomov also examined the ruins of the city known as "Kurgoncha" or "Kublandikala". It was determined that the city appeared in the 2nd century AD, and in the 7th century, life there completely stopped.

Academic Ya. Ghulamov was also recognized by the representatives of world science. For example, the world-famous Russian scientist (St. Petersburg), academician B.B. Piotrovsky writes as follows: "Yahyo Ghulomov's research in the field of irrigation, which is considered the basis of Central Asian economic life, is truly extremely great."

One of the major archaeological researches conducted in our country during the Second World War is the opening of the Gory Amir mausoleum in Samarkand in connection with the 500th anniversary of Alisher Navoi. The purpose of opening the mausoleum was to open and examine the Timurid hilkhana in the Gori Amir mausoleum under the guise of starting a thorough study of the period when A. Navoi

lived and worked.

For this purpose, a special scientific expedition was organized, and the leader was named Qori Niyazi. The rest of the expedition's staff are major experts in their fields, including anthropologist M.M. Gerasimov, anthropologist at the Institute of Material Culture of the USSR Academy of Sciences, L.V. Oshanin, an anthropologist, professor A.A. Semyonov, orientalist, chemist repairer of the State Hermitage, archaeologist, professor V.A. Shishkin. and the researcher of the jubilee committee, Kh. Zaripov, and the famous writer Sadriddin Ainiylar.

Before opening the huts in Gori Amir, the members of the scientific expedition explored a number of ancient architectural monuments in Samarkand, such as Shahizinda, Bibikhanim, Registan, Ishratkhana and Khoja Ahror. After a series of technical preparations, the tombs of Shahrukh, Mironshah, Ulug'bek and Muhammad Sultans were opened, and finally, the tomb of Amir Temur was opened. When Amir Temur's grave was opened - "When the board was removed from the dahma, it was two meters and five centimeters long, the width of the head side was sixty one centimeters, the side of the foot was forty centimeters, the height of the foot side was about thirty centimeters, without a cover, two to two and a half centimeters thick carved into the stem on all four sides. we saw that there was a four-legged coffin with planks forming a wall.'

When Amir's tomb is opened, the graves of Amir Temur, his sons Mironshah and Shahrukh, and grandsons Ulug'bek and Muhammad Sultan will be opened, and the reconstruction of their faces from their beginnings will be entrusted to anthropologist Gerasimov. However, the early morning of June 22, Nazi Germany's attack on the USSR led to the early completion of the expedition, and delayed the completion of this task assigned to Gerasimov for an indefinite period. Mikhail Gerasimov says that there is no special laboratory in Samarkand and takes all skull bones to Moscow. Amir Temur's body was reburied on December 20, 1942, after the restoration of the Timurids. At this time, the operation to crush the German troops on the outskirts of Stalingrad began.

Under the pretext of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Alisher Navoi, whose grave is in Afghanistan, the Timurid shrine in Samarkand was opened and studied for hidden purposes and interests.

So, despite the difficult conditions of the Second World War, research in the field of history and archeology continued in Uzbekistan and many achievements were made. The hardships caused by the war cannot be expressed in numbers. No matter how much we honor and respect our ancestors who went through the hardships of the war, it is not enough.

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