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THE ANCIENT PERIOD OF THE FERGANA VALLEY ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS (Ancient ways and directions)

Abstract: In this article highlights of the results of historical and scientific research about Fergana Valley occupies, so the ancient period of the Fergana valley economic and cultural relations

Key words: ancient period, Fergana valley, history, historical research, economical and cultural relations.

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Introduction

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The results of historical and scientific research show that the Fergana Valley occupies a special place in the formation and development of Central Asian civilization. This can be explained by the following several cases::

– in the geographical location of the valley, the presence of favorable natural conditions for the development of productive farm types;

– Adequate production in Ferghana of products, raw materials and others, which occupy an important place in the economic relations of various historical and cultural countries of Central Asia;

– high importance of the valley in the quality of the territory on which the first cultural and economic relations with ancient China were established;

– The ancient development of the system of communication routes connecting the Fergana Valley with the ancient choch and Sogd.

The data obtained as a result of archaeological research conducted in the Fergana Valley from the 30-ies of the XX century, have long been important in the study of the history and culture of the ancient and early medieval period of Fergana. In recent years, the introduction of data from ancient Chinese sources into scientific circles has made some changes to the scientific views on this issue.

In particular, the BC from II-I century onwards, information about Fergana began to appear in ancient Chinese sources.

Sources of ancient times, such as "Shiszu", "Khanshu", "Hou Khanshu", "Szinshu", "Beyshi", "Suyshu", "Tanshu" in particular, information on the cities, population, relations, communications and logistics of the ancient State of Davan in these sources is important [1].

Caravan routes played an important role in the economic and cultural relations of the Fergana Valley with the army and distant lands. Below we will briefly touch on them. In the first half of the first half of the first millennium BC, several directions of communication routes served the connection of the Fergana Valley with the southern regions of Sogd and Central Asia through the Tashkent Oasis and Ustrushona began to operate. Relations with the southern regions of Central Asia played an important role in the formation of the Chust culture of the last bronze – early Iron periods in the Fergana Valley. The roads connecting the Fergana Valley, almost completely surrounded by the Western ridges of the Alai mountain, with the countries of the West and South, began to be mastered in the last Bronze Age, perhaps much earlier[2].

Since the early Iron Age, the settlements of ancient peasants in the Fergana Valley increased, the first peasant districts - oases appeared in the Shahimardonsoy, Margilonsoy and Kosonsoy basins.

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The places belonging to the early Iron Age were located in Uzgan (9 units), Karasuv (24 units), Kosonsoy (8 units), Karadarya, Khojabad oases, the distance between them is 1 day road, that is, 20-30 km. makes up[3]. The center of the agricultural oasis in Fergana, as the main linkage of the system of internal and external ways of communication, is located in BC X–IX centuries, the importance of the ancient city of Dalvarzin, located in the eastern part of the valley, increased[4].

The BC VII-VI centuries in the Fergana Valley, the Chust culture was replaced by the Eylaton culture of breeders and peasants[5]. The fact that the spaces belonging to this culture are found in almost all regions of Ferghana indicates that during this period in the valley there were formed and functioning directions of roads of broad internal importance[6].

During the early Iron Age, the roads connecting the Fergana Valley with the south of the region were mainly in two directions and the southern route passed through the east of the valley through the eastern regions of the Dashti Asht and Ustrushona. Located in the Fergana–Khujand region, which forms the first part of this route, Oktosh (9 km from Fergana) belongs to the Eylaton period in the South), cemeteries such as Kungay, Sufan, Dashti Asht were studied[7]. We can also see that the fact that the temples are considered to be specific structures that serve to determine the direction of roads or boundaries is close to reality.

The road that came from Fergana in this direction passed through the ancient city[8] in the place of the present Khujand, located on the left bank of the Syrdarya. This way of communication and the Syrdarya waterway are of great importance in the formation and rise of Khujand, which has been an important place in the relations of Fergana Valley with the south of the region since the first railway and especially the Achaemenid period. Along the road from Khujand to Sogdiana there are archaeological monuments of the first Iron and Achaemenid periods, such as Kurkat, Nurtepa, Khontepa[9]. The next important step of the road of communication in this direction, passing from Fergana to Sogd is considered an ancient city, which in written sources came under the name of Cyropol (Kuroshka, Gireshata.). The ancient city[10] on the place of the Nurtepa monument, located on the border of Mirzachul, passed through Zamin and Jizzakh to Samarkand (Marrakech).

The northern direction of the roads connecting the Fergana Valley with the south of the region also passed through the ancient choch (Tashkent) Oasis. This direction is now combined with Zomin and Jizzakh roads coming from Ferghana through Khujand, leading to Marrakech, the central city of Sogdiana. The first Iron Age plays a major role in the formation and development of this direction, which connects Fergana with Sogdiana through the Choch Oasis. During this period, large spaces belonging to

the Burgulic culture[11], which appeared in the Tashkent Oasis, occupy an important place in determining the directions of this way of communication. This direction was brought to the ancient choch Oasis, which was located on the banks of the Rivers Angren and Chirchik, through the chotkol-Kurama mountains dunes (Qamchiq pass, Kuyipangar pass), separating the Fergana Valley and the Choch Oasis.

To date, more than 20 locations related to the burgeoning culture have been found from the Chotkol-Kurama mountain slopes and the valleys of the Angren and Chirchik rivers, the main rivers of the sirdarya Oasis, which were located in the Fergana – Choch – Sogdian communication corridor or were connected by auxiliary networks in this way. The material found in the places belonging to the Chust and Eylaton in Ferghana and the Burguly cultures in the Tashkent Oasis is evidence of the dense economic and cultural ties and influence between these two ancient countries of the region. In particular, experts note some similarities in the construction of housing (basement and semi-basement-shaped spaces) and ceramics products (ceramic pots made of handmade and decorated with colored patterns)[12]. Naturally, these similarities were the product of the activities of relations and ways of communication between the two regions.

Iron metallurgy and the need for various metals and precious stones were one of the important reasons that led to the connection of the southern regions of Central Asia with the Tashkent Oasis rich in underground deposits and the Fergana Valley.

In the system of communication routes passing through the north-eastern regions of Central Asia in the IV-II Centuries BC, the roads connecting the cities of the state of Davan in Fergana also occupy a large place. Founded in the third century BC, this state occupies a leading place in the historical regions of our region in terms of population density and number of cities. During this period, according to Chinese sources, in Davan state there were more than 70 cities, naturally there were roads connecting them with each other and the surrounding villages[13]. Within the large cities of davanda was the eastern gate of Fergana, 10 km from the current Uzandan. it is possible to name the ancient city (Shurabashat monument)[14], the capital Ershi[15] and other cities located in the North-West. In recent years, a number of new information has appeared on the directions of trade routes of the Fergana Valley in ancient times[16]. Based on their analysis, it is possible to draw important conclusions about the directions of internal and external relations of large cities in the Fergana Valley. The roads leading from Fergana to choch Oasis through the Chotkol mountains to the Kang state in the middle stream of Sirdarya, from here to Sogdiana, the Bactrian marginals and the Parthian,

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which were part of the Salavkids state, were important at the regional level.

These ways of communication were formed in the early antiquity in accordance with the emergence of new centers of urbanization and urban culture in the Fergana and Choch Oasis regions. Cities formed during this period in the Fergana Valley, fortified fortresses, Kanka is the capital city of the state of Kang and other places were considered important shopping centers along this road of communication[17]. This river, which is considered the largest right tributary of the Ohangaron River (the middle tributary of Syrdarya, begins from the Chotkol mountains and flows in the south-west direction and flows into Syrdarya. This river, also called the Ohangaron River in medieval sources, is now called

the Angren River) is located on the left bank of the ancient, from the city of Qanga, BC. The discovery of silver and copper coins, gold and precious stones ishlangan, minted in the II-I centuries, is evidence of the wide participation of this city in economic and trade relations, located along the ancient caravan route[18].

Thus, communication routes passing through the Ustrushana lands of Fergana (South Tajikistan and the regions of Uzbekistan, Syrdarya and Jizzakh) also functioned during this period. The directions of this way of communication show the geographical location of ancient spaces studied in these regions- which is evidenced by the fact that they were actively involved in the relations of the ancient Fergana economical and cultural of antiquity.

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