

Location and Archaeological Survey of Qoratepa Archaeological Monument

Xursanov Javohir Kamoliddin o'g'li
Student of Termez state university

Abstract: This article highlights the ideas that archaeological sites are important in the study of the period of human society before written history, and that the study of the archeology of Uzbekistan at the present stage is well established.

Keywords: Qoratepa, archeology, monuments, tools, household items, weapons, jewelry, housing, workshops, irrigation facilities.

INTRODUCTION

Ancient monuments are physical evidence of the history of spirituality and values of the Uzbek people. Here, it is very important to promote the history of our ancestors on the example of archaeological monuments and show its educational value. At the same time, archeological monuments located on the territory of our country and their findings are of great importance in raising the young generation to become perfect people, instilling in their hearts the spirit of respect for ancient history and culture. Qoratepa archaeological monuments are a very important factor reflecting the cultural life of Uzbekistan. Scientists who study archeology are called archaeologists. Nothing in history disappears without a trace. It is the task of archeology to find this trace.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Archaeologists at work Archaeologists dig up the remains of various finds of the past (tools, household items, weapons, jewelry, housing, workshops, irrigation facilities, etc.) they learn On this basis, they collect information about the past. All finds are called archaeological monuments.

Archaeological monuments are important in studying the period of human society before the written history. Archaeologists first determine the places where excavation work will be carried out. Then they carry out excavation work. The Qoratepa period of creation and age of the found monument is determined. By studying the monuments found as a result of archeological excavations, Uzbek scientists determined that the city of Samarkand is 2,750 years old, the cities of Qazi and Sharisabz are 2,700 years old, the cities of Bukhara and Khiva are 2,500 years old, and the city of Tashkent is 2,200 years old.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The formation of archeology as a science in Uzbekistan includes a long historical process. Although the Uzbek nation has an ancient history, the study of its earliest history began in the second half of the 20th century, and scientific research in this field continues to this day.

Although the medieval history of Uzbekistan has been preserved in written sources, the history of ancient fortresses that existed for a long time was preserved only in the stories of people. Their conservation and scientific Qoratepa study was not in the attention of people until the end of the 19th century. During the Soviet period, the attention to the history of the past increased and scientific study of them began, but the huge number of historical monuments in Uzbekistan did not allow scientists to conduct in-depth scientific research. They gathered almost common knowledge about the monuments. As an example, the research conducted in Selungir, Teshiktosh, and Kolbulok areas can be cited. Also, after the monument was explored, it was left unattended. This led to the disappearance of many monuments. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan began to look at the history of the past with a new perspective. A deep scientific approach to the study of each monument, taking into account its local characteristics, has opened and is opening global news.

DISCUSSION

The stages of studying archeology in Uzbekistan are fully revealed in the book "Primary Archeology" by M. Jorakulov. The archaeologist divides the study of Uzbekistan from an archaeological point of view into 3 periods:

1. The era of Russian colonialism.
2. The period of Soviet rule.
3. The period of independence of Uzbekistan and gives a full description of each period.

In the early days of independence, archaeological research work seemed to have stopped somewhat. However, as a result of the work of the Cabinet of Ministers in 1998 aimed at improving the activities of the Institute of History and the extensive research of the history of the Qoratepa Great Silk Road, archaeological research has been revived. Cooperation with foreign countries is becoming more effective. They have been providing close assistance in arming archaeological expeditions not only with materials, but also with the latest advances in technology, facilitating the laborious archaeological research work, and creating many opportunities for more accurate analysis of ancient material objects. In particular, it is possible to show the services of scientists from Japan, Germany, France, Australia, and Russia.

Later, the Uzbek-German Bactrian expedition carried out research in the Sopollitepa and Jarqo'ton monuments. They conducted 23 radiocarbon analyzes to determine the age of the Jarkoton monument. Radiocarbon analyzes were carried out in the laboratory of the Eurasian Department of the German Archaeological Institute. One of the members of this team, Mike Toifer and Kai Kanutlar, expressed new ideas about the ancientization of the age of Sopollitepa culture.

CONCLUSION

Currently, the study of the archeology of Uzbekistan is well underway Qoratepa. Special institutes, universities, pedagogic institutes and various departments are busy with this work. Many archaeological expeditions were organized under them.

In the last decade, cultural and historical monuments are being restored. This has a very effective effect on the creation of monuments. At the end of the 90s of the 20th century, 7,216 monuments were taken, 1,595 of them were architectural monuments, 7,106 were magnificent works of art, and 2,115 were archaeological monuments. 1,831 of them are state-owned, 513 are architectural monuments, 98 are magnificent works of art, 1,213 are archaeological, and 27 are historical monuments. Such monuments are especially numerous in Samarkand (997), Bukhara (804), Kashkadarya (592), Tashkent (562), and Fergana (512) regions. This proves that the whole area was a center of ancient culture and civilization.

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