



THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL EXPEDITIONS IN THE STUDY OF THE ARCHEOLOGY OF THE STONE AGE OF OUR COUNTRY

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ANNOTATION

In recent years, in the process of creating, maintaining and developing scientific professional schools in the fields of history, archeology, training young people in the sense of patriotism on the basis of continuous successes achieved by generations, in the process of carrying out scientific work in cooperation with the students of professors and teachers, activation of scientific, technical and productive composition, formation of high moral, great attention was paid to the work on in-depth study of the objects of the material cultural and archaeological heritage of our people, its preservation and delivery to the next generation, in particular restoration, restoration, archaeological research of these monuments. A necessary organizational and Legal Foundation was also created for this work. The decision and legislation of our government created a favorable ground for the development of archeology in Uzbekistan.

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MAIN PART

During the 30-year period after the independence of our Republic, a number of positive changes took place in the field of archeology, as in other areas. The archeology of Uzbekistan turned to the world. Our rich and interesting past has attracted the attention of the world community, and the interest of World Scientists in the study of





archaeological monuments in our country has increased. However, only after independence such opportunities were born. Scientific cooperation has been established between Uzbek archaeologists and specialists of the most advanced archaeological schools of the world. Currently, in the field of archeology, more than 20 international partners from different periods of our ancient past are working with groups of archaeologists.

Personnel exchange and personnel training were established with them. Uzbekistan-Poland, Uzbekistan-America, Uzbekistan-Russia-Belgium, Uzbekistan-France, Uzbekistan-Japan, Uzbekistan-China are operating such international expeditions to study the only stone age in our country and open important pages in the history of our homeland.

As a result of the researches of International Expeditions, new monuments such as Angillaq, gang, Angren, hole-stone 2, leg, ankle (№23 and 24 punches) related to the Paleolithic period were opened in our country. Puddles, Kızılolma 2, Obirahmat, Kirbulak, Zirabulak, Amanko'tan etc.k. in the monuments of the Neolithic period, the foot, mother-in-law, Gangs of the Neolithic period, scientific research works were continued. As a result, a number of serious successes were achieved.

Young researchers from scientific institutions of Uzbekistan also participate in international expeditions, improve their skills and reach prospective specialists in a number of areas of archeology.

In the years following independence, the young people of the Institute of Archeology have been trained in leading scientific research centers of France, Germany, Italy, Japan, China.

These young scientists bring advanced research methods and rich literature of the world to our country and apply them in their scientific works.

Analyzing the views of foreign specialists on the problems in the study of the archaeological monuments of the ancient stone age of Uzbekistan, finding solutions to some of them, determining the scientific significance of the research carried out in international cooperation in Uzbekistan is one of the important tasks.

In the process of research of Mesolithic and Neolithic monuments important archaeological resources were obtained by the international archaeological expedition of Uzbekistan-Russia of Paleolithic monuments such as puddlak, Obirahmat, Paltov, Dodekatem, Gokkayaz, Neolithic monuments in Kyzylkum, the archaeological expedition of Sammu in the middle Zarafshan oasis by the international archaeological expeditions of Uzbekistan-Poland, Uzbekistan-France, these resources were used to enlightened (Obirahmat Adam), Mesolithic, new aspects of the material culture of the Neolithic communities have been highlighted, the formation of the





production economy and its historical roots, the cultural relations of the communities have found a scientific basis for such topical issues. In the process of research of Mesolithic and Neolithic monuments by the international archaeological expeditions of Uzbekistan-France by Neolithic monuments in Kyzylkum, the archaeological expedition of Sammu in the middle Zarafshan Oasis, important archaeological resources were obtained, these sources clarified the issue of anthropogenesis at the borders of our homeland, and new aspects of the material culture of Mesolithic and Neolithic communities were

In 2002, the Uzbek - French international archeological expedition was organized to study the culture of Kaltaminor. Since the 90s of the last century, about 40 specialists in various fields (paleobotany, archeozoology, polynology, microclimate, geology, sedimentology, micromorphology, topography, GIS) have been conducting research at the foot of the Kaltaminor culture.

The historical and cultural unit of Kaltaminor is geographically located at the crossroads of desert steppes (Russia, Urals), the oldest agricultural oases (Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), mountainous and foothill areas (Tajikistan and Afghanistan).

This indicates the importance of studying the culture of Kaltaminor.

As a result of research of the Uzbek-French international expedition on the basis of a large-scale comparison of the Early Neolithic materials of the footsteps of the monument the continuation of technical traditions of stone processing in the Samarkand Late Paleolithic culture and it was found that the Mesolithic communities that laid the foundation stone for its formation were formed on the basis of this Upper Paleolithic culture. The results shed light on the genesis of not only the footprints, but of the entire Kaltaminor culture.

In 2009-2011, Uzbek-French, Uzbek-Norwegian, Uzbek-Polish expeditions conducted research at the Sarmishsay monument in Navoi region. They studied not only rock paintings, but also all kinds of monuments around the monument.

CONCLUSION

thus, the work on studying the Paleolithic period in Uzbekistan has reached a new level over the past 30 years after independence. The scientific research carried out by international partner expeditions at the monuments of our country has become of great importance in the achievements.





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