

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UZBEK-FRENCH INTERNATIONAL EXPEDITION IN THE STUDY OF THE STONE AGE MONUMENTS OF THE ELEGANT OASIS.

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Annotation: This article focuses on the importance of studying the Stone Age monuments of Zarafshan oasis about how the stone age is divided into stages, tools, new archeological monuments related to the stone age and how the stone age people living in the modern world lead a life.

Key words: Archeological, Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Zinjanthrop, Bronze, sarizamin, history, microlithic.

The Stone Age is the oldest period in human development:

The Stone Age began about 2 million years earlier and lasted longer in some regions, ending 4 thousand years ago in Uzbekistan.

The Stone Age is divided into ancient (Paleolithic), middle (Mesolithic) and new (Neolithic) periods.

Paleolithic (Ancient Greek: palaiós [paleo]... and líthos [lithos] - stone) is ancient. stone age. The study of the Stone Age into 2 stages: Paleolithic - Paleolithic (ancient) and Neolithic - New Stone Age was first introduced to science in 1865 by the English archaeologist J. Lebbok. Paleolithic lower (early), middle and upper (late) ages. divided into stone periods. Paleolithic is the oldest. It is a great historical period in which the first species of primitive people lived. That height. In modern times, the climate of the earth, the world of plants and animals was completely different from the time we live in, and it was sharply different from it. Primitive people of the Paleolithic era used rough stone tools. They did not yet know how to polish stone tools and make pottery. Basically, they live by hunting and gathering, and have not yet discovered such activities as primitive farming and animal husbandry.

Archanthropes lived in the early Paleolithic period mainly in Eastern and Central Africa, Southeast and South Asia, Central Asia and Europe, as well as in the central parts. In science, they are known by a number of names such as Alduvai, Zinjanthrop, Pithecanthrop, Sinanthrop and Heidelberg, but they are called "Homo habilis" in general, that is, "business man". Africa's most cad. people 4.5-4, 3.5-2 million years ago. years ago, and European archanthropes are 2.5-2 million. who lived in the period between 200-150 thousand years ago.

The first Paleolithic monuments were found and studied in Central Asia in the Selungur cave located on the banks of the Sokh stream of the Fergana valley, on the

Kizilalmasoi bank of the Ohangaron valley, in the Kolbulog settlement, in Koldara in South Tajikistan and Aristandi valley in South Kazakhstan.

During the Middle Paleolithic period, the weather dropped sharply and the ice age began. As a result of the cooling of the air, the flora also changes radically. Some of the animals adapted to warm climates are jan. will move to the regions and the rest will perish. They were replaced by hardy mammoths, woolly rhinoceroses, long-horned bison, stags, deer, arhars and other animals that adapted to new conditions. During this period, the hunting economy improved and the numbers of human herds increased. Crafting various hunting weapons from stone and bone improved.

In Central Asia, in particular, in Uzbekistan, Upper Paleolithic monuments - Kolbulog, Tuyabogiz, Siyobcha, Takalisoy, Khojamazgil, Achchisoy, and Sari Ark - were found and researched. Among them are stone scrapers, chisels, blade-like stone weapons, stone chisels, bone needles, ax, forks and pendants, camel, deer and pig bones. The discovery of the upper Paleolithic man's jaw, teeth and hand bones in Siyobcha area is particularly unique. Thus, at the beginning of the Upper Paleolithic period, a modern man was formed, and he received the name "Homo sapiens" - "intelligent man" in science. During this period, the human race (European, Negroid and Mongoloid) and various anthropological types were created due to the influence of climatic conditions. The communities of these races moved to the American continent through the Asiatic Orca, first to Australia, and then to the American continent, some of them lived in Europe, and another in Africa.

Mesolithic (meso... and lithos - stone) - middle stone age; the period of transition from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic.

Geological period of transition from the Pleistocene to the present Holocene. In the Mesolithic, the animal world and landscapes got rid of the ice age and adapted to the current natural conditions. Large animals adapted to the ice age (mammoth) disappeared, and new ones appeared. Great changes have been made in human life. With the discovery of the bow and arrow in the Mesolithic, it was possible to live as a single family. Microlithic weapons (knives, scrapers, axes) made of stone, bone, and wood were discovered. With the help of these weapons, people had the opportunity to hunt alone. In this way, living as a community has come to an end. People of the Mesolithic period were engaged in hunting, fishing and harvesting. Neolithic (neo... and Greek. lithos - stone) is a new stone age, the last stage of the stone age. Recorded and excavated in Asia and Europe. Most of the artifacts of the Neolithic period are dated to the 6th-3rd millennia BC. This new stage of the Stone Age lasted about 3 thousand years. During the Neolithic period, a number of fundamental changes took place in the lifestyle and economic life of mankind. On the basis of nature-based life activities such as hunting and gathering, primitive agriculture and animal husbandry appeared, and the first productive farms were founded in the history of mankind.

History of weapons: stone axes (left) were used for various purposes. In the future, people began to make more special tools and stopped using such axes. About a million years ago, people made large axes with blunt ends. Their edges were very rough, and these tools were mainly used for digging and dismembering animal carcasses. And this sharp-edged ax (right) was made about 300,000 years ago. As you can see, its edge is cut very skillf.

French archaeologists are conducting research in the old Termiz fortress and its defensive fortifications:

At the moment, five international - Uzbek - French groups are conducting archaeological research in the territory of Uzbekistan in cooperation with French universities and museums.

I.P. Minaev of the Russian Society of Archaeologists it is special that only specialist scientists should be engaged in the study of monuments at the meeting emphasizes. But the commission approves N.I. Veselovsky's candidacy and Turkestan along with permission to study its monuments, it is related to archaeological excavations it is intended to give some methodological tips. Because he, as an experienced archaeologist, has relevant information. Did not have N. I. Veselovsky arrived in Samarkand in 1885 and began to study Afrosiyab. SHE is in his report, Alexander conquered ancient Samarkand in 1220 Samarkand, which Genghis Khan destroyed, clearly says that it was Afrosiab.

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