

PAPER

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ETHNOGENESIS AND ETHNIC HISTORY OF THE KALTAMINORS

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Abstract

The article discusses the stages of development of ethnic relations in the Neolithic period in the Southern Akchadarya basin.

Key words:

Baratov P, Mamatkulov M, Rafikov A, Kes A.S, Tolstov S.P, Vinogradov A.V, Itina M.A, Central Asia, Khorezm, Amu Darya, Yanboshkal'a, Sarikamish, Aral Sea, Zhanbos-4, 5,11,12, Sultan Sanjar, Kushbulak, Karrikizil.

Introduction

The fact that the Khorezm lowland, formed as a result of the geological development of the Earth's history, was divided into left and right bank territories due to the movement of the Amu Darya River, and their geographical location, natural resources, and population distribution were different from each other, has found its content in the works of the Khorezm archaeological expedition. This article aims to shed light on the transformation of the territory of the right bank of the Amu Darya River, the Kyzylkum region, into an ethnic space for humans, the conduct of ethnic relations, and, according to historical requirements, the migration of people to neighboring territories with natural and economic resources.

Literature review

Uzbekistan, located in the center of the Central Asian region, is a territory formed as a result of repeated earthquakes.

The structure of the surface of our homeland consists of several historical and geographical regions. They also differ from each other in terms of geographical location, natural resource reserves, water source conditions, population distribution, river crossings, and permanent sources such as springs, which can be observed on the physical and geographical map.

According to geographical literature, the Khorezm Plain was a plain 25–10 million years ago [1.B 283].

The Akchadarya tributary, which branches off the Amu Darya

watercourse in the north towards Kyzylkum, divided Kyzylkum into southern and northern regions. Shurakhon village is located south of Sultan Uvais Mountain, Sultan Uvais Mountain is located in the middle of the Aral Sea, forming the northern Akchadarya basin. Thus, the Khorezm plain is divided into the Sarikamyshtuyi, Akchadarya and Aralboyi basins [2-P73].

The territory of the right bank of the Amu Darya River, the eastern part of the Yanboshkala Height, was developed by humans, and the settlement of Jonbos-4 was built using wooden pillar construction materials, with a total area of 24x17 m in a triangular shape. [3.P59–66].

The Khorezm oasis carried out the first ethnic process in the Neolithic period. Under the leadership of "Ona tribal groups built settlements on the Kyzylkum hills and plains connected at the foot of the Yanboshkala Height and carried out ethnic processes. The descendants of the tribal communities of the settlement of Zhanbos-4, taking into account the food problem that arose as a result of the increase in the population, took measures to develop the surrounding area, and A.V. Vinogradov, who paid attention to the results of this development policy, began extensive research work at the settlements. In particular, in 1945–60, A.V. Vinogradov continued excavations at the settlement of Zhanbos-4, and also conducted excavations at the settlements of Zhanbos-5, 11,12 [4.177 p.].

M.A. Itina The inhabitants of the Neolithic settlements of Sultan Sanjar, Kushbulak and Karrikizil on the left bank of the Amu Darya in the Tuyamoyin region were engaged in hunting and gathering and maintained ethnic relations [5.-P 66–72].

In archaeological literature, one can observe various opinions on the ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the Kaltaminors. For example, in a publication by researchers, the history of the Kaltaminors is associated with the Mesolithic hunter-gatherers of the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea [6–P.144]. M.A. Itina, on the other hand, drew attention to the connections of the Kaltaminors with tribal communities settled in the Southern Urals [7–P.24].

Research Methodology

Objectivity, theoretical-comparative analysis, historical-chronological consistency, discussion, justification, generalization, logical conclusion, archeology, ethnography, geography sciences data were used.

Analysis and results

Based on historical data recorded in the works of the Khorezm expedition and the scientific centers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the archaeological group of the Khorezm Mamun Academy and Urgench State University in the right and left banks of the Amu Darya during the years of independence, the ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the first Kaltaminor tribal communities in the first half of the 4th–3rd millennia BC were analyzed, on this basis the following results were achieved.

–The Khorezm plain was formed due to repeated underground vibrations;

–As a result of the movement of the Amu Darya, the oasis landscape was depicted on the right and left bank territories.

– At the beginning and first half of the 4th millennium BC, the geographical environment of the right bank territory was affected. The area around the Yanbashkala Height was mastered by humans.

–In the 4th millennium BC. At the beginning of the 3rd millennium, the Kaltaminor (Jonbos-4) tribal groups of the Southern Akchadarya basin achieved results similar to those achieved by the Uzboy, Sarikamyshboy, and Tuyamuyin territories.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis and results, the following proposals were made.

1. As a result of the movement of the Amu Darya, the Khorezm plain was divided into right and left territories, and the right-bank territory, the southwestern region of the Yanbashkala Heights, was the first ethnic place, and the main task of mastering neighboring territories was to study it in a broad sense based on available historical data;

2. Conduct a study of the history of tribal communities at the Zhanbas-4 settlement of the early Neolithic period in the southern Akchadarya basin and put forward new ideas;

3. Explain the significance of the ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the Kaltaminorians.

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