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RESETTLEMENT TO THE FERGANA VALLEY OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN CATTLE BREEDERS

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Abstract:

This article reflects archaeological materials and literature on the problems of developing cultural and economic ties between the tribes of Central Asia and the steppes of Eurasia, which most clearly occurred in the Bronze Age after the migration of the steppe tribes from north to south. In addition, the article reveals the socio-economic and cultural life of the resettled population, as well as the problems of the migration movement of the Bronze Age tribes.

Keywords: Migration, Srubna culture, Andronovo culture, nomadic cattle breeding, molded ceramics, graves Vodil, the catacomb.

INRODUCTION

BC In the second half of the 2nd millennium, Eurasian steppe tribes began to penetrate into the southern and western regions of the Ferghana Valley. We can learn about this from the works of the archaeologist A.N. Bernshtam. A.N.Bernshtam got acquainted with the fragments of ceramics with arched patterns, found in 1940 near the city of Osh, south of Suleiman Mountain, and claims that these fragments of ceramics belong to the Andronovo-Karasuk culture of the Bronze Age, and dates it back to BC . It determines the end of the 2nd millennium and the beginning of the 1st millennium [2: 186-b]. N.G. Gorbunova and B.Z. In the 1950s, hamburgers discovered in the steppe zones of South Ferghana the monuments of the carriers and karamkol, belonging to the culture of the steppe tribes of the Bronze Age.

MATERIAL AND RESEARCH METHODS

Archaeologist B. Z. Gamburg from the Fergana Museum of Local History conducted archaeological research in the southern and southeastern parts of the Fergana region in the 1950s. and by 1954, at the end of his four years of archaeological work, he had placed 84 monuments on the archaeological map. These are mostly flat mounds, among which a large burial ground located near the center of the Vodila region deserves special attention, notes the St. Petersburg archaeologist N.G. Together with Gorbunova, they begin to dig up the Carrier cemetery.

Vodilsky cemetery. The tombstones of the cemetery looked like flat stone mounds spread over the northern hills of the Olatovsky Range. The cemetery is located 2 km from south to north and 2.5 km from east to west. There are 273 flat stone mounds in this territory. The old cemetery is located along the Shakhimardan stream. The cemetery adjoins the village of Vadil from the north [6: 85-93-b; 7: S. 93].

Andronovo pastoralists of the Bronze Age left traces of their material culture in the vicinity of Osh and Ozgan. They were found in the form of ceramic fragments, horn bracelets [2: p.186]. Such a bracelet was also found in the Tashkent region [4: 65-b].

At the Vodilsky cemetery B.Z. Hamburg and N.G. In 1955, 31 mounds were discovered during excavations by humpbacks. It was established that the top of the stone boxes was covered with stone slabs. The stone coffins of the Vodilov burial ground, the position and orientation of the skeletons lying in them, as well as the complex of material evidence found in them, resemble the monuments of the Andronovo culture of the Bronze Age of Southern Siberia and Gorny Altai [12: 68-70-p. Judging by the shape and design of the ceramics found in the Vodil burial ground, this is ceramics from the sites of the Andronovo culture of Western Kazakhstan [8: 20-22-b] and Southern Siberia [12: 70-78-b] . Bronze and paste beads and pointed bronze rings found in the burial ground Vodil are very close to the South Siberian materials [12: 78-79-b]. Anthropological materials found at the burial ground Vodil V.V. According to Ginzburg's research, dolichocephals turned out to belong to the andronoid variant of the Caucasoid type.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In 16 out of 31 opened graves, 23 clay vessels were found. The vessels are of the same shape, the mouth is wide, turned outwards, the abdomen is as if swollen.

The hangers of dishes are covered with drawings and patterns. The patterns consist of parallel curves and drop-shaped oval lines. Traces of fire have been preserved on the lower part of the body of ceramic pots. So they are preparing food.
On the bones of the wrists of some female skeletons, bronze bracelets made of biconical beads, bronze rings with a snake's head at one end and a tail blade at the other, and cylindrical paste beads were found. Bronze objects were found in 6 graves. They consist of bronze beads, rings and earrings, as well as two-blade pea jackets. Paste beads were also found in three graves.
In terms of the shape of the ceramics found in the burial ground Vodil and their patterns, although it resembles the ceramics of the Andronovo culture sites of Western Kazakhstan [8: 68-b] and Southern Siberia [12: 124-b], the Vodila ceramics are more similar in their archaism and simplicity of the pattern on Tashkent oasis bronze than on ceramics of that period [18: 69-b; 19:30-31-b].
Karamkol cemetery. This monument is located approximately 40 km northeast of the Vadil burial ground, on a hill northeast of the Isfairam stream [7: 133-135-b]. 16 burial mounds were unearthed in this place. Like the mounds of the Vadil cemetery, they consist of round, flat mounds mixed with small stones and gravel, and the bodies are buried in stone cists in the graves below them. In the stone chambers, the skeletons lay lumpy, on their left or right side, with their heads to the west. All the graves have been looted, there is almost no material evidence. In one grave (No. 2), only one decoration made of paste was found, an analogy to which can be found in the Kokcha 3 burial ground of ancient Khorezm [10: 96-b]. The internal and external structure of the Karamkol cemetery resembles the Vodil cemetery.

DISCUSSION

In this respect, the similarity with the Vodil burial ground and the decoration of the past steps found in its grave No. 2 made it possible to attribute the monument to the category of Andronovo culture monuments. They are not only ethnically related to the steppe tribes of the Bronze Age of Central Asia, but also their historical roots go back to the steppe tribes of the north.
Thus, these two burial grounds discovered in South Fergana are monuments of the steppe tribes of the Bronze Age, of which the Chek graves in all respects resemble the burial grounds of Vodil, Karamkol and Arsif. Yu.B. Piotrovsky dates them to BC. X-VIII centuries But he does not take into account the cornflower-shaped bed found at the Vodila cemetery. However, such earrings are common in the monuments of the Andronovo culture. ON THE. Avanesova, conducting a comprehensive analysis of metal products of the Andronovo culture, found such earrings in the monuments of Central Asia in BC. it has been proven that it belongs to the XIII-XII centuries [1: 17-24-b]. Earrings in the form of carnations were also found in the burial grounds of Yapagi (2.5) and Arsif. In 1986 G.P. Ivanov conducted excavations at the cemetery of Kashgarchi, destroyed in connection with economic activities, and found such earrings made of gold and silver [11: 44-47-b]. Currently, 7 such earrings have been found on the territory of the Fergana region, and one such earring has been found outside of it.
It is known that samples of the Chust culture of the ancient peasant population were found in the eastern regions of the Ferghana Valley. Discovery of sites of pastoral steppe tribes of the Bronze Age in the western regions of the B.A. This allowed Litvinsky to call them "Kairakkum culture" after the common space.
Kayrakkum settlements. Most of the districts of Kairakkum are barren. It is on the surface of these wastelands that there are many fragments of ceramics and their thickenings in a certain area, stones of bronze metallurgy, household items made of bronze and stone, molds for making stone blankets and working and military weapons, piles of stones burned by fire, hearths carved on bare surfaces, and others find places where such material evidence is densely scattered, were settlements of tribal communities of the Bronze and early Iron Ages. In the course of archaeological research from the area of the future Kairakkum reservoir, at more than 60 points in the Takyr-Yagan region, which stretches along the right bank of the Syr Darya, the locations of tribal communities of the Bronze and Early Iron Ages were discovered. (i.e. between the Syrdarya and Karamozor ranges). They were studied in three parts (eastern, central and western) depending on their location. In most of the settlements found, the cultural layer was not preserved; they were eroded, eroded and destroyed under the influence of natural elements.
15 out of more than 60 points taken into account during the study turned out to be metallurgical workshops, which indicates the handicraft activity of the ancient Karakum people. In these places, many stones, traces of smelting furnaces, fragments of metal melting pots and in general items associated with metallurgical crafts were found.
Kairakkum stoves are made of stone or clay. Stone hearths are built on the ground, and earthen hearths are cut into the ground, and the upper part is made of clay. Therefore, stone hearths are well preserved in the Kairakkum spaces. Their shape was round or oval. Stone ovens were built inside the basement, and clay ovens outside the basement. This is probably why clay ovens are not arranged in a chain, like stone ones. They are usually rare in space. The area of the ovens is not the same. The size of the clay hearths is small, the area of stone hearths is of two types, the diameter of small ones is 0.6-1 m, and the diameter of large ones is 1-2 m [14: 151-152-b].
It is difficult to get a clear picture of the construction of basements in the Kairakum spaces. Fragments of clay plaster with straw during excavations were found only at site No. 16. However, neither at site No. 16, nor at other Kairakkum sites, traces of a basement or semi-basement carved into the ground were found.
However, the Karyakkum people could use stone, i.e. slate slabs (there were enough layered slate stones in this area) in the construction of houses, as in the case of the Dakhan cemetery. However, this practice,

familiar to the steppe tribes, is not observed in Kairakkum.

Many smelting mines have been discovered in the Kairakkum region. Ore rocks can be found almost everywhere. In some places you can find piles of stones. Such points clearly indicate the existence of ore-smelting shops. At point No. 32, a pile of greyish-pistachio-shaped crushed bluish shiny particles was found. They occupied from one square meter to nine square meters. These were powders with shiny copper particles, raw materials from copper ore, prepared for smelting. 30x40 m near them. and ore rocks accumulate over an even larger area. It is estimated that the stones collected in such places reach 1.5-2 tons.

In addition to smelting metals, the production of various working and military weapons is well organized from molten metal raw materials. Traces of this kind of work are widely organized at points Nos. 10, 12, 16, 63. Stone casting molds were found at point No. 16. Bronze axes with a combat blade were cast in them [14: 35-36-b].

CONCLUSION

The use of ceramic pots (crucibles) in bronze production is widespread. For example, fragments of ceramic pots were found in such places as point No. 10, 63. A copper solution was stored under them [15: 193-b]. Chemical analysis of flint metal objects showed that copper 83.62%, lead 10.23% (dagger), copper 97.08%, lead 0.24% (knife). Antimony and zinc supplemented the missing compounds. Therefore, a center of metallurgy adapted to copper developed in Kairakkum.

Cemetery of Dashti Asht. The monument is located north of the Syrdarya, in the southern foothills of the Karamozor Range, southwest of the village of Asht. In this place there are about 500 semicircular stone mounds, their diameter reaches 4-12 meters, height 0.4-1.5 meters. There are also flat stone mounds among them.

ACKNNOWLEDGEMENT

The Dashti Asht cemetery was built in the 80s of the 19th century by N.I. Opened by Veselovsky. In 1957, about 20 mounds of B.A. He studied under the guidance of Litvinsky [14: 109-129-b; 15: p. 84]. In 1967, 1971-1974, 200 mounds were unearthed by the Asht archaeological team. 48 of them turned out to be Kenetaf graves. Almost most of them were stolen. From the graves of Dashti Asht, bronze bracelets, buttons and buttons, pottery were found. Ceramic jar-shaped vessels, decorated with reddish-black engobe. Part of the ceramics is decorated with comb, arched patterns, flowers. Ceramic vessels are divided into two groups. The ceramics of the first group resembled the culture of the steppe tribes, and the ceramics of the second group - the ceramics of the Chust culture.

Vessels of the first group are very similar to the monuments of the Late Bronze Age - ceramics of Kairakkum, Vodil, Karamkol, Dakhana. Some jug-shaped vessels are similar to the Tozabogyob culture. The meeting of ceramics of two cultures in Dashti Asht testified to the first unification of two ethnic groups in ancient Fergana [16: 95-99-b].

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