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**The role of academician Yahya Gulyamov of the development of science of
archeology in Uzbekistan**

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INTRODUCTION

The actuality of theme. The history of Uzbekistan is incredibly rich in historical and cultural monuments, which reflect the culture of all stages of historical development of mankind and the ancient origins of civilization on the territory of Central Asia. A deeper study of this subject is an important and urgent task of the present time. Yahya Gulyamov, the historian, the scientist-orientalist, the first Uzbek archaeologist – has restored the first page of our history and given that ancient monuments are the only sources for the study of ancient history, as far as possible, expanded archaeological research, has trained specialists in this sphere and created the "archaeological school" in our country. Together with his disciples – national staff, trained in this school he studied topical issues of history of Uzbekistan; foundations of primitive culture; the value of irrigation in the formation and development of irrigation farming; the emergence of the first cities and the history of the development of urban culture; cultural-economic ties of our ancestors with the people of the neighboring countries and their importance. These studies were continued also in progress currently.

As a result of excavations carried out by young archaeologists, under the leadership of Yahya Gulyamov in Bukhara, Samarkand, Fergana, Namangan, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Tashkent regions the settlements of primitive people in such monuments as Kulbulak¹, Obirakhmat², Obishir³ relating to different periods of the stone age; the mines of the Neolithic period in Uchtut⁴, examples of an ancient art form Sarmishsay, Byronsay, Takalisay⁵,

¹ Касымов М.Р. Многослойная палеолитическая стоянка Кульбулак в Узбекистане // МИА. 1972. № 185.

² Сулейманов Р.Х. Статистическое изучение культуры грота Обирахмат. –Ташкент.: Фан, 1972.

³ Исламов У.И. Обиширская культура. –Ташкент. 1980.

⁴ Мирсоатов Т. М. Древние шахты Учтута. –Ташкент.: Фан, 1973, Мирсоатов Т.М. Горные разработки в поху камня. –Ташкент.: Фан, 1977.

⁵ Кабиров Дж. Наскальные изображения Каратау // АИ-1970 г. –М.: Наука, 1971, Кабиров Дж. Наскальные изображения Сармишсая // ИМКУ 1972. № 9.

primitive agricultural communities Zamanbaba and Sopollitepa⁶ were discovered, excavated and studied.

As a result of the research of such ancient settlements as ruins of Afrasiab, Shashtepa, Aktepa, Kanha, Kuva, Akhsikat, Yerkurgan, Paykent, Varakhsha and Bukhara, it was found that the formation and development of urban planning on the territory of Uzbekistan happened in the early first Millennium BC and the history of socio-economic and cultural development is divided into several stages. The scientific work of this magnitude was no easy task in the Soviet period, when dominated administrative-command system and Yahya Gulyamov faced with various obstacles, was not been able to achieve all the goals.

With independence merits of Yahya Gulyamov were appreciated, disclosure and truthful scientific evaluation of his research in the history of our country were raised on the state level. According to the President I. A. Karimov, the lives of these patriots as scientists Yahya Gulyamov that put justice at the head of everything, and activities, they created scientific schools should serve as an “exemplary school”⁷.

The degree of studying of the theme. Information related to this research work covered in the works of Yahya Gulyamov "History of irrigation of Khorezm", "Primitive culture, and the emergence of irrigated agriculture in the lower Zarafshan" and his other scientific articles, “Remembering Yahya Gulyamov” by A. Muhammadjanov, “The role of academician Yahya Gulyamov in the study of prehistoric archaeology of Uzbekistan” by U. Islamov and Mirsoatova, “Akademik Yahya Gulyamov” by co-authors B. Alieva, I. Khakimov and A. Khakimdjano, “Academician Akhmadali Askarov” by A. Kayumov, as well as in scientific articles devoted to the life and scientific activity of Yahya Gulyamov, published in the scientific journal “Archaeology of

⁶ Гулямов Я., Исламов У., Аскарлов А. Первобытная культура и возникновение орошаемого земледелия в низовьях Зарафшана. –Ташкент.: Фан, 1966, Аскарлов А. Сапаллитепа. –Ташкент.1973, Аскарлов А., Ширинов Т. Ранняя городская культура эпохи бронзы юга Средней Азии. –Самарканд, 1993.

⁷ Каримов И.А. Тарихий хотирасиз келажак йук. –Ташкент. 1998.

Uzbekistan”, considered the scientific edition of the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of sciences, in some issues of the collection “The history of material culture of Uzbekistan”.

Aims and objectives of the study. The main purpose of this work is to highlight the historical significance of the activities of the Yahya Gulyamov in the creation and formation of the archaeological science in Uzbekistan, a detailed narration of the history of the foundations of the Institute of archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, which is linked to the name of Yahya Gulyamov. In the process of learning sources on the researched theme, based on the aims of the work were defined the following tasks:

- to show the formation of Yahya Gulyamov as archaeologist and a major academic historian on the basis of primary archaeological research jointly with Russian scientists;

- to highlight the importance of research on the study of history cultures primitive communities of the Lower Zarafshan and that Yahya Gulyamov is the founder of the study of the history of irrigation systems of Uzbekistan;

- to reveal the development of archaeology in the years of independence, scientific researches conducted in Uzbekistan, the continuation of research activities initiated by academician Yahya Gulyamov by disciples of his "archaeological school".

Theoretical and methodological basis of the research. In process of writing this work methodological basics were the sayings of President Islam Karimov about Yahya Gulyamov in the works "There is no future without historical memory", "High spirituality – invincible force". The theme is explored on base of the principles of historicity, objectivity, scientific approach and comparative analysis.

Sources of research. The sources of this work are scientific works written by Yahya Gulyamov, the works devoted to his life and scientific activities, and scientific articles about Yahya Gulyamov and development of archaeology in Uzbekistan, published in scientific journals “Archaeology of Uzbekistan”, “Fan

va Turmush”, the collection of “The history of material culture of Uzbekistan”, as well as articles in international journals.

Scientific novelty of the study. In scientific research were first summarized and systematized:

- history of the life and scientific activity of academician Yahya Gulyamov, create a primary foundation of “school of archaeology” in Uzbekistan;

- the results of studies on the prehistoric period in our history, implemented national staff in the field of archaeology – disciples of academician Yahya Gulyamov;

- the history of studying issues of urban development and primary states on the territory of our Motherland in connection with the formation and opening of the scientific-research Institute of Archaeology;

- advances in archaeological Sciences of Uzbekistan in independence years, raising it to the international level.

The practical value of the study. Materials and conclusions presented in the scientific work can be used in the writing of scientific and popular scientific works on archaeology, scientific articles, holding lectures and seminars on archaeology and local history in higher education, in the creation of textbooks.

Approbation of scientific work. On this theme there were made presentations on topic “Southern Fergana in the era of stone age” at the scientific conference “The history of the Ferghana valley in new researches” held in Fergana in 2014, on the topic “Neolithic communities of Central Fergana” at the same conference held in Andijan in 2015.

Chronological frameworks of research cover the period from the beginning of XX century to the present. Lifeyears of Yahya Gulyamov (1908-1977) and further activity of the institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

The structure of the study. This dissertation includes an introduction, three chapters, conclusion and list of used sources and literature.

CHAPTER I. YAHYA GULYAMOV YOUTH TIME AND INTO SCIENCE

I.1. Childhood and adolescence Yahya Gulyamov

The science of Archeology is herald the facility about the past to future generation learn with archeological digging research and arguments human history. Appearance convey the subject archeology was named “history arms with a shovel”. They say archeologists are unselfish their profession. Because they will give information underlying labor weapons of our ancestors a few hundred thousand years the silent language, often putting their own lives at risk, in the mountains, in the deserts, and under “the Afghan” winds on south of the motherland.

Central Asian natural geographical location and natural resources, from ancient times in the attention of many researchers. At first, Russian amateurs and regionalists of archeology began to learn memories of Uzbekistan. To learn the material and cultural heritage of the peoples of Central Asia, started the 2nd half of the nineteenth century. The country was occupied by Russia, came a variety of people here⁸. Among them there are people who are interested in the local financial monuments: V.V. Barthold, V.A. Jukowsky, A.I. Veselovsky, M.S. Andreev, A.A. Dhivaev, N.S. Likhoshin, M.G. Mallizky, A.A. Semenov, M.T. Poslavsky, N.A. Ostroumov, V.L. Vyatkin famous orientalists and other archeologists and amateur researchers were first time in the history and archeology of Central Asia. Russian Empire in order to strengthen the country's colonial system focused through the study of manuscripts and archeological researches Turkestan history, traditions, the study of ancient manuscripts. V.V. Barthold words “... people east believe of our culture that when we have know better them, the less they know their acknowledge.” – its a clear manifestation⁹. Reason failure to identify all aspects of the archeological

⁸ Археологлар хикоя қилади. –Ташкент. 1974. –Б.5.

⁹ Бартольд В.В. Сочинения. Т.1. –Москва, 1963. –с.607-608.

sites, that time still in action nice research the primitive and next early periods, at the end of the nineteenth century - the beginning of the XX century in Turkestan conducted archeological research were important to historiography of Uzbekistan. The first steps had been taken study ancient cultural heritage of the peoples of Central Asia. At first, Russian lovers of archeology and regionalists began to learn monuments of Turkestan.

In 1895, on the initiative V.V. Barthold in Turkestan created a circle of lovers of archeology. Archeological works carried out under the supervision of the same circle. In that period, in the archeological research were active V.V. Barthold, V.L. Vyatkin, N.I. Veselovsky, N.F. Shtykovsky A.A. Zimin¹⁰. During this period, archeology Turkestan collected adequate samples of ancient material culture, though, but it periods, to create "chronological scale" work had the biggest problems. Periods of archeological assumptions, the simple, the period determined by, in particular, the findings on such terms "to Moslems", "to mongols", "concerning Timurids age", therefore, the way it was recorded periodically monuments.

Although in this period widely used the written sources, the results of scientific archeological excavations, though, the study of the ancient history of the country had not been a separate problem¹¹.

In Former Union were carried out 20-30 years of twentieth century mainly systematic large-scale archeological excavations. At this time, speaking about the formation and development the science of archeology of Uzbekistan can not imagine this process, its intended purpose the father of the science of archeology of Uzbekistan Y. Gulyamov.

President Islam Karimov said, "We have a great history. We have great traditions. Shameless, fearless and bold: say, Uzbekistan proud of its noble

¹⁰ Mirsoatova S. O'zbekistonda arxeologiya fanini tashkil topishi va uni shakllanishida milliy kadrlarimizning roli. - Farg'ona. 2001. - B.3.

¹¹ Ширинов Т., Бердимуродов А., Пардаев М. Ўзбекистонда археология фанининг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши тарихидан. // O'zbekiston arxeologiyasi. 2000. № 1. - Б.9.

traditions. In our veins flows the blood of the significant contribution to the world educational well-known ancestors”¹². Study of our great history a huge contribution the scholar Yahya Gulyamov, itself left a great legacy in the field of archeology and historiography.

Yahya Gulyamovich Gulyamov was born on May 1, 1908, in Shaykhantakhur district, mahallia Okmechit. At that time, the product of the future scientist father Gulyamkhan will be held at the famous Khoja Ahrar madrasah served as a mukarrir*. His mother Sorakhan had own school. Gulyamkhan special six children - Eshankhan, Adil, Yahya, Said Ahmed, Akromkhan and Rokiya, also patronized sister's four young orphaned nieces. Because Sorakhan opened the school in their native home, the neighborhood girls were taught to read and write. A father and a mother's awareness, in particular, Sorakhan had own school Yahya Gulyamov studied the first education ("Beginning literacy") his parents. The younger Yahya learned with sister the Arabic alphabet and numerological account in the yard of school. Sorakhan often gave lessons to pupils and Yahya also creative works of Fuzuli, Mashrab, Huvaydo, Bedil¹³.

In 1918, the cause untimely death Gulyamkhan, special training due of six children alone Sorakhan's responsibility. Due to difficulties Sorakhan will be obliged to submit children Yahya and Said Ahmed, the “Namuna” boarding school in the old town.

Today, school is located in the place of the building of the drama theater named “Abrar Hidoyatov”, the “Namuna” of boarding school of the early years, devoted to students fabric form. Boarding school had been seven years a Soviet school which organized in Tashkent's old town. It was deferred certain trace the history of the development of education in Tashkent, in particular, supplies

¹² Каримов И.А. Тарихий хотирасиз келажак йўқ. –Ташкент.: Фан, 1998.

* Assistant to teacher of madrasah (to muderris)

¹³ Мухаммаджонов А. Яхё Ғуломовни хотирлаб. –Ташкент.: Шарқ, 2008. –Б.6, Алиев Б., Ҳақимов И., Ҳақимжонов А. Академик Яхё Ғуломов. –Ташкент.: 1998. –Б.5.

to local nurturing a group of Uzbek intelligentsia. There are gave lessons russian, uzbek, tatar and turkish teachers, at high classes taught history, algebra, geography, botany and zoology, Russian, painting, calligraphy and etc.

In boarding school mathematician Haider Nasiri, geography teacher Akbar domulla, teacher of mothern tongue Yusuf Effendi, literature teacher Eson Effendi gave lessons to Yahya Gulyamov. Literature teacher Eson Effendi was the master works of classics of the East uzbek, azerbaijani, turkish writers Nizami, Fuzuli, Navoi, Lutfi, Turdi, and will represent the majority of students interested in literature and poetry, instructed poetry reading and the the first ways of music comprose¹⁴.

Successfully completed high school Yahya Gulyamov in 1923 at enter to study the men's college (УЗИИППОС) in Tashkent. Graduated in 1926, will start primary school teacher. A real interest in science, encourages to study at Samarkand State Pedagogical Academyat that time, opened in the capital of Uzbekistan, Samarkand. As a result, in 1927, Yahya Gulyamov became a requirement of the social and economic department of the Academy where studied at the knowledgeable scholars of his time Bolat Soliev, Mousa Saidjanov, Vasily Lavrenthevich Vyatkin, Abdourauf Fitrat and etc. In particular, the professor B. Soliev's "History of Turkestan" lectures was elementary knowledge to Yahya Gulyamov on the history of ancient and medieval works, based on a rich oriental manuscripts, about the people of old Turan and Turkestan. An interest in the history of the ancient Turkestan approached with famous at the time own local archeological research in Samarkand, Oriental scholar and regionalist archeologist V.Vyatkin.

Yahya Gulyamov interest in history began of the period school, the last period, the knowledge of its major cause of the formation as a great historian and archeologist.

¹⁴ Муҳаммаджонов А. Яҳё Ғуломовни хотирлаб. –Ташкент.: Шарқ, 2008. –Б.7-8.

1.2. Yahya Gulyamov into the science of archeology

In 1921, during the organized tours to Samarkand lucky to get acquainted with the V.L.Vyatkin Yahya Gulyamov, in high school communicated more closely with this famous scientists, who first made a cornerstone of the Uzbek archeology.

Skillful uzbek, tajik and persian languages V.Vyatkin determined, discovered and researched the destruction of the XV-XVI centuries, to the position of the shape of the top of the famous Ulugbek Observatory. This amateur archeologists in Afrasiab took small archeological excavations, tried to open the secrets of this monument. Along with reports on the course of study “the history of the Muslim East” in Uzbek state pedagogical academy, which he was also the chairman of the Committee of the historical monuments in Samarkand.

V.L.Vyatkin introduced Yahya Gulyamov with the works important for the history of medieval written sources of authors Muhammad Taberiy, Muhammad Narshakhiy, Qasim bin Havqal, El-Istehriy, Bin el-Asir, Juwayni. In addition, the information in the written sources to assure full truth V.L.Vyatkin with the excavation works carried out by him in Afrasiab. After delicate student’s an interest in knowledge, in order to get acquainted with the methods of archeological field work involved in digging Afrasiab. In those years, Yahya Gulyamov learned at V.Vyatkin archeological science courses.

On way to educate Y. Gulyamov to historian and archeologist, V.Vyatkin take into considered the first of oriental manuscripts, study careful the same period archeological science literatures, familiar with the methods of excavation, to reveal of archeological monuments the historical processes used as a primary source issues. Thus, in 1929, the Institute professors B.Soliev, V.Vyatkin A.Fitrat to consult, open study room “Central Asian history and literature” in the Institute, its important Yahya Gulyamov was assigned assistant. In the study

room stock gathered a lot of hand written books of the East. In this matter V.Vyatkin's service was very large. Yahya Gulyamov be in contact with the leading scholars of the period, said he recognized that meeting, thoughtful lectures, discussions bookcases, museum, Afrasiab and as a result of various historical places to go again and again V.L.Vyatkin put it in the way that archeological. During this period, he also studied carefully documents the activities of the group Turkestan lovers of archeology, Russian archeological society and the scientific collections. So, taught prominent scientist in Samarkand was the basis of Yahya Gulyamov future historian and archeologist.

In 1931, Y.Gulyamov began teaching at Tashkent teachers training college. Later, he was postgraduate the Uzbek Research Institute of under the Soviet of People's Commissars. Since 1933, Y. Gulyamov worked the Committee for the save and scientific study of the historical monuments – “Узкомстарис” under the Soviet of People's Commissars as a research fellow at the beginning, and later as a scientific secretary. At the same time, he began attend a real archeological research expeditions to participate in the research excavations. In 1933, Y. Gulyamov took part in Termez expedition direct by M.E. Masson, in 1934, in Zarafshan expedition the chief famous scientist A.Ya. Yakubovsky open to learn and participate in the work of Shahri Vayran, Dabusia, Kampirdevor such as monuments. 30 years Y. Gulyamov wrote his first scientific articles.

To communicate with experts the history of the ancient peoples of Turan, material and spiritual culture M.A. Masson, A.Ya. Yakubovsky and other professionals such as these major collaboration, to benefit from their extensive knowledge and will serve as experience a scientific school for Y. Gulyamov. At present he will felt to applying his knowledge and to experience independently organize expeditions the great desire, commitment and motivation. Y. Gulyamov began his first independent archeological expedition in 1936, was known to the ancient culture one of the Central Asian countries, Khorezm oasis.

It contains an archeologist A.L.Terenojkin, an architect B.N.Zasipkin, a first Uzbek ethnographer T.Mirgiasov and others. Expedition of Y. Gulyamov will open, will note and will begin learning oasis Palkala, Narindjan, Guldursun, Kumkala monuments. In the period until the religion of Islam in Central Asia, in 1936, Y. Gulyamov learned near the Mangit Kubotov Hill the middle of the first millennium BC cemetery, that is, examined of ancient Khorezm first time as an Uzbek archeologist. After a year Y. Gulyamov learned of ancient irrigated land South Karakalpakstan again. Begin research in Khorezm Y. Gulyamov was the reason meet and to co-operate in the conditions field excavations with a major figure archeology of Central Asia S.P.Tolstov.

In the autumn of 1937, Y. Gulyamov led by the Science Committee of the Uzbek SSR, lead of S.P.Tolstov Khorezm archeological-ethnographic expedition the Former Union Academy of Sciences and the Institute of material culture. Y. Gulyamov in-depth study Khorezm monuments of the material culture. Y. Gulyamov special emphasis on looks, a lot of research on Khorezm oasis in the old fortress ruins of the castle as a museum reserve as open architectural monuments in Khiva at different times, and places them. As a result of these studies in 1941, written by Y. Gulyamov “The monuments of Khiva”¹⁵ published monographic work. Soon, in 1943, Y.Gulyamov will defend the degree of candidate of historical sciences this monography on the “Khiva and its monuments”. Then, he pursued a wide range of scientific research Amudarya artificial irrigation, which included the study of the history and development of irrigated agriculture. He was actively involved in a wide range of research Khorezm expedition. Y. Gulyamov next main activities contacted of the Amudarya basin, a vast desert lying buried in the foot of the magnificent castles, once flourished in the life of prosperous towns, such improvement and abundance flowing water of life channel bed such as the with the study of the rare monuments the foundation, witnesses of the ancient history of the country.

¹⁵ Гулямов Я.Г. Памятники города Хиви. –Ташкент.: Фан, 1941.

The term "Kaltaminar culture" introduced by S.P.Tolstov the science of archeology, he was head of the Khorezm archeological expedition by Amudarya found many historical monuments belonging to the Neolithic and Bronze ages. Among these archeological monuments Jonbos-4 will take possession special place. Because this is due to the findings of a monument to the science of archeology, "Kaltaminar culture", its own characteristics, not only in the region, in Uzbekistan, but in the whole of Central Asia in the history of our ancient ancestors, who lived in the north of the culture coverage of property. These achievements are nice, of course. Still, it must be noted that each of the nation's ancient culture height, posture, objective information, just the ancestors of every generation must not forget that the only appropriate and specific. Because every nation represented their values, history, culture expounding on her heart full of pride and feelings. For example, 1940 is recognized as a world-renowned archeologist S. P. Tolstov and had just reached the level of the candidate of historical sciences Y. Gulyamov talk show. We are not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the entire Central Asian archeology of the great deeds of legendary scientists are not discriminatory S.P.Tolstov. On the contrary, it is one of scientific research into the ancient history deserves. However, some of the conclusions of the scientific S.P.Tolstov the wrong one and that's the wrong conclusion, be corrected by the time the Uzbek archeologists Y. Gulyamov think about the purpose of stopping. S.P.Tolstov studied and wrote about the monuments of Khorezm region¹⁶, in the primitive system with several cultural circuits, "Suyargan culture" that it is a new ethnic element in Khorezm, historically the south, Iranian mountainous associated with the region and its neighboring countries. Tolstov cause such an idea, the monument belonging to the Neolithic period Jonbos-4 belonging to the Bronze Age archeological findings Suyargan and Tozabogyob cultural layer, compared with the findings, was found any expressive similarity between them. Because chronological difference was significant between them. However, Y. Gulyamov active take

¹⁶ Толстов С.П. Древний Хорезм. Опыт историко-археологического исследования. –М.: 1948.

part in the study of the monuments of the years 1940-46 in the Khorezm region of the primitive system, "Suyargan culture" of the Jonbos-6 head of the excavations, the archeological findings in a comprehensive analysis, it concluded that the culture in terms of the origin of Kaltaminar¹⁷. These two different perspectives will continue until after 15 years. Because this idea Gulyamov that the many monuments, but S.P.Tolstov and M.A.Itina in article "Suyargan culture issues" said that contrary to the opinion of the conclusions the beginning of the second millennium BC, from the tribes of the southern agricultural regions Suyargan the region of Central Asia. This is a rush of people living in the camp of the oldest archeological findings in the analysis of their game that is associated with the Middle East, Y. Gulyamov Suyargan is not culture by the invaders, but extation Kaltaminar culture.

In recent years, by A.V.Vinogradov Khorezm oasis is found in hundreds of monuments and archeological findings confirmed the correctness of the conclusions of the scientific analysis Y. Gulyamov¹⁸. "All evidentiary materials, he writes about the origin of the culture of A.V.Vinogradov Suyargan move us to a different interpretation of the data. In fact, only the ceramic of the invention is concerned, the last Kaltaminar first Suyargan directly relevant to talk about a serious basis. As for the plates in the first Suyargan culture industry, it is difficult to distinguish in practice Kaltaminar. House keeping the basis of their location, all Suyargan came from Kaltaminar evidence. If Suyargan to say that the immigrants from the south, their culture remains difficult to understand some of the characters. You know, like Kaltaminar culture plates, microlitic industry south lost of the V-IV millennium BC. III - II millennium will play a key role in the enterprise, bronze items. Using the power of animals in a farmer. Live stock also advanced. Ceramics, large-scale ceramic bottles made of potter's wheel. Above conclusion is that such a civilized tribes north of the Amu Darya in the

¹⁷Гулямов Я.Г. Археологические работы к северу от Бухарского Оазиса // ТИИА Уз ССР. 1956. Вып.8.

¹⁸Выноградов А.В. Неолитические памятники Хорезма. –Москва.: Наука, 1968. -С.81-82.

south, which is higher than the loss of their traditions, Kaltaminar the influence of tribes, it is difficult to imagine that they are already occupied farms to adapt”. What is the end of such scientific debate all around the world for 50 years, a prominent member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR concluded S.P.Tolstov only candidates of the conclusion of the Y. Gulyamov true that questions arise as well.

East history, human society is based on the development of irrigation facilities which is of great importance to agriculture. Human development of these criteria, except for the people of the land of Turan. That the history of ancient times, which is one of the major problems that need to be addressed was the issue of the country's ancient farming methods and water. Social sciences, history, archeology, ethnography, orientalism, source as an expert in a number of areas of Y. Gulyamov. This is a large task, the Khorezm oasis for the first occurrence of outlets for agricultural and irrigation, the study of the history of the stages of its development strategy. Over the years, expeditions, scientific research, ethnography, based on the analysis of ancient manuscripts Y.Gulyamov in 1950, “History of Khorezm irrigation in ancient times to the present”¹⁹, the degree of Doctor of historical sciences. Doctoral work on the basis of the “History of Khorezm irrigation in ancient times to the present” in the year 1957, the first monography in Russian, then in 1959 in the Uzbek language. Y.Gulyamov this scientific work reflected in the 4-4.5 thousands of years of social and economic development of Khorezm. The interpretation of the history of the scientific study of irrigation step-by-step. Y. Gulyamov skirts basin archeological sites on the basis of a thorough check of the Amu Darya delta networks are formed as a result of flood puddles along the irrigation agriculture is defined by the territory appears to be very much alive.

¹⁹Гулямов Я.Г. История орошения Хорезма: с древнейших времен до наших дней. –Москва.: 1957, Гуломов Я. Ф. Хоразмнинг суғорилиш тарихи: қадимги замонлардан хозиргача. –Ташкент.: 1959.

Common interpretation of the works Yahya Gulyamov, the scientific activities of the main focus areas of the science of historiography research carried out large-scale irrigated agriculture and irrigation and water management are the basis of the organization focused on the study of history. Which is still the most important in history, it was not a careful study of this issue is still wide spread. Meanwhile, in Central Asia, in particular the social, economic, spiritual and cultural history of the historic area of this industrial and commercial base of irrigated agriculture and its directly related to the construction of irrigation facilities. Because irrigated agriculture and water supply mankind's rich, reliable and adequate nourishment and beverage supply, storage and rehydration.

In conclusion, we can say that a number of expeditions working hard to get the knowledge to expand the scope of its research, studies of the east-written documents, works of art out of Y. Gulyamov mature at the beginning of 1940, a sign of a great scientist.

CHAPTER II. YAHYA GULYAMOV EMERGENCE AS A MAJOR ARCHEOLOGIST AND HISTORIAN

II.1. The role of Yahya Gulyamov studying the history of irrigation systems of Uzbekistan

The results of archeological work carried out during the years 1937-1950, "History of Khorezm irrigation in ancient times to the present" coverage in the case of four-thousand-year history of Khorezm team primitive system of irrigated agriculture, including the establishment of the culture, the first state to be irrigated agriculture during the ancient agriculture the early medieval and developed irrigated agriculture and irrigation works during the Khanate of Khiva in Khorezm irrigation equipment, and the status of irrigation Soviet-era.

Yahya Gulyamov "History of Khorezm irrigation in ancient times to the present" scientific work consists of 324 pages, nine chapters, conclusion and literature index. We need to give a brief explanation on a portion of the following works:

Chapter 1 named "Amu Darya River and its delta", in it the author comments since the formation of the Amu Darya to its estuary process. Amu Darya formed Panj and Vakhsh river sinclusion, which later became his right hand Kofirnihon and Surkhon, left hand Qunduzdarya tributaries. After that, the river streams untributary and make valley in plains. After Tuyamuyun Gorge, the Amu Darya entered the territory of Khorezm regions, and the planes very favorable conditions for agriculture. Yahya Gulyamov during investigate the flow of the Amu Darya, emphasized Amu Darya delta in the past highlights divide three branches. He said the first sector to the Caspian Sea, the depth of the second network to Sarykamys, the third sector is poured on the depth of the Aral. Also explanated over the course, the Amu Darya towards directed the Aral, water ways to the depth Caspian and Sarykamys was wither. In addition,

he describes changing part of the Aral Sea with the passage of time, the river delta is very fertile at the same time destroy movement the river – “degish”²⁰.

Y. Gulyamov comments Amu Darya is a relatively new term, river in the past called Oks, Okuz, Jeyhun such names²¹.

"Ancient lands primitive culture" was named in *second chapter* archeology of ancient agricultural research. Scientist said, Khorezm region in the conditions of the success of its new desert because of the preservation of monuments²².

The Amu Darya region in ancient times was not now apparently. Currently, the role of the sands arriving in primitive times, especially wetlands, flora and fauna of different regions. In these areas, the people, who lived in primitive hunting and fishing. They were forced to reckon with the whims of the Amu Darya. Yahya Gulyamov wrote, the floods due to random fluctuations and subject to the farmers of ancient Khorezm, the first season is always looking for a good puddles, who moved behind the floods. Due to the characteristic of farming mobile edge of a pool formed by the farmers of ancient Khorezm, floods and networks in booths built in the form of a semi-basements for granted. They are do not know to built fortresses and castles, villages.

Beginning Bronze period to create irrigation in the Khorezm. Yahya Gulyamov according to the conclusions of the second millennium BC Khorezm region gradually developed agriculture and the Kopetdog early farming culture with fulfilling the role of a bridge between the culture of steppe bronze space. Khorezm is based on the culture of the early farming culture Suyargan hunting and fishery occurred in Neolithic culture²³. “Qayir” type of farming* farming for

²⁰ Ғуломов Я. Ғ. Хоразмнинг суғорилиш тарихи: қадимги замонлардан ҳозиргача. –Ташкент.: 1959. -Б.31.

²¹ Ўша асар, -Б.35-38.

²² Ўша асар, -Б.43.

²³ Ўша асар, -Б.57.

* type of farming in the bottom lands

a long time remained the foundation of life. Tied directly to the development of irrigation farming in the wider region.

Third chapter is named "The establishment of the first countries in the Khorezm region and the construction of artificial channels". Then explained the first period came to the origin of the largest settlements of irrigated agriculture in the Khorezm region, and emphasized in archeology they are named people of Amirabad culture²⁴. "The development of a farmer, became so bad, writes Y.Gulyamov, reduced the amount of water, organizational members of the community in the fields of water with artificial measures. The number of channels, as they did in the history of the middle kingdom in Egypt, legally increased. As a result, the head of channels is becoming more and more moved up to the river. This, in turn, some of the decline in the numbers of channels and led to the creation of a single chief channel."²⁵

Irrigated land of Khorezm was surveyed to find a great country rich in castles and large-scale irrigation networks. This happened in the Khorezm region, in the middle of I millennium BC, which is closely associated with the development of social and economic relations. Y. Gulyamov believes that the establishment of colonial empires, the creation of large-scale irrigation networks, which is one of the decisive factors. It was organized hashar, mobilize the population to construct canals and was carried along the shores of the river dams, to create a wide variety of water facilities.

As a result of the formation of the state's in Khorezm region developed largest living population towns and to be built castles. In turn, Khorezm was related with the neighboring regions intensive economic and cultural ties. The expansion of the agricultural oasis, the population increase in the development of artificial irrigation in Khorezm region.

²⁴Толстов С.П. Древний Хорезм. –М.: 1948. –с. 68-70.

²⁵ Ғуломов Я. Ғ. Хоразмнинг суғорилиш тарихи қадимги замонлардан ҳозиргача. –Тошкент.: 1959. –Б.70.

The results of Khorezm irrigation associated with the analysis of archeological monuments, Yahya Gulyamov came to the conclusion many artificial channels occurred two thousand years ago.

In conclusion we can say that, during the period first developed state ancient khorezmians reclaimed extensive irrigation region the Amu Darya delta.

Fourth chapter, “Irrigation during the slavery system in Khorezm (IV century BC VI century BC)” is set, the III-II century BC, Khorezm was part of the state of Kanka. However, despite being politically dependent on continued economic growth and its cities ceramics, textiles, metal processing, building works and the development of others, in addition to writing, culture, religion, architecture and art, the level of development, economic base and system upgrades.

Approximately I century AD Empire Kushan attacks Khorezm. During this period, as a result of the construction of channels Kirkkiz and Toprakkala the largest water barrier buildings built fortified towns and castles Kirkkiz, Toprakkala, Shorahan, Kizilkala, Ayazkala, Qorgashinkala. During this period, the Guldursun entirely loss own importance. The new center - Toprakkala prospered.

On opinion Yahya Gulyamov, Central Asia was the part of the Kushan Empire and its considered the highest point in the development of the system of slavery²⁶. However, subsequent research showed Khorezm had preserve its independence. In addition, the enslavement of Central Asian countries, as the ancient Roman and Greek classical level of their lives, which is the only form of home slavery. Conclusion of Yahya Gulyamov should be recognized in this area at that time dominated by the a written stand point of formational periodize.

²⁶ Фуломов Я. Ғ. Хоразмнинг суғорилиш тарихи қадимги замонлардан ҳозиргача. Т. 1959. –Б.113.

The third century of political independence in the Khorezm region set of the reign of a new dynasty – Afrigids. They were based the government of the first feudal class – on the farmers. The capital was town Kat.

Chapter 5. Irrigation in the early feudal era (IV – IX centuries). The beginning of the early middle ages in Central Asia appeared the small local authorities. The large cities suffer depressed, but villages were growing. Unlike the abolition of this period of conflict between the free layer breeders and cancer, were becoming more and more managers chiefs of village (dehkan), the independent farmers (kashovarz) became stronger to dependent (kadivar).

As a result of the political absent will reigned for a long time, ancient Khorezm irrigation networks were shrinking and many cities preponderanced. In Ankokala fourth century, and later Kirkkiz and Jildikkala channels and built around them end of life settlements. This, also led to a relatively sparse ancient farming repertoire.

In beginning of the V – VI century in Khorezm will begin to rise again cultural and economic life. If the Bazarkala channel was not change, Kirkkiz channel restored till Uykala. Near the town of Narindjan, the construction of a new Borankala, it towarded Yakkaporson to north. After Yakkaporson lost its trail. That time flowed water in Tuprokkala channel. It flows the new dwellings afrigids were build: Qavatkala, Koshporson and Borlikala Palace. Of Tuprokkala completely collapsed. Along the Burgutkala canal ancient times and its population density in the region during the afrigids further strengthened fortifications (Burgutkala, Uykala). There was life prosperity VII-VIII centuries of. Afrigids time Khorezm oasis natural life and the lives of detail can be reflected in the destruction of the city Teshikkala. Burgutkala oasis typical monument Teshikkala special role in the coverage of the life of Khorezm during afrigids²⁷.

²⁷ Ўша асар. -Б.125-127.

Struggle for Sovereignty of the Khorezm was invaded by the Arabs. It was created in the country double settlement.

Sixth chapter was named “Dynamics of the irrigation of Khorezm during the development of feudalism” consists of two parts, the first part irrigation works of the IX - XIII centuries, the second part of the XIII - the XVI centuries. In it comments the basis archeological studies with written sources.

In 712, in Khorezm started political crisis after the invasion Kutaiba. The result of attack Mugayra bin Abdullah to Khorezm by command of Kuteiba, in historical and geographic data sources is not information more than half century about Khorezm. Only the X century, in works of arab geographer and tourist gave information about the Khorezm region.

After X century the irrigation networks were not arriving in oasis. Noted by the historians irrigation systems of the left bank of the Amu Darya the emergence of new and growth of the old city. Y.Gulyamov emphasized, especially in the twelfth century, on the rule "Khorezmshahs" also in Chirmanyap was reinstated cultural life, the establishment of a number of towns and villages, in that, it really shows how to revive the irrigation networks²⁸.

As a result of the Mongol invasion in thirteenth century, was noted by historians, had become ruins forever towns and castles of Khorezm Tahiria, Kardaron, Savkan, Ardahushmitan, Nuzvar, Shorahan, Guldursun, Qavatkala Mazdahkan, Kurdar and others. In addition, the sources written by arab geographers deep analysis from Yahya Gulyamov, explained the stream of Amu-Darya, gradually changed some time²⁹.

Later erected Khorezm region was separated by Genghis Khan's to his sons, Jochi and Chagatai. Noted, came to the age of Emir Timur towns of Khorezm had been recorded trade and economic relations.

²⁸ Ўша асар. –Б.167.

²⁹ Ўша асар. –Б.178.

Upon the completion of the Khanate of Khiva in Khorezm irrigation system is still alive. In the sixteenth century, a result of waterless of outskirts of the towns Urgench, Vezir and the Adoqwill constructed of the agricultural locations in northern districts.

Chapter 7. The author in the chapter “The dynamics of irrigation networks of the Khorezm after sixteenth century. Location of clans and policy of khans of the Khiva” was analyzed on the basis of the facts in historical sources the political process of Khiva Khanate, explained emergies of khans. Noting, Abulgazi’s migration in the southern part of the Khorezm, had been completely abandoned historical sources Old Urgench, Vezir towns. Abulgazihan newly built capital town of Urgench, and there governed state. Khanate increased in period Anushahan, and the region will be enhanced. In period Anushahan Turkmen tribes began to live in the Khorezm oasis. The reason is that the army was fueled by the Turkmen men. That time in South Khorezm built as well as two large channel Shahabad (143 km) and Yarmish (96 km)³⁰. Yarmish channel rummaged for the irrigation districts of the dehydrated Kattown, the channel Shahabad supplied with water agricultural oasis and urban Honqa, Urgench, Shahabad, Dashoguz and Ilyali.

In monography noted, at the end of the seventeenth century, as in the South Khorezm in Aral region, uzbeks, and then karakalpaks slowly acquired the large-scale networks and the development of natural and artificial round of canal. In the beginning of the eighteenth century compared Shahtemir, Mangit, Akyakish, to the end of the eighteenth century built the towns and castles Nukus, Kiyat, Qungirat, Hujeyli.

Then settled around the Old Urgench turkmen tribes developed farming in these areas. In 1857, due to tax evasion, Khan of Khiva, leaving them without

³⁰ Ўша асар. –Б.209.

water for many years, and they re-open them. However, these attempts by the Khan of Khiva.

In 1873, Khiva had become the protectorate Russian Emire Y.Gulyamov noted, however, constants the irrigation system of the state³¹.

Eighth chapter “History of Khorezm irrigation equipment” consists of four parts, are as follows: a) the distribution network; b) the mechanisms that produce water; c) the facility of dams and their construction; d) hashars and water-supervising.

In chapter is very wide and shallow ancient flood channel to the middle ages, a multi-functional irrigation system networks and navvara built dams to trap (shohparrak) largas History of Khorezm irrigation technique is described in detail. Yahya Gulyamov Khorezm oasis of water flow to maintain the importance of the work hashar still stopped, irrigated agriculture in all countries of the East, in the past Khorezm irrigation facilities in the hands of the ruling class industrious peasant population served weapons to subdue emphasized. “There is plenty of information on the history of Khorezm,”– said Yahya Gulyamov facts weapons seized in the sectors of water, had become armed more powerful over the weak.³²”

Y. Gulyamov survey concluded. Irrigation carried out in two ways:

- in mountain areas;
- in plains.

Section, cover based on the analysis of archeological materials and written sources, which is connected with the cult of the water in Khorezm life³³.

³¹ Ўша асар. –Б.220.

³² Ўша асар. –Б.270.

³³ Ўша асар. –Б.274.

The author set forth in *nineth chapter* since the days of the Soviet Union irrigation system to regulate the construction of new irrigation systems of the Khorezm oasis.

The author of the work arriving in irrigation technology and water management issues of oasis. The development and collapse of the irrigation and the settled farmers and nomadic between livestock issues of political, economic and cultural importance of the relations Yahya Gulyamov thoughts are particularly noteworthy. “Without a doubt, the farming population is only desert oasis created in close touch with one of the most powerful country is only growing, expanding irrigation, which is capable of turning the city is capable of” he wrote³⁴. In monography, not only research, irrigation and water management on the issues but was given folktales widely known among the people, about the water, it would further studies for work.

During the hard expedition of Yahya Gulyamov in the Khorezm, which lasted for a long time created a great deal of research work “History of Khorezm irrigation in ancient times to the present” was carried out in the territory of the irrigation system, and later served as a research program. Scientific research to continue the same way, Y. Gulyamov and A.R.Muhammadjanov in 1965, with major research work “The history of irrigation of Zarafshan” prepared for publication. At the same time he led a group of scientific researchers institute of history and archeology at the Academy of steppe and desert areas of the study of the ancient types of irrigation. Yahya Gulyamov devoted to irrigation works are of great importance for the national economy. He used to be artificially irrigated areas of the western part of the Bukhara oasis, while the lower part and Nurota areas.

³⁴ Ўша асар. –Б.307.

2.2. Contribution Yahya Gulyamov to investigate the culture of primitive societies of valley the lower Zarafshan

After returned Yahya Gulyamov at Khorezm expedition in 1950, organized archeological expedition in Bukhara oasis adjacent to the Kizilkum areas. Goals, study Bukhara oasis in the north-western border regions, once prosperous today Mahankul, Zarafshan River, Lake Zamonbobo, small Tuzkon, large Tuzkon, Deep lake, the lake Parsang, the lake Lukli and Qarangi lake was called primitive “reservoirs” in the dune of the territory had become. Yahya Gulyamov initially focused on the development of the region's hydrography and irrigation on the basis of their studies, which remained under the sands look for traces of the river, to determine the names of them. Identified and their names are Mahandarya, Gurdush, Gujayli names and these flowing rivers raged with time, on-the-go that the pools.

Expedition opened more than 60 of the members of the Neolithic and Bronze settlements IV-II millennium BC the era of stock in the lower reaches of the Zarafshan.

Academic A.Muhammadjanov recalled, “Yahya Gulyamov Karakul district near the village of Yakkatut Zarafshan River flowing out from the Amudarya in the past Mahandarya, Gurdush and Gujayli built along the old paths, such as scientific research, that part of the tamarisk, the second part of saksavul and sand dunes this bald areas covered occasionally picked up stones, when the bent pieces of earthen ware pieces of Bukhara oasis from the start of their research are happy and satisfied. Because found first key with maximal way the primitive culture of Bukhara.”

During of the field search found the lake hut located along the river channel area between the sand picked up the pieces of the Neolithic period, pottery and stone tools, Bronze Age took place the pieces of the ceramic pieces. Teachers in an article published in 1956, concluded “the Bukhara oasis in the

north-western regions rich in archeological team primitive era monuments promising archeological reserve”³⁵.

A result of this expedition, which lasted for a long time, in 1966, the teacher Yahya Gulyamov co-authored with Ahmadali Askarov and Utkir Islamov a major work published “The formation of the primitive culture and irrigated agriculture of the foothills of the Zarafshan”³⁶.

Initially, the dry lake Zamonbobo territories studied, and found the remains of ancient cemetery in the region. This is the middle of the II millennium BC, agriculture and livestock to live a primitive people of the village cemetery, according to research and address of the Bronze Age cemeteries “Zamonbobo culture”³⁷ the name of science.

Zamonbobo cemetery was found and studied in spring of 1950, the north-west sub-basins of the Bukhara oasis, north of the drying up of Lake Zamonbobo. This object is finally the end of the period eneolit and to learn about the culture of the tribes who lived in the Bronze Age steppe was the object of the base and engaged in parallel with the motion of crops and domesticated livestock was the main source of the analysis of the culture of the tribes from the steppes³⁸.

Zamonbobo cemetery wasn't external signs, or these weren't well preserved. Therefore, according to the diaries of Y. Gulyamov the northern shore of the lake in pristine bald area is divided into squares, each square area slowly started to dig to a depth of 20 sm. After each 20 sm of mineral area of the flat cleaned, searched for traces of the grave. During the excavations carried out

³⁵Гулямов Я.Г. Археологические работы к северу от Бухарского Оазиса // ТИИА Уз ССР. Вып.8. 1956. –с.149-161.

³⁶ Гулямов Я., Исламов У., Аскарлов А. Первобытная культура и возникновение орошаемого земледелия в низовьях Зарафшана. –Ташкент.:Фан, 1966.

³⁷ Гулямов Я. и другие.Указ. работа. –с.118.

³⁸Гулямов Я.Г. Археологические работы к северу от Бухарского Оазиса // ТИИА Уз ССР. Вып.8. 1956. –с.149-161; Кузьмина Е.Е. Могильник Заманбаба // СЭ. 1958. №2; Аскарлов А. Культура Заманбаба в низовьях Зарафшана // ОНУ. 1962. №11; Его же, Поселение Заманбаба // КСИА, 1963. вып.93; Гулямов Я.Г., Исламов У., Аскарлов А. Первобытная культура в низовьях Зарафшана. –Ташкент.: 1966. -С.118-186.

in the same manner under the influence of wind and precipitation, and called one by one to find the graves of the tire. First year opened 7 tombs. Next the years 1951 and 1953 found and were studied 34 graves. In 1961 and 1964, during the search for graves in Zamonbobo A. Askarov continued by another 5 to open the grave. As a result, Zamonbobo Cemetery studied a total of 46 graves were opened. However, 7 of them turned into a powder bone fragments found the skeleton of a man and no other physical evidence.

Most of the graves had been damaged during the monument of human bones lay scattered in the chaotic. Only three cases (grave №1,27 36) skeletons in its place. According to commentators, the skeletons lying in the mother's womb, tightened position, folded his hands and feet, were buried side by side. Skeleton head east and north-east, sometimes in the north-west. Buried in the cellar of a person, double, sometimes buried in cemeteries. Each of the skeleton in the grave, on the other hand one or two vessels. In either case, the containers other than ethnic in nature, that is, the tribes of ancient farming culture of southern regions. Men tombs made of flint yaproqsimon paykonlar women's graves is that the yellow or red ocher, antimony, basic and tiny palette. A woman was found in the funerary terracotta goddess. Some of the tombs saw burnt wood coal. The tomb of a woman, of course, saw colorful precious stones and beads, stones, coal black urchuqtoshlar aspect of cereal grain, glass, copper, knives and animal bones.

Zamonbobo cemetery situated at the top of the two geographically. Instead of them divided on the eastern and western sectors. Initially, understood the graves of the eastern sector as compared to the western sector graves ancient. The cemetery emphasized and buried the structure of the eastern sector of cereals in the western sector, trim and analyze boyhood³⁹. However, neither a thorough scientific analysis shows that both sectors also revealed that it

³⁹ Гулямов Я.Г. Археологические работы.... –С.155; Латынин Б.А. О южных границах ойкумены степных культур эпохи бронзы // СА. 1958. №3.-С.50-51.

consists of a terraced boyhood. The terrace of the initial capability to the grave they dug deep tomb shallow left the porch, the wind blows. Porches along the deeper part of the graves were dug grave in lahad stored on the shelf.

Chronologically ancient tombs that are dark-shaped oval, round, bottom round eyes underwater in the form of a half sphere made of flint and handmade cups, arrows as a leaf and import containers are met, cemeteries tombs that were red in terms of the period, saw in ground flower bowls, jugs, etc. They include vessels using the hand wheel.

Zamonbobo location about the culture Zamonbobo found and learned two monument. The first near the lake Zamonbobo Gujayli (Gurdush) bed coast. It sides the two sides of hills, creeks turned into a bed side surrounded by a wall. A total area of 0,10 hectares. During the excavations carried out in the central part found in a few places of the oval shape of a semi-basement, two bin, two-chambered ceramic cooking stove and agricultural packaging.

Studied basement celeste oval shape, to taqir 1 meter length of about was indicated north-east of the south-west. In the basement of a length of 23.5 meters over a width of 9 m, a depth of 1 m.ga. It is close to the basement area of 170 square meters. A number of sources, economic and cultural layer wrapped around the circumference of the cellar, under the wall. Basement walls underground, in the middle of his order of a honeycomb, which are the pillars of the basement roof overhang shows Pete. Basement consists of three gathered in the cultural layer of the horizon, the lower horizon is rich in archeological material. Basement, in fact, the address space found in the bones of the old waste of a large amount of pottery fragments, terracotta urchuqtosh, a variety of anthropomorfian figures made of flint and hunting weapons, stonish neckleces, hand elevators, bones, pieces of copper, awl, shovels and a large number of domestic animals. This layer of physical evidence and horizontally divided into chronological periods, they are reminiscent of the period in chronological order with the materials of the cemetery Zamonbobo. Address

field in the north-eastern corner of the stratified according to the results of the Shourf laid at a depth of 160 cm, bald beneath the cultural layer is determined. From there, the nature of the materials that were found to be related to the final stage of Kaltaminor culture and ceramics rained project structure and the oval shape of the sepulchres of Zamonbobo remembrance of the oldest graveyards ceramic.

Zamonbobo second location found from the lake about 6-7 miles on the west coast of the Gujayli. At different stratigraphic nature shourf no results its field tested. Address all aspects of the field of collecting small pieces of ceramic Zamonbobo cemetery and 1 did not differ in the materials of the address.

This research by students and Y. Gulyamov 1950 - 1953 years studied Zamonbobo cemetery, later continued by A.Askarov⁴⁰, its age, its traditions, the structure of the tomb, the timeline, as well as the ethnographic form and be able to identify a number of aspects of appeared. Zamonbobo found in the village and their way of life, agriculture, customs, habits, and other economic and ethnocultural relations with the tribes. Today, can be found information more than 10 countries around the world encyclopedia "Zamonbobo culture"⁴¹.

In recent years, as a result of the research expedition have been studied and found the address around the lake large and small Tuzkon V –III millennium BC, living in the ancient hunters and fishermen. Founding in Tuzkon concluded belonging to the owners address the culture of the tribes of the Neolithic period Darvozakir I and Darvozakir II⁴².

Darvozakir 1 found in the north-west of the lake large Tuzkon. According to the topographic location of the monument, its northern and north-eastern side surrounded by high hills. It crossed the south-east by the mountain streams. East to north-west of this valley will Adilkuduk, Khodjakuduk, Uchbosh, Gazli desert

⁴⁰ Аскарлов А. Култура Заманбаба в низовьях Зарафшана// ОНУ, 1962. №11.

⁴¹ Қаюмов А. Академик Ахмадали Аскарлов. -Тошкент.: Фан, 2003. –Б.27.

⁴² Гулямов Я., Исламов У., Аскарлов А. Первобытная культура в низовьях Зарафшана. –Ташкент.: Фан, 1966. –С.19.

has become a way of dealing with this locality the local population, named “Darvozakir” annually. Inscribed in the south-western side of the lake. Thus, the addresses in the north and north - east to cover the high hills monument criteria are often swept by strong north wind. As a result, shacks built on the sand, and preserved us in cultural layers of settlements.

Stratigraphic control shourf in address is melted, the cultural layer was found to be intact safety Shourf 2x4 square. m.ga expanded. Shourf incision, the cultural layer of the case. Archeological material between the treeless soil mixed with sand. The thickness of 25-30 cm. beyond the north-eastern part of the fire Monorail opens a layer of red sand. The thickness of 30-40 cm. , which contains archeological material. Under 1 meter thick, yellowish gray layer of clean sand is opened. Finally it from 15-20 cm. archeological material thickness of densely packed cultural layers were found. Shourf depth of 3,7-3,8 meters have been carried out, the lower cultural layers after layers of clean sand bald mainland.

Stratigraphic control shourf conclusion, Darvozakir primitive tribal communities address these three fishermen came out alive. Often due to flood back to its owners were forced to leave the address. After the address during the floods of muddy sand on it. This situation was found in the lower foothills of the Zarafshan and Kashkadarya address each one's experiences. It should be noted that the power supplies, regardless of its cultural layers in which the crisis of a different nature, a unique complex of Neolithic period.

The memorial was set Darvozakir stratigraphy of 2,500 square meters area of the upper layer discs. The second and the third area of the excavations in the cultural layer of material and the South-West part of the 576 square meters. (18x32) space. As a result, its whitish-gray shade is very rich in cultural layers found. 2 tools in stone pole-axe skin cutter destruction, awl, planer, the rock drill and turns. Reddish-brown shade opened the second cultural layer beneath a layer of clean sand. Mining in the south-eastern part of the field only a few traces of a fire formless. They blackened remains of gray, it may be that the role of the

oven. Dark reddish-brown shade in the third cultural layer is rich in archeological material. Opened under a thick layer of bald. In this layer, place in oven, and the balance of the hut, which found traces of the tabernacle on the bald. May is rich in cultural layers of stone tools, two stone axe, undulating pattern of thin ceramic fragments and animal bones. According to the laboratory analysis of the bones revealed that the foxes and gazelles⁴³.

Address fixed in order to determine the boundaries of the area around the fossil digged of a trench (26x2 m.) and three shourf(8x1, 4x2, 4x2 m.). The only themselves very scarce material, while was found any item. After that, the main focus of the central part of the address, on a thick layer of bald marks the final feast of the study focused on.

Excited bald soil mixture is dark brown in the third cultural layer archeological materials, so they are with each other senseless, writes U. Islamov. Pavilions almost four corners (7x11,6 m.), which is the size of 81 square meters. Pavilions carved to taqir wooden columns preserved due to a depth chaos, writes the author researcher⁴⁴. A sequence of intermediate distance of 1-1.5 meters and a depth superior to them in filled with sand mixed in with the soil. In a symmetrical manner with each other in two rows of combs cut, they are placed into one of the other two like a rectangle⁴⁵. Internal number of columns holding it from inside the ceiling of the tabernacle, which served as the outer wall of the number of columns in the frame. The tabernacle of poly cleared, symmetrical with each other in the central part of his two front recess opens. Their diameter is larger than the others, they can be a tabernacle roof pillars. So the front corners of the tabernacle number of jobs match⁴⁶. Diameter: the youngest 15, the oldest of 25-27 cm; depth: 15-18, large 22-27 cm. Not found traces of a fire in the oven or the role of the tabernacle. The author noted that the furnace situated

⁴³Указ. работа.—С.23-25.

⁴⁴Там же. —С.29.

⁴⁵Там же. —С.26

⁴⁶Там же. —С.29

out of the tabernacle, the north-western corner. stove size 120x40 cm. Booths in the south, found of south-west 5 traces of a fire place⁴⁷.

According to archeologists D.Djurakulova Darvozakir to crush the remainder of the tabernacle of the addresses found in the lower basins ancestry who lived during the Neolithic primitive culture, socio-economic life and their daily life is important to the study of the unique event⁴⁸.

Darvozakir 2 contacts located in the north of the large Tuzkon lake. A monument in the north and north-east side, surrounded by flat, mauntainous hills. Address area is covered with camel thorn and bushes. North-east winds blocked the high hills would consider U.Islomov likely a 2x2 square Shourf her. Shourf terrestrial mobile sand cleared from under his 25-30 cm thick dense layer of clean sand. Below which contains a mixture of stone tools and fragments of ceramic 20-25 cm thick black sandy cultural layer is opened. Therefore, the range of both shourf and the shourf № 2 to the south, toward the excavation area was expanded, and its total area of 208 square meters 'notice. Area of the excavations' -4 'and' I-1,2,3,4,5,6 lines (lines) of the incision (RAZR), O, 50-0,60 cm thick portable sand beneath the archeological material - thin pieces of ceramic and stone tools will start. Close to 30 cm in thickness at a depth of 60-65 cm and, apparently, the cultural layer is stored beneath a layer of clean sand, and then formed a thick layer of bald.

Darvozakir II contacts recognized the power and fixed according to the results of the excavations, a cultural vary from Darvozakir 1. U.Islomov that no evidence of this from the hut. However, the role of the shourf № 2 and its concentration of archeological materials, it is likely to be the tabernacle at this point. Shourf № 1 addresses a lot of signs around and to the north of the oven. According to the design plan, they are big jobs and small-scale furnace, which is 22 hectares.

⁴⁷Там же. –С.28.

⁴⁸ Джуракулова Д.М. Зарафшон водийсининг тош ва бронза даври қабилалари маданияти // т.ф.н. илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация. – Самарқанд. 2009. –Б.42.

Darvozakir II address were found space of 584 stone objects. 35 percent more processing tools, and the rest of the production waste⁴⁹. Weapons microlithpeace. As for the structure and type of weapons, most of them leather and woodworking planers, stone graters, knives. There include plenty of stone awl, prismatic nucleus.

Contacts oval dishes, mouth wide, flat bowl fragments found in groundwater. They are so inclined surface of the thin horizontal stripes, diamond, drop lines, a serpent covered with track marks. Sometimes a very simple linear patterns in hollow shaped triangle-shaped ornaments.

Excavations led by U.Islamov Darvozakir ceramic glass surface treatment, depending on the rich and simple patterns, this examination of the among the monuments lower basin of the Zarafshan address the conclusion that it must have been the oldest Kaltaminar culture⁵⁰.

Address found in the lower Zarafshan U.Islomov the following general conclusions: 1. Kaltaminar culture came into existence on the basis of the Caspian mezolith (IV millennium BC until the middle of the III millennium). 2. Tuzkon tribes engaged in hunting and fishing, the ancient Khorezm, the South Aral Sea, Turkmenistan and cultural relations with the southern Urals. 3. The first engaged in farming will continue with the culture of the tribes belonging to the culture of the Zamonbobo Kaltaminar. I have found several hundreds of Neolithic these tribes encamped outside the camp and the labor supply of weapons for raw materials to make products Uchtut deposits accounts⁵¹.

The result of the work Bukhara oasis address is, the study of primitive cultural heritage - expands rapidly. At the same time found the oasis agriculture excavation works and the foundation of the irrigation sector, the research work was continued by the students Y. Gulyamov. As a result, all of the archeological

⁴⁹ Гулямов Я. и другие. Указ. Работа. –С.38.

⁵⁰ Там же. –С.29. –С.43.

⁵¹ Мирсаатов Т.М. Горные разработки в эпоху камня. -Ташкент.: Фан, 1977.

research on the territory of Uzbekistan was formed and studied by archeologists young scholar achievements in the field of irrigation, developed, and continues to work today.

Yahya Gulyamov participated in expeditions by 1947, depending on the history of the ancient culture of the Khorezm oasis in the Samarkand region, near the village of Amankutan archeological discoveries captured and Zarafshan the same time to continue with the current scientific research in Samarkand Ulugbek observatory continued excavations in the building designed by there was an opportunity. The ruins of the palace Varahshahave been analyzed. In the development of this workwere great services V.A.Shishkin, M.E.Masson G.A.Pugachenkova T.Mirgiyasov and etc.

Yahya Gulyamov special importance to study the history and monuments of Tashkent. Along the Channel Tashkent, was carried out special archeological research in Tuytepa. Elimination of the effects of the earthquake in Tashkent in 1966, in connection with the city's construction started in Tashkent.To study and recording of archeological monuments of special archeological expedition.

At the same time the ancient Fergana archeological study conducted during the Big Ferghana Canal is considered an integral part of the archeological research. This was their contribution to archeological research Y. Gulyamov. He called the steep Ferghana culture who say the high level and there is research to prove it. Later, the introduction of archeology study the methods of the natural sciences, as a result of a rare findings have shown dedication to the restoration and conservation work Y. Gulyamov. In particular, in 1957 in the ancient city of Fergana, Kuva found in the ancient city ruins of the Buddhist statues of a man and a horse, and a variety of crafts Glass products are also found along with the remains. In this regard, the 1958 vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Y. Gulyamov, historian, academic I.Muminov, the head of the Presidium of Chemical Technology Institute of the Academy of Sciences, academic Sabir Yunusov, director of the Institute of Chemistry and the

Yakub Aliyev agreed with the method of archeological objects of chemical technology a preliminary agreement on the organization of work devoted to the study of the history of the glass Central Asia to A.Abdurazzakov. In addition, the Russian expert on the state of glass, academian Belarus Academy of Sciences, M.A.Bezborodov. Later, in 1965, the governor of Samarkand Afrasiab ruins of the Palace of Varhuman opened, and white photos to go to work on compositions in accordance with the decree of the Presidium of the Academy of History and Archeology Institute research center and laboratory. After, wall and other monuments to museums and exhibits to keep the operation was carried out Mingurik, in Fayoztepa, Bolaliktepa Erkurgan, Zartepa calendar, the Jartepa.

As a result of the establishment of the Institute of Archeology in 1971, was established department “the study of chemical-technological and restoration of historical monuments”. As a result, conducted by Yahya Gulyamov archeological attraction of the methods of the natural sciences and the practical effects of the 50-year period in the life experience.

In conclusion we can say that, as a result Mahandarya expedition led by Y. Gulyamov in our country at first, were studied stages of development and the lifestyle of the tribes of the Bronze Age in the lower Zarafshan River. The second stage of the development of archeology 50 years of history, yet this time, the methods of archeological sites to dig enough improvement, especially in the analysis of archeological artifacts newly emerging one Y. Gulyamov expedition became one of the lower Zarafshan oasis style.

CHAPTER III. THE FORMATION OF THE SCHOOL OF ARCHEOLOGY IN UZBEKISTAN

3.1. Service Yahya Gulyamov to train the national archeologist cadres

In the 1950s, Y.Gulyamov after obtaining a degree of a high level archeologist scientists, understanding that large number historical monuments in the territory of Uzbekistan, learning the post of the ancient history of our ancestors, made a decision that these problems can only be solved by growing our own national labor specialist in the archeology. The scientist who understood it on time and foresaw the future attempted to make in the Republic continuously school of archeology and to train of national staff of archeologist of Uzbekistan. As a result, there has been established national labor force who were able to train with every periods of 1 million year history of ancestors in Uzbekistan.

In the east, relations between teachers and students preserved in the form of traditional moral system from the ancient times until now. In any field of science to be the first is also a privilege responsible job. Y.Gulyamov the first archeologist, scholar, academic successful in science, and was honored to be on the floor to raise the level of its contribution to world science. Some properties of archeology, particularly in the area this year, long-term family and relatives far away expedition, desert barren mountain-pass the threshold of half a century ago, the world of science such cases they were unable to make a proper interpretation of the local youth. That is why the issue of attracting young local archeology significant cuts, which were at that time the agenda of the current problems. Y. Gulyamov blessed in this regard, taking into account the future development of science and practical efforts. He gathered young talented staff around himself and identified issues which belong to various periods, and social systems, history and culture.

In order to resolve such issues in 1958, a group of graduate students: U.Islomov, A.Askarov, S.Rakhimov and Y. Gulyamov himself Leningrad (now St. Petersburg), known in the Leningrad branch of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR them in the hands of the scientists A.P.Okladnikov, P.I.Boriskovsky, M.P.Gryaznov asked to prepare an expert archeologists our guys. Yahya Gulyamov wanted to be more perfect than the level of knowledge of young scientists recollected A.Mukhammadjanov the first student Y. Gulyamov did not stay “The personnel trained archeologists need for Uzbekistan”⁵².

Y. Gulyamov training expert archeologist is the dedication and tireless efforts, because it is a strong national pride in the blood of man, and the infinite love of the history of the ancient homeland, as well. Y. Gulyamov not only limited to the five frame graduate placement, often over the phone, or even to go to Saint-Petersburg, stood up to tell them facts. Future scientists in postgraduate studies, archeology course because of the full report the Neva River, along with university students attended regular classes in order to improve their knowledge of archeology.

Brochure of Azim Kayumov named “Academician Ahmadali Askarov” recalled that the subject materials of the Bronze Age A.Askarov, in the Neolithic period candidate was scheduled to work U.Islomov. However, after the interview with the Leningrad academic A.P.Okladnikov U.Islomov Stone Age expert explained. A.Askarov enter the study of the Bronze Age in the leadership of M.P.Gryaznov. As a result, these graduates can we learn from the leaders of the scientific and theoretical archeological research continued with the teacher Y. Gulyamov. At that time, the students of the first Y. Gulyamov Abdulahad Mukhammadjanov teacher to explain to students about the principles of choice targeted homes. Y. Gulyamov student choosing his position or prospective

⁵²Ширинов Т., Пардаев М., Мирзаахмедов Ж. Академик Я. Гуломовнинг ҳаёт йули ва илмий мероси // ЎММТ. 1998. № 29.

student to the external appearance and his "service" is not based on the right to information, depending on the interests and aspirations of working. " After A.Askarov one by one, these U.Islomov since 1963, Kasimov, S.Rakhimov's all PhD theses and they began supervises Y. Gulyamov the extensive archeological work. Not satisfied with this teacher needs to work again after some time on a group of young people were sent to Leningrad. These were T.Mirsoatov,R. Sulaymanov, M. Isakov, N.Tashkenbaev.

Finally, under the direction of academic Y. Gulyamov perfect in every way, has been established training a group of young scientists. Each of the members of this group organized by the Y. Gulyamov Mahandarya expedition exploring the monuments in various stages of force independently of the other. As a result, it reflects the work carried out by squads of numerous scientific articles, and even began to be published a number of scientific monographs. This is because of the way Y. Gulyamov hard work created the foundation of the development of the science of archeology.

This situation, in turn, the decision of the government on October 1, 1970, led to the opening of the Institute of Archeology of the structure of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. Afterward, it was the fulfillment of dreams and hopes in their hearts. However, the Institute of Archeology of the teacher awaited not in the city of Tashkent, opened in Samarkand. This was because the teacher was a little upset, even though he did not agree to become the director of the Institute of Archeology of the opening in Samarkand. The students what the teacher asked him to agree to go to the director of the Institute of Archeology of Samarkand, "First of all, the opening of the Samarkand Institute of Archeology of the very wrong, because of the specifics of the Institute of Archeology. These features are, with the various disciplines of archeology will be able to have a civilized relationship. In this age of science or that monument that is found in the analysis of the findings of the monument that you all know. This function is the science of archeology, physics, chemistry, science can help fulfill. Old

plants, the remains of animal bones, human bones detected paleobotanics, paleozoologists, anthropologists must be mutual scientific communication. Therefore, all countries located in the center, along with the structure of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences. Opening away from the center of the Archeological Institute of false evidence might quote many similar examples. Secondly, the opening of the Samarkand Institute of Archeology of the leaders of the above reasons, Samarkand, "Shahizinda", "Bibi Khanim", "Ulugbek" for many cited them. After all, these are the XV-XVI centuries architectural monuments! Archeological monuments, including a period of a few hundred thousand years! Do they understand that?" he answered, wringing it. Y.Gulyamov prepared by the efforts of a number of archeologists do not agree to move to the city of Samarkand. As a result, for 70 years the director of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Ahmadali Askarov reopen personnel Moscow, Leningrad was forced to send to the cities. Life which is closely associated with the life of the Academy, and I saw the illegality doctor of historical sciences, Professor Hamid Ziyaev wrote: "No one can live someone life else. However, without a word, bad, bad compression. In those days, in the heart of man, the value crying. Y. Gulyamov his services, but he was peshlamas eyes could not tolerate injustice and lawlessness on trends. In contrast to the cautious man, who is seeking a response yuragidagini what position, what position he occupied was banished. Reliable power, let his "sadness" at the end of his life he was even accused of political blindness. He said this "assessment" for an uncompromising struggle to save the historical monuments. In addition, not only in Uzbekistan, but also in Central Asia, the captain of the archeological, Khorezm, Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Ferghana and active participant in the archeological research carried out in a different thinking could do. "

Y. Gulyamov only so archeology each period of training in order to stop their actions. As a result, the above swallows joined of Abdujabbor Kabirov, Tamara Ernazarova, Temur Shirinov, Abdulhamid Anarbayev, Shakir Pidaev,

Muhammadjan Isomiddinov, Tohtash Annaev, Bokijon Matboboev, Rayhongul Abdulkarimoxunova, Mutalibjon Hasanov, Buriboy Sabirov, Egamqul Kadyrov, etc. His sacrifice in the most ancient ancestors lift each period of the history of the development of a very large group of archeologists had occurred. The majority of this group soon became qualified doctors. History from the Stone Age, the U.Islamov, still Mirsoatov, Mavlon Djurakulov, Rustam Suleymanov Mirvohid coach such as doctors and Negmatjan Toshkentboev, Toshnazar Omonjulov as candidates Stone Age lower paleolith a long history of studying the monuments of bronze as the perfect cover him.

As you know, the year 1938 by the A.P.Okladnikov Surkhandarya region, Teshiktash ancestors were found belonging to the period of the Mustye findings, which equaled 100 thousand years of history. Acute U.Islomov Ferghana Valley Selunghur grote, a result of long years of archeological excavation works in the history of primitive evidential material taxpayers hundreds of thousands of years to 1 million years. Its archeological finds of great historical significance of this monument academic A.P.Okladnikov three times, in 1955, 1960 and 1964, Selunghur caves belonging to the period in which the right side of the space that was found in order to check shourf. As a result, for the first time in this cave, a few discovered that they had identified as the last Palaeolithic period. After A.P.Okladnikov Haydarkon Valley, led by the history of ancient ancestors first Y.Gulyamov Ferghana Paleolithic has taken a big stack. In 1960 by the detachment Obisher I and V was found and partially examined. In addition, 28 caves were considered. Since 1980, the Institute of Archeology of the Republic of Uzbekistan headed by the regular U.Islomov Fergana's Paleolithic stock Selunghur Grotto carried out the excavation works, not only for science but also for the whole of Central Asia for its historical significance is great news. Selunghur found the first big news is the oldest, ashell belonging to the period of 1 million years finds the old man's head, shoulder bones, found in a number of teeth. These findings renowned anthropologist and scientists V.M.Kharitonov by

A.A.Zhubov studied, and the scientific aspects of this fossil belonged to arxantrop identified him as Fergantrop. The second major innovation is the oldest of labor, and in its original, large quantities of animal bones was found. Many of them lived 1 million years ago, then completely extinct animals: a lion living in a cave, hygiene, saber toothed tiger, ancient horse, wild, rhino and other fossil respectively. It is known that in 1938, by A.P.Okladnikov Teshiktash Neanderthal bones and the remains of a child found in the arms Musty the science of archeology, not only in Uzbekistan, but also in Central Asia at the beginning of the history of our ancestors thousands of years must specified period. Such a notion is likely to correct for the period. For the same period, the independent period in the previous period, reflecting the cultural layer was not known to have any memorial. Therefore, the science of Central Asia must period the idea deeply rooted in the people of Asia and the rest was built up in the words of the phrase U.Islomov. Granted, there are times when it should be noted that the majority of researchers, especially in Central Asia to learn the culture of any archeological work conducted in Russian archeologists say that the continuous development doubt, he or culture outside Asia "Agreement" trying to prove. U.Islomov from 1980 to 1988 went to the cave until Selunghur the history of the most important achievements of the archeological works are well-known not only in Central Asia but ten times since the matter is that the root of the historical monuments of Central Asia, other places brought proven to be based on evidentiary materials. Interestingly, his coach A.P.Okladnikov student U.Islomov after half a century later by the teacher sent to the chronology of the hundreds of thousands of years our ancestors 1 million. End of such scientific discoveries, the most ancient material culture in the history of the formation and development of the mind has changed. Central Asian region of the ancient people who lived in the Bronze Age in the Stone Age, from ashelldan stage locations. Therefore, the conditions for the Archeological Periods occurred. Almost ten years Selunghur space as a result of the archeological excavations carried out by U.Islomov arxeolgik

material collected. This material U.Islomov and studied by K.A.Krakhmal perfect. In 1988, Selunghur area of the second layer of artifacts and materials paleozoological the above authors found the head bone skull fragments and teeth arxantrophs. These findings not only Central Asia, but in the territory of the former USSR for the period ashell origin, and for the first time discovered the famous, and has caused a lot of controversy in this debate continues.

U.Islomov Selunghur found here Olduvay monuments and Ubaida, head quartered in comparison with the industry in the Middle East to learn that there are similarities between them. Olduvay monuments G.A.Grigorev say, 1.4 to 2.5 million years. Based on the foregoing U.Islomov Haydarkon depth and location of the first people to the south of Fergana 1 million one hundred thousand years. Asia Continental is located in India, Pakistan, Indonesia, China, Palestine and North Africa and South European regions, according to our ancient ancestors went to the location of the French scientist, with an average of 1 million a year. U.Islomov, according to the Central Asian zone. "Selunghur is based on the results of the analysis of archeological materials found in the long-term we can come to that conclusion, he said U.Islomov, for the first time pleystosen in the northern part of Central Asia, namely 1 150 000 - 1 million years ago, man began to be."

After monument Selunghur this wonderful monument Kulbulak by M.G.Kasimov monument of the science of archeology. Kulbulak address consists of 41 layers, the top three layers of stone, the upper Paleolithic, followed by 4-layer 9-tier independent period and lower layers on the latest ashellga as estimated by the M.G.Kasimov. Although the monuments and archeological excavations by M.G.Kasimov started much earlier, and this monument in the lower layers, such as Selunghur ashell period, but we in Kulbulak to Selunghur old said second memorial. According to the conclusions of M.G.Kasimov Kulbulak lower paleolith from the Mesolithic arhantrops, however, lived cromanions. This memorial M.G.Kasimov the above ideas in

scientific language, the national language and ancestral territory of the 1 million-year history of continuous development. Kulbulakda arxantroplar lived in the development of modern biological forms. This gift not only for the region but for the entire world culture historical importance, the more valuable the data lead us to the conclusion that it can provide. Lower paleolith after the middle period of the Paleolithic that must be said that, after this period Teshikdash studied a very large scale. Central Asia, the number of these monuments has been reached 300. R.H.Suleymanov, N.X.Tashkenbaev, M.G.Kasimov, T.Omonjulov also widely studied.

Speaking about the grotto, which address the unique requirements of the comprehensive study of the entire globe R.Suleymanov services for a particular purpose. from the archeological findings in Obirakhmat R.H.Suleymanov study, but on the basis of mathematical-statistical methods revealed that the development of the historical and cultural aspects. R.H.Suleymanov cultural layer having a thickness of 10 m as a result of creative work of the thousands of artifacts grotto caves in Central Asia, which combines music culture is completed, the transition from high paleolith stage is based on the archeological findings that show. R.H.suleymanov one of the services of the science of archeology was that all weapons must work monuments in Uzbekistan, comprehensive study, comparing them with one another to determine the evolution of the development of these monuments, they also considered the issue of the ski industry Periods, and his conclusion was able to give. His grotto industry monuments above the stone industry is not too harsh and archaic look, but in any case, a large amount of artifacts preserved, with the sheets off equipment upgrades and weapons handling a very high level.

One of the independent period, reflecting the great monuments on the territory of Uzbekistan Qutirbulak Monument, where archeological excavations were carried out by N.X.Tashkenbaev. Stone industry N.X.Tashkenbaev and studied by R.X.Suleymanov. This multi-layered, the authors separated by 5

horizon. Horizontal thickness of 12 cm to 40 cm, 3 and 4 horizontal is very rich in archeological findings. Nearly 10 stone industry. Stone weapons, mainly as a raw material for fine-grained sandstones of the type used in a lighter. This easy processing of raw materials to the first, the second largest river in the form of many laneway.

In addition, to the monument Qutirbulak around the middle and lower reaches of the Zarafshan River must monuments: Zirabulak, Omonquton, Takaliksoy, Gurdara and Uchtut workshop. They are very close to Zirabulak, Qutirbulak. Typology of the stone industry and Qutirbulak, Zirabulak monument in the area of 20 m² and cultural layers of archeological findings. Accordingly, T.Grechnina the results was attributed to the end of the Middle Paleolithic.

The ancestors of the ancient history of his scientific work is one more contribution to the national archeological M.J.Djurakulov. M.J.Djurakulov his nearly 40 years of scientific activity of the Zarafshan River Basin to study the monuments of the Stone Age and their scientific basis, instead of following the event. Zarafshan River Basin area of 42 860 km², and there are many archeological sites in this region. The archeology M.J.Djurakulov was, above Mustye neolith regional system also includes monuments, and most of them are paleoecology and partially restore paleoeconomics, and partnership with neighboring countries in Central Asia, a comparative study. As a result, the Zarafshan river basin as a whole and cultural-historical region, with parts of the mountains and plains of Central Asia for a few tens of thousands of years, their mutual relationship. Begin by our ancestors settled in this region must have been davrigatUg'ri. Zarafshan river basin formed by the ancestors of modern form came from. Determine the role of Samarkand in Central Asia Palaeolithic space. To be more precise, this is the beginning of the high life in space Paleolithic. Mavlon Djurakulov contribution to the science of archeology of Samarkand, high Paleolithic era stone industry fully studied the dynamics of the development of the culture. M.Djurakulov by the Zarafshan basin areas along

the border with neighboring scientific information of the monuments, cultural and economic traditions vary. Stone Age in the history of our ancestors in the last period covering the next phase of paleolith and mezolith specific, reflecting the level of development of a period of a certain level.

During the last weapons of the Paleolithic period mezolith also be used not only in agriculture, but the progress will continue. Mezolith own first feature most of the monuments of the same period lead. If the axis of the spring in the south end of the geometric microliths, north of knife similar form of sheets made them look like willow leaves. North and south, developed in parallel with the simultaneous improvement of both the bow arrows. With the same mezolith. It is also important to note that, mezolith its stone industry itself compared to the previous high paleolith the next period, which is very close to neolith. However, in terms of the origin of the Upper Paleolithic. This is clear proof of mezolith monuments continue to the middle of some of the weapons of the Upper Paleolithic Mesolithic come. Mesolithic light and thin arms, as well as coarse and vulgar forms of macrolith (Greek, macro means large). Wood processing, the rough hewn look. One of the more radical changes in the Mesolithic weather completely changed, almost the current degree of convergence. Such a change because of the withdrawal of the glacier, Europe is almost completely free of the glacier. A result of the melting of glaciers and sea level increase. Melting ice caused by changes in the plains. The flow of water. New Valley. As a result, changes in the geography of nature. Changes in the world, the highest since the end of the Paleolithic Age woolly rhinoceros (nosorog), mammoth, musk oxen (ovtsebik) changes in the weather and disappear as a result of an increase in hunting them. As a result, hunting is much more complicated. Because, first of all, fast runners, and secondly, they have lots of, lots of walk. Therefore, the Mesolithic ancestors were forced to make changes in our own farms and hunting can begin. In addition, the increased demand for fish hooks to the body starts. In addition, fish harpoon and ammunition used by the arcs. For the first time and

use them to drive them, palette-made fishing. Mesolithic Agricultural changes led to the disintegration of communities. Their teams will reach the number of 30 to 100. Basement. Size: height of 7 m and a width of 5 m, and a depth of 1 m. Asia launched during archeological research mezolith land from agriculture to the industrial and commercial is to begin. But in this case, the agriculture to the industrial and commercial all the time here mezolith not happen at the same time. There early, others after another. Neolith such an event increases.

The territory of Central Asia until 1970, A.P.Okladnikov and the rest by the G.E.Markov Chashma I and II, such as the Jebel and Kayla mezolith monuments to be studied, which is the oldest in Central Asia for the farm based in Turkmenistan belonging to the Neolithic period Joytun monument in the country. Therefore, not only scientists, but also the entire Central Asian scholars in Central Asia for the front Middle East Mesolithic development from agriculture to the industrial and commercial? such issue was on the agenda. This is the first campaign to address the issue of national archeologists, scientists U.Islomov. In order to resolve this issue by U.Islomov studied monuments of Uzbekistan in the southern regions of the Stone Age.

U.Islomov much years 1970-71 by the difference in the archeological excavations of the cave, two cultural layers, but not a conclusion that the two eras horizon. U.Islomovni is only extracted in the years 1970-71, one of the greatest achievements of animal bones, but also the remains of the bones collected by G.V.Parfenov learn paleozoologists. Bone remains 3066, which are bones of 20 type vertebral animals and birds and reptiles respectively. As a result of excavations in the cave of mach by U.Islomov opened a new human bones found in the cave. These findings suggest that scientists first found out a lot of interest, of course. After all, in the south of mezolith possible to restore the form of the time of our ancestors. In addition, during the study of human bones mezolith Western Asian and Central Asian tribes, such as the history of the origin of the important aspects of lighting. The human bones by U.Islomov

Machay cultural layers found 4 people that anthropologists V.Ya.Zezenkhova and T.K.Hojaev scientific research. 4 people remainder of the bone and one middle-aged man, one woman and two young children at that. The fossil bones have shown that people who study them with a pointed head evropoid.

Machay U.Islomov Obisher cultures, such as the science of archeology into the culture of this symposium, which is based on the resolution adopted. U.Islomov the results of research carried out in our territory mezolith period of three complexes could be: 1. Ferghana; (2); 3. complexes of Surkhandarya.

Ferghana complex Obisher I and V; West of the northern and southern part of the Ferghana Valley coal scattered settlement on March 21, Taipei 3, 5, 7, Achikul I and III, XVI points.

Complex, only one channel of the rotunda Join the residence, located on the left bank. This is in spite of a small amount of monuments and archeological findings, industry and variety of the invention consists of a lot of difference in the camp. The most characteristic sign that the geometric form of the presence of weapons.

Surkhandarya complex machining industry. Machay industry and the number of features it otboyniklarning as broken arms dololitlardan foydalanilganligidir. Thus, these three complex in Uzbekistan each zone, the difference in terms of chronology and typology. However, despite their similarities, too: especially complex of Ferghana cave complexes like Machu cave complexes. In particular, the average processing mikroplastinkalariga appointment and the connection between these sheets in the world. If Obisher I and V Ferghana Given the complex role of this complex, "Obisher Culture" provides a basis to say. This culture spread to the Ferghana valley in the mountainous and plain areas, which includes all. Monuments belonging to the period found in the central plains of Fergana mezolith Obisher the last phase of the culture. As for the history of the origin of the monuments mezolith, not only

in our country but in the whole Central Asian region qonitsqarsiz situation on this issue. This is mainly because these areas Who is very small in number, the monuments of the Upper Paleolithic. According to A.Okladnikov residence and Samarkand in Central Asia mezolith Khojikent earthly grew out of the monuments of the Upper Paleolithic. Pamir monuments, in terms of the origin of the Altai and Mongolia. Mezolit a certain level of development of the Central Asian Mesolithic shape and nomadic culture associated with the original tribes. Pamiri mezolith for the development of culture is independent of the Neolithic period to the archaic nature preservation. G.F.Korobkova almost repeats the same idea. According to U.Islomov Obisher the formation of the culture of the upper Paleolithic bases in Siberia and Asia for the first time mezolith culture is still in effect. But, he said, U.Islomov - yet it is hard to say clear. The formation of Obisher culture monuments of Samarkand and type Khojikent been developed. In addition, Obisher Typology of monuments of culture and found the first mezolith is not yet clear. It has been described above, yet they have not been found. However, the evolution of the development of the culture of Obisher. Obisher last part of the culture of the Central Fergana with a large number of Neolithic monuments.

Conclusion, it should be said that the country's high Paleolithic sites earthly must overgrow monuments, monuments mezolith earthly saw came from the upper Paleolithic monuments. It must be said that mezolith monuments on the territory of our country and a lot of Neolithic monuments. However, a large number of them live, and at the same time regardless of the progress in terms of uneven development. Neolithic average of VI-IV millennium BC III covers the period. So far, the mezolith a relatively primitive communities where Urnashuvlari much more rapid pace. As a result, they have a different nature geographical discovered placement. Therefore, they will have different types of Neolithic culture. Neolithic, which provide live address areas - areas close to rivers and lakes, hunting for suitable land, if dehqonchilk who have good land.

At the same time as compared to pre-Neolithic people working in connection with the selection of the area is sufficient enough to build weapons of stone are also important. Flints for people with primitive tools to make the most valuable accounts. Population growth in the number of types of weapons to work with them in the development of developing more abundant. As a result, this work needed to make weapons increased demand for raw materials as flint. As a result of the growing demand for flint occurred between the tribes. This situation, in turn, the development of relations between them, forming the division of labor. Neolitga, grinding (shlifovanie), array (pilenie), drilling (sverlenie), the new equipment will occur. In general, lighter in some places animal bones and horns are not widely used as a raw material to make weapons. Preliminary ruling regime over millions of years from the development of agricultural production with a new form of economic and commercial occur mainly in the southern regions of the globe, including in Central Asia. According to the archeologist T.M.Mirsoatov the end of the Mesolithic and Neolithic tools to make the land of our ancestors in the early levels as a result of the influence of the forces of nature to end the use of the quality of their raw materials into a mass over the use of high-quality flint. Quality lighter flint mines in a variety of ways. T.M.Mirsoatov which is the basis for this conclusion are as follows:

1. High-quality raw materials to make weapons of labor, in turn, led to the improvement of the quality of the work made weapons. Quality tools is naturally created by the acceleration of a farm development opportunity.

2. Almost all the weapons of the world's labor quality raw materials, which is a period to make a flint. In the same period, more precisely the Neolithic: France Miura de Barre, Belarus Krasnosel'skiy, England Sisburi and Haydavn deposits began to be extracted and flint tools. Quality high-quality flint plates. Tip sheets reach up to 35 cm, which is in the form of a knife.

For many years, archeologists T.Mirsoatov Uchtooq result of the excavation works carried out have shown, large and small tribes who lived in the camp

Tuzkon tools made of flint, mainly Uchtooq fields. This camp is by and large Tuzkon paint U.Islomov weapons Uchtooq lighter deposits of raw materials in a laboratory at the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Leningrad flint spectral analyzes confirmed the results. In addition Uchtutdagi each coin Kaltaminar culture has sparse plates belonging to the culture of the fields and in the Uchtooq Kaltaminar tribes Uchtooq "miners" to be demonstrated by the exchange of views T.Mirsoatov chronologically Kaltaminar Culture owner Uchtooq the conclusion that the people of the owners of the mining era. Uchtooq of uranium deposits in Europe and much lighter T.Mirsoatov determined by a comparative study with the V millennium. It should be remembered that, S.P.Tolstov A.V.Vinogradov, to express his opinion about the age of the culture of U.Islomovlar Kaltaminar Uchtooq mines were not yet known to the science of archeology.

In the fall of 1958, the monument Uchtooq Y. Gulyamov the head of a small group of Mahandarya expedition led by X.Muhamedov sentenced in 1959 in A.P.Okladnikov Counsel in order to determine where the monument has been set up. Since 1961 until 1966, reigning until Uchtooq carrying out excavation works. M.G.Kasimov Uchtooq preliminary research workshop (masterskoy) will. Therefore Uchtooq the square of the monument, like the Paleolithic headquarters to the methods used in the digging began. As a result, he dug in the square, separated 300 m² in the local Neolithic mine Desjardins, well, in the form of images of the damaged or destroyed. But since 1967, Uchtooq by archeologists T.M.Mirsoatov a new method of excavation work is carried out as a result of the Uchtooq "workshop", but the tribes around the oasis of Zarafshan Kaltaminar work with the raw material to make weapons, namely supply Neolithic flint large objects that belong to the period. It must be said that, by T.M.Mirsoatov Uchtooq monument since 1967, the result of research carried out in the year 1980 to the slopes of one of the Qoratog' ranges vous Uchtooq area of the monument, though, it is chronologically quite sharply, ie 4 3 adjacent to

each other and the separation of the time there is a memorial. This monument is a total area of 8000 m². This is one of the monuments of 3 independent during the workshop, which includes 4% of the total area. The second object of the open source raw materials, this monument contains about 40% of the total area of 8000 m². The remaining 56% of the area of the deposit belonging to the Neolithic period. 14 years Mirsoatov by the three monuments of 8000 m² area of 1871 m² at the excavation works have been carried out, a total of 38 mine (mine) was found. Besides, a total of 111 852 artifacts were found, of which 2178 are working aids, namely that associated with the quarries of flint weapons. The rest of the waste which is sure to make flints from labor rule.

Our long years of archeological research conducted by the famous scientist S.P.Tolstov examining the Neolithic monuments in Central Asia, it was separated from the two major zones:

1. In dealing with Central Asia and the southern farming stock "Joytun culture" that belong to the tribes.
2. Central Asia, north of the team engaged in fishing and hunting, "Kaltaminar Culture" issued belonging to tribes.

G.F.Korobkova Central Asia mezolith and stone monuments belonging to the Neolithic period allocated to study the industry trassologik 3 zone. First, the South zone of present-day Turkmenistan's southern and eastern regions; the second, in the northern zone along the eastern side of the Caspian regions of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan steppes and semi-deserts; The third zone of the mountainous regions of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The first is the "culture of Joytun" tribes belonging to reflect the type of crop and livestock farming culture, and the latter "Kaltaminar culture" of the tribal hunting and fishing as well as termachilk reflected in the types of culture. And the third for "culture", belonging to the families of the stock reflects the type of culture. For "culture" that belong to all the sites and tools ekspriment studied with the methods of

trassologiya G. F. According to the conclusion of Korobkova for "culture" that belong to the tribes formed the basis of agriculture and livestock. He feel the presence of the remains of the bones of domestic animals and Degrading based on the existence of weapons fire. In our opinion, based on the opinions of G.F.Korobkova. Therefore, the more ideas in science Korobkova.

Thus, according to the scientists of Central Asia during the Neolithic Development developed three different directions. Farming tribes in the south and the northern part of the basis of animal, hunting, fishing is economic development based on economic rather, he came to the conclusion that the development of animal husbandry in mountainous areas.

Found by Yahya Gulyamov with the findings of experts in the School of Archeology of the Stone Age went to study the formation of the largest specialists in the next round. As a result of their scientific and archeological research in science has a history of strange directions, lying buried under the soil of our cultural and archeological monuments are published. Independence in this new phase of his work.

III.2. During the years of independence, the development of the science of archeology

In 1965, Afrasiab early medieval Samarkand Varhuman magnificent palace was opened. The palace walls are decorated with unique color pictures. Download this valuable findings at the highest level over the country that experienced the repair, the artists involved. Temporarily delayed the opening of the present invention. Y. Gulyamov in 1966 on the initiative of the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Chemical Technology research and conservation laboratory. Now, this is a laboratory of science Y. Gulyamov name has become a department of the Institute of Archeology. The methods developed by the scientists of the department of chemical repair due to a number of artistic monuments, including the masterpieces of world culture Afrasiab, Hrairizem, Zartepa fine art. Sopollitepa, Jarkutan KuyovqUrg'on statues, preserved samples of the mysterious culture and into our cultural heritage.

An active part in the excavations carried out all over the country as ancient monuments, conservation, preservation and restoration works, in fact. Y. Gulyamov his life and scientific work entirely devoted to archeological and ancient history of numerous scientific papers and monographs, brochures, scientific articles.

The development of all aspects of the development of the development of the science of archeology, led by the respected teacher Y. Gulyamov International students A.R.Muhammadjonov A.Askarov U.Islomov T.Mirsoatov R.X.Suleymanov, M.G.Kasimov etc. by further development.

Islam Karimov said "High spirituality is an invincible power" Yahya Gulyamov might be remembered as the owner of moral courage to say and influence the policy of the Soviet-era cotton ancient hills, was the first to defend their access to Yahya Gulyamov say. The head of such words Y. Gulyamovning

them strength, and the history of their ancestors as a source of inspiration to create the perfect home. Now the country to carry out a large-scale archeological work there are all conditions.

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan arxeologiyasida, history, science and new tasks. Prezidentimiz Karimov meeting with the scholars of the history of "the history of the origin of the Uzbek people" and "the history of the Uzbek statehood," the requirement to pay special attention to. On this basis, the study of the history of the creation of a new concept.

Due to the economic problems in the first years of independence, the archeological ekspeditsiyalarni material supply problems had occurred. Break the system of planning and economic development in the period of the former Soviet Union, the development of a new economic organization of basic science. It was the only way. That is, depending on the funds allocated by the state budget not need to search for additional funds of funds. As a result of archeological research to solve a scientific base to carry out a number of directions. These are defined in the budget at the expense of the funds allocated to cover research topics; Republican grandees of the State Committee for Science and Technology, conduct of scientific research; joint expeditions with academic institutions abroad; The economic agreement being carried out in cooperation with the local authorities to carry out scientific research based on funds, and the construction of the objects of the national economy in various zones of archeological research.

In particular, small squads of more than 15 regions of the budget went to carry out excavations. These are the Ferghana valley, Jizzakh oasis, Baysun, Urgut, Karshi oasis, covering such areas. Periodic studied monuments of the Stone Age covered the period from the Middle Ages.

In the fall of 1995, a quarter of a century in connection with the opening of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Samarkand Institute of

Archeology of the scientific conference was held in the large hall. During this meeting, a quarter of a century have been advances in the science of archeology. At present, Uzbekistan is just more than a tenth of the national training itself; Archeological doctors, PhD, is a long history of more than thirty different stages of scientific research works. This is due to national labor Uzbek local level up to the level of world science of archeology, ancient oriental culture systems, including in Central Asia, is located between the two great river has Bactria (South), Sughd (Zarafshan oasis), Khorezm (the lower reaches of the Amu Darya), Bright (Ferghana Valley) that there are foci of civilization to the world. Soon, the site of the ancient states of Central and Middle East countries, poor countries would be ignored. Economic and cultural achievements, the development of urban culture in the country and the effect of local Sumerian and Elam civilization explained. However, the academic Y. Gulyamov and V.A.Shishkin Sughd oasis of Samarkand, Bukhara, Kharezms as the first scientific excavations in the cities they were very old and the presence of the high culture of the city that the formation of the culture of the city as well as in Central Asia, has become a cradle.

During the years of independence, was activated due to the scope and effectiveness of their scientific research, the level of science in the world of archeology. This result, in turn, archeology Archeology of the world's leading centers of scientific cooperation, the basis of international contracts on an equal footing. Today, with foreign countries exceeds 12, the total number of expeditions. These include:

- 1) Uzbek-French Afrasiab expedition (in Afrasiab, in Koktepa);
- 2) Uzbek-French Bactrian expedition (in the old Termez);
- 3) Uzbek-German Bactrian expedition (in Jarkutan);
- 4) Uzbek-Italian expedition (SMF);

- 5) Uzbek-Japanese expedition (in Karatepa, Surkhandarya);
- 6) Uzbek-Italian expedition (in Samarkand);
- 7) Uzbek-Russian expedition (in Poykend, Bukhara);
- 8) Uzbek-Japanese Bactria expedition (in Dalvarzin, Surkhandarya);
- 9) Uzbek-Australia expedition (in Ustyurt, Karakalpakistan);
- 10) Uzbek-American Kehsh expedition (in Kehsh, Kashkadarya);
- 11) Uzbek-Russian Paleolithic expedition (in Samarkand and Tashkent regions);
- 12) Uzbek-Polish Kyzylkum expedition.

Uzbek-Russian Paleolithic expedition (expedition leaders - [U.Islomov] and A.Krivoshapkin), first appeared in the area 1.5 million years qadimiylashtirildi. Paleolithic archeology involved in this expedition academic U.Islomov published in a special collection dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the event.

This expedition grotto Kulbulak the bones of the man as a result of archeological research bordi.Obirahmat cave research scientist topildi.Rus A.Krivoshapkin believe that this man lived in the territory of Central Asia, however, and "homo saphiens", a link between the class.

Uzbek-Russian expedition Poykend Bukhara monument of doing business group (the leaders of the expedition - J.Mirzaahmedov and G.Semyonov) materials, publication of annual reports, as has become a tradition.

Sughd dealing with Uzbek-French joint expedition (expedition leaders are M. Isamiddinov and F.Ghrene) research results within a period of great Sughd regional problems of the valuable information about the early stages of the first period before the bottom olindi.Afrasiab known guvalaksimon the presence of

the ruins of the city g'shtlardan restored by local people in the north of the city aniqlandi. Samarqand 30 km in Koktepa the presence of ruins of the ancient city, known as part of the defensive wall of the aniqlandi. Chunki 23, the external defense of 100 hectares of land egallaydi. Bu monument stratigraphic study 3 large layers that kUrsatdi. Yodgarlikning layers of BC. X - the middle layer of the eighth centuries BC. VIII - VII centuries, and the top layer ellinizm period davrlashtirildi. Shu defense, when in Koktepa brick walls and large city aylangan. Yodgorlik the first monument in the iron layers on both sides of the valley and a period of urbanization processes in a uniform development.

The oldest of the town, this place until the Mongol invasion of development Urganildi. Jumladan, Afrasiab mosque under the presence of the largest state in the first period of ellinizm warehouses aniqlandi. Ularda wheat, millet and barley, a large amount of resources saved aniqlandi. Faqat here all of a sudden fire come to us because coal remains corruption.

Afrasiab I - I century AD in a residential neighborhood in a part of the existence of the remnants of the Arab ochildi. Ilk palace aniqlandi. The results of the work being carried out in the facilities.

As a result of the work carried out by the Uzbek-French expedition M.H. Isomiddinov "Istoriya gorodskoy Kultury Samarkandskogo Sogda (Interaction kulturnyx blend of epoxy traditsiy Previous jeleznogo VEKA period antichnosti) titled" The 2002 award for the best scientific work. Earlier, in 2000, published R. Suleymanov "The ancient Nakhshab (problemas sivilization Uzbekistan VIII v. to n.e. VII v.n.e.)" The work of this award.

In addition to the Uzbek-French expedition Sug'ddan Bactrian carried out the research on the ancient city of Termez (expedition leaders and Sh. Pidaev P. Lerish). Bactrian English-German expedition (expedition leaders and Sh. Shaydullaev D. Huff) efforts. They ruins in the city's first monument Jarquton research activities at the department.

English-Italian expedition in: 1) J.Mirzaahmedov and headed S.Antonini learned the ancient residential space; 2) Berdimuradov leadership and M.Tozi ameliorate Kofirqal'a led the research.

Uzbekistan, Termez the Karatepa-working Japanese expedition (expedition leaders and Sh.Pidaev K.Kyudzo), Dalvarzintepa the Ministry of Culture, along with the Art Institute of archeological work (Turghunov BA). Sughd operating in the valley of the Uzbek-American Cache Expedition (expedition leaders - M.Hasanov and S.Mehendali), and the town where he conducts research in the areas of Sangirtepa find the monument. Kum research into the English-Polish expedition (expedition leader - M.Xujanazarov) Salty stone age, please topildiva photos on research carried out in Sarmishsoy. Karakalpakstan engaged in the study of the history and culture of the English-Australian expedition (expedition leaders and V.Yagodin A.V.Betts) Karakalpakstan and Ustyurt regions of the nomadic culture monuments, then farming oasis - Tashqirmonda led excavations. In ancient history, the creation of a very large collection.

Similarly, the National University scientists led by R.X.Suleymanov Kashkadarya Yerkurgan monuments and the town effective, O.N.Lushpenko for the first time in Kashkadarya Sugd first crop irrigation facilities tizimlashtirildi monuments. Samarkand State University professor of the department of archeology, archeologist M.Djurakulov and N.Xolmatov learned Zarafshan oasis of Stone Age settlements have, a group archeological monument Boston VI cemetery led by N.A.Avaneseva ceramic culture, burial rituals and customs associated with the deep analysis . The Berdakh State University archeologists led by scientists M.Turabekov of Mizdakkhon, Toprak, Bograxon, Devkesken monuments, large-scale archeological excavations were taken away. Meanwhile, the Khorezm Academy of Mamun scientist S.Baratov Xumbuztepa out research work. As a result of independent Uzbekistan in the ancient and rich culture of objective study is carried out and implemented.

The results of archeological research purposes and to connect with the history of the Uzbek people, literally years of independence. Archeology with the results of their studies in the world of science.

It should be noted that, by a group of scientists of the Institute of Archeology of the ancient farming oases, the first contact with livestock farmers and livestock tribal lands across the extensive excavations have been carried out, based on irrigated agriculture formed the basic history of the formation of the oldest cities in the year 1000. The plans pursued by the staff of the Institute of Archeology of the most important result of the research carried out on the basis of the countries of the ancient Bactrian kingdom in the south Asian history and culture of the city is one of the oldest in the chain the opportunity to prove that. That same research a group of scientists: A.Askarov, Yu.F.Buryakov, G.V.Shishkina, E.V.Rtveladze, R.X.Suleymanov, M.I.Isomiddinov, science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abu Rayhan Beruni state Prize winners.

The scientific research team at the Institute of Archeology to clarify the problems of the history of the Silk Road in Central Asia under the leadership of UNESCO, such as the emergence of a scientific direction. As a result, in 1991, scientists from 20 countries joined the "Silk Road through dialogue" organized an international expedition. Today the Stone Age, Bronze Age, and the Silk Road cities urbanization has become a place dedicated to the problems of international symposiums.

In addition, the issue of archeology in recent years, the Ferghana Valley, the most effective research works are being implemented. In this regard, in 2011, and China in various areas of bilateral international treaties, agreements were implemented, such activity was reflected in a direction in the field of archeology. 2012, on the basis of international agreements in the People's Republic of China and the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Social five-year contract with the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences

was found. According to a leading researcher of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy, MD B.Matboboev Please district of Andijan region, headed by the ruins of the city of Mingtepa Uzbek-Chinese joint archeological expedition began its work. Expedition, along with researchers at the Institute of Archeology Professor of the Department of Ferghana State University, Ph.D. M.Isomiddinov, a teacher A.Aloxunov, senior research fellower Z.Raxmanov (graduated in 2012 in the expedition of history in the direction of the former N.Qambarov the ruins of the city Mingtepa R-02 openingsl; senior researcher at the Institute of History Department of MD N.S.Ilyasova under the leadership of a country participating in the season) participated in the country. During the early years of the expedition by the Ferghana State University Mingtepa in the center of the west wall of the ruins of the city, in the south, is between 9 va10 sign of the P-1 played an important role in the history of the Uzbek state of the excavation on the ancient Ferghana Valley town of Culture to clarify a number of issues. In particular, M.Isomiddinov and B.Matboboev by the 9th and the 10th sign of the zodiac from the western gate of the city, in 9 of the Zodiac there are a number of construction and re-construction period, the population of the city across the wall or the inner wall of the arrow to indicate that those that found in the cultural layers many of the artifacts, the city is designed for self-defense shooting archery loopholes may lead monolithic paxsa wall in the construction of urban construction were identified.

So, found by Yahya Gulyamov "school of archeology" today, led by the Institute of Archeology of the territory continues to be a large-scale archeological research and have been enriched by the history of science news. It should be noted that the academic archeologists dreamed he Gulyamov is now recognized all over the world, "the Uzbek school of archeology". Uzbek archeologists from all the world's leading conferences, symposiums and forums.

Conclusion

Archeological works were beginning in former Soviet in 20-30 years of XX century. When we speak about organizing and importance of attribute science of archeology in Uzbekistan, formation of this sciences attribute of science and also formation territories, we think it's suitable didn't special emphasize of this science without the father of archeology of Uzbekistan Yahya Gulyamov.

The interesting to history science of Yahya Gulyamov was begun in school period, his learning of next period, reason of formation big suitable historian and archeologist is work of with big archeologist than V.V.Vyathkin, S.P.Tolstov, P.Y.Yakubovsky, A.P.Okladnikov, M.Y.Masson.

The appear of styles of searching and learning of history of oasis people to work on irrigation agricultural to donate in work "The history of irrigation of Kharezm at ancient time to today". Cause of power work, the appearing result of during research of irrigation system, collectivization with analysis manuscript sources. Because, impossible to come to conclusion with only archeological research or this result is reason to different discussion. If have state of discussion in monograph of Yahya Gulyamov, not influence to real mean of work. That lately work of irrigation sphere, to work the base of next researchs.

To opinion of Yahya Gulyamov, Kushan state is the top of the developing of slavery system in Central Asia. But, next researches of show to Kharezm is saved independence. Similarity, slavery isn't developed in Central Asia like to ancient Greece and Rome classical type, it was home slavery form. To confession of Yahya Gulyamov's conclusion was dominion chronology formation that epoch.

In Yahya Gulyamov's monograph about history of irrigation sphere, we must influence of early researches of this sphere by science, abovementioned of that process of hydrograph researches of search, during learning of dry channels

branch how long stretched distance, that depth, to establish was displacement of a channel research, to place of residence system that channels oasis. Rivers of the base of at ancient time to irrigation agriculture and tributary of this rivers was sources of village council to works with agriculture and later appearing country's. As a result, to gain strength type of developing. This developing has natural barrier. For example, Yahya Gulyamov analyzed changing of channels of Amu-Darya river influence of time, emphasize destroyed comfortable flourishing agricultural stopping place supply the water of life river.

This research of Yahya Gulyamov gave the first profession of irrigation conclusions to using scientific sources of early hydrograph in territory of Uzbekistan.

Outside of that, result of learned steps of development leadership expedition Mohan-Darya by Yahya Gulyamov at first living form of stone and bronze age tribes of law branches of Zarafshan river and steps of developing. At second, if we look to developing steps of archeology 50 th years in Uzbekistan, the styles of working in archeological relic weren't to become whole enough not yet in this time, Yahya Gulyamov's expedition work in Law Zarafshan oasis were transformed to stylistically work at the same time beginning of formation analyzes of archeological artifacts.

Be appareled of Yahya Gulyamov general works commentary, all main attractive of masters scientific activity to be put in force large researches on historiography, to head learning of the founding of irrigation production and also the base of irrigation agriculture. The most important that theme isn't researched on large size seriously. And also, Central Asia particularly, social-economic, spiritual-educational and cultural history of Uzbekistan people be connection with historical territories that producing farm of irrigation agriculture and to figure of these base of water engineering's built connection with intermediary. Because, irrigation agriculture and security of water is human's rich, supply with believable and filling products and drinks, saved and fallen this.

Founded by master Yahya Gulyamov archeological school's specialists of stone age invents together with be formation researcher upper specialists of next ages. As a result, they scientific researchers in science open riddle side of our history, to presented our nation archeological and piled under earth remembrances in our Homeland. With benefit independence to right that new step.

Today "The school of archeology" based by Yahya Gulyamov continued large size archeological researches in Uzbekistan territory by head institute of Archeology and to get rich history of Uzbekistan with scientific newness. To emphasize that, just a moment created to acknowledgement by world "uzbek archeology school" than wished archeologists by Yahya Gulyamov. To invite Uzbek archeologists to world conference, symposium and forum.

During learning of analyzing of this ideas, historian and archeologist science, skilled pedagogue, graceful teacher, divided of ancient relic Yahya Gulyamov's scientific work coming to following conclusion:

At first, large most importance of Yahya Gulyamov to formation of archeology science and as a result of Yahya Gulyamov's researches beginning learning of irrigation history, lately search-digging and as a result of research works of to ascertained and learned ancient irrigation oasis of Homeland;

At second, find ancient primitive remembrances in territory of Uzbekistan, doing scientific research that territory. As a result done researches until Paleolithic epoch of stone age till Neolith and Bronze age ancient remembrance of Kharezmi, Samarkand, Tashkent, Ferghana, Bukhara, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya territory;

At third, done the base of early appeared problems of statement roots and beginning problems of city building in territory of Homeland by teacher and his pupils. Founding of institute of archeology and as a result formation this works get to rich large size research and with new inventions of these results;

At fourth, devoted of ancient relic, protecting of archeological remembrance and saving this remembrance done Yahya Gulyamov met the big impossibility on this way, with resistance, archeology and respect to archeological remembrance, arch of loving history done works bring archeological remembrance to future generation and ancient cultures of Uzbekistan territory, to bring about natural sciences styles to researches of Uzbekistan archeology, of as a result that self-sacrifice to restoration of rare find and works of conservation;

At fifth, under the leadership teacher Yahya Gulyamov works of formation national frame like a first uzbek archeologist. As a result, appeared and formed to make a own special contribution to Uzbekistan archeology “school of Gulyamov” by A.Mukhammadjanov, A.Askarov, U.Islamov, M.Kasimov, T.Mirsoatov, R.Sulaymanov and others;

To rage on heard emotion of “national pride”, formed opened the abstract side of history of Homeland Yahya Gulyamov that “Age of stagnation” feel result of formation national frame has own place and scientific looking powerful school of archeology and continued his teachers works suitable.

Terms of Abbreviations

АО	Археологические открытия. М.
ВА	Вопросы антропологии
ВГО	Всесоюзное географическое общество
ВДИ	Вестник древней истории
ИИМК	Институт истории материальной культуры
ИМКУ	История материальной культуры Узбекистана
КСИИК	Краткие сообщения Института история материальной культуры
КФАН	Каракалпакский филиал АН РУз. Нукус
МИА	Материалы и исследования по археологии СССР. М. Л.
МК	Материальная культура Таджикистана. Душанбе
МТА	Мустьерская культура с ашельской традицией (mousterien avec tradition achelien).
ОНУ	Общественные науки в Узбекистане. Ташкент
РА	Российская археология
СА	Советская археология
СЭ	Советская этнография
СГАИМК	Сообщения Государственной академии истории материальной культуры.
ТКИЧП	Труды Комиссии по изучению четвертичного периода.

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