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REGARDING THE REFLECTION OF THE HISTORY OF BACTRIA IN WRITTEN SOURCES

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada yozma manbalar asosida Baqtriya tarixining yoritilishi xususida ma'lumotlar berishga harakat qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Yozma manbalar. Baqtriya, eneolit, V.M. Masson, Namozgoh IV, Avesto, Naqshi Rustam, Strabon, Diodor.

Аннотация: В данной статье предпринята попытка предоставить сведения об истории Бактрии на основе письменных источников.

Ключевые слова: Письменные источники. Бактрия, энеолит, В. М. Массон, Молитва IV, Авеста, Нахши Рустам, Страбон, Диодор.

Annotation: In this article, an attempt was made to provide information about the history of Bactria based on written sources.

Key words: Written sources. Bactria, Eneolithic, V. M. Masson, Prayer IV, Avesta, Nakhshi Rustam, Strabo, Diodorus.

The last period after the Eneolithic is the Bronze Age, and although this period does not include a chronologically large period, it contains many innovations that happened in the life of our ancestors. In the Bronze Age, the weather became relatively mild, the deserts and steppes expanded, and facilities for the further development of animal husbandry were created. The bronze age coincides with the fourth stage of metallurgical development, and the technique of making bronze from a mixture of copper and tin was created. In order to melt the copper, it was necessary to create a much higher level of artificial heat.

However, since copper was scarce in the Bronze Age, as in the Eneolithic period, they made only necessary weapons and ornaments from it. It should be said that by the Bronze Age, signs of economic inequality among tribes began to appear. Some tribes lived in areas rich in copper mines, others in areas rich in tin, and still others had to live in areas where there was neither tin nor that.

V.M., who has been conducting archaeological excavations in southern Turkmenistan for many years. During Masson's first brnoza, i.e. Nomozgoh IV stage, fathers regained their superiority in the team. It gave the impression that management of production teams has passed from women's hands to men's hands. A., who has been conducting archaeological excavations on the basis of Bronze Age monuments in the south of Uzbekistan for many years. And Askarov recognized the above opinion as close to the historical truth, taking into account the fact that there are many mother goddesses in Nomozgoh layers IV and V, as well as in women's graves of this period, although the creation of production wealth has become the main task of men, the role of mothers in managing the community is still important, He says that it shows that his traditional reputation has been preserved. There is historical truth in this idea.

Research of written sources has been taking one of the primary places in the study of the history of historical and cultural regions in different regions of the world by major research centers in the world. In particular, mil. avv. In the study of the historical location of Bactria from the end of the 2nd millennium

- the beginning of the 1st millennium to the early Middle Ages, information from the written sources of the Ancient East also plays an important role.

The first information about the historical geography of Bactria can be found in "Avesta". Bactria is mentioned among the names of 16 ancient countries and regions created by Ahuramazda in the first chapter of "Videvdat". In it, Bactria is written in the form of "Bakhdī" (Avestan Bākhdīm srīrām ərədbō. drafšəm)[1] and is mentioned as the fourth country: "Fourthly, I, Ahuramazda, from the best countries and lands, with a high banner I founded Zal Bakhdī".[2] So, Ancient Bactria mil. avv. It was one of the powerful states in the VIII-VI centuries.

Mile in "Avesta". avv. In the first half of the 1st millennium, the peoples who lived in Central Asia had only lifestyles, customs, legal relations, procedures, and holidays. avv. It also provides valuable information about the names of historical regions, names of mountains and rivers that existed in the first half of the 1st millennium.

It is known that the holy book of Zoroastrians "Avesta" mentions twice that Vishtasp prayed on the bank of Vakhvii-Datii ("Yasht" 17.49,61). Vakhvi-Arianam was in Wajja. Many researchers consider this river to be Amudarya. As for Arianam Vajija, there are opinions that it includes the territories of present-day Central Asia, Eastern Iran (Khorasan) and Afghanistan.[3]

In the Naqshi Rostam inscriptions of the Achaemenids, after Media and Elam, Bactria is mentioned among the names of the eastern regions.[4] In the records of Darius I Behistun, he indicated the western regions of the Achaemenid state, while in the records of Naqshi Rostam, the list of countries begins with the eastern regions after Media and Elam. In the Naqshi Rostam inscription written under the portrait of Darius I, Bactria is listed in the fifth place in the list of 23 satrapies and peoples subject to the Achaemenid dynasty.[5]

Bactria, Sogdiana, Khorezm, "the Saks of the land of mud and soil" are mentioned in the inscriptions on the statue of Darius I found in the city of Susa by French and Iranian archaeologists in 1972.

The series of sources providing important information on the historical geography of Bactria includes the works of Greco-Roman authors. Through them, it can be understood that Bactria was an important country in the history of the ancient East, and that it had a special place in the political and economic history of the region. For example, Herodotus mentions Bactria and the Sakas along with Egypt and Babylon as countries where Cyrus had to conduct military campaigns. There is a definition that it was an independent state as early as the 8th century. The information of Ctesius of Knidus is given in the "Historical Library" of Diodorus Siculus: "The Bactrian region has many cities, the main one of which is the capital city. It is called Bactra and was distinguished from other cities by its grandeur and the power of its arch. This information left by Diodorus was also used in ancient times, that is, 1000 BC. It reflects the power of the ancient Bactrian state in the VIII-VII centuries. Nin organized two campaigns to Bactria. He is defeated in the first one. Later, after building a strong city for himself in Assyria, he made special preparations and marched to Bactria for the second time. This process is also described in the work of Diodorus as follows: "Ninus gathered an army from all the nations dependent on him. According to Ctesius, one million seven hundred thousand foot soldiers, two hundred thousand cavalry and ten thousand chariots marched. It was an unprecedented army." In the work of Diodorus, when the satrap of Bactria, Oxyartus, gathered all his inhabitants fit to fight, their number was four hundred thousand. Nin manages to conquer many cities of Bactria with his army, but he cannot capture the capital city of Bactria. At this time, with the help of Semiramis, the city of Bactra was captured. Bactrian satrap Oxyartus dies in the battle. Nin captures Bactria's rich treasury of gold and silver.[6]

Although the description of these events is accepted by some scientists as a myth, avv. Traces of many fortresses dating back to the VIII-VII centuries were found in the territory of ancient Bactria. According to A. Askarov, on the soil of Bactria, mil. avv. More than 240 village-fortifications, fortresses and city remains of the first half of the 1st millennium have been found and studied.[7] Archaeological research also proves that ancient Bactria was one of the big states.

Reliable information about Bactria is given in the works of the historians of Alexander of Macedonia (Ptolemy, Aristobulus, Onesicritus, Callisthenes, Harres) and the Greek historians of the later period

(Diodorus, Strabo, Pompey Trogus, Plutarch, Claudius Ptolemy, Pliny, Arrian). In the 3rd part of Arrian's "Military Campaigns of Alexander", it is noted that Bessus led the fight against the army of Alexander the Macedonian: "The Indians, the Bactrians, the neighbors of the Bactrians, and the Sogdians themselves came to help Darius. All of them were led by Bactrian satrap Bessus".[8] Complete information about the military campaigns of Alexander the Great is also given in the work of the Roman historian Quintus Curtius Rufus "History of Alexander the Great of Macedonia". For example, he writes about the nature of the historical and cultural region of Bactria: "The nature of Bactria is rich and diverse.

In short, the first information about Bactria is found in the Zoroastrian holy book "Avesta" and, together with it, in the works of the ancient Achaemenid Iran and ancient Greco-Roman authors. I believe that the study of the material culture of the Northern Bactrian region is one of the main tasks of the scientific research of the inhabitants of the oasis, and at the same time, I studied the quality of the material objects found naturally from ancient times to this day, and this process continues.

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