



NORTHERN BACTRIA REFERS TO THE STUDY OF THE SETTLEMENTS OF ANCIENT SETTLERS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Northern Bactria, Amudarya, Surkhandarya, Vakhsh, Oykhonim, Dalvarzintepa, Ksir, Tulkhar, Arukta and Kokkum, A.M. Mandelshtam, Y.P. Denisov, P. Bernard, G.A. Pugachenkova, I.N. Medvedskaya, A.B. Sedov.

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Abstract: The study of the period of origin and existence of settlements belonging to nomadic tribes that lived on the territory of Central Asia differs slightly when solistizing with a more sedentary population. As a component of the region, Northern Bactria has many years of major studies in this regard. This area is further grouped from several based on its geographical features. The article is about the study of the settlements of the nomadic tribes of Northern Bactria and its current classification, significance in science.

SHIMOLIY BAQTRIYA QADIMGI DAVR KO'CHMANCHILARI MANZILGOHLARINI O'RGANILISHIGA OID

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MAQOLA HAQIDA

Kalit so'zlar: Shimoliy Baqtriya, Amudaryo, Surxondaryo, Vaxsh, Oyxonim, Dalvarzintepa, Ksir, Tulxar, Aruqta va Ko'kqum, A.M. Mandelshtam, Y.P. Denisov, P. Bernard, G.A. Pugachenkova, I.N. Medvedskaya, A.B. Sedov.

Annotatsiya: O'rta Osiyo hududida yashagan ko'chmanchi qabilalarga tegishli manzilgohlarning vujudga kelishi va mavjudligi davrini o'rganish o'troq aholi bilan bilan solistirganda biroz farqlanadi. Mintaqaning tarkibiy qismi sifatida Shimoliy Baqtriyada bu borada ko'p yillik yirik o'rganishlar mavjud. Ushbu hudud geografik xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib yana bir nechtadan guruhlariga ajratiladi. Maqola Shimoliy Baqtriya ko'chmanchi qabilalari manzilgohlarini o'rganilishi va fanda hozirgi tasnifi, ahamiyati haqida.

СЕВЕРНАЯ БАКТРИЯ ОТНОСИТСЯ К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ПОСЕЛЕНИЙ КОЧЕВНИКОВ ДРЕВНОСТИ

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О СТАТЬЕ

<p>Ключевые слова: Северная Бактрия, Амударья, Сурхандарья, Вахш, Ойхоним, Дальварзинтепа, Ксир, Тулхар, Арыкта и Коккум, А.М. Манделъштам, Ю.Р. Денисов, П. Бернард, Г.А. Пугаченкова, И.Н. Медведская, А.В. Седова.</p>	<p>Аннотация: Изучение периода возникновения и существования поселений, принадлежащих кочевым племенам, населявшим территорию Средней Азии, несколько расходится в сравнении с оседлым населением. Как компонент региона, Северная Бактрия имеет годы крупных исследований по этому поводу. Эта территория делится на несколько групп в зависимости от географических особенностей. Статья посвящена изучению и современной классификации поселений кочевых племен Северной Бактрии, их значению в науке.</p>
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Introduction

The study of the period of origin and existence of settlements belonging to nomadic tribes that lived on the territory of Central Asia differs slightly in comparison with the more sedentary population. While these settlers later founded states such as Qang, Kushan, or Parthia, the major states of the ancient world, the base of these states was the grassier oases. There is a problem with the absence of cities in the original territory of the political associations of settlers, built by them themselves. The study of settlements and samples of material culture of the nomadic population is the most optimal way for its solution.

Methods

Studies of Nomad cemeteries between the rivers of Central Asia began in this type of Northern Bactria from the 50s of the 20th century, and there are many years of major studies. In these studies, A.M. Mandelshtam, Y.P. Denisov, P. Bernard, G.A. Pugachenkova, I.N. Medvedskaya, A.B. Sedov scientists such as were directly involved or made conclusions.

This area is further grouped from several based on its geographical features. Ongoing research continues to give science new concepts. Below we will now briefly talk about the study of settlements of nomadic tribes in this archaeological region and the current classification, significance in science.

Results

Information about the settlements of the nomadic population of Northern Bactria is sufficient, which makes it possible to classify them in detail. A large part of the fortifications, grouped into southern and western groups, are located in the southern part of Northern Bactria, in areas extending into the middle reaches of Amudaryo. The largest of these are located on the same lands and consist of several hundred graves, often found on semi-desert lands that are not used in agriculture.

From some discrepancies based on the sources studied, we can divide the northern Bactrian settlements into three regions:

1. It is bounded on the West-East by Surkhandarya.
2. Central-between the Surkhandarya and Vakhsh rivers.
3. East-lands east of the Vakhsh River. Such a division is based on the places where these natural geographical regions and settlements are most often found.

Discussion

The largest and most fully studied cemetery in the western group is Bobish [1], with similar ones occurring elsewhere-including in the vicinity of Kōhitang-where also occurs. They numbered up to 345 and 150 were excavated. The central group of Northern Bactrian settlements includes almost all the burial mounds known so far. Many of them were found in the Bishkent valley between the lower reaches of Surkhandarya and the Vakhsh river. Among them, the largest are Tulkhar, Arukta and Kokkum, located very close to each other in the middle part of the valley. Also small-scale cemeteries have been found from bishkent's lands to the south and North, the lower reaches of the Kofirnikhon river of the Kubadiyan oasis, and from the right bank of the Vakhsh river.

In the Tulkhar cemetery itself, which has only been fully studied, 219 of the 348 mounds have been excavated and are classified into 18 separate groups [2]. The eastern region of Northern Bactria is not yet well studied. While many mounds have been recorded on a number of lands, about 30 stone folk mounds have been excavated in Ksir cemetery alone [3].

There are various problems in the periodization of Northern Bactrian cemeteries, the main of which is the lack of a clear opinion in the periodization of the pottery and other evidence found. Relatively the most abundant find was found in Tulkhar cemetery. Its last period is explained by the fact that there are similar finds in Afghanistan that match with Dalvarzintepa [4] in Oykhonim [5] also. Based on the available evidence, Tulkhar cemetery dates from the last 30 years of the 2nd century BC to the 1st century AD, and the last period of the Babish cemetery, whose initial period is the same as Tulkhar, dates from about the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. The Ksir cemetery is also periodized to match those in the central group above.

Conclusion

Artifacts recovered from the settlements of nomadic herders indicate that there was constant contact with the grazing population. The fact that by the end of the Iron Age more grazing peoples items from these settlements met indicates that the nomadic pastoralism began to subside or move towards a more sedentary life. The meeting of different burial methods in one culture or settlement is seen as a mixture of their traditions of different (ethnically or religiously) confederal-based nomadic tribal groups of the universal type.

The periodization of settlements, mainly defined as the 2nd-1st centuries BC and the early centuries AD, corresponds to the historical events associated with the large migration of settlers that occurred in Central Asia at that time. The accumulation of settlements in the form of a group in the interior of agricultural oases expressed the fact that political power was in the hands of settlers, indicating that many of the finds that were not characteristic of them retained constant contacts with sedentary peoples.

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