

PAPER

# THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE IN THE SYSTEM OF THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORY

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## Abstract

The article analyzes the organization, development, and results of scientific research and scientific investigation work conducted in our country at the Institute of History under the Academy of Sciences.

**Key words:** historical event, methodological literature, social structures, historian, Academic Center, Uzbek State Scientific Research Institute, Central Asian State University.

## Introduction

Uzbekistan, as one of the ancient Eastern regions with preserved archaeological monuments of various periods, was first studied from the end of the 19th century by such prominent orientalists as V. V. Bartold, N. I. Veselovsky, and local enthusiasts as Akram Polvon Askarov, Mirzo Abdullo Bukhari, Mukhammada Vafo, and V.L. Vyatkin, which in turn laid the foundation for the formation and development of one of the young disciplines in Uzbekistan – archeology. The full-fledged formation of the discipline of archeology in Uzbekistan occurred at the beginning of the 20th century, which is directly related to the activities of the Institute of History and Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, museums, universities, and periodic expeditions of the Institute of Art History.

In 1936, the large-scale work of the Khorezm expedition, in which S.P. Tolstov and Ya.G. Gulyamov actively participated, gradually made the ancient civilization of Khorezm and its unique historical aspects known to the scientific world. In 1937–1940, the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition led by S.P. Tolstov registered historical monuments in the Akchadarya basin of the dried-up Amu Darya, placed them on an archaeological map, and conducted excavations at the Jonbos fortress and Tuproq fortress monuments. In the historical period from 1946 to 1991, the expedition members conducted large-scale excavations at the Koykirilgan fortress, Kozalikyr, Ayozkal 1, 2, 3, Qalalikir, and Kuyisoy-2 monuments.

The Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition led

by S.P. Tolstov conducted a large-scale inventory of historical monuments, as a result of which about 400 monuments were found, dating back to antiquity and the Middle Ages. Since 1967, the archaeological group of the Karakalpakstan branch of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has been conducting archaeological exploration and excavations in the territory of Karakalpakstan and the Khorezm region. E. Bizhanov conducted archaeological excavations at the sites of the Paleolithic in Ustyurt, V. N. Yagodin conducted archaeological excavations at the Kerdar culture, Khorezm and nomads' contacts, A. V. Gudkova conducted archaeological excavations at the Tokkal'a, G. Khojaniyazov conducted archaeological excavations at the monuments of Korgoshin-kal'a, Burli-kal'a, Akchingul, M. Mambetullaev conducted archaeological excavations at the monuments of Katkal'a, Tuprokkal'a, Voyangan Tuprokkal'a (Khiva), Almaotishgan-2, Khiva, K. Sobirov conducted archaeological excavations at the monuments of Katkal'a, Tuprokkal'a, Khazorasp.

After the Second World War, the stagnation in research activities disappeared. Large expeditions covering the entire territory of Central Asia began to be reorganized. Since 1945, the S. P. Tolstov Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition resumed its work. Territorial study of archaeological monuments made it possible to conduct a comprehensive study of monuments belonging to different periods. They identified and studied monuments from the Paleolithic era to the Middle Ages. Comprehensive study made it possible to divide the monuments into historical and archaeological groups and periodization.

## Discussion

The Termez Archaeological Complex Expedition, or TAME, led by M.E. Masson, covered a large research complex in the southern regions of Uzbekistan in 1938–1940. New monuments dating from the Paleolithic to the Middle Ages were discovered in this complex. The total area of the Dalvarzintepa monument, located in the Shorchi district, is 30 hectares, and in ancient times it was surrounded by a wall on four sides, which in turn was surrounded by rectangular kungurs, the area between which was 27–30 m. The monument was discovered in 1967 by L.I. Albaum, and since 1970, an archaeological group of the Khamza Institute of Art History led by G.A. Pugachenkova began research work on the monument. In 1971, 115 gold objects were found in a small box in one of the rooms of the Dalvarzintepa house. They consisted of women's jewelry, namely bracelets, anklets, amulets, and various shaped objects. The Uzbek-Japanese expedition led by B.A. Turgunov is conducting excavations at the monument.

In 1972–1974, a group led by Q. Sobirov conducted a study of the defense system of Zartepa and found that it consisted of a 4-hectare construction period. Zartepa is located 200 m from the right side of the Sherabad-Termez road in the Angor district of Surkhandarya region. Its plan is equal on all four sides, the total area is 16 hectares. It is surrounded by two rows of walls on all four sides, reinforced with semicircular bastions, the distance between them is 34 m. Qoratepa is located in the Old Termez area, since 1972 the archaeological group of the Moscow Art Museum under the leadership of B. Ya. Stavisky has been conducting excavations at the monument, as a result of which a Buddhist temple was found and studied.

From the 30s and 40s of the 20th century, local personnel began to enter archeology. The first of these personnel, the famous archaeologist, historian and orientalist of the Uzbek people, a major scholar of the ancient and medieval history of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, Academician Yahyo Gulomovich Gulomov, whose entire life is directly related to the emergence and development of the history of our country. In 1921–1930, Yahyo Gulomovich entered the Uzbek State Pedagogical Academy, which was established in Samarkand, the first capital of Uzbekistan at that time. From 1921 to 1931, Ya.Gulomov worked as an assistant and a graduate student in the history office under the People's Commissars, and in 1933–1940, he was a research associate and scientific secretary of the Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments and Art (Uzkomstaris). It was from these periods that Yahyo Gulomov participated in archaeological reconnaissance and archaeological excavations, and became closely acquainted with archeology. He participated in expeditions with the largest historians, orientalists and archaeologists of that time, studying their experience. In 1933, he directly participated in the Termez expedition led by M.E. Masson, in the Zarafshan expedition organized by the orientalist A.Yu. Yakubovskiy, and in 1936–1938, in the Khorezm expedition led by S.P. Tolstov. Since 1940, Ya.G.G'ulomov became the head of the department of the Uzbek branch of the Union Academy. Since 1943, he worked as the head of the department of ancient and medieval history of the newly established branch of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

Another of the scientists who taught Ya.G.G'ulomov a lot was V.L.Vyatkin. V.L.Vyatkin was actually an orientalist who, having grown up in Central Asia, knew Arabic and Persian in addition to the local Uzbek and Tajik languages, and could read historical sources written in the Arabic alphabet. In addition, V.L.Vyatkin was also a well-known archaeologist. Therefore, Ya.G.G'ulomov tried to learn a lot from V.L.Vyatkin. Especially in Samarkand, the only teacher he could learn about archeology from was V.L.Vyatkin at that time. One of the reasons why the teacher Ya.G'ulomov later worked by combining orientalist sources with archaeological sources may be the influence of his teacher V.L.Vyatkin. Ya.G.Gulomov's constant

communication with Russian orientalists, historians and archaeologists, as a result of listening to lectures by great scientists from his youth, allowed him to follow in the footsteps of these teachers in life, to write articles and monographs, including conclusions on the subjects of history, archeology, oriental studies and ethnography. Therefore, the domla Ya.G.Gulomov can be included in the ranks of the greatest archaeologists and orientalists of Central Asia, such as S.P.Tolstov, M.E.Masson, A.Yu.Yakubovskiy, A.M.Belenitskiy, A.N.Bernshtam, V.A.Shishkin, M.M.Dyakonov.

Thanks to the tireless efforts of Academician Ya.F. Gulyamov, a unique archaeological school consisting of Uzbek archaeologists was created in Uzbekistan at the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences. It is known that until the second half of the 20th century, archaeological information covering the complete and complete history of the Uzbek people was practically non-existent. That is why, when talking about the history of the Uzbek people, only written sources were used and the activities of our ancestors were mentioned.

In the Tashkent region, the monuments of antiquity are located on the banks of the Shoshtepa – Salar canal, rectangular in shape, 300x150 m, 4.5 ha. In 1978–1979, excavations were carried out on the arch located in the southeastern part of the monument, as a result of which the III construction period was determined. Based on archaeological finds, the chronological period of Shoshtepa was determined. Shoshtepa I – (V – IV centuries BC) Shoshtepa II – (III – beginning of II centuries BC) Shoshtepa III – (II – I centuries BC) Kanka – Built on the banks of the Ahangaran River in an irregular rectangular shape, with a total area of 150 ha. In ancient times, it was surrounded by a wall. An arch is located in the northern corner. The wall was first rebuilt from pakhsa, then from raw brick. There are circular kungurs on the wall, its size is 9 m. Kavardan – in the form of an irregular rectangle, total area – 75 hectares.

## Analysis and results

It began to be clearly visible from the second half of the 50s of the 20th century. In 1954, A. V. Golovchenko and O. I. Islamov discovered the Shuralisoy 1 site on the banks of the ancient Bozsuv canal, 10–12 km. northwest of Yangiyul. This site was the Bozsuv 2 site, discovered in 1942 by geologist N. M. Sokolov. The Bozsuv 2 site was studied by A. P. Okladnikov in 1956. In 1958–1959, Kh. K. Nasriddinov managed to find stone tools of the Muste period in several sites in the upper reaches of the Chirchik River. In 1959, employees of this detachment P. T. Konopley and M. Brilyant Khumson conducted archaeological investigations in Khojakent, Ugam, the vicinity of the Birichmullo village, Obirakhmat, Yusufkhona and other nearby places and managed to collect more than thirty stone tools with signs of the Muste period. In 1960, under the leadership of Ya. G. Gulyamov, Eshak-Kuprik, Adam-Sang, Laylakchi, Ak-Tash and a number of other caves and hollows were explored in the Bostanlyk district of the Tashkent region, and finds of various stages of the Stone Age were found in them. In the same year, the Tuse monument was discovered by M. R. Kasimov and A. R. Mukhammadjonov on the slopes of the Karatutbashi branch of the Koksoy mountain range. The Tuse monument served as a place of extraction of raw materials and primary processing of stone tools during the Muste period.

Since the 1960s and 1970s, Central Asia and its constituent parts have been considered. Many scientists have also been engaged in irrigated agriculture in Uzbekistan. For example, in the Fergana Valley, Prof. S. Jalilov studied the history of irrigation in the Tashkent oasis, A. Nabiev studied the history of irrigation of the lands on the left bank of the Chirchik River, G. Dadabaev studied the history of irrigation of the lands on the right bank of the Chirchik River, M. Tagiev studied the history of irrigation of the Zarafshan oasis, S. Anarbaev studied the history of irrigation of the lands on the northern slope of the Turkestan ridge between the Samarkand and

Jizzakh regions, A. Kabirov studied the history of water supply to the city of Binkat, and others .

Tashkent Archaeological Expedition of the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan — a team of scientists conducting archaeological excavations and observations in the territory of Tashkent. It was established in 1967 on the initiative of Acad. Ya. F. Gulyamov. After the Tashkent earthquake (1966), construction work in the city intensified, the Tashkent Archaeological Expedition (led by V. A. Bulatova, 1967–68, 1971–74; M. T. Aminjonova, 1969–70; M. I. Filanovich, since 1974) began large-scale research work. Along with archaeological research, numismatics, paleoanthropology and ethnogenetic processes in Choch, geomorphology, paleozoology, paleopedology and paleoclimate studies were conducted in conjunction with the study of the initial stage of the development of human society in the vicinity of Tashkent .

The study of these structures, combined with the study of the environment and archaeological context, has shown the decisive role of the human factor and political events in the processes that led to changes in the regime of irrigation facilities, the transformation of once vibrant oases into deserts, the collapse of flourishing civilizations, and the migration of people to new places in search of more favorable conditions for life .

If we look at the activities of archaeologists at the Institute of History and Archeology and other scientific institutions, archaeology as a science was largely formed and developed precisely at the Institute of History. This period was a period of major scientific discoveries, a science covering the period from the most ancient times to the late Middle Ages in all historical and cultural regions of Uzbekistan, a period of focused collection of materials, and excavations. In the first decades of the Institute's activity, the abundance of archaeological materials and facts dramatically changed the balance of the source supply of science. If in the early period, written sources were in the first place in the description of sources in the field of history, and historical research relied on these sources, now the prestige and importance of material sources has increased due to the objects obtained by archaeologists. If we look at the activities of archaeologists at the Institute of History and Archeology and other scientific institutions, archaeology as a science was largely formed and developed precisely at the Institute of History. This period was a period of major scientific discoveries, a science covering the period from the most ancient times to the late Middle Ages in all historical and cultural regions of Uzbekistan, a period of focused collection of materials, and excavations. In the first decades of the Institute's activity, the abundance of archaeological materials and facts dramatically changed the balance of the source supply of science. If in the early period, written sources were in the first place in the description of sources in the field of history, and historical research relied on these sources, now the prestige and importance of material sources has increased due to the objects obtained by archaeologists .

Over the years, the activities of the Institute of History and the Department of Archeology or the Institute of Archeology have been closely intertwined. From the 1970s, when the Institute of Archeology began to develop as a separate scientific institution, to the present day, it is noticeable that it has been transferred to the Institute of History and separated from it. Since July 27, 1998, archaeology has become a department that fully demonstrates its characteristics as a historical science both at the Institute of History and at the Institute of Archeology. For more than half a century, solving the most pressing problems of historical science, including objectively covering the history of the Uzbek people and their statehood, cannot be fully accomplished without the participation of archaeologists.

Due to the extremely active scale of research and their scientific results during the years of independence, the archaeology of Uzbekistan has risen to the level of a world science. This, in turn, has created the basis for the archaeology of Uzbekistan to establish scientific cooperation with the world's leading archaeological

centers and conclude international agreements on an equal basis. Currently, archaeological research is being conducted on the territory of Uzbekistan on an international scale in collaboration with archaeologists from countries such as Australia, the USA, Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland, Russia, France, and Japan. Since 1959, the annual collections "History of the Material Culture of Uzbekistan" and "Archaeological Research in Uzbekistan" have been published, which provide general scientific conclusions of archaeological research conducted on the territory of our Republic. Since 2010, the scientific journal "Archaeology of Uzbekistan" has been published.

Later, in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-2789 dated February 17, 2017 "On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of scientific research work", it was renamed the Institute of Archaeological Research of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. By Resolution No. 792 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 21, 2019, the National Center for Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the Institute of Archaeological Research of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the archaeology of Uzbekistan is currently operating in the interests of the nation, its cultural and spiritual life, and the needs and desires of the ideas of independence, serving science. The scientific heritage of our great predecessors, such as Ahmad al-Farghani, Imam Moturudiy, Imam al-Bukhari, Burhoniddin Marginoni, Sahibkiran Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, whose births were celebrated, the merits of Uzbek archeology in studying the development of culture of the era in which they lived, in officially determining the blessed historical dates of our ancient cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Karshi, Shahrisabz, Khiva, Termez, Tashkent, Margilan, have been incomparable. The fact that these anniversary celebrations were held under the auspices of the UN Special Department UNESCO testified to how rich and fruitful the archaeological research conducted in our country over the past almost 25 years has been. The care shown by our state and the conditions created for a comprehensive and in-depth study of our ancient history were the main cornerstones of this, and it is thanks to these factors that Uzbek archaeology has developed and become known to the world.

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