

Characteristics and Development of Individual Culture of Fergana Valley (Example of Shorabashot Agricultural Culture)

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Abstract: This article discusses the organization, geographical location, socio-political, economic conditions of the archaeological site of Shorabashot, which is located in the Fergana Valley region before the advent of Islamic civilization and is considered to belong to the ancient period of particular importance. Significance in the history of the valley, the studies conducted by archaeologists are analyzed. The Shorabashot monument is an archaeologically important territory. The processes of urbanization formed here and the connections between other ancient cities are mentioned. The history of its study and information based on the findings of scientists are covered in detail.

Keywords: Shorabashot, China, Fergana Valley, migration, city, arch, metal structures, ceramics, hack, soapstone, urbanization, artifact, fortification.

Introduction: The Fergana Valley is a huge space surrounded by mountains. The only western side of the site is open, with a slight width adjacent to Mirzachol. While the mountains around the valley keep their territory from the flow of hot and cold climates on the one hand, on the other hand, in their bosom laid the groundwork for the beginning of the main water source of Central Asia – Syrdarya.

Some finds of rare artifacts from the 3rd to 2nd millennia BC are known. Including the valley of the divine material (stone amulet) made of Stone found in South - South, Khak (Khaq, Khak) and The Treasures of Plato, discovered in the North. Although it has not been clearly proven where these artifacts were made, there are hypotheses that some of them may even have been brought from Elam [1. P-14]. Undoubtedly, by this time life was raging in Fergana, from which, by the time, the first agricultural monuments can be found, which now lie under thick layers of yellow soil. The findings of the ancient tomb of Shagim near the city of Özgan, Jalalabad region of the Kyrgyz Republic, the "Libra Stone" (again a stone statue from Dalvarzin, a vessel from steatite stone), which came from the city of Karasuv, Andijan region, can be the basis for such a

hypothesis [2. P-34].

METADODOLOGY

Urbanization processes-the history of the emergence of cities, their role and significance in the development of society are among the most pressing issues of historical science. It is known that from the emergence of cities, they begin to occupy a special place for society. Without the definition of cities, it is difficult to imagine important stages of human development. Urbanization is understood as: on the one hand, the influence of the formation and development of cities, on the other, their development of society. In the development of human history, the processes of urbanization are not uniform in all places, and this process consists of several stages. The first cities of Sumer, Elam and India appeared in the IV-III millennia BC, and in China - in the III-II millennia BC. In Northern Europe, these processes took place a little later - in the middle of the 1st millennium AD [3. P-10]. Various points of view regarding the peculiarities of the early cities of Central Asia are A.A.Asqarov, Yu.F. Buryakov, E.V. Rtveladze, V.M. Masson Yu.A. Zadneprovsky N.N. Negmatov, T.Sh. Shirinov, A.S.Sagdullaev, B.X.Matboboev, B.J.Eshov, O'.Abdullaev, A.A.It is

reflected in the scientific research of Khakimov and other scientists. Urbanization processes in the IV-II millennia BC have been classified in different studies into a period between two stages and eight stages. In Particular, V.M. Masson grouped these processes into two stages - the ancient Eastern stage (end of the 3rd millennium BC - mid - 1st millennium BC) as well as the ancient stage (4th century BC-4th-5th century AD). N.N. Ne'matov mentions eight stages covering the period from the earliest period (the time when the sedentary farming lifestyle gradually developed), up to the 20th century. The proposed stages of urbanization processes contradict each other in some cases, therefore it can be said that they are not free from disadvantages. It can be understood that the above conclusions zero are created on the basis of local sources, based mainly on the results of personal research of the authors. While these views interpret the number of time and urbanization phases in different ways, there is a consensus on one aspect in all, that is, the formation of Central Asian cities began much earlier than in other regions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the 14th-7th centuries BC, the ancient agricultural Chust culture is widely spread in the Fergana Valley. The owners of this culture spent days in about 90 populated places, located in groups in the main fertile regions.

The ancient cities of Fergana have gone through two stages in their development. In the first phase (9th-4th centuries BC), cities such as Dalvarzin, Chust (Buvonamozor), and Eilaton developed. In the second antiquity (4th - 4th centuries BC), the culture of urban planning rises to an even higher level. Cities such as eilaton, Shurabashot, Mingtepa, Quwa, Andijan and others appear and progress.

The emergence and development of ancient cities is directly and inextricably linked with the history of the emergence of the first statehood. It is worth saying that the uncomplicated irrigation structures on the monuments of the Chust culture and the Arch, built separately, a system of developed defense fortifications, as well as the formation of craft production (in a sense, the production of a large number of goods for the market), testify to the emergence of statehood. It follows that early signs of early statehood occur in the valley during the first period of urbanization that can be defined as Oasis statehood. Only an organization with state status (Association) was able to carry out such creative processes [1. B-44]. Relying on the information provided and comparing the Fergana archaeological complexes with Khwarazm, Bactria, Sughdiyona, we

can recognize that the first statehood existed in this region as well. It would be appropriate to note that it was during this period that cities with state status arose in Central Asia, on the basis of which relatively large socio-political structures later appeared in the 8th-6th centuries BC. Similar processes can also be observed in the Fergana Valley. The above indicates that the existence of a fortress-city, agricultural oases and large monuments of their quality as cultural and economic centers in Dalvarzin was an early state association. It can be noted that as early as 2002 B.KH.Matboboev concluded that Oasis statehood existed in the Fergana valley between the 8th and 7th centuries BC.

The last bronze and early Iron Age dispersal Oasis system of the Fergana Valley monuments was first described by Yu.A.Zadneprovsky developed. In recent times T.Sh.the hypothesis was put forward by Shirinov that Oasis statehood existed in Central Asia. B.X. Matboboev is also doing significant work on this [1. B – 22].

Sources indicate that in antiquity, the urban culture flourished in the area, which was highly progressive. According to the Chinese Chronicle: "There are about 70 large and small cities in Davan (Fergana); they have a population of several hundred thousand people" [4. P – 115]. In antiquity or from the 4th century BC to the 4th century AD, the Valley undergoes major changes in urban planning culture.

Another of the other monuments of the Fergana Valley is the Shurabashot farming culture. Shurabashot (Shoroboshot) farming culture one of the tributaries of the Karadarya is located on the Right Bank of the Yassi River, 8 kilometers in a straight line from the city of Özgan, on the territory of Özgan District of the OSH region of the Kyrgyz Republic, The Bostonian plot of the Sovkhoz "Shoroboshot" [4. P – 116]. 2-2.5 kilometers west of the ancient settlement is the Andijan reservoir (or Kampirravat reservoir).

The monument to shurabashot is also known locally (Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, Turks) as "Fourkul", meaning ruins of an ancient city, and this corresponds to the definition of toponyms.

It is known that the terms "fourkol", "tyortkyol", "Doirtkol" are known in almost the entire territory of Central Asia, where Turkic-speaking peoples live. For example, Kazakhstan (Chimkent), Uzbekistan (Fergana, Tashkent, Kashkadarya, etc.), Kirghiz (Laylak, Tyan-Shan), Karakalpakstan (region and city). Toponyms in Khorezm conclude that even now the Square is called "quadrangle", meaning an ancient fortified area.

Some Turkic peoples call rectangular ancient monuments "do'rtkul" or "Tyortkyol". In Tian-Shan, locals refer to all the ancient settlement and settlement

ruins as quaternary. Professor K.K. According to yudakhin, the terms “Dalvarzin” (Uzbekistan), “Dilberdjin” (Afghanistan), “Dilvarzin” (Tajikistan), “Dolberdjun” (Kyrgyz) are derived from the Mongolian word “Dolbordjun”, with the same semantic meaning as the Persian “Chaldivor” and Turkic “quadruple” otters. As for the second meaning of “Shoroboshot”, in Kyrgyz it means the place where the salty (alkaline) earth begins.

The archaeological monument of Shurabashot dates back to the 4th-1st centuries BC and was first discovered by the South Kyrgyz detachment in 1954, and in 1954-1957 surveys of all parts of the monument were carried out by them. In total, excavations were carried out at 21 points of the monument, where large volumes of material were obtained, covering all stages of the life of Saltabashot [4. P – 119].

The size of the city is large: 1400 x 510 sq.m., which is more than 70 hectares.

It consists of three parts:

Shurabashot I-served as a shelter and cattle shelter for the population; Shurabashot II-the main residential part;

Shurabashot III-fortress-ark [5. P-10].

In 1954, of the above, only the Fortress of Shurabashot III was preserved. The remaining parts were completely or nearly destroyed during agricultural work in 1989. Currently, the north-eastern part of the northern defensive wall is used for the construction of individual housing plots. The objects of research were the areas in the castle. Stratigraphic shurfs were deposited here at two sites.

In 1993, the 1st Council B.KH.Matboboev is located at the southern end of the numeric deep Shurabashot III from Tamon, at the confluence of the Yu.A.30 m from zadneprovsky's excavations. laid in the southwest. Dimensions 4x4m. They are 1 m. 65 cm. in depth, because during agricultural work, the next cultural layers were broken. Pottery dating from various periods, from the Saltabashot period to the 9th-10th centuries, can be found here [6. P-12].

Archaeological research in 1993 showed that the heights of these hills to the highest point are 10 m. exceeds. If in 1957, the height of the hill in the fortress was 12 m. considering what happened [5. P-16], it is revealed that about two meters of the cultural layer has been demolished. The absolute height of the monument is, of course, 12 m. there were more than.

So, the size of the Shurabashot monument area is comparable in size to the Yu(Yuchen) mentioned in Chinese sources. The historical cities of the Fergana Valley also, during their development, went an

evolutionary path characteristic of the urbanization centers of Central Asia.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that, since the studies carried out at the monument to Shurabashot, from the Bronze Age onwards, there have been major changes in the cultural development of the Society of man. The composition of the ancient cities, of course, was associated with a more grass-based farming culture of the population, and as centers of agricultural oases, cities were raised. By this time, there were also processes of change in the social system of Central Asia. During this period, the various processes of progress that took place in the life of society gained immense importance for the emergence and development of statehood, which was a milestone in the history of man.

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