



Early Communications Of Central Asia: Foundations Of Formation And Development

Dr. Uktam Mavlonov

National University Of Uzbekistan

Journal **Website:**
<https://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajssei>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ABSTRACT

The article examines the history of the early ways of communication and the stages of their development, from the Late Paleolithic to the end of the 2nd millennium BC. In particular, the socio-economic foundations of the formation of the first paths that connected settlements with territories of concentration of raw materials, areas used for economic purposes were studied, and an analysis of regional and trans-regional communications of the Eneolithic and Bronze Age was given.

KEYWORDS

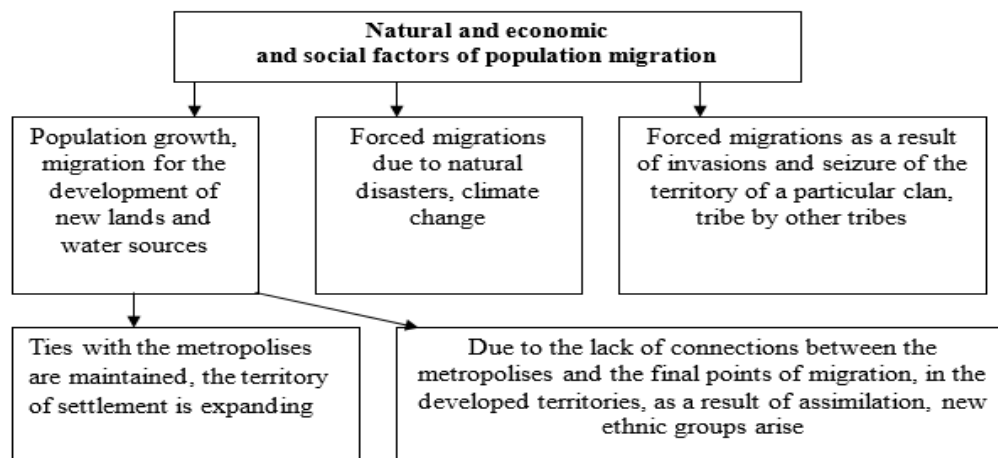
Central Asia, Stone Age, late Paleolithic, Migration, Population.

INTRODUCTION

In the first part of the article, along with a geographical analysis of the primitive settlements and cultures of Central Asia during the Stone Age, the socio-economic foundations of the formation of the first paths are considered. They connected settlements with areas of concentration of raw materials, areas used for economic purposes, and, as a rule, accounted for the distance traveled per day, on average 15–25 km. Routes connecting settlements with stone deposits for making tools covered relatively large territories. The development of raw materials here, their processing and the manufacture of tools increased

the importance of the first communications [1]. The migration of tribes of the Late Paleolithic also played an important role in their formation and development. Migration processes in the region also took place during the Mesolithic and Neolithic times [2]. They contributed to the gradual development of new territories with diverse fauna and flora, as well as deposits of raw materials necessary for the manufacture of tools.

The main factors of population migration are indicated in the following diagram:



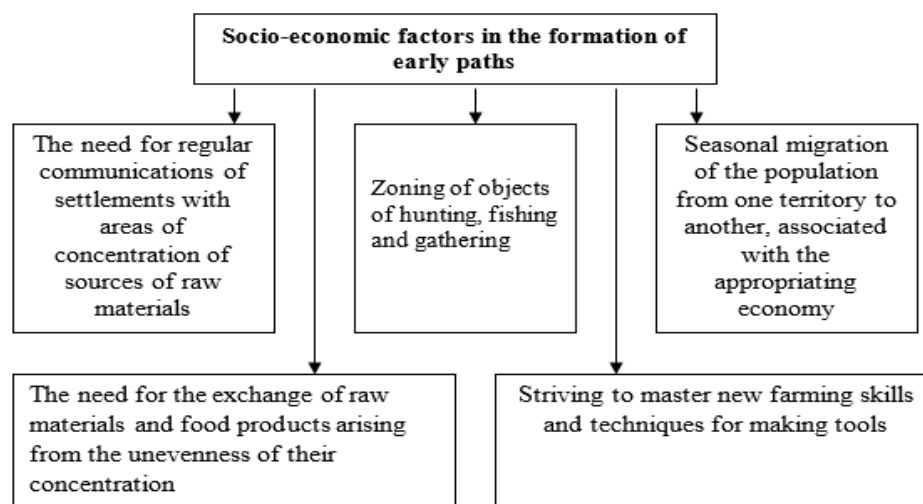
The exchange of raw materials between different territories was of great importance in the formation of early routes. This process was developed already in the Late Paleolithic - Mesolithic. Different natural conditions, uneven distribution of products and raw materials, necessitated a wider exchange.

The formation in Central Asia in the Neolithic era (VI-V millennium BC) of cultures that differed from each other in the methods of farming, was one of the reasons for the emergence of paths of not only local, but also regional significance. In this era, the importance of roads increased, connecting settlements with sources of raw materials, with the territories of settlement of farmers, cattle breeders, hunters, and fishermen. The

routes of interregional significance were formed in the Neolithic era. This can be traced on the example of the interconnections of the Dzheitun, Kaltaminar, Sazagan and other cultures [3].

Based on archaeological finds from the settlements of the Dzheitun, Kaltaminar and Sazagan cultures, it is possible to trace the direction of the connections of Central Asia with the territories of Iran and Mesopotamia, India, East Turkestan and China, Siberia and the Urals [4].

The main factors in the formation of early pathways are disclosed in the following diagram:



Thus, the early paths occupied an important place in the primitive economic ties, served the migration of the population, the process of the development of new territories. The communication routes of the Stone Age, when pack animals and wheeled vehicles were not yet used, increased in direct connection with the gradually becoming more complex socio-economic processes.

During the Eneolithic and Bronze Age, roads were formed leading to metal deposits. The uneven distribution of copper and other metal deposits (tin, lead, etc.) [5] in the region, as well as socio-economic reasons, were factors in the uneven development of mining and metallurgy in various regions of the region. The products of ancient mines (precious stones, silver, gold, etc.) were delivered to settlements along internal routes. In particular, jewelry found in the upper reaches of the Zarafshan River (Sarazm) [6] and its lower reaches (Zamanbaba) [7], southern Turkmenistan (Altyndepe, Anau and Namazgah) [8] made it possible to clarify the routes connecting these settlements with lazurite deposits in Badakhshan.

Various roads united the territories of settlement of agricultural and pastoralist tribes. The route that started in the foothills of the Kopetdag and passed through the Murghab oasis to Northern Afghanistan (Dashly) and the Surkhan oasis (Sapalli) [9], as well as the routes connecting Southern Turkmenistan, the oases of Murghab and upper Zarafshan [10] with the Fergana Valley [11], Khorezm with Murghanshansky and the Surkhan oases.

Various tribes of Central Asia contributed to the development of ties between the pastoralist and agricultural population [12].

Cattle-breeding tribes living in mountainous, foothill and steppe regions, along with breeding horses and sheep, were also engaged in mining and had close economic ties with sedentary agricultural tribes [13]. Starting from the 2nd millennium BC, they mastered the roads along the wintering - summering - wintering route [14]. Extensive land development during the Eneolithic and Bronze Age marked the beginning of the formation of new roads. The main routes that served as cultural and economic links ran along waterways.

For the Eneolithic and Bronze Age, the formation of stable communication routes between Central Asia and the countries of the Ancient East is characteristic. This era occupies an important place in history, as the time of the beginning of the intensive development of international cultural and economic interactions. Economic factors and the concentration of raw materials (copper, lead, gold, silver, precious stones) were of great importance in the formation of transit roads. On the basis of finds of lapis lazuli products in Mesopotamia and Egypt [15], India [16], Asia Minor (Troy-Gissarlyktepa) [17] and information from Sumerian inscriptions [18], it is possible to trace the direction of the road of trans-regional significance, the routes of the Lapis lazuli route [19] leading from mountainous Badakhshan to the centers of civilizations of the Ancient East.

The main routes of roads from the southern and central regions of Central Asia to Iran and Mesopotamia, passed through the agricultural regions of southern Turkmenistan (Anau, Namazgah and Altyndepe) and played an important role in cultural and economic relations, as well as in the processes of population migration [20].

In the Bronze Age, the main directions of the roads leading from the Indus Valley to Central Asia took shape. Archaeological materials make it possible to consider routes from Shortugay to the valleys of Surkhan, Kashkadarya, to Sarazm [21] and middle Zarafshan (Karnab) [22], as well as to southern Turkmenistan [23], as well as issues of cultural relations between the population of the Zarafshan valley and Khorezm with the Volga region and Siberia [24].

The available data [25] allow us to conclude that the economic ties between the population of Central Asia and China developed already in the Bronze Age. This is evidenced by the finds of silk products at Sapallitepe in the Surkhan valley [26]. In the Late Bronze - Early Iron Age, economic relations with China were also supported by the population of Fergana and Chach. This is confirmed by the finds of handicrafts in the settlements of Ukunbaka (Tsinbaka), Chust and Burguluk [27].

Thus, the ancient paths on the territory of Central Asia were formed already in the Stone Age. The widespread human development of mountainous and foothill regions, as well as river valleys, a changing anthropogenic landscape, the emergence

of productive forms of economy, mining and metallurgy, and other socio-economic factors contributed to the formation and gradual evolution of the routes of internal and external economic ties. For the most ancient historical periods, the following stages of their evolution are distinguished: Late Paleolithic, Mesolithic - Neolithic, Eneolithic and Bronze Age. The weights found in Sarazm [28] indicate that equivalents were known in the Bronze Age that determine the value of the goods [29]. At this time, centers for the exchange of handicrafts and agricultural products appeared. The presence of long-distance trade is evidenced by vessels made of gold and silver, bronze items found in Bactria, Margiana and Fergana (Khak treasure), which were made in Mesopotamia, Elam, northeastern Iran, Baluchistan and Harappa. They penetrated the region as a result of trade and direct migration of the population of Western Asia and representatives of the Indian civilization to Central Asia.

REFERENCES

1. Массон М.Е. (1953). К истории горного дела на территории Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 1953. – С. 6-7; Мавлонов У.М. (2008). Марказий Осиёнинг қадимги йўллари. – Тошкент: Akademiya, 2008. – Б. 15-18; Мавлонов У.М. (2009). Коммуникации и торговые пути в Средней Азии: формирование и этапы развития: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 2009. – С. 14-15.
2. Айтбоев А. (1999). Қадимда Марказий Осиё халқларининг кўчиши ҳақида // Шарқшунослик. – Тошкент, 1999. – № 9. – Б. 155-157; Крахмаль К. (2003). К истории возникновения гипотезы о центральноазиатском центре происхождения человека // O'zbekiston tarixi. – Тошкент, 2003. – № 2. – С. 3-11.
3. Толстов С.П. (1948). Древний Хорезм. Опыт историко-археологического исследования. – М.: МГУ, 1948. – С. 59-66; Джуракулов М.Д., Холматов Н.У. (1991). Мезолит и неолит Среднего Зерафшана. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – 122 с.; Холматов Н.У. (1992). Общее и особенное центральноферганского и сазаганского неолита // Палеоэкология и проблемы первобытной археологии Центральной Азии. – Самарканд, 1992. – С. 54-56.
4. Толстов С.П. (1951). Древний Хорезм // По следам древних культур. – М., 1951. – С. 180; Массон В.М. (1964). Средняя Азия и Древней Восток. – М.-Л.: Наука, 1964. – С. 37, 86-88, 395-449; Он же. (2000). Средняя Азия и Индия: 5000 лет культурных связей и творческого взаимодействия // Индия и Центральная Азия (доисламский период). – Ташкент: Б.и., 2000. – С. 114-117.
5. Буряков Ю.Ф. (2001). Состояние металлургического производства в период возникновения Авесты // Ozbekiston tarixi. – Тошкент, 2001. – № 3. – С. 17-21; Лордкипанидзе Л.Н. (2001). История геологического изучения Узбекистана в системе цивилизации Азии. – Ташкент: Гидроингео, 2001. – С. 11; Маргулан А.Х. (1972). Горное дело в Центральном Казахстане в древние и средние века // Поиски и раскопки в Казахстане. – Алма-Ата: Наука, 1972. – С. 9.
6. Массон В.М. (2000). Средняя Азия и Индия: 5000 лет культурных связей и творческого взаимодействия // Индия и Центральная Азия (доисламский период). – Ташкент: Б.и., 2000. – С. 114; Мавлонов У.М. (2009). Коммуникации и торговые пути в Средней Азии: формирование и этапы развития: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 2009. – С. 17.
7. Гулямов Я.Г., Исламов У., Аскарлов А. (1966). Первобытная культура и возникновение орошаемого земледелия в низовьях Зарафшана. – Ташкент: Фан, 1966. – С. 63, 156; Сагдуллаев А.С. (2004). Қадимги Ўрта Осиё тарихи. – Тошкент: Университет, 2004. – Б. 32-33.
8. Сарианиди В.И. (1968). О великом лазуритовом пути на Древнем Востоке // КСИА. – М.: Наука, 1968. Вып. 114. – С. 3-4; Массон В.М. (1981). Алтын Депе: (Раскопки города бронзового века в Южном Туркменистане) // Труды ЮТАКЭ. – Л.: Наука, 1981. Т. XVIII. – С. 84; Курбансахатов К. (1987). Энеолит Анау. – Ашхабад: Ўлим, 1987. – С. 149.

9. Аскарлов А. (1977). Древнеземледельческая культура эпохи бронзы юга Узбекистана. – Ташкент: Фан, 1977. – С. 156-158.
10. Исаков А.С. Саразм. (1991). К вопросу становления раннеземледельской культуры Зарафшанской долины. – Душанбе: Дониш, 1991. – С. 137; Кирчо Л.Б. (2007). Начало формирования торговых путей в Средней Азии (культурные взаимодействия населения Южного Туркменистана и долины Зарафшана во второй половине IV–III тыс. до н.э.) // Роль города Самарканда в истории мирового культурного развития: Материалы международного научного симпозиума, посвященного 2750-летнему юбилею города Самарканда. – Ташкент – Самарканд: Фан, 2007. – С. 97-101.
11. Сарианиди В.И., Кошеленко Г.А. (1985). Фергана. Чустская культура / Древнейшие государства Кавказа и Средней Азии. – М.: Наука, 1985. – С. 194.
12. Аскарлов А. А. (1965). Новые находки андроновской культуры в низовьях Зерафшана // Истории материальной культуры Узбекистана (Далее ИМКУ). – Ташкент, 1965. Вып. 6. – С. 53-56; Литвинский Б.А., Окладников А.П., Ранов. В.А. (1962). Древности Кайрак-Кумов (Древнейшая история Северного Таджикистана). – Душанбе: Дониш, 1962. – 404 с.
13. Заднепровский ЮА. (1962). Древнеземледельческая культура Ферганы // МИА. – М. – Л.: АН СССР, 1962. Вып. 118. – С. 81-82; Ширинов Т.Ш. (1990). Древнейшие торговые пути Средней Азии (III–II тыс. до н.э.) // Формирование и развитие трасс Великого шелкового пути в Центральной Азии в древности и средневековье: Тезисы докладов международного семинара ЮНЕСКО. – Ташкент: Фан, 1990. – С. 43-44; Аванесова Н.А. (1995). Новое о проникновении пастушеских племен бронзового века в земледельческие оазисы на юге Узбекистана // Изучение культурных взаимодействий и новые археологические открытия. Материалы пленума ИИМК. – СПб., 1995. – С. 82-86.
14. Акишев К.А. (1972). К проблеме происхождения номадизма в аридной зоне древнего Казахстана // Поиски и раскопки в Казахстане. – Алма-Ата: Наука, 1972. – С. 31-46.
15. Лукас А. (1952). Материалы и ремесленные производства древнего Египта / Пер. с англ. Б.И. Савченко. – М.: Иностран. лит., 1952. – С. 402; Чайлд Г. (1956). Древнейший Восток в свете новых раскопок / Пер. с англ. М.Б. Граковой-Свиридовой. – М.: Иностран. лит., 1956. – С. 202.
16. Fairervis W. (1956). Excavations in the Quetta Valley. – New York, 1956. – P. 230; Сагдуллаев А.С. (2000). Средняя Азия и Индия. Формирование и развитие ранних путей историко-культурных связей // Индия и Центральная Азия (доисламский период). – Ташкент: Б.и., 2000. – С. 19.
17. Melaart I. (1956). Anatolia, c. 4000-2300 b. c. – Cambridge, 1956. – P. 26, 32.
18. Крамер С.Н. (1991). История начинается в Шумере / Перевод с англ. Ф.Л. Мендельсона. Предисловие, переводы шумерских поэтических текстов и комментарии В.К. Афанасьевой. – М.: Наука, 1991. – С. 35.
19. Сарианиди В.И. (1968). О великом лазуритовом пути на Древнем Востоке // КСИА. – М.: Наука, 1968. Вып. 114. – С. 3-9.
20. Массон В.М. (1981). О культурных стандартах в древнейших земледельческо-скотоводческих обществах // Древний Восток и мировая культура. – М.: Наука, 1981. – С. 111.
21. Ламбер-Карловский К., Саблов Дж. (1991). Древние цивилизации. Ближний Восток и Мезоамерика. – М.: Наука, 1991. – С. 185; Ширинов Т.Ш. (2000). Связи Средней Азии и Индийского субконтинента во II тысячелетии до н. э. // Индия и Центральная Азия (доисламский период). – Ташкент: Б.и., 2000. – С. 118. Сулейманов Р.Х. (2000). Древний Нахшаб. Проблемы цивилизации Узбекистана VII в до н.э. - VII в н.э. – Ташкент: Фан, 2000. – С. 73.

22. Массон В.М. (1986). Алтын-депа – город бронзового века // Сквозь века. – М.: Знание, 1986. Вып. 2. – С. 13.
23. Толстов С.П. (1948). Древний Хорезм. Опыт историко-археологического исследования. – М.: МГУ, 1948. – С. 67; Аванесова Н.А. (1990). У истоков Шелкового пути // Формирование и развитие трасс Великого шелкового пути в Центральной Азии в древности и средневековье. – Ташкент: Фан, 1990. – С. 240.
24. Франкфор А.П. (1989). Существовал ли Великий шелковый путь во II–I тыс. до н. э.? // Взаимодействие кочевых культур и древних цивилизаций. – Алма-Ата: Наука, 1989. – С. 203-217; Ртвеладзе Э.В. (1999). Великий шелковый путь. – Ташкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» Давлат нашриёти, 1999. – С. 106.
25. Аскарлов А. (1973). Сапаллитепа. – Ташкент: Фан, 1973. – С. 133-134; Аскарлов А. (1977). Древнеземледельская культура эпохи бронзы юга Узбекистана. – Ташкент: Фан, 1977. – С. 126.
26. Буряков Ю.Ф. (2004). Экономические и культурные связи Чача и Ферганы // Буюк Ипак йўли ва Фарғона водийси: Республика илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари. – Тошкент: Нашриётсиз, 2004. – С. 24.
27. Исамиддинов М.Х. (2002). Истоки городской культуры Самаркандского Согда. – Ташкент: Халқ мероси, 2002. – С. 181.
28. Сагдуллаев А.С. (1987). Усадьбы древней Бактрии. – Ташкент: Фан, 1987. – С. 66-68; Ширинов Т.Ш. (1990). Древнейшие торговые пути Средней Азии (III–II тыс. до н.э.) // Формирование и развитие трасс Великого шелкового пути в Центральной Азии в древности и средневековье: Тезисы докладов международного семинара ЮНЕСКО. – Ташкент: Фан, 1990. – С. 44.