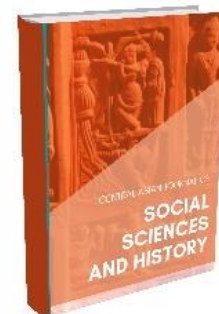




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Some Considerations on the Historology of the Lazurite Road

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Annotation:

In this article, a number of considerations regarding the origin of the Lazurite Road, one of the oldest roads in Central Asia, are presented.

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The fact that communication routes play an important role in the lives of all living beings indicates that the formation of the first communication routes began at the very beginning of the anthropogenesis process*. This process was closely related to the way of life and economy of the primitive people, the geographical location of the territory they occupied, natural conditions, fauna and flora, sources of raw materials, etc.

Based on the goals and tasks set before us in this article, we will consider the formation of the first communication routes from the last Paleolithic period depending on the natural-geographical environment and economic needs†.

The last Paleolithic period was the end of the process of anthropogenesis, which lasted for several million years, and began with the appearance of modern people and their first associations - clan

* Сагдуллаев А.С. Бактрийская легенда. — Т.: Узбекистан, 1990.

† Радкевич В.А. Великий шёлковый путь, — М.: Агропромиздат, 1990

communities[‡]. In this period, which corresponds to the Quaternary period according to the geological classification of the earth, thick glaciers covered the northern part of the globe, permanent glaciers existed only in the high mountains of Central Asia, and in the low mountains and valleys there were cold and humid climate prevailed. This natural condition also had an effect on the emergence of the first communication routes.

Location of Stone Age sites and deposits of raw materials in Central Asia. Ancient people, related to their lifestyle and economic needs, chose places close to sources of food and water (mountains, foothills, rivers). valleys, borders of voxa and steppes) shows that they paid a lot of attention to occupying.

The ancient tribes of the region continuously benefited from the economic potential of their areas of influence, i.e. sources of food and water, game animals and edible fruits and plants, and stone deposits used for making cocktails and hunting weapons. those who used to live a relatively sedentary life.

This process was one of the important reasons that led to the formation of relatively stable routes of local significance connecting ancient places with hunting areas and sources of raw materials.

Analyzing the natural-geographic and economic-social factors that played an important role in the formation of the first communication routes, it is necessary to note the following separately:

- The natural need to connect primitive spaces with areas where food and raw materials are available;
- The diversity of natural conditions, flora and fauna in different regions requires mutual exchange of products;
- Migration of the population from one area to another, i.e. migration processes.

First of all, we will consider a factor of great importance in the formation of the first communication routes - the issue of the formation of roads connecting primitive places with areas with food and raw material reserves.

It was natural that the migration processes of the Paleolithic period created a desire for the first hunting tools. Some researchers believe that during the last Paleolithic period, when most of the globe was covered with ice, sled-like tools for walking on ice and snow were invented by the tribes living in the northern hemisphere.

These data allow us to think about the training of some animals (dogs, reindeer, etc.) and the use of their rams in the last stages of the Ice Age[§].

Among the natural and socio-economic reasons that cause migration of the population from one area to another, it is important to distinguish the following characteristics, which are characteristic of the Stone Age and all subsequent historical periods in general. we agree:

[‡] Крахмаль К.К., 2003, с. 311.

[§] Озерова Н.Г. Великий шелковый путь: формирование и развитие (научно-методическое пособие) – Т.: Изд. ТЭИС, 1999.

Migration to occupy new, undeveloped land due to population growth.

A) In this case: firstly, the connections between the areas where the migration started and the newly acquired areas are weakened, and the area occupied by a certain ethnic group expands:

B) Secondly, new ethnic groups are separated from the structure of a single ethnic group due to weak connections or complete change between the migration and the newly acquired territories;

C) Forced migration due to natural disasters, global cataclysms, sudden climate change;

D) Forced migration caused by occupation of the territory by other population groups.

Thus, it can be observed that the formation of the first communication routes was closely related to socio-economic processes and natural-geographical factors in the late Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods. This process was further developed in later historical periods, in particular, in the Neolithic period.

The last stage of the Stone Age - the Neolithic period (VI-IV millennia BC) plays an important role in the development of the first communication routes.

This period was the period of the emergence of productive economic types (farming and animal husbandry) in a number of regions of the globe, and started a new era of economic and cultural relations between different regions, the development of the oldest communication routes^{**}.

Since the Neolithic period, as in many other regions of the world, the socio-economic life of the ancient tribes of Central Asia has undergone drastic changes. This is primarily due to the transition from exploitative to productive economies, the emergence of pottery and textiles, the emergence and development of water vehicles, and other processes was close.

In the first half of the 20th century, there was an opinion that the need for certain sources of raw materials played an important role in the formation of the relations of Central Asia with the Ural region and Siberia, and that the Neolithic people brought flint from the Ural Mountains. However, the discovery of flint deposits in Kyzylkum, which were consistently used even in the Neolithic period, did not confirm this scientific hypothesis. In these contacts, the Megar culture of the Neolithic period in Northern Baluchistan (a province in the territory of present-day Pakistan) served as an intermediary, a point.

These data allow us to note that the communication route connecting the south of our region with India was in the direction of Jaitun → Megar → Jalilpur or Kaltaminor → Megar → Jalilpur.

During this period, it is possible that relations between Central Asia and the regions of Eastern Turkey and Mongolia began to be established^{††}. In particular, some experts believe that the general content and style of the rock paintings found in Hoyt Senkyor cave in Mongolia are similar to the rock paintings of the Late Paleolithic-Mesolithic period in Central Asia, Pamir, Tianshan and Siberia. They draw conclusions about the cultural connections between the regions and, in general, the commonality of the culture of the tribes that migrated in a large area from the Pacific Ocean to the Black Sea.

These data make it possible to determine the formation of communication routes connecting our region

^{**} Первобытного общества., 1982, с. 120-121.

^{††} Крюков М.В. 1964 г. с 27-33.

with the above regions with the last stages of the Stone Age.

Some information also allows us to note that relations between Central Asia and China began to form in the Neolithic period. In particular, there are opinions that there are no monuments of the Mesolithic period in the Huanghe and Yangtze river basins, which played an important role in the formation of agricultural culture in China, and that several types of crops appeared in China.

The above data show that China's cultural ties with the Central Asian region and the formation of the first communication routes can be traced back to the Neolithic period. Although the activities of these contacts and communication routes did not continue continuously and consistently due to the socio-economic situation typical of different periods, it allows to make the history of Central Asia-China relations much older.

Thus, the analysis of findings found in different places in our region shows that the network of communication routes connecting Central Asia with Old Asia, Altai and southern Siberia, China and India, the Black Sea, and the Urals began to form in the Neolithic period. shows. In the Neolithic period, the network of the first communication routes, formed in earlier historical periods, expanded even further, including communication routes of local importance connecting the spaces of a single culture, as well as connecting different cultures in the region and neighboring and distant, transit communication routes serving to ensure connections with countries were also formed and began to have a relatively clear direction.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that natural-geographical and economic-economic factors were important in the formation of the first communication routes.

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