

# Some Remarks on Peculiarities of the Geographical Location and Ecological Processes of the Ancient Stone Age in Central Asian Region

**Bobokhonov Kuvonchbek**

Researcher, Urgench State University Republic of Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** The article analyzes the ecological processes and geographical features of the ancient Stone Age in Central Asia.

**KEYWORD:** Baratov P, Vinogradov A.V, Itina I.A, Kes A.S, Maksudov E.D, Islamov U, Bijanov E.B, Lev D.N, Okladnikov A.P, Vinogradova E.A, Tashkent, Fergana, Lower Amudarya, Zarafshan, Ustyurt, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, South Kazakhstan.

Central Asia differs from other regions in terms of its geographical location, climatic conditions, ecology, as well as the economic and physical map of the ancient Eastern world as a result of the activities of production processes in natural-economic regions. The Central Asian region stretches from the east coast of the Caspian Sea in the west to the high mountains in the east, on the right coast, from the Aral Sea in the north to the Amu Darya, and on the left coast, from the Ustyurt Plateau in the south to the foothills of the Kopetdag.<sup>1</sup> Historical data show that the Central Asian Pleistocene was the Danube, Gyunes, and Gyunes-Mindel plains. From the 500th millennium BC, it was covered by the Pleistocene glaciers (Mindel, Mindel-Riss, Riss, Riss-Wurm period).<sup>2</sup>

The following regions came into being in Central Asia in ancient times: Turan, in the VII century "Turkiston", from the VIII century "Movarounnahr", in the late 60s of the XIX century in the works of Russian authors "Turkiston", and as a result of the administrative-territorial division in the mid-20s of the XX century that was held on the initiative of the Russian authorities, the Autonomous Republic of Turkestan was formed. Subsequently, allied republics such as Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and South Kazakhstan were established in Central Asia. After the disintegration of the former Soviet Union in the 90s of the twentieth century, the above-mentioned republics became independent and the independent nation-states took the stage of history. Based on their geographical features, natural-climatic conditions, natural-economic resources and the level of productive forces, these independent states have developed perspective plans for the development of socio-economic and cultural relations of the new societies. The nature and climatic conditions of Central Asia differs from the natural-geographical regions of the Eastern world by the formation and development of cultural and economic types under the influence of ethnic processes, the location of the population in anthropogenic landscapes.

<sup>1</sup> Physical map of Central Asia. - T., 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Kabirov J., Sagdullayev A.S. Archeology of Central Asia. - T.: "Teacher", 1990, P. 14. Table-1

Researchers note that 4-3 million years ago, the Kyzylkum Aral and Sariqamish-Aral plains were the main areas of Central Asia.<sup>3</sup> The mountains were located in the central, northern and eastern and southeastern regions, depicting geographical specificity. For example, according to the achievements of geography, in the Neogene period of the Quaternary, the regions of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan described the geographical features and ecology of high mountains.<sup>4</sup> It is not difficult to observe that the geographical environment of Central Asia consisted of two regions in terms of ecological features: mountains and foothills and plains. Mountainous and foothill areas included: South Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and the north-eastern and southern parts of the Tashkent, Fergana and Zarafshan valleys of Uzbekistan and the northern part of Surkhandarya. The plains included: the Kyzylkum, the Lower Amudarya, western Zarafshan, and southern regions of central Zarafshan. Between 500,000 and 12,000 BC, the upper parts of Central Asia's high mountains became permafrost, and the foothills and vast plains were covered by large glaciers.<sup>5</sup>

Dry and wet nature in the Ashel period, the first stage of the ancient Stone Age in Central Asia, surrounding the village of Sokh in the Fergana Valley, the area around the spring of Kolbulak in the Akhangaran Valley in the territory of Tashkent, the north-western part of the Zarafshan Valley, Ustyurt Chinki, surrounding the Shahpahta basin, nearby the banks of the Onarcha River in Kyrgyzstan, the Vakhsh Valley in southern Tajikistan, the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea in northern Turkmenistan, the southern regions of Kazakhstan made it possible for people to live and determine their profession taking into account the geographical feature.<sup>6</sup> Even in the Middle Stone Age (100-40 thousand years BC), the geography and ecology of the Early Stone Age continued. At the same time, geographical features and ecological zones came into existence. For example, the mountainous areas and plains of the central part of the Zarafshan valley, the Boysun Mountain in the Surkhandarya region and the Chatkal and Qurama Mountains in the Tashkent Valley had geographical conditions and ecology.<sup>7</sup> While the geographical and ecological features of the Early and Middle Stone Age continued in the Late Stone Age, new geographical and ecological areas joined to them. Late Stone Age (40-12 thousand years BC). During this period, the foothills of the Sultan Uvays Mountain were located in a geographically and ecologically favorable area.<sup>8</sup> The Mesolithic period (12-7 thousand years BC), which served as a link between the Late Stone and Neolithic periods, is marked as a special stage in the history of the primitive community system with significant changes in history. This process is observed in the geographical features and ecology of the flora and fauna formed in the very moist and very productive plains as a result of climate change and the regression of the Great Glacier.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Vinogradov A.V., Itina M.A., Kes A.S. Mamedov E.D. Paleogeographic conditionality of the settlement of ancient man in the deserts of Central Asia // Primitive man, his material culture and natural environment in the Pleistocene and Holocene. -M: "Science", 1974-p.290-291

<sup>4</sup> Baratov P, Mamatkulov M, Rafiqov A. Natural geography of Central Asia. - T.: "Teacher", 2002, P.184

<sup>5</sup> Kabirov J., Sagdullayev A.S. Archeology of Central Asia. - T.: "Teacher", 1990, P. 14.

<sup>6</sup> Islomov U.I. The oldest cave site of Selungur in the Ferghana Valley - SA, 1990, No. 2. -pp.115-126.

Those authors. Primitive history of Fergana // Anorboev A, Islamov U, Matboboev B. Ancient Fergana in the history of Uzbekistan. -T.: "Fan", 2001. P.36-41

<sup>7</sup> Lev D.N. Ancient poleolith in Aman-Kutan // Proceedings of UzGU. - Samarkand, 1949, Issue. 39 - S. 105-119

That author. Paleolithic of the Samarkand region and its specific features // SamGU - Samarkand, 1966, Issue. 166 -S. 25-30.

Okladnikov A.P. Middle Paleolithic. Muster time in Central Asia // Central Asia in the Stone and Bronze Age. - M-L.: "Nauka", 1966, - S. 25-33. Mamedov E.D., Vinogradov A.V. Exploration of the Paleolithic in the southwestern Kyzikum / AO 1981. - M.: "Nauka", 1982, - P. 461. Vinogradov A.V., Bizhanov E.B. The first Paleolithic finds from the South-Eastern Ustyurt / AO 1977. - M.: "Nauka", 1978, - P. 522

<sup>8</sup> Vinogradova E.A. The first Paleolithic finds in the Sultanuzdag / Aral Sea region in antiquity and the Middle Ages. -M., IVL RAS, "Nauka", 1998, - S. 74-77

<sup>9</sup> Vinogradov A.V., Mamedov E.D. Landscape and climatic conditions of the Central Asian deserts in the Holocene / / IMKU - Tashkent, 1974, Issue 11 - P. 32-44

Thus, based on the above mentioned information, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- The Central Asian region is distinguished from the historical and geographical regions of the East by its geographical location, climatic conditions and ecological features;
- Mountainous areas and plains are characterized by the geographical location of certain regions of Central Asia;
- Fergana Valley of Uzbekistan (Qoradarya basin), Tashkent (Ahangaron valley), Zarafshan valleys (Uchtut, Ijond, Vaush), Ustyurt Chinki (Shohpakhta basin), Sutton Uvays mountain (Burli-3), Kyrgyzstan (Anorcha), the peculiar geographical position and ecology of the northern part of Turkmenistan and the regions of South Kazakhstan were reclaimed by mankind in the lower stage of the Ashel period;
- From 500,000 BC to 12,000 years, the upper parts of the mountains were covered with permafrost, while the plains were dominated by glaciers;
- In the Stone Age, the natural climatic condition in the Central Asian region was generally dry and humid, while the geographical environment was different;
- In the history of the primitive community system of Central Asia, the peculiarities of the Late Stone Age were the habitats of people in the mountains, foothills and plains.

#### **References:**

1. Baratov P, Mamatkulov M, Rafiqov A. Natural geography of Central Asia. - T.: "Teacher", 2002.
2. Kabirov J., Sagdullayev A.S. Archeology of Central Asia. - T.: "Teacher", 1990.
3. Islamov U.I. The oldest cave site of Selungur in the Ferghana Valley - CA, 1990, No. 2.
4. Anorboev A, Islomov U, Matboboev B. Ancient Fergana in the history of Uzbekistan. -T.: "Fan", 2001.
5. Okladnikov A.P. Middle Paleolithic. Muster time in Central Asia // Central Asia in the Stone and Bronze Age. - M-L.: "Nauka", 1966.
6. Mamedov E.D., Vinogradov A.V. Exploration of the Paleolithic in the South-Western Kyzylkum // AO 1981. - M.: "Nauka", 1982.
7. Vinogradov A.V., Bizhanov E.B. The first Paleolithic finds from the South-Eastern Ustyurt // AO 1977. - M.: "Nauka", 1978.
8. Vinogradov A.V., Mamedov E.D. Landscape and climatic conditions of the Central Asian deserts in the Holocene // IMKU-Tashkent, 1974, Issue. eleven.
9. Vinogradova E.A. The first Paleolithic finds in Sultanuzdag // Aral region in antiquity and the Middle Ages. -M., IVL RAN, "Nauka", 1998.
10. Vinogradov A.V., Itina M.A., Kes A.S. Mamedov E.D. Paleogeographic conditionality of the settlement of ancient man in the deserts of Central Asia // Primitive man, his material culture and natural environment in the Pleistocene and Holocene. -M: "Science", 1974.
11. Lev D.N. Ancient Paleolithic in Aman-Kutan // Proceedings of UzGU. - Samarkand, 1949, Issue. 39
12. Lev D.N. Paleolithic of the Samarkand region and its specific features // SamGU - Samarkand, 1966, Issue. 166