

Paleogeography And Development Of Anthropogenic Landscape Of The South Aral Region.

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Abstract: Geographical location of the Southern Aral Sea area includes right and left bank of the Lower Amudarya basin. Khorezm oasis is located in the middle of Turan lowlands between Karakum and Kyzylkum. There are no high mountains in the oasis. The highest altitude of the Sultan Usais Mountains in the Amu Darya River on the right coast does not exceed 500 meters. Therefore, cold weather in the north and hot air in the south were not a natural barrier. Historical feature of the Khorezm oasis is that it is located on the southern border of the Volga, South Ural and North Kazakhstan steppes. The tribes that have been spread in the steppe since ancient times were primarily engaged in hunting, fishing, and later, mainly cattle breeding.

Key words: Khorezm, South Aral Sea, Akchadarya, Sarykamys, Davdon, River

1. INTRODUCTION

The lower Amudarya river flows through its delta - the delta of three rivers - the Akchadarya River, the Sarykamys River and the Aral Sea. In particular, a cultural landscape was formed on their coasts, and primitive breeding communities were primarily engaged in farming and producing farms from the Bronze Age. The ancient Akchadarya delta of the Amu Darya begins with the present-day Shorakhan surroundings. The tributary of the Sultan-Uvais mountain is called the North Akchadarya Delta, which flows through the South Akchadarya and Kyzylkum and flows into the Aral Sea (Kes 1981) The Dawdon and Darya rivers, which extend west from the left bank of the Amu Darya, are 300 - 250 km respectively. Dawdon is separated from the Amu Darya between the Khanga and Urgench, and the river is 18 km north of the city of Urgench, which is approximately 20-30 km away to the Sarykamys Lake. Due to the unstable water flow in the Amu Darya river, the occasional rise of water flow in the Dawdon and Darya rivers has led to several areas. There is some variation in the direction of the Serpent, one of the few places in the lowland that runs along the lowland, towards the Lake Sarikamish, which begins with the separation from the Amu Darya to the west of the coast. These two rivers form a lake in the lowland Sarykamys. The water of the freshwater lake is 550 km long from the river Uzboy, passing through the sand dunes in the northern suburbs of Karakum and pouring into the Balkhan basin of the Caspian Sea. During the IV - III millennium BC the river Uzboy had a constant flow of water. At this time the Amu Darya was flooded with the Caspian Sea. In the third millennium BC Uzboyu was present, in the II millennium BC the water flow at this point was interrupted. Deposition of alluvial sediments on the river bed of the river Doudonik and the river flow due to the dynamics of the Amu Darya River formed a wide lowland. Due to the activities of the Amudarya river and the rivers Dordonik and the Darya river, the low-lying lowland of the Sarykamysbui basin with its diverse anthropogenic landscape and geographical features is final (Tolstov, S and Kes, A. 1956) Taking into account the lowlands of the Akchadarya basin, it can be subdivided into southern and northern basins. According to the study, during the Neolithic, the Amu Darya water inflows the Akchadarya tributary. After this period, due to the Amudarya river coming into the Syr Darya river with the main river Doddon, the Akchadarya river goes east of Sultan Uvais Mountain and

goes to the Kyzylkum Desert. In the second millennium BC, because of the high water content of the South Akchadarya river, numerous swamps, lakes and ponds formed along its shores. During the Bronze Age, the Amu Darya flows through the Akchadarya River, mainly into the Aral Sea. However, due to the unstable flow of water, the rise of the Amu Darya water level and the coastal slopes, the overflow part of the water sometimes went down to the Sarykamys plain (Kes 1979) The southern Akchadarya river is divided into several points and is oriented north. The western Akchadarya branch stretches south of Sultan Uvais Mountain and merges with the eastern Akchadarya, which runs along the northeast boundary, and extends north to Kyzylkum and forms the northern Akchadarya route. The annual flow of the Akchadarya river water from the Amudarya river forms the lowlands. The lower Amu Darya area consists of shallow depths, heights and ravines, dry rivers and lakes and adjoining sand dunes. Before the second millennium BC, the water level in the Amudarya river was low in the Aral Sea, due to the high level of saturation of Dawdon. Since the II millennium BC, the low water level of the Amudarya river with the river Daddon and the Darya River is the highest in the Akchadarya river (Kes 1979) During this period, as a result of rising water levels in the Amu Darya river, lakes were formed around the river due to the rapid penetration of the sand dunes to the northeast of the Kyzylkum. The tributaries of the Tsaiakskaya Aral Sea to the Aral Sea are formed by the sinking of sandy and clay sediments in the river and its tributary waters. After the withdrawal of the Amu Darya from Taksaq, it extended east and west to Koratog, a part of Mount Sinai Weiss. As a result of the Amu Darya's poorly managed coastal plain in these areas, its area of movement has expanded (this is known locally as the so-called). According to the hydrographic studies, the water of the Syrdarya River in the north-west direction was directed to the Aral Sea in the Kyzylkum Plain. The Syrdarya River does not provide any network to the right, its volume is lower than the Amudarya river. The eastern Aral Sea basin was formed due to the inflow of Jonadarya and Kuvondarya rivers to the Aral Sea to the northwest from the Syrdarya left-wing coast (Kes 1958). At the end of the first half of the first millennium BC, the northwestern Aral Sea was formed as a result of its northward distribution from the Amu Darya near Tahiatash. Ardarya, Kuhnadarya and Erkindarya basins, which are located near the present city of Nukus, contain the Aral Sea

basin with a total area of 50 km. In the second half of the first millennium BC the Aral Sea was formed by the Aral Sea (Baratov, P. and Mamatkulov, M, Rafikov. 2002) It is known that human impact on the environment (anthropogenic factor), which began in the distant past and is now growing, has led to dramatic changes in the natural environment. The study of the history of the use of natural resources, the development of natural resources and the development of cultural landscapes is an important task, and knowledge of the problem will help to prevent and address the negative effects of anthropogenic factors on the environment. The issue of development of the South Aral Sea region has played an important role in the study of the Khorezm archeological expedition. As a result, the traces of anthropogenic influence on the environment at various historical stages have been revealed since the beginning of the process of development of primitive communities of the Lower Amudarya lands. They were the basis for changing natural and geographical conditions. In ancient times paleogeography and climate of Ustyurt, Aral Sea and Kyzylkum did not correspond to modern geographical conditions. The deserted plains of the Aral Sea, presently, provided sufficient drinking water for the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic stages of the Stone Age. In these areas, the traces of long-lasting dry lakes and rivers are evidence of this (Kraxmal, K. 2015.) For example, archaeological excavations of Esen 3 and Churuk 12 in the Borsakelmas Boutique, southeast of the Ustyurt Chink, which are characterized by unfavorable conditions for today's life, have found ancient stone tools. Archaeologist E.B. Bijanov managed to get ancient stone objects from the hunting grounds around Karakuduk (Bijanov, E. 1979.) The tools of ancient stone age were also obtained from the cultural strata of primitive settlements around Shahpakha in Asaka-Ovdon Botany (Bijanov, E. 1983) Mesolithic and Neolithic monuments were also explored in the vicinities of Jayranquduk and Aydobol wells of the Ustyurt china system. (Bijanov, E. 1980). Weapons of the late Paleolithic and Mesolithic age were also found in Burli 3 on the left bank of the Amu Darya and on the north and west ridge of Sultan Uwais (Vinogradova, E. 1988) In the V - IV millennium BC the Akchadarya basin, the Kaparas oasis of the Tuyamuyun system and the Sarykamyshtai and Uzboy frontier have been formed by numerous reservoirs and lakes, and the flora and fauna of the coastal areas have been used by humans. A.V. Vinogradov lists over 30 Neolithic archeological sites in the Akchadarya basin (Vinogradov, E. 1968) The development of life and culture in the Khorezm oasis is inextricably linked to the only water source, the Amu Darya. Formation of natural and geographical environment and anthropogenic landscape as a result of activity of Amudarya and its tributaries formed geological and geomorphological condition of the lowlands of the Southern Aral Sea basin. The volatile discharge of the Amu Darya and its ancient tributaries due to the dynamics of the water caused the sedimentation of the sludge sediments within it. Throughout the lowlands, from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages, the natural and geographical environment and the anthropogenic landscape evolved and varied gradually. Hydrography of the Amudarya river, directions and streams of its ancient rivers have become important issues of paleogeography in Central Asia. In the sources, S.P. Tolstov first drew attention to the correct interpretation of the geography and hydrography of the Amu

Darya by al-Biruni. He writes that Beruni's conclusions are surprisingly in line with the results of the modern geographical and archaeological study of the Amudarya rivers (Tolstov, S. 1962). This topic Gulyamov's article was specifically reviewed (Gulomov, Y. 1950.) According to Beruni, in the earliest times the Amudarya flowed westward into the Caspian Sea (Calif Uzboyi river), which then changed its course and turned northward and flowed into the Aral Sea, with the subsequent turning of the river to the Caspian Sea through the Sarykamyshtai and Uzboy rivers. (Kes, A. 1939). The history of the Uzboy River, which penetrates the Karakum in the northwest, is widely reported in literature. The earliest information on the history of the Amu Darya is found in the works of Avesto and Greek-Roman historians. In the third chapter of Avesto, the book says, "The streams of the wide rivers go to Iskata in Poruta, to Mouru in Harare, to Gava and Hvarizam in Sugu," although the above-mentioned "wide rivers" are not mentioned in the definitive terms. Zarafshan, Syrdarya, and, of course, the Amu Darya. After all, only the Amu Darya could go towards the Hvarizam-Khorezm oasis (Sagdulayev, A. 1996.) Herodotus, in his famous work "History," describes the Amu Darya-Araks as follows: The arax is twisted and forms forty branches, with the exception of one of the other branches disappearing in marshes and rings; they say that the food of the people living here is covered with fish and the seals on them are covered by seals ... A lone network of Araks flows into the Caspian Sea. It is a sea unrelated to the other seas. Much of this endless plain contains massagets. Dirt intended to conquer the massagets. (Herodotus. 1972) Herodotus compares Araks with the Danube, one of the largest rivers in Europe. It is said that in the Araks there are many islands comparable to Lesbos. In these islands, in the summer, people live and eat the roots of various plants from the ground. During the summer, they harvest the fruit from the trees and store it. There are also other trees that produce special varieties of fruit, and they carefully harvest it. Together, the massagets light a fire, sit around it, and throw the fruit into the fire. Smelling the smoke of burnt fruit, they become intoxicated, like drunken eagles, who drink wine. The more fruit they throw into the fire, the better the mood; they jump up and start dancing and singing (Herodotus. 1972). In the writings of Greek historians (Aristobulus, Onesikrite, etc.) depicting the Alexander of Macedonia, the Amu Darya is called Ox. Their data was used by other Greek historians and geographers. Information about Amudarya a It is found in Strabon's Geography, about the year 64 AD. According to the Greek geographer, "Aristobulus proclaims Ox the largest river in Asia, except for the Indian rivers. According to him, ships will travel from this river and bring a large number of Indian products from its downstream to the Girkana Sea (Strabon 1964) " Here Strabon recorded the discharge of the Amu Darya into the Girkana, the Caspian Sea. Greek historian Arrian (90 / 95–175 CE) wrote: "The stream flows from the Caucasus Mountains; In addition to the Indian rivers, it is the largest river in Asia, which Alexander reached with his troops. Ox is poured into the great sea of Girkanne. "(Arrian, F. 1976) The Greek historian Polybius (c. 201–120 BC) notes that the Apasians lived between Ox and Thanaid. "The Ox River flows into the Girkana Sea. Both rivers are large, with ships in it. Ox extends in Bactria and flows smoothly as a wet but muddy river" (Polibiy. 2004). It is clear that almost all ancient authors wrote about the Caspian basin entering the

Amu Darya. Abu Raykhan Beruni said that Jayhun once crossed the Caspian Sea near the city called Balkhan, and also noted the river's direction to the Aral Sea. It is noteworthy that the works of the Arab geographers of the IX-XI centuries (Ibn Hurdadbex, Yaqub, Masudi, Ibn Rusta, Istahri) contain valuable information on the history of the Amu Darya. These data were the impetus for a deeper study of the history of the Amu Darya since the 1970s. A number of researchers have commented on this topic (Kaulbars, A. 1887). In the 20th century, the study of the geological structure, geographical conditions and ecology of the Lower Amudarya basin, the Sarykamysk River and the Uzboy border continued (Kes 1983). The task of studying the processes of formation and development of the geographical environment and the anthropogenic landscape has become an urgent problem. In this regard, from 1950 to 1956 the composition of the Team of Archeological Excavations in Khorezm (S.P Tolstov, A.S Kes, M. A. Itina, B. V. Andrianov, N.N. Vakturskaya, M.G. Vorobeva, O.A. Vishnevskaya) Studies on the history and paleogeography of ancient rivers of the Amudarya are distinguished by their relevance. Also, Y.G. Gulyamov In his fundamental monograph, described the peculiarities of the anthropogenic landscape in the Khorezm oasis under the influence of artificial irrigation (Gulomov, Y. 1959.) Archeological data are important in studying the processes of formation and transformation of anthropogenic landscape in Khorezm. Archeological study of Neolithic settlements on the shores of the southern and eastern frontier ponds of the Akchadarya has also found the Neolithic periodic weaponry in the Kaparas oceans of the southern Khorezm region. (Vinogradov 1968) There is a widespread distribution of the Neolithic epoch in the Akchadarya River. M.A. Itina explains this process in the Neolithic situation when the Amudarya river flows into the Aral through the Akchadarya tributary (Itina 1977). The North Akchadarya basin is underutilized in the Neolithic period. It seems to us that during this early Neolithic process, the additional network from the Akchadarya tributary was not isolated to the northwest. The reason for this may be that the Syrdarya's Jonadarya tributary brought little water to the Aral Sea. This process can be observed around the boundaries of the Sarykamysk basin. Dense Neolithic settlements on the banks of the South Akchadarya rivers and lakes are part of the history of the term "Kaltaminor culture". During the Bronze Age (cultures of Irrigation, Tozabogyob, Amirabad) the development of the Akchadarya basin continued. Ya G. Gulyamov discovered and investigated 12 monuments of the Suvorgan culture around the Akchadarya tributary (Gulomov, Y. 1950). More than 50 archeological monuments of the culture of Tozabogyob are explored along the Akchadarya River. Their geographical location is characteristic of the location and is located on the banks of small tributaries and lakes. In the South Akchadarya basin during the last Bronze Age Amirabad culture was formed. The history of this culture vividly illustrates the artifacts from the Yakkaparon 2 monument. In the settlement, the ruins of a half-basement dwelling and the remains of an irrigation facility to the southwest were studied (Itina, M. 1977) Archeological findings indicate that the Bronze Age was only seasonal in the vicinity of the Dawdon River Basin, which is a minority in the Sarykamysk basin. This is due to the lowering of the water level in the Dawdon and River tributaries. In the IV-III millennium BC the archaeological sites of more than a dozen

Neolithic settlements have been studied in the vicinity of Uzboy (Tolstov, S.1962). M.A. Itina is reported to have ceased operations in Uzbekistan. The second half of the second millennium BC, while Weinberg II About the beginning of the second millennium BC. At the beginning of the II - I millennium BC it was noted that the Sarykamysk and Uzboy basins were completely abandoned by the population. By the end of the 8th century, due to the intensive inflow of the Dawdon tributary to the Sarykamysk Lake, some of the Amirabad culture cultivators who had developed their cattle breeding farms settled in the highlands of Tarimkiya and Kisyirgyk in the Sarykamysk basin. As a result of the study of the Kizysai settlement of the II Iron Age, the concept of the "Kisizai culture" was introduced. The study of the earliest Saka burial mounds on the banks of the Saccharin River, on the banks of the Yellow Dawdon River, suggests the distribution of livestock on the left bank of the lower Amudarya river. Between the 7th and 6th centuries BC Humbuztepa and Kouzalikir were created in the coastal areas. The results of the aforementioned archeology show that the process of extensive human development of the South Aral Sea region started 6-7 thousand years ago. However, during this period the influence of man on the natural environment was narrow. People are accustomed to natural conditions and are located along small tributaries of the Amu Darya and lakes. They were exposed to flooding and flooding of a large wetland and did not use the main river for fishing and fishing purposes. First, the members of the primitive breeding community did not have sufficient skills and experience to use the main river bed for economic purposes, perhaps because they feared the river. Second, in the conditions of numerous lakes and small ponds around South Akchadarya, the richness of wildlife and the abundance of natural nutrients satisfy communities' needs. According to archeology, the development of the Aral Sea frontier started in the south-eastern Ustyurt region. The stone tools found here belong to the Middle Paleolithic period. In the Ustyurt period, primitive thermists and hunters migrated to the shores because of the availability of lakes and various vegetation. During the last Paleolithic, the modern Aral Sea of the Amu Darya has not yet formed, so primitive humans settled around the Sultan Usais Mountains (about 30-25 thousand years ago). However, no permanent habitat has been found in the Ustyurt region and around the Sultan Uvays Mountains. This situation has occurred in the Ustyurt region for 10 - 9 thousand years - mesolithic acid. Bulldoze archaeological sites (Oydabol, Aktoylok, Churukvaboshk) are divided into mainstream, seasonal, and short-term use sites in scientific literature. The Aral-Sarykamysk basin was formed during the Mesolithic and the climate was more humid. Due to the rich flora and fauna around the lakes, the adjacent Ustyurt land in the western part of the Aral Sea has become a hunting ground. In such vast, almost invisible vast areas, hunter groups have migrated for the purpose of digesting natural food, hunting for animals and birds. They come from neighboring provinces (eastern Caspian, Ural River Basin). Chronology of the human development of the Khorezm oasis and issues of periodization, as well as some issues related to the economic activities of the earliest population are described in the monograph. The data and conclusions are that the Paleolithic primitive people, who spread during the Paleolithic period in Ustyurt, Sultan Uvays, and Kyzylkum, were engaged in

hunting and hunting, and they dug stones from Ustyurt to create labor weapons. Such workshops were found in the Esen Mountains, just west of the Borsakelmas Basin. During the Stone Age, thermology was of great importance when the fruits and roots of various plants that grew around the Ustyurt Lakes were suitable for consumption. During the last Paleolithic and Mesolithic, the arrival of hunter groups from the Ustyurt region to the Khorezm oasis was seasonal. There have not been any human settlements in this area for a long time. In conclusion, it is worth noting that the emergence of livestock and farming in the Bronze Age compared to the Stone Age in the South Aral Sea region contributed to the development of socio-economic relations and productive forces. As a result, in contrast to the natural environment, the diverse landscape is gradually evolving under the influence of anthropogenic factors. The landscape of housing, settlements, agriculture, production, artificial irrigation and road networks is well developed. As a result of many centuries of human economic activity in the Aral Sea area, environmental problems began, as well as desertification and salinization of the land, and the first environmental problems arose. The damage to nature and the environment is evidenced by the ruins of ancient and medieval ruins, the ruins of large and small towns and villages, ancient traces of irrigated fields covered by irrigation canals and surface salts. In our opinion, to date, the geographical conditions and the influence of the natural environment on the development of the lifestyle, economy and material culture of the ancient population, as well as other regions of the Khorezm oasis and Central Asia region, have been studied. Given the environmental conditions in the Aral Sea region, it is important to study the causes of adverse environmental impacts, including environmental history, in ancient and post-human periods.

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