

HISTORICAL PLACES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Abstract: We will describe in this article the historical places in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which are the oldest and worthy of reaching, and their significance, their place in the daily life of their people.

Keywords: karakalpaks, tradition, settlement, Gaur-qala, Silk Road, Kirqqiz Qala, Ayaz Qala, Ishan Qala mausoleum

Introduction

The ancient settlement in the Karakalpakstan dates back to the Stone Age. The ancient Khwarezmian state was located in the lower place of Amudarya in the 7th-6th centuries BC. Three kilometers from the old capital of Karakalpakstan – Khujaili is located the amazing historical - archaeological complex Mizdakhan, which stands for three kholmakhs. Scholars were built in the 4th century to our era and massacred in the 12th century by the Tatar – Mongol Taman, the oldest of which was the richly decorated Gaur-Qala eli – multiplied zoroastrian burial mounds are located in the inner Bay of Mizdakhan. Qaleh was a major trade - cultural center of the Khwarezmid state, through which one of the southern branches of the Buyi Silk Road passed, which can be evidenced by the image of excavated birds, the remains of Golden-strung gauze, Hindu ocean stone vessels, the remains of clothes made of coral. Located not far from Mizdakhan is the ancient, religious construction of zoroastrianism, Shilpiq, which came down to our time.

Materials and discussion:

In contrast to recent studies, the doctrine of zoroastrianism was pseudo in ancient Khorezm, and its prophet Zoroastrianism wrote an ancient series of biblical “Avesto”.

Ellikkala is home to the ancient fortifications of Kirqqiz Qala, Ayaz Qala, Ishan Qala mausoleum. Of these, the earthen mound was the center of the Khwarezm Khanate in the 2nd-4th century. Magnificent palaces, only raw clay sculptures, halls, are found as a result of archaeological research. It features footage of ponies, black soldiers, players. The state was conquered by the Arabs in 712. The magnificent estalik - Nazlimkhansulu underground mausoleum in Mizdakhan Qala dates from three periods, the first construction of which began in the 12th century. [1.43] The remains of the madrasa and erejep caliph mausoleum have been found around it, dating from the 9th to 11th centuries. Through the roads of ancient Khwarezm, caravans ran through its entire history from East to West by the middle of the 16th century.

These are evidenced by caravan-palaces, wells and other water storage structures located on the Great Silk Road from the usturt plain. The ancient dwellings of the Adamites were opened in the Khwarezmian state, and are close to the deserts, which date back to the Neolithic period (6th-3rd century BC). It is home to hunting and fishing peoples. [3.73] As a result of contact with the south, in the quays of Amudarya, in the 2nd century BC, the cultivation of the Earth by water appeared. The beginning of the khwarezmian civilization dates back to the era of the archaic culture (7th-5th century BC). During this

period, the Kuzali-qir mound and the Jing'illi mound were built. From this came the inhabitants of the settlement and the villagers. In the middle of the 6th century BC, Khwarezm was conquered on the side of the Achamanids. In the country, rapid cultural almashiniyus occur. [2.18]

In the V-IV century before our era, Khorezm developed in an independent ravsh. The khwarazmians develop their culture by aging and developing elements brought from the population and outside in the 4th-3rd centuries BC. A large state, drawn up in the XII-XIII centuries, stretching from the Indies to the Caucasus, under the Khwarezmshoks, culture and philanthropy developed. This kingdom, palaces and religious buildings are visible, they are decorated with ganch carvings, inscribed plates. After that, despondency develops.

After the Mongol conquest, Khwarezm enters the Golden Horde qurami in the 13th century and has a great influence on it. The capital of Khorezm, Urgench, is located on caravan routes buoys connecting the Central Asian floors. It has become a major center of Central Asia's philanthropy. Ceramics of this period used all sorts of SA'nat techniques, moon and betlik patterns, grelirovka, stamp, decorating motifs-plant-like patterns, chinnin-worked patterns were widely used. [4.17] Medieval scholars Al-Beruniy, Al-Khwarazmi, Najmiddin Kubro grew up in the Karakalpakstan land. The Great shayir Ajiniyoz of the beginning of the XX century of the XIX century, Berdakh lived and was engaged in creativity.

Karakalpaks belong to the category of Turkic-speaking peoples. Their history, formed over many centuries, begins with the steppe tribes of the ancient Islet region. The famous researcher of the cultures of the peoples of Central Asia S.P.Tolstoy believes that the Sac and massaget tribes (Island and swamp massagets), who inhabited the southern coast of the Aral Sea, are the earliest ancestors of the blackcurrant.

They were considered semi-nomadic tribes engaged in fishing, animal husbandry and farming. In the Middle Ages, the pecheneg and Oghuz tribes formed the main ethnic core of the karakalpaks. They settled not only in the coastal areas of the lower reaches of the Amudarya and the Aral Sea, but also in wide areas from the Aral Sea region to the Volga. Later, their fate was associated with the Kipchaks from Irtysh in the 11th century. They were part of these tribes before and after the invasion of the moguls.

Conclusion: after the independence of the republic of Uzbekistan in 1991, Karakalpakstan became a sovereign republic within Uzbekistan. To the south of the present-day Amudarya basin, in a sand gap, is the city of Nukus, the capital of the republic of Karakalpakstan. This city is considered one of the "youngest" cities in Uzbekistan. In the 4th-3rd centuries BC, the ancient city of Shorsha was located on the site of the city of Nukus.

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