



## THE HISTORY OF CULTURAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES OF THE STONE AGE OF THE TERRITORY OF UZBEKISTAN

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### Annatation

In the content of this article, it is envisaged that the history of cultural relations of the communities of the Stone Age of the territory of Uzbekistan will be covered on the basis of new information. One of the topical issues of the history of the Stone Age culture is considered cultural relations, attention is paid to the fact that monuments are manifested in the similarity of the stone industry, the legalization of stone weapons with raw materials, techniques, methods of processing, ceramic dishes and their patterns, settlements, ornaments, jewelry.

**Keywords:** Stone Age, Uzbekistan, Zarafshan Oasis, Fergana Oasis, oqchadarya Oasis, a.The P.Akladnikov, S.The P.Tolstov, A.V.Vinogradov, V.The A.Patterns of ranov, Ranbulak, Zirabulak, Samarkand Harbor, Obishir, carp, stone weapons, ceramic dishes.

### Introduction

On the borders of our homeland, a large collection of archaeological resources highlighting the material culture of the Stone Age communities of the history of personality has been achieved. Bunda, the results of the research carried out by such international archaeological expeditions as Uzbekistan-Russia, Uzbekistan-France, Uzbekistan-Poland during the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan are also significant. These materials made it possible to solve a number of actual problems of the Stone Age: the question of the process of anthropogenesis was clarified ( Fergana man, Obirahmat man Obirahmat man ), paleoecological, paleogeographic data were collected. Also, issues such as the social system of Stone Age communities, daily life style, economic activities, religious imaginations, art, settlements , cultural relations, cultural genesis were covered. The Stone Age, which is one of the issues mentioned above in the content of our article, is devoted to the history of cultural relations of communities.

The Stone Age communities were among the first to address the issue of Cultural Relations, a.The P.Okladnikov drew attention in his studies . Also S.The P.Tolstov, A.V.Vinogradov, V.The A.Ranov, V.LocationMasson, G.The F.Korobkova, She.Report





This Website Zhurakulov, N. The X. Toshkenboev, R. The H. Suleymonov, E. Bijanov, G. What? Matyushin, A. What? Melentev, N. The O. Interesting facts about this are also mentioned in the research of Kholmatov vs.

According to experts, the Stone Age teams have gone from ancient times to other regions in search of raw materials for the manufacture of food, stone weapons, without living in the borders with a certain territory, and at the same time mutual cultural relations of the communities have arisen. And these cultural relations were manifested in the similarity of monuments with the character of the stone industry, the form of stone weapons, methods of processing, their functions performed in marriage, legalization raw materials, as well as in the settlements of communities, graves, rock paintings, ornaments, jewelry, ceramic dishes, as well as patterns in them.

When studying the material culture of Stone Age communities within Uzbekistan, it was found that such cultural ties took place in the life of Paleolithic communities. In particular, there are interesting facts that the stone industry of the Kutirbulak, Zirabulak spaces in the Zarafshan oasis is in many ways similar to the stone industry of the Obi-Rahmat of the Tashkent oasis, stone tools of the upper cultural layers of the Kutirbulak space (1-3) with stone weapons of the Samarkand space in the Zarafshan oasis, the material culture of the monuments Kulbulak, Obi-Rahmat, Buzsuv is in many ways similar to the culture of the communities of the Middle Paleolithic on the territory of Kazakhstan. The well-known archaeologist M. D. Djurakulov recognizes the similarity of the weapons of the Paleolithic spaces of the southern Siberia, Altai territory, the territory of Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan (Shugnov), northern Afghanistan (Karakamar, White-Bridge 1,3) with many aspects of the stone weapons of the Samarkand Harbor.

The history of personality by the Mesolithic period of the Stone Age, mutual cultural relations of the communities were more active. It's him. The Mesolithic communities studied in the Fergana oasis of Islamov brought their material culture to science under the name "culture of Obishir", and recognized that this culture is close to the culture of culinary, catchy monuments in Tajikistan, with the possession of stone weapons characteristic of the Central Asian mountain region (visokie skrebki, dolotovidnie orudiya, nucleus s torsovogo TIPA, galechnie orudiya). It is also possible to note the aspects of the similarity of the stone industry of Obishir 1,5 spaces with the stone industry of Tashkent, the monuments of Accession. V. A. Ranov, in turn, also recognized separately that the culture of the Mesolithic communities of Tajikistan is also similar to the culture of Obishir according to the above characteristics. The Samarkand region of the material culture of the Mesolithic period communities of the





lower Zarafshan Oasis Chorbakti, as well as Paleolithic and Mesolithic communities of the Central Asian mountain region (nuklevidnie skrebki, skrebki s “nosikom”, visokie skrebki, siryo) were also observed in the research.

On the scale of the borders of our homeland there are interesting facts about the cultural relations of the Neolithic period communities. S.The P.Tolstov first gives information about the cultural relations (geometrisheskie Microlite, keramiki) with the communities of Southern Turkmenistan and the Middle East region of the Neolithic societies in the akchadarya Basin of the lower Amudarya. More extensive information about this in the following years a.V.Vinogradov cited in his research.

Information on the close cultural relations of the sazagon Neolithic communities studied in the northern slopes of the Karatepe mountain massif of the middle Zarafshan oasis with the communities of qoshni fortress (Central and southern Tajikistan), Central Fergana (Fergana Oasis) Andaminaminor (lower Zarafshan Oasis, Kyzylkum borders) m.D.Djuraqulav, N.It's him.It is noted in the studies of kholmatovs (the raw material of the legalization of stone weapons, the weapons of the larvae, sopols). In turn, O.Islamov, V.I.Timofeevs also recognized aspects of the similarity of stone weapons of the army of Hisar, sazagon Neolithic communities of the central Fergana culture spaces studied in the Fergana Oasis.

V.The A.Ranov conducted a scientific analysis of the culture of Hisor Neolithic communities studied on the Tajik borders, noting that there is a specific role of Sazagan culture studied in the northern slopes of the Karatepe mountain massif of the middle Zarafshan oasis in the issue of mutual cultural relations of kaltaminar and Hisor communities. Indeed, in the culture of the Sazagon Neolithic communities, on the one hand, the characteristics inherent in the culture of the classical Fort Neolithic communities of the Central Asian mountain region (rock arms, characteristic of the Rocky element, mountain region), on the other hand, in the culture of the middle Asian lowland region kaltaminar Neolithic communities (raw materials, stone weapons, ceramic) are observed reflecting on some aspects, sazagon paid special attention to the role of the culture of Neolithic communities. This opinion of the researcher is of utmost importance in our knowledge of the cultural ties of the Neolithic period communities of Central Asia between the two countries. The territory of Southern Turkmenistan on the similarity of the culture of the joyitun Neolithic communities with the culture of the Neolithic communities of the regions of the Middle East and the Caspian Sea V.LocationThere is some interesting information in Masson research.

In short, the above - mentioned information provides a scientific basis for the mutual cultural relations of the communities of the Stone Age of the borders of Uzbekistan.







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