



## CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



### Ancient Social Development of Early Civilizations of Central Asia

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#### **Abstract:**

This article describes some of the opinions of scientists working on the culture of the settled and nomadic people of Central Asia, who contributed to world civilization.

#### **ARTICLE INFO**

##### *Article history:*

Received 13-Jan-23

Received in revised form 15-Jan-23

Accepted 14-Feb-23

**Available online 15-Mar-2023**

**Key word:** Central Asia, civilization, European, Western, S.P. Tolstov, M.A. Itina, A.A. Askarov, Y.A. Zadneprovsky, N.A. Avanesova, T.Sh. Shirinov, Sh.B. Shaidullayev.

The concept of "civilization" was introduced to science by European scientists in the 18th century, and primarily reflects the process of understanding continuity in Western culture. For the last two centuries, Western researchers have been using this concept to determine the difference, or rather, the "superiority" of the Western society from other peoples.

As a result, disdain for the specific civilizations of Asia, Africa, and America was formed, and they were widely used to justify the idea of a "separate civilizational mission" of Europeans. Since the great geographical discoveries, Europe, which has become the world's economic and military leader, has striven to monopolize in the field of culture. As a result, Europeans tried to introduce their examples to the whole world, not only in the field of state law and politics, but also in the fields of everyday life and culture. In fact, this situation is not new in the history of world civilizations\*.

\* Эргашев Ш. Қадимги цивилизациялар. — Тошкент: «O'zbekiston» НМИУ, 2016. -360б.

According to ancient historians, a.d. avv. In the 9th - 4th centuries, the Scythians or peoples belonging to the Scythian tribes lived in the vast expanses of Eurasia, in the steppes of Western Siberia and Eastern Europe. Mil. avv. In the 3rd century they were replaced by the Sarmatians. According to Indo-European linguists, the peoples belonging to this union of tribes spoke languages belonging to the Iranian language group. This opinion has been accepted by some historians without any critical threat. According to the theory of Iranologists, the Turks are not autochthonous inhabitants of Siberia and Europe, they are a young nation. avv. It appeared in this region only in the VI century<sup>†</sup>.

Monuments of Bronze Age culture in Uzbekistan were discovered in various regions as a result of many years of research, and important archeological information is provided by Ya.G. Ghulamov, S.P. Tolstov, M.A. Itina, A.A. Askarov, Y.A. Zadneprovsky, N.A. Avanesova, T.Sh. Shirinov, B. Matboboev, U.V. Rahmonov, Sh.B. Shaidullayev applied to science by and others<sup>‡</sup>.

After the population of Central Asia entered the Bronze Age, a new period in the development of local production began. This period is mil. It belongs to the middle of the 3rd millennium BC and belongs to the 2nd millennium BC. Bronze is an alloy of copper, lead and tin. It surpasses copper by its properties, that is, bronze is harder and harder than copper.

Mil. avv. In the 3th and 2nd millennia, farming and animal husbandry began to spread widely from the initial foci of Central Asia in the eastern direction to the territories of present-day Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

In order to study the history of farming population in the Bronze Age, several ancient monuments were found and examined in different regions of Uzbekistan.

One of the greatest achievements of this period in the field of economy is the wide spread of ancient farming. avv. By the middle of the 2nd millennium, livestock breeding as a special economy developed in the steppe regions. During this period, industrial relations developed rapidly and had a positive effect on social and economic processes. As a result of the growth of production, the economic, social history and material culture of my ancient tribe developed on a new basis.

In the 2nd millennium, farming and animal husbandry were the main industries of the people of Central Asia. Due to the accelerated economic and social development of bronze weapons, the tribes living in the steppes of Central Asia were mainly engaged in animal husbandry. With the emergence of city-states in the ancient East, handicrafts were separated from agriculture. In the southern regions of Central Asia. In the middle of the 3rd millennium - the beginning of the 2nd millennium, specialized craft industries develop.

With the discovery of bronze, the types of working tools also increased. Daggers, knives, spears, sickles, brass mirrors, bracelets, beads, stamps, dishes and other items were made of bronze. But throughout the Bronze Age, stone successfully competed with metal and did not lose its importance as a source of weapons. Knives, sickles, arrowheads and spearheads were also made of stone. Beds were made of sandstone as before, and flint was widely used in leather processing.

Archeological findings of the Bronze Age animal world are much more than the current fauna. shows

<sup>† ‡</sup> Эдвард Ртвеладзе. Цивилизации, государства, культуры Центральной Азии. —С. 10 — 45.

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that he is rich. River oases, mountains and steppes created a favorable natural environment for the spread of various animals and birds.

Livestock was the main source of livelihood of the people living in the highlands and steppes. Animal husbandry is especially important in the economic life of the people living in the steppes near the shores of the Aral Sea and in the regions of Lower Zarafshan. These tribes mainly raised small livestock, cattle and horses<sup>§</sup>.

Of course, natural and social factors play an important role in the process of formation of a person and his society. We call the emergence and development of a person the process of anthropogenesis. There were sufficient natural conditions on earth for its emergence. If 5.5 bln. years, they have witnessed various evolutionary changes in their development. Modern paleoanthology shows that man appeared in the Tertiary and Quaternary stages of the earth's development, that is, 50-60 million years ago. In the sciences of geology and historical anthropology, the greatest revolution in the history of the earth is recognized as the emergence of man.

But the question of the origin of man and the formation of his consciousness is a complex and controversial issue. The origin of man and his evolutionary development have interested people since ancient times. Man was considered a relative of other creatures for a long time, until the appearance of man in his present form.

According to current scientific considerations, man, who is a product of gradual development, arose from apes several million years ago. There are different opinions on the question of the original place of origin of man. The huge Asian continent, southeastern and eastern Asia have attracted the attention of naturalists.

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These findings proved that man was descended from Osiè. 1893 E. Dubus, a supporter of Darwinism on the island of Java. Haeckel reported the discovery of the "missing link" between man and the ape, a pithecanthropus named Hamo erectus-walking man.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, Central Asia was promoted as the first homeland of mankind. This is caused by the rise of the surface of the Central Asian part of the land during the Tertiary period and the loss of tropical forests. Living conditions have changed dramatically, "monkeys" have had to go down to the ground.

In the second half of the 19th century, the opinion of Wagner-Cartfax-Kartalia that the first homeland of mankind was North Asia and Europe was discussed.

However, since the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, many finds of hominids, much simpler than pithecanthropes and close to apes, have been found in South and East Africa. To such rich aspects of

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the first stage of humanization, by the end of the last century, Africa came to the fore in the question of the first homeland of mankind.

The natural factor in the development of human thinking is the material world that surrounds us, the environment.

Humanity is nature. He began to discover stone tools in order to extract his share from the world of animals and plants and to satisfy his material needs.

We based our opinions on this on the stone tools found in the Olduvai Gorge dating back to 2.5-3 million years ago. According to further information, it is recognized that the settlements where the first man-made stone tools have been preserved are important.

The earliest human settlements in modern times have been identified in the Gona River Basin of Ethiopia. From the 15 settlements found in this area, the crushed bones of wild animals, human bone remains and, most importantly, the discovery of about 3,000 simple weapons revealed that 26 million years ago people were engaged in hunting with stone weapons. The anthropological development of the ancestors of mankind, which appeared in the Tertiary and Quaternary stages of the Cenozoic era of the Earth's history, did not stop unchanged for 50-60 million years.

Perhaps, modern science knows the remains of representatives of mankind who lived 3.5 million years ago. The ideas about the emergence of a person previously built by A. Drevyanko are close to the truth. Each era in which he lived has its own importance in the development of human thinking. At the same time as man discovered weapons, he acquired skills and experience in making and manufacturing weapons. These experiences made changes in his thinking and consciousness. Man has separated from the animal world with his consciousness and thinking. Due to the drought that began in the regions, the ape-like human ancestor began to climb trees and learn to live in savanna-open grasslands.

In order to protect himself and satisfy his material interests, man was forced to walk upright in the tall vegetation and observe the surroundings. His walking upright caused changes in his physical structure.

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