



## THEORY OF RESEARCH ON THE HISTORY OF TERMIZ

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, information related to the encyclopedia of Islam in the Western literature, the migration of the population, and the existing problems at the level of social life and its social aspects are scientifically analyzed.

### KEYWORDS

Medieval monuments of Surkhandarya", Abu Jafar Tabari, I.V. Mushketov, without words, "Afghan wind", Madinat ar-Rijol, Termiz, Zununabad.

### INTRODUCTION

At the end of 1928, the Committee for the Protection of Ancient and Art Monuments of Uzbekistan (Uzkomstrasis), which was at the disposal of the People's Commissariat of Education of Uzbekistan in Samarkand, failed to develop the work on a republican scale, including the monuments of Termiz. As a result of the weakening of their control, in 1932, during the repair of the Sherabad road, the remains of the minaret, built in 423 AH, were finished. After that, after it was transferred to Tashkent and included in the institutions under the ISS of Uzbekistan, Uzkomstrasis in September 1933 M.E. Under the leadership of Masson, Y.Gulomov, T.Mirgiasov and photographer I.P. With the participation of Zavalin, a special

archaeological expedition was organized 18 km above Termez, along the Amudarya, around Ayritom. His main task was to study the sculptural crown of the Buddha building, which is believed to belong to the 1st-2nd centuries AD[1;221]. It also started with the surface images of the architectural monuments of Termiz in the 19th century, and ended with an analytical study of the architectural style, design and embodiment, chronology and historical relevance of these monuments. Monuments of the Middle Ages" is a generalized study history [2; 221].

### MATERIALS AND METHODS



M.E. on the registration of coins found in the territory of Central Asia. The work done by Mason can also be included in the list of activities for the study of monuments of the past of Termiz material culture. From 1917, it is possible to form a more complete picture of the composition of Termiz numismatic finds. Some of these findings are included in special works. Coins are sometimes found in whole hoards. For example, the 14th century coin treasure found in 1928 contained about 500 different silver dirhams. This is the first scientifically studied find among Central Asian finds.

Research in Aritom and M.E. Masson's first acquaintance with one of the greatest Buddhist monuments in Central Asia played an important role in the organization of the archaeological expedition to the Termiz complex. This expedition made a great contribution to the study of the past of Termiz with its work in 1936-1938.

This was the first comprehensive expedition, both in the country and abroad, specially organized for the study of the city. M. E. Masson involved highly qualified archaeologists, historians, art historians, architects, botanists, geologists, irrigators, and paleozoologists from various scientific institutions in Tashkent, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. The results of the expedition were published in a two-volume book and many articles[3;190].

As a result of these complex studies, a historical periodization was made for the first time from the emergence of the city of Termiz (according to M.E. Masson, not earlier than the 3rd century AD) to the beginning of the 14th century, in which its life before Islam was distinguished and justified. V. A. Shishkin defined the history of the Old Termiz city and described the historical topography of the city in detail. Termiz researchers have been using this history until now, forgetting to indicate who compiled it. At this stage of

studying the history of the city, the beginning of immigration to the city area (A.P. Okladnikov), water supply (D.D. Bukinich), architecture (G.A. Pugachenkova and K.M. Bachinsky), material culture (V.D. Zhukov and I.D. Sukharev), cultural flora (S.N. Kudryashov) ) and many other issues were raised and resolved. Excavations of the palace of the rulers of Termiz (V.D. Zhukov) and Chingiztepa (B.B. Piotrovsky) were carried out on a large scale. M. E. In Masson's article, the findings related to Buddhism in the city of Old Termiz were classified for the first time in a special section. This, combined with discoveries of Buddhist character in Ayritom, M.E. Kushan archeology and numismatics carried out on the example of Massonni's study of Old Termiz and Ayritom, allows to consider Buddhist monuments in Central Asia as pioneers from the point of view of archeology.

## **DISCUSSION**

The archaeological research conducted by TAKE in Old Termiz showed that the study of the complex is extremely important for the history of Central Asian cities. Later, similar studies were conducted in other ancient and medieval cities of this region.

After the work carried out by TAKE, there was a break in the archaeological research of Old Termiz until 1961. But it can be seen from a number of articles published more than twenty years ago. For example, English researcher V. Tarn published an article about the ancient history of Termiz. The work and creativity of the inhabitants of Termiz, combined with general information on its history, was reflected in a short summary essay by B.V. Lunin. Medieval numismatics of Termiz during the period of Karakhanylatr and Khorezmshahs E.A. Davidovich and M.E. Described by Masson[4;284].

M. E. Special mention should be made of Masson's article on the history of Hakim al-Tirmizi architectural



complex, published in 1960. This is a classic example of a scientific approach to the study of monuments. In it, M.E. Masson, as mentioned above, who worked on this mausoleum, Sultan Abdulmuzaffar Toguntegin, first read the mentioned tablet and proposed to consider him as the same person as Karakhani Ahmad ibn Khizr. M. E. Masson's study in this way became a scholarly use, and he recently received a B.D. Revised by Kochnev. B. D. Kochnev, as a result of careful analysis, identified this person with Ahmad ibn Abu Bakr Kumoch, a Seljuk who ruled in Termiz in the middle of the 12th century.

A new rise in the study of Termiz, including archaeological research, dates back to the late 60s of the 20th century. A joint expedition of the Eastern Department of the Hermitage and the Museum of the Art of Oriental Peoples began to explore Karatepa in 1961. This expedition was organized with the support of the Institute of History and Archeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. B.Y. Stavisky was always in charge. This expedition continued until 1994. Its results were reflected in six special collections and many articles published in many countries of the world. The scientific significance of these studies is great. In particular, the relevance of Karatepa to the Buddha was proved and the great role of this idea monastery, the only one in Central Asia, in the settlement and development of Buddhism in Termiz and in Bactria in general was shown; the date of its establishment and work, the uniqueness of the Buddhist art and the sculptural and artistic objects found, especially in the example of the analysis of the architecture, were determined[5;3].

Many objects of material and artistic culture, coin finds were thoroughly analyzed. Therefore, it can be said that after this expedition, the appearance and essence of Termiz during the Kushan period was clearly manifested for the first time.

In the study of Karatepa, epigraphic findings - inscriptions on ceramic fragments and graffiti - scrawled plates on the walls of cave temples and chambers have a special place. They are in different scripts and different languages - Bactrian, Brahmi, Kharoshtkhi, Middle Persian. V.A. Livshin, V.G. Lukonin, T.V. Greek, V.V. Vertogradova, M.I. It was studied by such great researchers as Vorobeva-Desyatovskaya, H. Khumbakh, Y. Kharmatga. As a result of reading them, it was possible to determine the names of Buddhist priests and monastery visitors, to find out that its name is "khadevaka vihara" - "ruling monastery", to determine whether the Buddhists of Karatepa belong to a certain Buddhist school, to study the development characteristics of one or another type of writing.

## **RESULTS**

Articles and books published by local historians and scientists of Termiz began to appear. V.A. As early as 1959, Kozlovsky published a pamphlet describing the period of the city of Termiz from ancient times to the end of the 50s of the 20th century. In 1969, S.M. Zakharov's book, partially devoted to the history of Termiz, was published. Some information on the history of the city can be found in the collective work "Cities of Uzbekistan". This book has the character of a reference book and contains general studies on the history of Uzbekistan[6;2].

The history of the city after the Second World War is covered in the works of M. Alikulov. He relied on the experience of Soviet historiography in studying the problems of urban history[7;5].

E.V. In 1969, Rtseladze published an article devoted to the treasure of coins of Amir Temur and Khalil Sultan found in Termiz. Later, this author published many works on the archeology and history of Northern Bactria-Tokharistan. A. Valiyev studied the issues of water supply in Termiz.



## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of these works, articles were published, candidate dissertations were written (Sh. Rahmonov, S. Mustafqulov). Among them Sh.R. Pidayev's articles are of particular importance. This scientist was the first to show the emergence of the earliest settlement in history[8;5]. He described the structure and development of the settlements of the Greco-Bactrian period, announced the various items of the earliest stage of the development of Termiz, especially ceramics. An attempt was made to establish the exact location of Ox Alexandria on the site of Termiz based on archaeological materials. Until then, V. Tari had done this work based on written information.

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