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HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE POPULATION OF NORTHERN BACTRIA

Abstract: *the article included clarifications as a result of comparing the results of archaeological data with written sources in the discussions between researchers on the issue of the Northern Bactrian territory. Also in the study, the geography of the occurrence and distribution of anthropogenic landscapes in the Northern Bactrian territory was studied.*

Key words: *Baqtriya, Northern Baqtriya, Gazaba, Teshiktosh, neandertal, Machay, Sopollitepa.*

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Introduction

Ancient Bactria is a large historical and cultural country and occupies one of the leading places in the history of the peoples of Central Asia. Interest in the culture and history of ancient Bactria, its inhabitants, territorial location, and geographical boundaries began in the XIX century. In the 50 years of the XX century, M.M. The concept of "Northern Bactria" was introduced into scientific circulation by Dyakonov [1, s. 22]. Since that time, "Northern Bactria" is surrounded by the Fortress system from the north, from the west to the Muslim and Kuhitangtag, from the east to the Babotag and Pamir ridges, and from the south to the Amudarya. It includes the coast and Foothill plains of Surkhandarya, Sheraboddarya, Sangardakdarya, Khujaipaksay, Kafirnihandarya, Tumulangdarya and Amudarya [2, s. 7]. The northern Bactrian border is divided into two territorial parts-southern Uzbekistan and South-Western Tajikistan. This term appeared based on the concepts of North-East and North-West Bactria. The application of the term North-West Bactria is associated with a considerable extent of the territorial borders of Northern Bactria and the introduction into its composition of the south-eastern region of Turkmenistan from Kelif to Kerk and even the Chorju [3, s. 41].

B. Eat it. Stavisky relied on new data on archeology and epigraphic studies of the northern borders of Bactria, indicating that the territory from the Amudarya to the south and north during the Kushans period reflects a single historical and cultural region in its ethnic and cultural relations, starting from the fortifications.

American scientist R. According to fray, Bactria is a large-scale cultural center, surrounded by mountains from the North, East, and South, watering its lands, the Amudarya divides it into two parts: the South, that is, the Afghan Turkestan and the North, the right bank, that is, Tajikistan. A group of scientists added to this idea. They believe that in the sources of antiquity the above – mentioned region belonged to Sogdiana and the northern border of Bactria passed through Amudarya-Oks [4, 23 b.].

K. Rapen, on the other hand, in his article, put forward ideas that in the territory of Kiziltepa in Gazaba in the present-day Surkhondarya there was a marriage wedding of Alexander of Macedon and Roksana, and that the southern border of Sogdiana went to Oks-Amudarya [5, p. 257].

I.V. Pyankov notes that in ancient written sources Oks was recognized as a boundary between Bactria and Sogd, but there was also information that radically opposed to it. This data is based on two different

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assumptions. According to one of them, the south-western part of the Hisar Ridge and the region between Amudarya differ from Bactria, but in this period it was also separated from Sogdiana.

According to the second opinion, this territory was directly called "Bactria" [6, 77 b.]. According to several researchers, the border between Bactria and Sogdiana passed along Amudarya and Surkhandarya. There are also opinions that this border passed through Wahsh and Amudarya.

The discussions on the northern borders of Bactria I.V.Pyankov made it clear in a certain sense. He stressed that based on the analysis of the written sources of the antiquity, it is not true that the views on Bactria say that it is a region located only on the Left Bank of the OKs. When we say "Bactria" (in the sense of a purely geographical term), originally meant an oasis of Balkh. Later, its meaning changed: in the earliest period when we say "Bactria" and "Bactria", the Kingdom of Zaratushtra, "the people who fought against dirt", the state of Ahamonids, Alexander of Macedon, the Salavkids and finally the Scythians founded, became the so-called part of the Kingdom or satrap understood.

I.V.Pyankov attributed the idea that Amudarya-OKs was the border of Bactria and Sogdia to the generalization of the state of Alexander of Macedonia in the late Kelif (south-east of Turkmenistan), but the situation in the upper reaches of the river, that is, in the regions of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, was different. Also, this border with Bactria was restored mainly based on the data of historians of the Macedonian Alexander period. And there are no written sources that testify about the northern borders of Bactria, dating back to the period before Alexander the Macedonian and after his walks. So, based on the date of the written sources, it can be seen that the name of the city is the name of the city. By the end of the third quarter of the IV century, it can be concluded that the lands on the Right Bank of Amudarya – the Surkhandarya region of Uzbekistan and the lands of southern Tajikistan-were part of Bactria.

Further clarification in a certain sense to the debate on the northern borders of Bactria is necessary for this sense. B.Shaydullaev predicts that the view of several researchers, about Bactria, that it is a region located only on the Left Bank of the OKs, does not coincide with the fact that no archaeological material belonging to any Sogdian was found in Northern Bactria, in particular in the territory of Surkhandarya.

At the disposal of the researchers of the primitive and most ancient period of the northern bacterium, there are mainly material sources the inhabitants of this period and their appearance are studied based on objects related to anthropology.

One of the first representatives of the primitive man found in the territory of Northern Bactria was the so-called Neanderthal man. Neanderthal people were widely distributed in the territory of Eurasia about 100

- 40 thousand years ago. The remains of these people were originally found in the Neanderthal Valley of Germany. In 1938 in the cave of Teshiktaş, located in the mountains of Boysun, A.P.As a result of the excavations carried out by Okladnikov, the assimilation of the Northern Bactrian territory by humans began from the Middle Paleolithic period and revealed that the process of formation of Anthropoid landscapes took place[7]. As a result of the excavation work, five cultural layers with a total thickness of 1,5 meters were identified. From the cultural layer, the grave of a nine-year-old boy was found in the thickest Upper(first) layer, where there are bones of animals, stone weapons, the role of a bonfire. Anthropologist M.M.Gerasimov restored his appearance. G.F.Debes believes that the sex of the man in the hole is, V.P.Alekseev concluded that the girl should be a boy. The data obtained through DNA showed that the punctured man belongs to the Neanderthal type. Ternes Ritsman researched in 2003-2004 and identified the man of the hole as the man of the first Homo sapiens [8, 51.]. The people of the primitive period, who lived in the Amir Temur cave spaces of the Middle Teshiktaş and the last Paleolithic period, we're mainly engaged in hunting and vermiculture. By the Middle Paleolithic period, the types of weapons increase, and they are mainly spear-sharp-ended races, hunting weapons. Various types of Labor and hunting weapons of the same period are known (stone knives, cutters, sharpeners, clamps, sharp-edged stone fractures, etc.).

One of the greatest achievements of primitive people was the assimilation of the flame. The climate of the Middle Paleolithic period is cold, people lived in caves, and traces of pollen and ash deposits were also found in these caves. The mountains are rich in wild animals. The remains of bones of the cave make a bug, Taiga, wild horse, bear, lion, rabbit, and poultry were also found in the hole.

By the time of the Mesolithic Age, The Shades of the Zoroastrianism also began to be assimilated by humans. It is about the formation of anthropoidogen landscapes in the Machay cave dating back to this period. Islamov touched upon [9]. Another important problem in the history of Uzbekistan, the beginning of the process of domestication of wild animals by humans, was also solved thanks to the research carried out in the Machay cave in Boysun. During the excavation of the Machay cave of 7-6 Thousand Years BC, it was based on the analysis of the remains of large and small ungulate animal bones in the cultural layers in it. Islamov came to such a conclusion.

It is noteworthy that the mountain areas of the Zoroastrian region are favorable for livestock breeding, as well as numerous finds of bone remains of domestic animals from the cultural layers of monuments of this period. 90 percent of the bones found in the Machay cave are the bones of domestic animals.

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According to ethnographic parallels, the population of Central Asia was not densely populated during the Mesolithic period. But the economic news appeared among the same population, which later changed the whole society and spread among a much denser population.

Anthropologist T.Q. Xodjajev According to the Bronze Age in the southern regions of Central Asia, representatives of the tall, elongated head, narrow face race were distributed.

In terms of its natural-geographical structure, northern Bactria was considered one of the favorable and serum borders for ancient farming and livestock. Different geographical climatic conditions of the territory have in most cases predetermined the ways of their historical development.

According to the system of settlement of monuments of the Bronze Age of southern Uzbekistan, it is divided into 3 ancient agricultural oases, 1 Taiga and 4 microwells. These are Ulanbuloksoy, Sherabad, Khodjaipaksoy ancient peasant oases, and, if there is a mountain of poppies, based on the river and their Basin networks are composed of several microwells. They are Urgulsoy, Bandikhon, Mirshodi, Sangardak-tumultuous microwaving [10, 131 b.].

It is known that monuments of Andronovo culture spread from the west of southern Siberia to the south-eastern regions of the Ural mountain range. A. in recent years. Askarov came up with the idea that "a part of the Andronova culture is the Turkic language of the population". So far, although the supporters of this idea make up the deficit, the Kazakistan archaeologist K.M.Baypakov argues that part of the population of the Andronova culture is Turkish-speaking [11, S. 10-12]. The basis of these ideas is written sources cited in ancient Chinese chronicles. Andronova culture the inhabitants of the Sopol culture of Northern Bactria, corresponding to the period, formed an ethnic group with the inhabitants of Anov-prayer, Murgab, steppe, Central, and northern Iran, and spoke in one of the language dialects of ancient Iran. Based on the same language, the ancient Bactrian and Avesta languages were formed [12, 12 b.]. In the findings of the pottery and bulkhead stages of Sopol culture in northern Bactria, the traces of our prototherian-speaking ancestors are evident in Material Culture [13, 253 b.]. These cases testify to

the fact that one of the Turkic peoples Uzbek people found composition based on a mixture of two ethnic (Iranian and Turkic) layers, and this mixture first began in the last Bronze Age. But it should also be borne in mind that this is not the completed threshold of the ethnic processes in Central Asia, but several historical factors, such as demographic, migration, urbanization of the following centuries, have undergone its subsequent tremendous changes.

The symmetrical plan of the monument to Sopollitepa and the fact that the content and number of vessels encountered in the tombs increased depending on the age of the deceased, confirms the social equality of the Sopollitepa community, the role of whitewash in community life is great, and the population with fewer numbers lives in harmony [14, p. 21].

And in the jargon monument, there are thousands of graves indicating that the communities were divided into social groups, a palace-fortress confirming the belonging of the monument to the city category, a synagogue indicating that it was an ideological center, a palace of Kings surrounded by defensive walls of the Ark, depending on the achievements of its inhabitants in crafting, architecture A.A.Askarov, and T.Sh. Shirinovs take the monument of jargon into the category of the first cities and confirm that the first states had a form of "Karlov" or "chieftdom" [15, c. 114].

Well, since the middle of the XX century the term "Northern Bactria" has been introduced into scientific circulation, this territory includes the ancient historical and cultural region bordered by the Hisar Mountain system from the north, the Kohitang system from the West, the Amudarya from the south, the Pamir Mountains from the East. Even though there have been many debates among researchers on this issue, many clarifications have been made to the issue as a result of comparing the results of archaeological data with written sources.

The archaeological monuments of Northern Bactria are of great importance in the historical geography of our country with the first assimilated by humans (Teshiktash), the beginning of the process of domestication of wild animals (Machay), the composition of one of the Turkic peoples based on a mixture of two ethnic (Iranian and Turkic) layers, and the beginning of this mixture for the first.

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