

ECONOMIC CULTURAL AND POLITICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF THE FORMATION OF THE FIRST STATES IN SOUTHERN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The idea behind this article focuses on the controversial history of the medieval Chaghaniyan state in the Surkhandarya oasis. Thanks to the Uzbek statehood, it is important to arouse the interest of the current generation in the history of the country on the basis of the study of customs, traditions, values and socio-economic development.

KEYWORDS: Chaghaniyon, ethnographic, Seljuk, Karakhanid, Ghaznavid, Khorezmshah, Faganish, Sashr, Zarin, Turantash, Tish, Xnar, Khidev, Iron Gate, Dari Ohanin, Sarmangan.

INTRODUCTION

Based on historical archeological and ethnographic sources, historical and historical works of art, existing manuscripts, sources of literary and artistic works, Chaghaniyon was established as an independent state in the early Middle Ages, ie in the IV-V centuries (lost its independence during the Arab and Mongol invasions). Scientific substantiation of the fact that in the IX-X centuries Chaghaniyon, in the beginning of XI-XIII centuries Chaghankhudots acted as an independent state under the name of Chaghaniyon emirate and in XIV-XV centuries as a semi-independent state during the reign of Amir Temur. So the debate we are arguing about is whether Chaghaniyan was a state, or whether some historians are hesitant to study the history of the country objectively is it necessary to agree with the idea of "silence" that Chaghani was not a state?

MAIN BODY

Is it necessary to agree with the idea of "silence" that Chaghani was not a state? The main task of the article is to conclude that the time has come to include in the history textbooks of Uzbekistan the assertion that Chaghaniyon was a state, based on the analysis of historical scientific sources and the criteria of conscious and objective justice. The following grounds are provided for this:

1. We know from ancient and modern political processes that one of the main features of statehood is the border area. Chaghaniyan was the first medieval state to cover Sarmangan (Jarqurghon) in the south, Novandak (beginning of Surkhandarya) in the north, Dari Ahanin (Iron Gate) in the west, Kofirnihon in the east, and Amudarya in the east. The territory of the Chaghaniyan state corresponds to Boysun, Bandikhan, Qizirik, south-eastern part of Sherabad, Jarkurgan, Kumkurgan, Altynsay, Shurchi, Denau, Sariosiyo, Uzun districts of Surkhandarya region, as well as southwestern regions of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Arab historian Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn al-Tabari's History of the Chaghaniyan states that the Chaghaniyan state was formed in the upper part of the Tokharistan-Amudarya, including both its banks, and later in the northwestern part of the region brings
2. Another sign of the formation of the state was the presence of indigenous and semi-nomadic populations: the territory of ancient Chaghaniyon was inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Sak, ie Khaumavarga, Tigrahauda, Assy, Assian, Passian, Tokhar, Sakaroukas, whose ruler was called Chagankhudot, ie the Supreme King. Chaghaniyan is a mixed settlement of nomadic and nomadic peoples, with different nationalities and ethnic groups distinguished by their cultural and religious beliefs.
3. One of the hallmarks of statehood is economic development, the main types of farming are the Surkhandarya, Topolondarya, Kizilsuv, Khojipok, Boysun and Sherabad rivers for agriculture, copper, tin, lead, Sangardak, Khojiza, Shargun, Boysun and Kuhitang for handicrafts. and the presence of iron, non-ferrous stone, limestone deposits, the convenience of large pastures for livestock Boysun, Sherabad, Bandikhan, Mirshodi, Sina, Bobotag were the basis for the economic development of the Chaghaniyan state.
4. One of the main features of statehood is the development of national culture, including the development of writing, national music, literature, art. The study of Turkic-runic writing in Central Asia began in Turkestan

in the late 19th century, and the history of writing under the name of the Urhun-Yenisei inscriptions entered history. This inscription has been scientifically analyzed by scientists from the southern regions of Uzbekistan as a source of the 1st century BC.

A sample of the Turkic-runic inscription found in Bactria was scientifically analyzed as "unknown inscriptions". Such "unknown inscriptions" were also found in Kholchayon, one of the largest cities of the Chaghaniyan state, and these inscriptions were scientifically substantiated by the well-known scientist N. Rakhmonov. According to the orientalist J.Fyusman, the inscriptions found in Kholchayon are similar to those found in 1954 in Surkh Qatala, Afghanistan, and were introduced into science as the oldest Turkic inscriptions.

5. Based on the fact that Chaghaniyon, as an independent state, had independent foreign relations with neighboring countries, the ambassadors on behalf of the Chaghaniyan state sent trade, military-political, peacekeeping missions to Iran, Khorasan, Turkish Khanate, Bukhara, Merv, Sughd, Khorezm, Samarkand. as well as issues such as the establishment of cooperation. Well-known Iranian scholar V.A. Livshits notes that the name of the Chaghaniyan state is mentioned in the Sogdian wall inscriptions in Afrosiab, in Firdavsi's "Shohnama", in the list of nations called "Nafnoma" and the Chaghaniyan ambassadors conveyed the Chaghanudat letter to the mentioned heads of states.

6. One of the most important factors determining the economic and political power of the state; The Chagankhudots minted coins on behalf of the state and pursued a tax policy. The Chaghanid ruler Faganish issued coins on behalf of the state in 563-567. The Chagankhudots minted independent coins and the coins were distinguished by an elongated rectangular (rhombus) symbol. On the basis of the above-mentioned events, the Chaghaniyan state was formed in the territory of Uzbekistan in the early middle Ages, and its peculiarities of statehood confirm that it functioned as an independent and sometimes dependent state in various socio-economic processes until the XVI century. For example, in the V-VII centuries, the independent Chaghaniyan state was founded by the Chagankhudots, the city of Dalvarzin became the political and administrative center, and the Iranian-Turkish Hakans established good-neighborly relations with the Sughd states on the basis of embassy relations. In the IX-XIII centuries, Ismail Somoni, Seljuks, Qarakhanids, Ghaznavids, Khorezmshahs and Chaghaniyan amirs (as we know, the concept of amir was on an equal footing with the words king, king, emperor) established embassy relations on behalf of an independent state. It has been scientifically analyzed that in the XIV-XVI centuries the Chaghanian emirs organized the city of Denau as a political administrative center and pursued a domestic and foreign policy, which is reflected in historical sources. Also, as in other regions during the Arab conquest, Chaghaniyan lost its political independence from the beginning of the VIII century to the beginning of the IX century and during the invasion of Genghis Khan from the second quarter of the XIII century to the middle of the XIV century. Historical sources created during the years of Soviet rule pay almost no attention to the history of statehood of Uzbekistan, its initial formation processes.

The historical ideas covered are also analyzed on the basis of false ideas. Also, under the influence of Soviet ideology, the study and promotion of the history of medieval statehood in the territory of Uzbekistan was not allowed. As a result, the history of Chaghaniyon was removed from the pages of special history, and the false idea that Chaghaniyon was not an independent state became the main idea of Soviet ideology. Many historical works published under the pressure of the communist ideology falsified the history of Chaghaniyon and did not include it in special textbooks on the history of Uzbekistan. Sadly, even local historians have not been able to express their independent views against this policy, knowing that under the influence of this political pressure there are sources that justify the existence of Chaghaniyon's characteristic features of statehood. The Chaghaniyan state, reflected in many historical sources that existed during the Middle Ages, has not been studied by the scientific community in historical textbooks and the textbooks that are being created. For example. Some of the rulers of Chaghaniyan are the Hidevs or.

CONCLUSION

The names of the Chagankhudots are determined by written, epigraphic and numismatic data: the names of the supreme rulers of the Chagankhudot state, namely the kings Faganish, Sashr, Zarin, Turontash, Tish, Xnar, etc., are reflected in historical sources. In the 2nd half of the 7th century AD, Chaghaniyan was invaded by the Arabs, who ended the local dynasty at the end of the 8th century. Historical development shows that states, regardless of the period in which they emerged, acted in terms of domestic and foreign policy within the

political framework of their time. The Chaghaniyan state exerted its influence on neighboring countries with its policies, reform processes, governance system, trade, domestic and foreign policy. In the course of the historical analysis of the article, it was noted that the existing political, economic and socio-social experience of the ancient states on the basis of the formation of the Chaghaniyan state was the decisive basis. It should be noted that the Chaghaniyan state has a great political and economic influence, which was analyzed during the presentation of the topic. Most importantly, it is about the need to study the history of Chaghaniyan from the point of view of the state based on events in accordance with the current historical concept.

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