

Classification of Turkic Peoples and States Existing Today

Ismailov Xurshid Shavkat o'g'li
Termiz state university history Faculty

ABSTRACT: First of all, today there are Turkic peoples and states that have their place on the stage of world history. Like other peoples of the world, the Turkic peoples have a long historical past, glorious traditions and cultures, high civilizational processes, traditions of statehood and various forms of state management. Today, the history of the world cannot be imagined without the history of the Turkic peoples. The Turks, who were advanced from ancient times, played one of the main roles in the world life of trade and social and political world. The Turkic peoples are nomadic cattle-breeding tribes in terms of their origin. During their 3 thousand years of history, several states and empires were established, from Eastern Europe in the West to China in the East, from the latitudes of Siberia in the north to Tibet in the southeast and India in the southwest. From Iran to Iraq, it was ruled by the Turks until now. For thousands of years, the "Great Silk Road" was also controlled by the great Turkic tribes and states.

KEYWORD: Turkic peoples, the Great Silk Road, Oghuz, Qarluq, Kipchak, Altai mountain region, great Turkish desert.

MAIN PART:

The history of the Turkic peoples, who have occupied the expanses of Eurasia for many centuries, goes back to 2-3 thousand years BC, the oldest place of the Turks is the Altai mountain region, which is part of the territory of the current state of Mongolia. Turks, whose origins are nomadic herdsmen, first entered the assimilation process in the first millennium BC with the ancient Iranian tribes who moved from the southwest to the north, occupying the great Turkish steppe and Eurasian expanses in the lands of Altai and Mongolia. The more adapted peoples are considered to have a number of major cultural discoveries, but because of the ancient Turkic nomadic way of life, most of them. As a historian, the monuments of the ancient cultural centers have not been significantly identified in science. It is also true to say that the Turks did not live in a settled place due to the nomadic way of life. , on the contrary, the Iranians lived in one place for a long time and lived in farming and lived a better life, leaving magnificent large buildings and monuments. It can be observed in the monuments of the Eneolithic and Bronze Age that the danger of the invasion of nomads from the north forced the ancient Iranians to build large defensive structures. The oldest written sources about the Turks are the historical annals of the Chinese dynasties and the works of ancient Chinese historians. In the Chinese sources that provide information, the ancient Turks are found with the names "hu, dil, tele, chele" and similar names, mainly by writers of the old era and o In the scientific literature created during that period, Turkic tribes began to be written from the 5th century AD, and the reason for this is that the Great Turkic Khanate was founded by Bumin in 552, but even before the Turkish Khanate, there were Turkic states and state associations, but continuously from Alti, the Great Turkish Desert and the Central In the process of assimilation of the Turkic clans and tribes that moved to Asia with the eastern Iranian tribes living in these

regions, significant changes in language and culture took place. The Turkic states of the next period are the Kang confederation in Turanian land, the Davan state and Ancient Khorezm, the Kushan Empire founded by the first Turkic peoples in world history. AD III -V. In the course of migrations of peoples over the centuries, the migration of the Huns from east to west will lead to the fall of the Western Roman Empire, and the history of the ancient world will end on this date. In the Central Asian region, after the Kushans, a number of Turkic tribes entered Central Asia through eastern Turkestan. These are the Khionites, who are believed to be of Turkic descent, the Takharis, who are the descendants of the Kushans, and the Hephthalites, whose origins are variously assumed. In the 6th and 6th centuries, the appearance of the great Turkish khanate on the stage of history is considered the period of the first introduction of the Turkic name to science in the history of the world, and this process over the centuries has led to the absolute theory that the Turks appeared in the 5th - 6th centuries AD, and this theory is still being promoted today. Of course, there are no historians, it is a big mistake to start the history of the whole Turkic world and the Turkic world from the 5th century AD. A huge state stretching from the border of Eastern China to the Mediterranean Sea was established, but no single government was formed in it, and the tribes within it were united in the form of a direct confederation and were practically independently managed. In the second half of the 5th and 2nd centuries, the eastern Turkic khanate split into two. The population living in the territories of the western Turkic khanate was mainly engaged in animal husbandry and lived a nomadic lifestyle, while the population living in the western Turkish khanate lived in a sedentary life he was mainly engaged in farming and handicrafts.

CONCLUSION. The history of the Turkic peoples should be proud of its 4,000-year history. In our further scientific work, we will try to prove to the whole world that the history of the Turkic people shas its own civilization and that the modern Turkic peoples are the true heirs of the Turks. History is full of mysteries and mysteries.

REFERENCES

1. Azizxo'jayev A.A. Chinese Uzbek.-Tashkent, 2003.
2. Karimov I.A. Historical memory and the human factor are the key to our great future. People's word. May 10, 20123. Ereemeev D.Ye. Is "Turk" an ethnic group of Iranianorigin?// Sovietethnography. 1990. № 14.
3. Bartold V.V. Turks: Twelvelectures on the history of the Turkic peoples in Central Asia (published by Academician VV Bartold, "Works", Volume V. "Science"
4. Kononov AN The experience of analyzing the term Turk//Soviet ethnography 1949.-№ 1.-P.40-47.
5. Yusupovich, K.S. "The Emergence Of Religious Views Is Exemplified By The Southern Regions. "The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations 2.10(2020):143-145.
6. Ikromov,N.M. IS BACTRIA THE KING DO MORTHEKAVIAN?. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary
7. Rayimovich, Abdukayumov Asror."EARLY SETTLEMENTS OF CENTRAL ASIA ASA FACTOR OF FORMATION OF FIRST SOCIETIES (ON EXAMPLE OF THE SETTLEMENT OF SARAZM). "European science review 5-(2020).
8. Isayev, O.(2019). THE CULTURAL LIFE IN SURKHANOASIS: INFORM IN GOF ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROBLEMS BASED ON ARCHIVALMATERIALS(1925–1941YEARS).The Light of Islam, 2019(4)
9. Bakiev, Anvar, and Zubayda Yuldasheva."THE FIFTH CIVILIZATION OF THE ANCIENTEAST. "Theoretical & Applied Science 8(2020):39-45.

10. Bakiev, A., & Yuldasheva, Z. (2020). THE FIFTH CIVILIZATION OF THE ANCIEN TEAST. Theoretical & Applied Science,(8),39-45.
11. Orziev, Mahmud Zaynievich."THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE