

SOME INFORMATION ON THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF ANCIENT ALTAI

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Abstract

Since the Altai territory is not only one of the most beautiful, but also has a rich history, the study of its history was of interest to researchers. This article provides some information on the history of ancient Altai learning.

Keywords: civilization, archaeological culture, prospectors, expedition.

Introduction

Altai is the confluence of civilizations that have long been unique. There are many cultures and peoples around Altai, which later influenced the fate of other peoples.

3 different archaeological cultures have been identified in the Altai territory. These were the mountainous Altai, the High Ob and the mountain Altai. A large portion of the archaeological sites are located in river valleys, in basins in the middle of the mountain. They are the steppes of the Tengis, Kan, Uymon, Quray, Chuy valleys. It was in these places that the main historical events of Altai took place, which were convenient for living and living.

Information about the archaeological monuments of Altai appears in the records of Russian sources and travelers in the first quarter of the 18th century. This information is the messages of merchants and ambassadors, which are always distinguished by reliability. The study of the monuments of Altai first attracted the attention of the St. Petersburg scientific academy. To study them, D. in Siberia and Altai in the second half of the 18th century. I. Missers Schmidt, G.F. Miller and P.S. An expedition was organized by Pallas. In addition, local ore prospectors Golovin and F. Ridder researches how many districts of Altai and provides information about archaeological monuments.

In 1771 he graduated from the scientific academy P.S. His natural-geographical expedition under Pallas researched the archaeological monument of Oka.

From the 19th century, a new stage in the study of Ancient Monuments of Altai began. German geographer A. Humboldt visited Altai in 1829 and advanced the hypothesis in the Legends of Herodotus that those who held a golden ore in their hands lived in the Altai territory. Significant work on the ancient history of Altai G.I. Owned by Spassky. His attention was attracted by the ancient Altai inscriptions in the first Gal. In his opinion, historical monuments are the first source for the study of the territory, and in it the first question arose about how to preserve monuments. In the second half of the 19th century, extensive excavations begin in Altai. 1865 academic V.V. Radlov organized the excavation of archaeological monuments on the banks of



the Ursul River in the onguday village, on the Tabajek River in the Chuy steppe, near the village of Katanda in the Uymon Valley, on the bukhtarma rivers in the Beral steppe. As a result of interest in archaeological monuments, in the late 70s to early 80s of the 19th century, N.M.Yadrensev, G.N.Potinin organized expeditions. The beginning of the 80s of the 19th century was the famous researcher on Ancient Siberia A.V.An expedition led by Adrionov researched the riverine archaeological monuments of the Chulishman, Yan-Ulagan, Bashkaus valleys.

In the late 19th century to the early 20th Century, S.I.Gulyayev, M.D.The kapitovs conducted research. In 1924-29, the Department of Ethnography of the Russian Museum in the mountainous Altai Oasis and above the Ob River S.I.An expedition led by Rudenko was organized. They conducted extensive survey work in their famous locations while studying famous monuments from different eras. In mountainous Altai and in front of the mountain, many archaeological expeditions were organized, including the Sayono-Altai expedition of the State History Museum and the famous archaeologist S.V.Expeditions were carried out by researchers from the Institute of history under Kesidev in 1934-1935-1937. On the side of this expedition, the Afanaseev culture, the gunno-Sarmatian period and the ancient Turkic period were explored. During the post-war period, Rudenko continued his work with research on the fortifications of Pazirik, Bashadar, Tuyektin.

The results of these works were reflected in monographs published in 50-60. In Particular, S.V. Xilev" the ancient history of southern Siberia", "the culture of the inhabitants of mountainous Altai in the Scythian period", "the culture of the inhabitants of Central Asia in the Scythian period". Even in the following years, several archaeological scientists of the Altai territory began to study A.P.Okladnikov, V.I.Molodin, A.P.Pogojev, Ye.M.It was studied by the likes of Bers and collected New-new information. In mountainous Altai, there are now about 20:

Kurota - 2 (S.V.Xilev), Kuyum (G.P.Sergeyev, P.P.Sosnovsk, E.M.Burns), Aragol (S.I.Rudenko and M.P.Gerznov). Nizhny Tuyumenchen-1 (V.A.Posrednikov and S.V.By Siba) graves have been excavated. 9 graves have been excavated at kurota-2 gravestone. In the center of each, one stone slab is blocked. One grave in this cemetery can be seen lying in the grave cellar with his knee bent, heading east, north-north east, west, north-west.A number of artifacts from that period have also been found in the graves. The pottery is located on the right shoulder of the Mayite.

Artifacts typical of the Afanaseev culture show that cattle ranching developed in them. Temporary summer residences and long winter residences can also be seen to be characteristic of Afanaseev culture. In the summer, the afanaseev herd was driven to a mountain where the lake and tall grass grow. Down the valley in winter. The herd included large and small cattle and horses. But livestock was not the only type of farm. Hunting, pottery, and stone processing were also progressive. This showed that men began to play the main role in society. The fact that there is already a social differentiation between members of the community is confirmed by artifacts found in the graves. The fate of the afanaseevs keying is unknown. A number continued to live in the mountainous Altai.



Until the 1st century AD, Mountain Altai was left with cemeteries and monuments from other districts, territories, from which the population began to enter. (copper dagger found in those places, etc.

Another characteristic of this period is that petroglyphs (4 thousand yy-2 thousand yy) can be classified into 2 cultural periods:

- 1) from the early Paleolithic period, the image of wild animals (horses, reindeer, buffalo, etc.
- 2) later periods in this are now images of domesticated animals and hunting destinations.

Andronov culture in western Siberia, Kazakhstan in the middle of the 2 thousand years, monuments of this type have not yet been found in the mountainous Altai characteristic of the Andronov culture, found in Alpine places, near the city of Biysk, along the banks of the Ob River, Ikonnikov and other places.

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