

## **Primitive Community Structure and History of Jewellery Knowledge of Ancient Period Population**

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**Abstract.** The article describes the history of formation and development of primitive community system and knowledge of jewelry making of people of ancient times. It analyzed the knowledge of jewelry knowledge of world civilizations, raw material processing technologies.

**Keywords:** Southern Africa, Homo Habilis, Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome, Byzantium, sacred beetle, blue lapis lazuli, sandstone, quartz sand, turquoise, carnelian.

**Enter.** People have always paid attention to decorating themselves. The first ornaments of primitive people were made of bones, teeth or horns of animals, pieces of wood, and what a person wore not only decorated him, but also protected him, brought luck in hunting, was a sign of wisdom, and even marked the owner's superiority over other members of the tribe. The history of ancient jewelry is the history of magic.

**The main part.** The oldest pieces of jewelry are beads made of shells painted with red clay, found in southern Africa, and their age is estimated at about 75 thousand years. Shells were carefully selected in terms of size and shape and were considered a symbolic sign of the owner's high status. Primitive Jewelry Very few jewelry items from our prehistoric ancestors have survived, mostly well-preserved animal bones, horns, teeth, and claws. The study of stone and metal jewelry in later periods gave us the opportunity to know how the art of jewelry appeared and developed.

Primitive people at first used only stone forms that existed in nature. They were attracted by the brightness and shape of the crystal. Later, they learned to decorate and process stones and thereby contributed to the development of jewelry. The ability to work with stone appeared about a million years ago. One of the primitive people (Homo Habilis, business man) already knew how to make primitive tools from flint and obsidian, and then this art rose to new heights. How ancient man, with no other tools than the same stone, horn, and animal bones, made such exquisitely shaped arrowheads or spears is still unknown.

Stone processing and making jewelry from it originated in Ancient Egypt, then in Mesopotamia, Ancient Greece, and in the early middle Ages was formed in Ancient Rome and Byzantium. At first, stone processing was very simple, the Egyptians, for example, used

a very soft blue lapis lazuli to create images of sacred beetles, turned it into hard sandstone and gave it the desired shape, then steamed it with the finest quartz sand on wet skin laminated. The Egyptians mainly used turquoise, carnelian and lapis lazuli, as well as glass painted to resemble these stones. Because the harder stones were time-consuming (it often took years to process the stone) and complicated, they were almost never reworked, only ground and polished. Rough, menial work was usually done by slaves, and only then did the master mold the product into the desired shape.

**Summary.** Based on the above information, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- primitive people also had a high interest in decorative items;
- the fact that they did not look at jewelry only as a means of decoration, but formed fetishistic views (belief that the item will bring them good luck and protect them);
- the wearing of fine art objects began to clearly show the stratification of the population (it served as a means of separating the high-ranking stratum from the ordinary members of the tribe);
- led to the formation of new technologies of stone processing;
- led to the search for new decorative raw materials and their widespread use.

**List of used literature:**

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