



THE STUDY AND PROSPECTS OF THE ARCHEOLOGY OF URGUT DISTRICT AND ITS SIDE STONE AGE

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Annotation

This article describes the history and prospects of the study of the Stone Age archeology of Urgut district. During the study of the subject, we can witness that in the Urgut district, archaeological monuments of all periods of historical development from the Middle Paleolithic period to the Middle Ages have been identified and studied. In the study of the history of Uzbekistan, the monuments of the Stone Age discovered in the region are important.

Keywords. Archeology of the Stone Age, The Surveyor, the Calvary, the cultural layer, the weapons of Labor, the edifices, the Blades, the spear-stone weapons, the remains of the animal world.

Introduction

It should be noted that the Chaghilkalon and Karatepe mountains, which are a continuation of the Zarafshan mountain systems in the Urgut district, are a country rich in archaeological monuments. The northern muzofati of Mount Urgut this of course corresponds to the areas of the Urgut district. People have been living on the territory of Uzbekistan since very ancient times.

In the Urgut district, it has been assimilated since the Middle Paleolithic period. Several monuments of the muste period have been found and studied in Zarafshan Oasis, Omonkoton Harbor, which is considered one of the largest of them, is one of the important places in the archeology of Urgut district.

At the time of the opening of the Omon-Kokton cave, on the territory of the CIS countries, 166 monuments of the Paleolithic period were identified.

D.N. Lev's noted that during that period, P.P. A group of paleolitists led by Yefimenko created the methods of studying the monuments of the Paleolithic period, which were much more developed than in the West.

At that time, data from such Sciences as geology, paleontology and Ethnography were used in archaeological research.





The venue is located 2 km east of the village of Omonkudon in Urgut District of Samarkand region on the high coast of Bulbulzorsay (Zarafshan Mountain system). Archaeologist D. in the cave 1947-1957 years. N. Lev has been digging. This monument is the first to be found and studied in the Muste period in the Zarafshan Oasis. His research has become a starting point in establishing extensive archaeological work in the Zarafshan Oasis, which has shown the prospect of a deeper study of this region. The cave is located at an altitude of 1400 meters above sea level. Its length with the karidor is 29 meters, and the height is 2,6 meters, and the eni in some places is 2,5 meters. It is known that the findings related to the activities of the person are mainly located at the entrance to the cave. The thickness of the cultural layer of checks reaches from 25 cm to 1,5 meters. From it, 220 Stone finds were collected, the main part of the weapons were made of lightning stone. More than 30 different nuclei found here will help greatly in the study of the technical methods of making weapons. Among the weapons, nuclei, especially in the form of a flange and a half-Prism, are of interest. A few stone fragments were symbols, and some of them were processed by the kertish method.

The abandoned fracture, which is separated from the nucleoli by the process of fracture of the parietal, shows the technique of stone processing in the same vein. Here the otsheps remained Ruddy. Of these, 2 of them are good ishlangan hand clamps and 2 of them are hand clamps, which indicate the technique of stone processing with the taste of the people of the muste period.

Some of the weapons are planar, and they are also made of stone fragments or otsheps. Kertish technique is performed from the top side of the inside of the shards. As a result, the arms become dense, wavy. In the collection there are also ishlangan weapons from leaf fragments, which are processed on both sides. This weapon was used both as a lar spear and as a knife. Also found are stone scrapers, perforators and a sharpener gun. Archaeologist N. Toshkenboev, having partially acquainted with the material of the Omonka, expresses the opinion that this monument dates back to the later period of the Middle Paleolithic. An outstanding archaeologist D., who has studied the cave of amanko for many years. N. Lev believes that the culture of the technical style of making weapons of primitive people from the homonyms belongs to the era of the first and developed muste according to all its characteristics.

The scientific significance of the cave of the amankot is also attributed to the remains of the animal world found here. Until now, no such rich material has been found from any places and settlements that have been found and studied in the territory of Central Asia. As noted above, the collected materials provided the necessary materials for science about the climate and natural conditions of the southern part of Uzbekistan,





including Zarafshan oasis in the pleistocene period. One of the monuments located close to the omonquton cave is the residence of the takalisoy cave muste period, D.N. Was researched by Lev.

From here, several lightning fractures were found in stone raw materials prepared for processing, traces of pollen, fragments of animal bones. In the cave, the Neanderthal people must have lived temporarily. The findings contained a triangular long tip, on the sides of which is a sharpened blade gun by the method of kertish. The Stone found here is separated from the nuclei of the uchirindis. D.N. Based on this technical style, Lev concludes that the settlement belongs to the later stages of the muste era.

Another of such a type of space in the Urgut district is a waterfall and is located at an altitude in the north-eastern part of the Zarafshan mountain range, the monument dates back to 1966 year N. It was opened and partially studied by toshkenbayev. The finding stone inventar contains cores, treated fragments and various shapes of stone. This space is not fully explored at the same time. Findings N. According to toshkenboyev's conclusion, the term Moster refers to the period, which was based on the concept of

The next stage of the Stone Age in the Urgut district is the Zamichatash monument (4 km from the Samarkand-Kitab highway), which is located on the right of the Great kharsangtash (40 km from the city of Samarkand to the South). This slope, which is considered the southern part of kharsangtosh, has a volume of 4 m to the inner side, and 10 m in width. The venue was opened in 1989 by employees of the Paleolithic detachment of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. In total, 30 m² of area levels were studied in the Space, 2 cultural layers (40-60 cm thick) were identified, 1-kiln residue from the cultural layer, more than 40 pieces (made of materials such as lightning, chalcedony, quartzite) of stone materials, many animal bone remains were found. 2-relatively less than the cultural layer – although 21 pieces of Stone were found, but it is important that several weapons made of bone were encountered. The space is attributed to the culture of Sazaghan with the MicroLite property of its stone industry.

Also in 2021 year from the Gubdin mountains of the mountain range of Turkestan, not far from the Urgut district, a new Stone Age place was identified. Associate professor of the Department of Archeology of Sammu O. Ergashev and a Senior Research Fellow of the Samarkand Archaeological Institute of the National Center of Archeology of the Republic of Uzbekistan visited the Yetimsoy Gorge, which is located in Bulungur District of Gubdin mountain. During the visit, along with rock paintings, a stone age venue was identified in the territory of the village of Bot-bot. Ishlangan several stone fragments from lightning, slanes and quartz dating back to the Stone Age were obtained from the surface of the Earth. Experts argue that based on





preliminary observation work and obtained artifacts, archaeological research of the region has an important prospect.

In place of the conclusion, it should be noted that Urgut and adjacent territories are a rich territory with archaeological monuments. This territory was mastered very much - From ancient times to the very end of mankind.

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