

The Relationship Of The Great Yue-Chiang Union With The Neighboring Tribes

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Abstract: This article first examines how the Yue-chji tribes that dominated the South Mongolia steppes. At the end of the BC III century and the beginning of the BC II century many Prototuric tribes lived in South Mongolia and East Turkestan. They were comprised of the Hunn tribes in Northern China (present-day Mongolian Autonomous Region), Manchuria, Otunks, Powers, Blacks, and many other nomadic and nomadic tribes. Culturally they were related nations. They organized a tribal alliance and attacked China, the central state. The controversies and considerations regarding the origins of the yueji tribes, as well as sources regarding their location, are also explored. Many historians say that the tribes called yuetji were different names, or the Scythian tribes moved to Greco-Bactrian territory before yuetji.

Keywords: S.P.Tolstov, G.Pugachenkova, Ayritom, China, Rtveldadze, Han empire

1. INTRODUCTION

Yue-jiu originally dominated the steppes of Southern Mongolia. Ancient Chinese historians state that they were divided into two great seeds, big and small yuan. Their main occupations were cattle breeding, horse breeding and hunting. The constant struggle between these tribes, the attempt to seize livestock for the area, and the unification of alliances for the sowing of the other seeds were common. From time to time, the tribal alliance kept the other tribal alliance under its influence. Attacked China, a centralized state. The main purpose of these marches was, of course, robbery. In the tribal alliance, everything was decided by force. This force is largely concentrated in the hands of the military commander. The tribes of the Huns called their captains "shanyuy" or great shanyuy, while the Usuns called their leader "sunny" and called the yuan-chji leaders "rainbows"(Kradin 2001) The question of the origin of yuetji remains to this day a major problem, including historian SP Tolstov linked them to massagets. The Yue-zhi was the strongest tribal alliance in the steppes of Central Asia in the III century BC. The senior yuan-yi subjugated the Usuns and first hit the Huns. However, the question of whether Yue-ji is Turkic has not yet been answered. Historical scholars G. Pugachenkova, LA Baravkova and others, based on ancient Chinese sources, say that their cultural habits resemble those of the tribes, while other historians have argued that their original location was the tribal alliance that followed the Pamir Mountains. According to historian S.P. Tolstov, the yuan-yi governors, who were unnamed on coins found in Bactria, were armed with axes and mounted on horseback.

It is known that the main weapons of the massage were short spears and copper axes. According to G.A .Pugachenkova and E. Rtveldadze, sculptures found on Ayritom show that their facial features were not Mongolian. The defeats of the Yue-Jiangs led to the Khunn land and called for help. The Huns used alliances to overcome the defeat and entered into an alliance with them. Soon after, they make a march on yue-chi, and the yuan-men are defeated in battle. Their large descendants, Chinese historians, say, "Da Yue-ji" are moving westward. Younger generations of Yue-ji are subordinate to modern-day northern Kyrgyzstan and eastern Turkestan. However, it was clear that the victory of the Usuns would not go far, as the Huns began to demand more or more of them. After all, nomadic Huns have a strong tribal alliance with yuan-yi. Moreover, it was subordinated to a unified political power and included all the Huns. The nomadic culture has defined the bases of statehood and the sphere of influence as borders. The Huns had further enhanced their military power by establishing Shanyuyi Mode (or Maodun) light-armed cavalry districts and units of heavily armed cavalry. It occupied the territory of Orkhon in the north, Lyaohe in the east and the Tarim River in the west. The confederacy of the Yue-khans was forced to move west, but not in Central Asia, but in the eastern Turkestan region in 205 BC the Huns invaded the territory of the Han Empire up to the Tuyuan Mountains. Han Emperor Liu Ban, after his defeat near Pinchen, offers a truce to the Shanyuy Mode. According to the Peace Treaty concluded in 197 BC ("Peace and kinship"), the emperor had to pay a large amount of silk, ordinary fabrics, wine, rice, and other payments to the Han's shanyi, and the emperor was to marry his kinsman princess(Bernshtam 1951). All of this is mentioned in the ancient Chinese historical source Shitszi. This was the most powerful period of the Hun empire. Valuable facts can be found in the works of Ban Gu and Sima Jiang. They reflect the lifestyle of the nomads. The nomadic militancy was very high. Zhunkhan Yue from the Han Empire, who was in the service of the Huns, said: "If the Han Empire could use (or consume) a tenth of its horses, then all the Huns' descendants would submit to the Han." Although this source is quoted in Sima Jiang's chronicles, it is controversial. It shows that the military potential of the nomadic nations was far greater than that of the centralized armies. In the 1980s, the relations between the Huns and the Yves were in a critical condition, as the Huns were reluctant to strike in the west during the war with

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the Han Empire. The danger was the union of yuetji. By 177 BC, shanyuy Mode managed to squeeze Yuan-yong out of Gansu (Borovkova 2005). Scientists believe that the population of the young Hunn State at that time was about 1 million 500 people. (Kradin 2001). After the death of Mode in 174 BC, Laoshen ascended to the throne of nomadic Huns. In the middle of the second century BCE, shanyuy Laoshan succeeded in expelling them to the land of the polytheists. Hansn settles on Gansu land, which is convenient for nomadic livestock. From this area, the Huns used to invade the Khan's empire. The former yue-chi lands were transformed into placards of plunder and looting. The senior yuetji managed to temporarily subjugate the eastern Turkestan styles, but as it was mentioned above, the Huns called for help. Shanyuy Laoshan triumphed and ordered the captain of the yuan to make a golden bowl from the skull to drink koumiss. This is stated by the ancient Chinese historian Ban Gu. That is to say, in 47 AD, the Emperor of Yuan Yuan sent his army chief, Chan Chan, and palace officer Zhang Men, to make peace with the Huns. Shanyu climbed with Chinese ambassadors, slaughtered a white horse, poured his blood into a bowl made by the head of the Yui-chi, mixed wine with his sword, drank with the ambassadors, and swore an alliance between the Chinese and the Huns (Stuchevskiy 1984). Chinese historians say that the Shanyu Mode did not engage in an open battle with the Yue-chans, shaking them all over the steppe, causing minor conflicts and throwing them out of Gansu. Yue-ji's alliance with the eastern Turkestan cities, such as Sule (Kashgar) and Kuchu (Guytszi), overcame them. By 167 BC, they had penetrated the Ili River. Then, BC In 165 yue-yi settlers temporarily settled there. A symbiosis of burials and settler cultures occurs (Borovkova 2005). Before the Yue-ji arrived, Kucha and Karashar lived in disagreements with Usuns. As a result, these cities used their independence as a means of bargaining using the confrontation between Usuns. After the defeat, the alliance had no choice but to become an ally to the yuetji. As the Huns continued to carry on, the former allies of the Yui-yji began to invade the eastern Turkestan city from the north. The political situation in the country is changing. Twenty-five years of addiction and war have exhausted us. The Khunn gather a large coalition in front of them and continue to chase the Yue-chi again to the west. Indigenous tribes joined in the retreat are also part of the Yue-chi tribe. However, yue-gees are not able to achieve a significant advantage. The Huns confederate squeezed the yuetji out of the Semirechye and East Turkestan. After the Huns were allied with the Soviets, they could not be afraid of a backlash on the Khan's empire. While many historians view the Huns and Yui-yi disputes as part of their cultural identity, some link the differences between them to natural conditions, including pastures and steppes for livestock and horses, and other economic and cultural factors. Their migration was not rapid, they settled in present-day Northern Kyrgyzstan and subjugated the local tribes. Shortly after, BC By 163, the Huns and the Huns were pushing them further west. Now the Yue-Chu tribal alliance also included the local Sak tribes, but the number of yue-zhigu unions was greatly expanded, although not very numerous. It is difficult to accurately describe this process as the sources have not yet been able to clearly state that they were moved between the two rivers. The Huns set

their sway over the yew-yongs to the foothills of the southern Ettisuv and Tanshan mountains (Bernsham 1951). The large yuan-yi people enter the territory of the Kang state through the northern borders of the Davan territory. Because the settlers of Dawnon do not allow settlers to pass through their land. It was caused by economic contradictions. The nomadic Kang confederates pass the incoming Yue-ji from their boundaries between the two rivers (Borovkova 2005). Most of the Sak (Chinese seas) bark squeezed by Yue-ji settle in North India through Dasya (Afghanistan). According to sources, the largest of them are sacarouka and Assyrians. Later, the Canaanites of the original Saks moved across the Yue-yi and took control of Sogdiana, the present Zoroastrian and Kashkadarya regions. Sogdiana, whose culture is almost deserted, prefers subordination to the Kangyans (Litvinskiy 1951). After all, the yuan-yi kept the nomadic culture more pure than the Kangs. The Greco-Bactrian state, weakened in the south of the Two Rivers before the attack by the Yue-chi, will be weakened by the political crisis and the plundering of the Saxons. M BC In the first half of the second century the question of whether the river Ox (Amudarya) was a border with settlers remains a problem. According to historians G. A. Pugachenkova and E. Rtveladze, the boundary was linked to changes in the socio-political situation in Sogdiana and Greco-Bactrian (Pugachenkova, Rtveladze). Ancient Greek historian Poliby states that At the end of the third century BC, Evidem, the king of Greco-Bactrian, claimed that both conditions were worsening to Antioch III during the siege of Antioch III by the Selevkids. That is, King Ettidem notified the Selevkids that settlers had come to the Bactrian border and that they might have been attacked. That is, right before the yuetji came, the right bank of the river Oks (or Guyshuy in ancient Chinese chronicles) was controlled by the Saks. Ancient historian Strabon emphasizes that Sogdiana and Bactria are separated by the Ox River (Pyankov 1997) The famous historian E.V. Zeymal also points out that the Greek-Bactrian border with the settlers was the Ox River. But the issue remains controversial. We can understand that the political situation of Greco-Bactrian king Evidem cannot control Sogdiana and Northern Bactria. Moreover, Sogdiana was completely occupied by the Kangyans (or Saks). Archaeological data on how long the settlers lived in Sogdiana at the end of the third century BC are not rare. But O.V. Obelchenko said that traces of the nomads of that time were found in the valleys of the Zarafshan River. Hence, before the arrival of yuetji, most of Sogdiana was under Saks control. However, it is controversial which of the Saxons were the first to enter the wilderness. There are border settlements on the western part of Gissar, ie around the present Darband road. It is clear that the situation on the Amu Darya was not always calm, and as the socio-political situation changed, the border crossed, then moved southward from Sogdiana, and then the Greco-Bactrian people re-established the border. To strengthen the borders, a city-like fortress was to be built (Pugachenkova, Rtveladze 1990). It was clear from Bactria that the natives in the north were surrounded by castles. Under the pressure of the settlers, a very complex ethnic process took place in Northern Bactria. In the second half of the second millennium BC, the political situation in Greco-Bactria was dramatically changing. Demetrius, the king of Greco-Bactria, settles in India and moves away from

the metropolitan affairs. He is led by Strategic Evtacritus of the Bactrian garrison. According to historian Pompey Trogh, this is the case in the mill. the previous 174 years. Demetrius will not improve the political situation in Bactria. He surrounded Ettakrit with an army of 60,000 in Bactria. But it is defeated. Ettakrit overturned Demetrius with small tactical attacks. He, in turn, wins India. But on the way he is killed by his son, Heliocle. Heliocle does not allow his body to bury his father in a battle chariot, fearing that he is the murderer of his father, just as he killed the enemy. Evidently, the Greek-Bactrian country was in a political crisis before the yuetji came. The Greek government, whose culture was Hellenistic, did not meet the political interests of the local people. Ancient Roman historian Pompey Trogh (1st century BC) notes that the Sak and Scythians lived behind the Ox. The older yi-zigs attacked the Saxons and subjugated them or united into an alliance. Or the notion that the name of the yuetji was given to the whole tribal alliance does not exist. But there is no consensus among scholars on this issue. As soon as he came to power, the country began to disobey. As a result, only some provinces of Bactria are under the rule of King Heliocle(Lunin 1984) According to Strabon, when the Greco-Bactrian weakened, Sughdistan was attacked by the Assyrian, Asian, Tokhar, and Sakarouk tribes. Then comes the Greek-Bactrian Kingdom. Because the great yuetji, which has caused great migration of the peoples, avoid the Huns and the Huns and move between the two rivers. Ancient historian Dionisius describes it as "crossing the Sogdiana lands in the middle of the Sacred River and pouring into the Caspian Sea. Beneath it lies the Yaksart River. Dionysian saks are culturally separated from the Scythians as a separate people. Many historians say that the tribes called yuetji were different names, or that the Scythians (Saks) moved to the Greco-Bactrian region before the yuetji attack. Historians of the ancient world attribute the defeat of Greco-Bactria to the failure of foreign policy, largely ignoring the country's domestic potential. They also say that yuga-yaks or saks were waiting for them. We can see this in the works of Polybi. The great yuan-zigs first settled in northern Bactria, subjugating the Saks and indigenous peoples. After the use of the resources of the territory, and the addition of other seeds to the tribal alliance, the yuetji had a small situation in the northern part of Bactria, which, in turn, created a favorable situation in the inviolable part of Bactria. The evidence for this was in the Archaeological excavations in the second half of the second century BC in the southern Tajikistan show that the tombs of the nomadic settlers are vivid. However, when we look at Chinese sources, we can come to the following conclusion. Chinese Ambassador Zhang-Jiang remained in the hands of the Huns for over 10 years, witnessed the rule of the Yui-yaks in Bactria, and pursued Yueu-Jiang in the political context. Historians E.Rtveldze, G.A. Pugachenkova's comparing opinions the following conclusions can be drawn. As mentioned above, the Greco-Bactrian state has been at war since its inception. Fear of the invasion of the nomads was also present during the early Greek-Bactrian kings. This is evidenced by the information of the Roman historian Justin. But the chronology of the Greek-Bactrian kings is as problematic as the Kushans. According to the historian of the antique period Justin, the weakening of the kingdom began with the Eucridean period. There are

reports that the country was weakened in war with nations such as the Sogdians, Araxes, Dragons, and Aramaic. As a result, it is said that Bactria was becoming dependent on the weaker Parthia. Although Justin did not name Eucride as his son, our historians link him to the Heliocle. After all, there are more than 20 coins of rulers other than the Heliocene, and their timeline remains controversial. Bactria is a comfortable country for settlers. However, assimilation requires the use of archeology mainly to track the chronology of the rate of mixing of cultures. According to well-known scientists V.M. Masson and V.A. Romodin, the Heleokl relied on the assumption that settlers could subjugate lands south of Hindikush before moving into his kingdom. According to B. Stavsky, the Scythian or Sax tribes mentioned by Greek historians were attacked by the Yue-Chiwans in Daugan, crossing the Sogdian lands and moving to Bactria. They, for their part, did not stay in Bactria for a long time and began to enter the territories of the Parthian state. And Phraath II, king of Parthia, BC He died in the struggle against the Saxons in 128 BC. We know that King Artaban's fate, which came after Frat II in 124, is also complete. "Only Artaba's son, King Mitridat II (124-87), successfully led the war with the Scythians for Parthia and took revenge on his grandfather," Justin tells his story. However, most of the Sak tribes settled in present-day Seychelles. The cultural influences of the settlers continue to penetrate here. Subsequently, the land of North India will be relatively covered. So it is natural to think that all the Saks went to other countries without obeying the yuetji. Historian K. Shaniyazov relies on ancient Chinese information, linking the Saxons to the Saks, whom Chinese historians call the "Se" tribes(Shaniyozov 2001). He also tries to track the migration of yuan-chji from Gansu, that is, from the Great Wall of China to the Yaksart River. Historian V. Tarn , in turn, linked the merchants to the union of yuetji.

In the second century BC the activation of the settler invasion was, of course, dependent on the Huns. They were also given the first impetus of the migration wave. Then the nations began to move in chains like a chain. However, during this time the nomadic culture of the nomadic peoples, as a result of the migration of large nomadic peoples, was constantly penetrated into the more settled regions of Central Asia. Livestock culture directly influenced the customs of other indigenous nomadic peoples. Ancient Chinese historians also mentioned other tribes belonging to yue-chi. They also highlight the "Zhauu" tribes of the Yue-Chuji who participated in the invasion of Bactria. The nomads brought their management traditions and political culture back to BC Between 140 and 130, his arrival in Bactria was peaceful. There is very little information about the resistance of the Bactrian farmers who were pastoralists(Borovkova 2005) Many archaeologists believe that yuetji and some of the Saxons occupied Sughd and Greco-Bactrian lands. The Daxians (Greek-Bactrian civilized populations) lived without war for half a century with yuetji, who originally lived in the Amu Darya. Their arrival in the area forced them to move from the area where they lived in the past, such as the central parts of Asia. Indicates that the Syrdarya River is a temporary habitat. According to historian I. Markwart, the Saharauk mainly controlled Chach's lands and included the Kangs(Litvinskiy 1968). But it is now controversial to call them a tribal alliance with the Yue-chji. Ancient Chinese

historians do not emphasize the minor tribal alliances within the de-Yue. In the north of Bactria, the semi-nomadic people used their weapons mainly in bronze and copper. Based on the written sources of the Athenian historians Strabon and Pliny, V. V Tarn and E. G Pulliblenk contend that the geography of the lands inhabited by representatives of other tribal cultures, who crossed the Tanis with the tribes. The conclusion is that the Saxons were not related to the Yue-ji, but they were related by people and close people. The governance and culture of these nations were close and identical. Remains of human skulls found in the graves of settlers of Northern Bactria have not been deformed. By the end of the second century BC we can see not only the migration of the peoples under the pressure of the Huns, but also the movements of the tribes of North Central Asia. The nomadic settlements found in the Zarafshan Basin of this period were also studied. The artifacts found in the northern Bactrian archeological sites show that some of them are investment-specific. Well-known archeologist A.M. Mandelstein of the nomads Aug He added that he entered Central Asia at the end of the second century, noting that the first settlement was in Gansu province, not the Mongolian-speaking peoples, but of the European ancestry. Archaeologists have learned from many ancient settlements in northern Bactria that there were Mongolian races. In particular, the skeletons found in the Ariktau and Kok sand sites show that the skull is Mongolian. But representatives of the settled tribal culture, the main population of Northern Bactria, did not have a Mongolian-based anthropology. In the area, there were people of both races and were subjected to equal cultural assimilation. The conquest of Bactria by Chinese historians has been followed by other tribal alliances, in addition to the de jure. Justin and Pompey Trog pointed out that before the arrival of the great Yugoslavs, Sogdiana and Bactria were looted by other settlers, namely, the Sakarouk and the Assyrians. It is also controversial today that the Greco-Bactrian state was defeated by the yuetji. But it is clear that the Greco-Bactrian force, which was weakened by the initial blow of your cattle, could not withstand the next attack. Of Dasya (or Daxya) in AD The second-century settler and nomadic population was around 1.5 million. Interestingly, the center of peoples' migration started in the Seven Watershed, but its influence reached the level of investments in Khorezm (Yantsay). Prior to the arrival of the yuetji, other tribes and tribes, other than the Saks on the right bank of the Yaksart (Syrdarya), moved. It was natural that there was a constant struggle between them, or they were defeated by the Huns, separated from the Allies, split into two, and the great yuan-yi could not force them to move out of their land. Under these circumstances, the following conclusions can be drawn. That is, the local nomadic Saks were forced to flee their lands, not because of the large youngers, but because of the Huns' attack. In spite of constant pressure and war, large yuetji used the animosity between the local Scythians. Then, with some of them, they entered the south of the Dakhya lands. The indigenous people, who embraced the Hellenistic culture in the administration, had a political crisis. 155 years after the assassination of Tsar Eucratid. During the reign of the new Greco-Bactrian king Heliocle (155-140 BC), the country was divided into several parts. In this virgin land, the government conducted Greek affairs(Rtveladze 2002). The

army was mainly supplied with Greek weapons. That is, they used short-haired "xyphos" and crooked "makhaira" swords. They also used a long spear (sarissa) and short throwing drums (Sak's armor culture). Here, as well as horseback riding, it was common. Greek ceramic art enriched local culture. Small grapes, especially in the Dalvarzin-Topa and Oy-Hanim settlements, indicate the development of viticulture in the region. Ancient Chinese historians have been debating how the population of Bactria lived next door to the settlers until the formation of the "yi-chi" of the great yuetji. Because in the north, the territory of Bactria is rich with hills and hills for settlers. It is hard to say that countries such as Sughdistan and Yantsayi (Khorezm) have suffered less damage than Bactria. If we analyze it logically, we know that Bactria is much more developed than in other countries, where the culture of elminism has been preserved for a long time. At that time it was in close contact with high-developed countries. So it was a rich country, and it attracted the attention of the settlers. Because of the socio-economic and cultural development of herders, the products of hand-made cereals were essential. Therefore, they were forced to plunder in front of the cultural regions where farming and crafts were based. In the case of Sogdiana, the Kang State would not have been able to invade the country and live there for a long time. The Kangyans follow other Sak tribes and Assyrians (in the middle of the second century BC) and occupy the valleys of Zaravshan and Kashkadarya. Iany Sogdiana had been under full control of the Kangites until the great yuetji came. Occupation of these lands was not a comfortable land for nomadic cattle breeding for the great yuetji, who represented the "pure" nomadic culture of Eastern Turkestan. Because the Sogdiana lands were a fertile area for fertile crops, horticulture and crafts. Even before the arrival of the great yuetji to Bactria, Sogdians had trade and economic relations with the Saxons. The river that separates Sogdiana from Bactria, which was occupied by the Assyrians and Sakarouka, who crossed the Greek lands, was the Ox (or Guyshuy) in the ancient Chinese chronicles, according to Strabon(Pyankov 1997). Thus, in antiquity, the Ox River served as a natural barrier between grassland and nomadic cultures.

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