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Title ZHANBOSQALA IS ONE OF THE LARGEST ANCIENT INDUSTRIAL WORKS IN CENTRAL ASIA

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ZHANBOSQALA IS ONE OF THE LARGEST ANCIENT INDUSTRIAL WORKS IN CENTRAL ASIA

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Annotation: This article describes in detail the construction works of the buildings built in Jonboskala, located in Central Asia. The buildings and towers that have been built are still telling the history of generations. Measures are being taken to preserve these buildings and towers and to pass them on to future generations.

Keywords: Culture, monument, settlement, community, remains, finds, lake, Caltaminore, river.

Introduction

Monuments created by the peoples who lived in their culture are called "Kaltaminor" in history. The definition of the origin of the word "Kaltaminor" corresponds to the second half of the 19th century. In 1855, under the orders of Khan, a minaret was started to be built near the madrasa of Muhammad Aminkhan, which should be the only one in Central Asia due to its height and beauty, but due to Khan's untimely death, the minaret was not completed. That is why the tower has remained in history with its short name.

Burli 3 monument was also found among the monuments of the Kaltaminor culture, and it was found that this monument was a raw material base for the making of tools by the tribes belonging to the Kaltaminor culture. S. P. Tolstov studied the archeological findings of Jonbos IV and the surrounding monuments, and determined the main features of their economy and the social structure of

the Kaltaminors. According to our archaeologists, S. P. Tolstov's conclusions about the culture of Kaltaminor, especially its first stage, have not lost their importance to this day. As early as in 1940, after analyzing the size of Jonbos 4 residence, analyzing its internal planning, and studying its materials, S. P. Tolstov said. The remains of a 24 x 17 m dwelling were found in the residence of Jonbos 4, which had a bowl-shaped appearance. The chayla is raised with the help of poles and heavy timbers, and the top is covered with reeds. The place of the pillars and sinchas has been preserved in the form of large and small pits above the chayla level. The remains of a large central hearth were found in the middle of the chayla, and the remains of ashes, burnt wood and reeds were found around it. In addition, various tools were found: scrapers, plates, bow arrows, nuclei and other stone tools. Also, from the cultural layers: wild boar, duck and goose eggshells, fish and various bird bones were found. More than

200 fragments of pottery were found, all of which were made using the tape method. Based on the archaeological materials of the monuments of the "Kaltaminor culture" found in the surroundings of Jonbos 4 and the entire Khorezm, Karakalpakstan, Ustyurt, ancient Mohonkol, Katta and Kichik Tuzkon, Korongi Sher, Daryosoy, and the shores of lakes and rivers. It was found that the owners of the culture were based on fishing, hunting and herding, that is, they were engaged in the assimilative economy. It is worth noting that several hundreds of "Kaltaminor culture" monuments were found in the above-mentioned areas, but only the cultural layer was preserved in Jonbos 4, Darvozaqir 1 and II. The rest were displaced by the force of nature and scattered in all directions. However, as a result of comprehensive study by our archaeologists of the Jonbos 4 and Darvozaqir II monuments with the above cultural layer, it was possible to do a comparative study of the tools of the monuments without other cultural layers. The most important thing is that in these monuments, the remains of the places where our ancestors lived were found, and they give us a complete picture of the places where our ancestors lived, belonging to the "Kaltaminor culture". Darvozaqir 1 residence is located in the town of Karakol, Bukhara region, 40-45 km north-west, 600-700 m from Katta Tuzkon lake. This settlement has preserved the remains of three cultural layers and Jonbos 4 types of dwellings. The reason for the preservation of these cultural layers and the finds in them was the fact that the monument is located on the shore of Katta Tuzkon Lake, and there is a natural hill that protects it from the wind coming from the south and west. Despite the fact that the upper part of the cultural layers in this settlement was damaged, the archeological objects were very well preserved. Stone axes, scrapers, scythes, chisels and drills were found in these layers. Especially in the lower layer, a lot of tools and

ceramics, as well as the remains of animal bones, were found. The size of the residence found in the residence of Darvozakir 1 is 7x11, 81 m², which is much larger than that of Jonbos 4. Like Jonbos 4, this dwelling was also restored using wooden posts and pegs. The top is covered with reeds. Traces of columns and thin timbers have been preserved in the form of pits.

The monument belonging to the "Kaltaminor culture" with the third cultural layer is the residence of Darvozaqir II, which has one cultural layer. This monument is located to the north of Katta Tuzkon Lake, and a lot of tools have been excavated from it. A total of 584 artefacts were found in the monument of Darvozakir II, of which 35% were tools, and the remaining 65% were wastes from the process of making these tools. In addition to these, beads of different shapes made of shell and marble, and fragments of handmade pottery were found in the settlement. Most of these pottery are decorated with various patterns. These are very similar in appearance to the Kaltaminor pottery found in the Khorezm region.

It is worth saying that the monuments that shed light on the next stages of the Kaltaminor culture tribes are mainly A. V. Vinogradov and O'. It was studied by the Islamists. According to their conclusions, mainly flints were used as raw materials for making tools in Kaltaminor monuments. The analysis of the flint industry of the Kaltaminore monuments showed that most of the tools made were made of plates. That is why the stone industry of Kaltaminore culture monuments is called plate industry. There are very few tools made of large pieces. Of the 300 stone weapons identified as labor weapons, only 20 were made of uchirindis, and all the remaining 280 were made of plates. Kaltaminor monuments are defined by the middle of the III millennium and the beginning of the II millennium. This group includes monuments

located in the northern regions. Archaeologist V. M. Masson compared the material objects of the Kaltaminor culture monuments with the material objects of the monuments of the "Joytun culture" and concluded that the "Joytun culture" not only affects the ornaments of Kaltaminor, but also plays a major role in determining its age. The ancient layers of the Kaltaminor culture are dated to the second half of the 4th millennium BC.

A.V. Vinogradov compared the materials of the "Kaltaminor culture" with the materials of Joyitun and Jebel, noting that Kaltaminor (nakonechiklari), i.e. bow arrows made of flint, continued parallel to the symmetric trapezoids for a long time, and asymmetric trapezoids were found before Jebel. ng, symmetric trapezoids appear in the 6th layer and disappear in the 5th layer. A. P. Okladnikov says that in the 4th layer, trapezoids have completely disappeared, and instead of them, he found Kaltaminor-type finishers.

It is worth saying that, unlike the monuments of the Joytun culture in Turkmenistan, only in Chopontepa are found technics characteristic of Kaltaminor, and even then, not in the first period, but in its later stages. This situation is not observed in other monuments. Large earthenware vessels are very similar in size, neck and bottom parts to those in Jebel 4 layer and those in Jonbas. Such similarities indicate that the tribes that lived in Jonbos 4 and the tribes that left Jebelni 4 layer lived in parallel at the same time. The radiocarbon age of the 4th layer of Jebel is the end of the 5th millennium and the beginning of the 4th millennium, i.e. 6030 K. It was marked by 240 years.

Our archeologists thoroughly studied all the monuments belonging to the culture of Kaltaminor and divided them into three chronological periods: the first monuments from the beginning of the 4th millennium. the second group is defined by the first

half and middle of the III millennium, and the last third group by the second half and end of the III millennium.

A. A. Farmozov, who studied the monuments of Kaltaminor located in the regions of Western Kazakhstan, compared the ceramics and flint weapons here with the monuments of Kaltaminor in other regions, especially in Khorezm, and showed their similarities and differences. The main difference is that spherical pottery found in Khorezm is not found in Western Kazakhstan.

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