

## On Some Problematic Issues and Methods in Covering the Ethnic History of Ancient Central Asia

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### Abstract:

The article shows the advantages of an integrated approach to the study of ancient history, in addition to the archaeological method, methods of paleoanthropology and ethnology, using the example of the archaeological study of the settlement of Sapallitepa and Dzharkutan.

**Keywords:** Bactria, Sogd, Dzharkutan, Kuchuk-I, Yaz-I, Sangir-I, early Iron Age, burial rite, human bones, cleaned bones, Zoroastrianism, Chust, Burguluksky.

### INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt that in today's independent Uzbekistan, as any nation tries to study its history perfectly, it pays attention to its rich history and culture. Of course, the peace in our country, the prudent policy pursued by our neighbors in a wide range of political, economic, social and cultural spheres allow us to study its history in a deep and objective way, as well as on the basis of deep thinking.

Indeed, from the first days of independence, our state has set the most urgent and priority tasks for historians. One of these tasks is the origin of the Uzbek people, and it is clear that no ancient history can be studied without the help of archeology, ethnology and anthropology. In particular, the science of ethnology plays an important role in the objective study of history.

Anthropology, on the other hand, studies the processes of physical transformation of mankind from the earliest times to the present day. In other words, it provides an opportunity to study the stages of human change in appearance, both regionally and chronologically.

Anthropology is the study of the appearance of the oldest ape-man in the human family, its blood composition, later stages of development, the proximity between Neanderthal man and Cro-Magnon man in the Middle Paleolithic, i.e. cromaninone was found to have been transmitted to man. As a result of the great work of genetic scientists around the world, European scientists have also found methods for determining DNA by analyzing human bone fragments left over from ancient times. It was this new method that Novosibirsk scientists used to study the bones found in the intermediate layers of the Obirahmat Cave from the Middle Paleolithic to the Upper Paleolithic [13: p. 116–125]. They carried out a similar analysis during the study of the materials of the Denisov cave in the Altai Mountains. The bones of people from the Middle Paleolithic to the Upper Paleolithic were also found in this cave, and the results of its study were similar to the results of the analysis obtained from the people of Obirahmat Cave [9].

### Results of a research

The analysis of the origin and development of mankind is deeply analyzed in a large scientific work consisting of 3 books published by Professor Alexander Markov, Doctor of Biological Sciences on the ape, human bones and human biological development in general, found not only in Denisov's

cave, but in many parts of the world. This work is written primarily in a language that is understandable to scholars, as well as to students, as well as the general public. Therefore, this book plays an important role in the study of the most ancient history of mankind [8].

Paleoanthropology is the study of the physical condition of human beings, especially the face and head, by mathematical measurements. , the effect of the economic situation is studied. In a similar way, successive anthropological complexes are studied to determine the ethnodynamic state, or to form an overview of the ethnodynamic state.

The above-mentioned issues such as demographic situation, infant mortality, average age of the population are directly related to many issues in our history, especially the economic situation in the country, the epidemic situation, the lifestyle of the population. It is precisely when comparing these issues with the analysis of paleoanthropological materials that the problem of low or high average mortality is correctly solved.

Due to the absence of group burial customs in primitive archeological complexes, the anthropological material obtained by the discovery of one or two tombs does not provide such a reliable, good material in determining the type or type of man. Because the most important aspect of determining the physical type is the abundance of this anthropological material as a guarantee of its level of reliability. The more anthropological material of a period, the more it is possible to correlate a particular type with mathematical methods, and at the same time the degree of accuracy in it increases.

The oldest city cemetery in Central Asia was studied by AA Askarov and more than a thousand graves were discovered in the same cemetery. These tombs date from the first quarter to the last quarter of the second millennium BC, and the question of its continuity has been a very difficult one to study, but no matter how difficult the issue, it has been properly resolved [5: p. 172; 6]. People have been buried in the cemetery for more than 500 years, and of course, over such a long period of time, the culture of urban planning has also gradually changed. Therefore, A.Askarov determined that there were only 5 chronological stages in the history of the development of the culture of pottery, depending on the processes of change of the types of pottery found in the tombs. These are 1) Sopolli stage, 2) Jarqo'ton stage, 3) Kozali stage 4) Mullali stage and 5) Boston stage.

There was a big difference between the burial ceremony of the Sopolli period and the burial ceremony of the Jarqoton period. The pottery period is the oldest chronologically, during which the tribal system flourished. This is probably why the custom of burying a dead person in a house by digging a grave under the wall of the house itself, that is, the rooms of the house, prevailed.

Of course, the study of graves begins with their shape, how they were dug, and how the corpse was laid, as well as how much or how little the items were placed next to them, how they were placed, and so on.

The main purpose of the study of paleoanthropological material in the Surkhandarya oasis, the southern part of Central Asia in the 70s and 80s of the last century, should have been twofold:

1. Obtaining demographic and morphological materials.
2. By analyzing the materials obtained from the demographic and morphological study in the first paragraph, it is possible to solve the problem of economic, living conditions, its impact on human reproduction, morphological and genetic unity as a result of comparison with neighboring regions.

The Sopollitepa monument, opened in the Surkhandarya oasis in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, has been home to a large patriarchal family since the beginning of the Bronze Age. According to

their custom, the dead were buried in the same house. Usually a catacomb-shaped hole was dug under the wall of the room, or under the floor, and the corpse was placed in a hollow position, as if it were lying in the mother's womb. The dead woman was laid on her left side, and the man on his right side, and next to him was buried food, extra utensils, tools and weapons he had used in his life, and, if a woman, his jewelry [4].

The first example of the oldest city-state in the country was unveiled at the Jarqo'ton monument in the same oasis. The city's governor's palace, a large temple needed for the worship of the townspeople, the neighborhoods inhabited by the townspeople, and most importantly other similar cities were discovered and opened when the city cemetery could not be found [14: p. 87–97]. This has certainly survived as an emergency, and therefore its importance has been enormous in determining the ethno-demographic situation of the Bronze Age [6].

Due to the well-preserved paleodemographic materials at the Sopollitepa monument, as well as at the Jarqo'ton monument, it was possible to draw many socio-economic, historical and cultural conclusions on these objects. Russian anthropologists V.P.Alekseev, Uzbek anthropologists T.K.Khodjaev and H.H.Khalilov studied it comparatively and managed to draw major paleoanthropological conclusions [1: p. 399]. In particular, the study of Sopollitepa and Jarqoton monuments, especially births, periodic changes in infant mortality, the average age of burials, the short life expectancy, the issue of early marriage of girls, the very close proximity of Sopollitepa and Jarqoton monuments, therefore, that it is permanent, that the proximity of the two monuments must be ecologically, i.e., the similarity of the natural climatic resources, their general proximity, and even their kinship.

A study of the monuments of Jarqoton and Sopollitepa shows that they can all be blood-brother nations, with the exception of a very small number of less inconsistent characters, and, more importantly, that they may be identical in origin with the inhabitants of Sopollitepa. The above-mentioned local peculiarities are also related to the processes of morphological features that occur in humans from generation to generation.

Anthropological materials with more local characters from the Sopollitepa and Jarqo'ton monuments mentioned above yielded large, comprehensive data that were more important when compared to similar processes in wider areas, while in a smaller area but with successive chronological stages.

In particular, the analysis of anthropological materials from the Bronze Age archeological monuments of northern Afghanistan, southern Uzbekistan and southern Tajikistan revealed that their origin is clearly visible in the anthropological features of the population of Central Iran.

## Conclusions

When such analytical anthropological conclusions are examined even with genetic analytical conclusions, their results are very consistent with the analytical results obtained by precisely paleodemographic methods. In addition, the formation of the ethno-demographic situation in the south-western regions of Central Asia coincides with the migration of ancient peoples, as well as their paths. This means that the migration of the ancient population can be observed to have taken place through historically formed paths, rather than spontaneously. A similar migration took place in the XXV century BC, archaeologists VI Sarianidi found in the territory of southern Turkmenistan. According to him, the Honurdepe monument in southern Turkmenistan was built in the XXV century BC due to the persistence of xerothermal hot climate in the ancient Near East. The center writes that it is mentioned in the Avesta as Mouru, and that peasant communities from the south played a key role in the formation of this great state [11; 12].

Another factor influencing the formation of the population in a particular area is the historical and

cultural ties, and it is clear that any naturally formed historical-cultural territory is bounded by blood ties. It is known from all periods of our history that there are similar fraternal relations between historical and cultural regions.

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