Some Feedback on the Formation of the Anthropogenic Landscape in Ancient Ferghana

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Abstract

This article covers the analysis of the formation processes of the first artificial irrigation-based farming in ancient Ferghana, as well as the establishment of the first settlements.

Keywords: irrigation, evolution, anthropogenic landscape, urbanization, antiquity, fan like-shaped.

INTRODUCTION

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan M. Mirziyov's decree "on improvement of protection and use of objects of material cultural and archaeological heritage" dated January 18, 2018 F-5181 serves to a certain extent the implementation of tasks such as development of research and innovation activities, promotion and enrichment of scientific study of the rich history and cultural heritage of our people.[1] Due to similar factors, a deeper and more objective study of the ancient Ferghana material culture is one of the great tasks that our archaeologists are facing.

Monuments of the Ferghana Valley during the last century were studied by many scientists such as A.N. Bernshtam, Yu.A. Zadneprovsky, V.I. Sprishevsky, E.A. Davidovich, T.G. Obaldueva, N.G. Gorbunova, G.A. Brigine, V.I. Kozenkova, A.A. Anarbaev, B. Abdulgozieva, B.X. Matbooev, G.P. Ivanov, Abdullaev and others, a lot of materials were collected in their works. A critical study of these works shows that the townspeople of Ferghana Valley conquered a certain road of evolutionary progress during these periods. In the XXI century, the development of Ferghana peasant economy and the influence of irrigation facilities on urbanization processes by our archaeologists; for each historical period, several clarifications are introduced instead of the monument, which is a special feature, located in the oasis of its time or in the system of certain trade routes.

Main part:

From the archaeological, geographical, paleogeographic scientific research carried out in the following years, it is known that from the Neolithic period to the millennia BC, the main part of Central Ferghana, the areas from Sirdarya, consisted of lakes. Since the millennia BC, most of the lakes have dried up, and in their place appear "islets", consisting of dry and barren lands. From the beginning of BC, some areas in the Delta part of Margilonsoy and Isfayramsoy are mastered. According to the V-VI centuries BC, hundreds of hectares of land are cultivated here, and specific microwavages appear. [2. 37p.].

The development of urbanization is directly related to the restoration of large-scale irrigation facilities in the valley in the middle of the 1st millennium BC, as a result of which several dozen settlements and fortifications were restored along the sides of each new irrigation facility. According to the research, castles with a strong defence were built every 4-5km along the banks of the canals, and they were assigned the task of controlling and defending the necessary water distribution to this area. Of course, on the one hand, such large-scale creative work is determined by the prosperity of the state, on the other hand, it is associated with demographic growth of the population.
In the XXV-XXI centuries BC, when the first settlement of ancient peasants was recorded in the lower layers of the Chust, the anthropoidogen landscape was created on the basis of the first peasants. From the middle of the II millennium BC, irrigated farming zones expanded. Agricultural fields irrigated in the basins of karadarya, Kosonsoy, akbura and Sohsoy were mastered[3. 89p.].

Since the end of the bronze and Iron Age of the first, The Plain zones of the Right Bank of the Sirdarya have developed widely. With the emergence of canals in these zones, irrigation farming in the first millennium BC intensively develops and, accordingly, the landscape area of anthropogen expanded.

An extremely important process associated with the emergence of irrigation farming was the construction of water structures and artificial canals. Fergana irrigator B.A. In the opinion of Latinin, the ancient irrigation farming went through 3 stages:

1-stage the emergence and development of irrigation in the simplest lime method.in it, farming was carried out on natural irrigated lands from seasonal flooding. In the Fergana mountain formations, in the pictures of Soymalitos and Yangiariksoy rock near the Soh, “the human influence driving the animal” was described.

During the 2nd stage of harvesting on natural irrigated lands, the construction of preliminary irrigation facilities on the basis of skills of regulating them in farmers.

3rd stage begins the extraction of effluent from the channels, the irrigation system "fan like-shaped" in the Fergana Valley was widely installed. From the main channels, water was extracted through the shadows, the first settlements were formed on the banks of these shadows. If we compare this process with the south-western part of Uzbekistan, then the ancient Khorezm was based on artificial irrigation, which brought water to each fortress through canals. Therefore, we can also study the location of the monuments of the Right Bank of Amudarya through the channels [4.74p.].

According to archaeological observations, in the early stages of the Fergana peasant culture, people from the XII century BC began to cultivate lowland on the banks of the river, on lands that are easy to irrigate.

Until the 80-ies of the last century V.I.Sprishevsky and yu.A.Zadneprovsky, Chust, Dalvarzin, Ashkaltepa carried out research work in such monuments. As a result of this research, the types of settlements and monuments of material culture related to the Chust culture were analyzed deeply and introduced into science. In addition, taking into account the local characteristics of the Chust culture, they were divided into groups. Also, on the basis of material cultural items found in the monuments of the Chust culture, specific aspects of the history of the Fergana Valley of the last Bronze Age farming, cattle breeding and craftsman have been revealed, the role and role of the Chust period defense structures in the middle Asian fortification have been determined [5.73p].

The chronology of the Chust culture is marked by periods from the XII-VII centuries BC, Ferganian archaeologist Zadneprovsky said that this period could become antiquated[6.70p], however, it was later confirmed by radio carbon analysis XX-XIV and IX-VIII centuries BC [7.77p.]

More than 80 monuments of the Chust culture have been identified, among which the largest are such monuments as Dalvarzin and Chust. Representatives of the same culture have taken the first steps towards the emergence of urbanization processes, and later, having taken care of the buds of the first Oasis statehood, develop the signs of the first statehood. Chust addresses were found naturally fortified, surrounded by a pond on one side, swamps on the other side, accessible only on the other side. Monuments are located in the delta of rivers and shadows. The indigenous population of the first settlements in dalvarzin is located in the ancient delta of the Black Sea[8.11p.], this tradition is also observed in other monuments.
Excavations with the participation of an archaeologists took place in 2003-2005 in Dalvarzin, the central city of Chust culture. The monument is located in Jalakuduk District of Andijan region, the area is 24, 3-5m above modern land level. It was found that the topography of the city of Dalvarzin consisted of three stages. The Ark part of the city is connected by its gate in the south-eastern slope, that is, the "main residence" area of the city. The third part of the city is protected by the swamp, which is part of the "animal sanctuary".(9. 21p.)

The materials of the first period of the archaeological complex the Eylaton culture were taken from the lower layers of Sarvontepe. With a thickness of more than one meter, this layer was opened at a depth of 4 meters from the current level. Eylaton was divided into I and II, the first stage is mainly represented by hand -made articles with a cover, sometimes with a pattern, and in rare cases with pieces made with a ceramic tile. The new complex is determined by the VI-V centuries BC. At the second stage, that is, the number of dishes prepared in the Potter's slurry increases with the preservation of hand-made ceramic products of Eylaton II adhesive. These findings relate to the IV-III centuries BC[10.103p].

In eastern Ferghana, in addition to the Eylaton, the Shurabashart culture has been identified as a population punk, which means the direct development of the Eylaton complex. Its area occupies an area of 70 hectares, currently more than 40 settlements of the Shurabashart culture have been identified[11. 306p.].

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, it should be noted that the entire chain of population punks and cities in the Karadarya Valley determines the direction of trade routes, and the results of historical and archaeological research carried out in the Valley make it possible to preserve the history of the development of cities. Cities have passed an evolutionary path from a small population residence address to the status of a large city, and the linguistic witnesses of our past history – archaeological finds testify to this.

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