

SOME COMMENTS ON THE LOCATION AND STRUCTURE OF ANCIENT STONE AGE SETTLEMENTS IN THE TERRITORY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

Central Asia region medium in the part is located in Uzbekistan ancient from the period starting from of the East different regions in line population certain mountainous, mountain ranges, gorges and in the plains are located. Our country area surface geological progress during paleotectonic processes as a result in places natural Caves, ridges springs and in the plains sinkholes image did Maskur in the regions mother-in-law era quaternary period in their heads ashel in the early stages of the period climate conditions Hot because it was, the population to the location possibility gave Achel period lower first iron from the stage until the period Uzbekistan in the area population straw and raw brick knowledge in residential areas reflection that it will generalization look received.

Introduction

Main part

Uzbekistan in the area antiquarians in publications natural in terms of to the body came mountain eels , springs the beach to the skirt connected in the regions of humanity to live huts structure about historical data reflection reached of Uzbekistan certain in the regions the population residence of residences topographical location and internal structure geographical to the seat depends was

Historical to information according to Uzbekistan certain areas from the Stone Age bronze period until the end the population residences location characteristics , to the population service to do issues lighting look received The result of the 20th century books and national independence years in publications note done information theoretical and comparative from the analysis come came out makes sense to the conclusion based on without ashel period lower from the stage bronze century

until the end our ancestors residences location , interior structure , they in construction used items application results note done

Summary in the part and Uzbekistan mountains , mountain gorges , plains of mankind living , natural and economic from sources profession set received of the population residences its location structure characteristics changes input and straw-brick of knowledge houses in construction manifestation to be about feedback is summarized . Union scientific to the center and an antiquarian of scientists Uzbekistan in the area archaeological the field practice during to the list received mountainous in the regions tectonic actions as a result harvest has been in caves , spring , water basins the beach at the foot of the Stone Age about in settlements excavation their work take to go as a result received items , specific the first man in the regions representatives is located ashel period lower to the stage about addresses archaeological to the map placed

Stone Age ashel to the first stage of the period belongs to Ferghana valley Soh river in the system Driver in the village Fountain village in the area , the river 2000 m above sea level Selangor cave-space settling down , his internal part length 120 m, width 34 m wide , 25 m high . Address internal structure 5 cultural from the layer consists of , his thickness 30 cm - 1 meter organize reached [1. 2000-B 36].

Such mountainous in the area ashel period lower stage man for space has been The belly Iron man valley Chotkal mountain in the south Reddish left the beach at the end The belly the term historical as in the literature done Fountain the beach to the skirt open without man by big an animal kings , bones , tree and his thin layers using land level built Address location geographical place circular in the form of , his internal 49 structures cultural layer image reached [1972-C 5-12].

Iron man in the valley The belly hunter-gatherers people new descendants the population rinse volume on demand answer not giving , mining industry raw material reserve decrease situation look took it and moved to its surroundings , Kizilolmasoy-2, Ghishtsoy , Karabogsoy , Jarsoy such as addresses open to places who built

Uchtut-Ijand-Vaush addresses Southern Karatog on the slope is located being their hunters Cavobi flint material work weapons prepared hunting take those who went [3. 1990-B 20].

Uzbekistan in the area middle stone age addresses archaeological in terms of wide in a sense learned relationship with of the population wide in the regions location about in publications data geographical information wide note done from the data known ashel period addresses geographical location volume preserved the rest , but history at the request of according to hunter gatherers from the composition separate came out representatives next door migration to regions policy take to go history requirement reached

Researchers note according to Kolbulok hunters and spa occupation by doing received one group representatives , population density growth , near in the area in ecology shaky of the situation to the body coming new natural regions mastering own practical profession take to go on the hook Western Tianshan Chotkal in the ridge Poltov number is located cave-space width 20 m, volume arcuate in the form of , his internal part 21 with a thickness of 10 m from the layer consists of was Hunters two group representatives Rotten river left the beach at the bottom is located caves will be mastered . Of abundance the third group representatives Rotten the river Koksuv , Pskom , Chimyon , Ugom tributaries those who have mastered their surroundings . Burchmulla village surroundings natural to resources organic , ecological situation stability Khojakent because it was hunters representatives come settling down Thank you , Yusufkhana in the surroundings , Chotkal-1 , 2 , Kokayaylov , Aktash , Khojakent-2 and Rotten water warehouses surroundings they are mastered by that's it done addresses open way was [4. 1972-C 10-25].

That's it with together , the Middle Stone Age hunters Tashkent city around them to Texas is located Zogariq , Karakamish , Shoyimkoprik , Bozsuv 1-6 settlements population the number density

growth all around around them ecological reserve decrease status food the problem to the body brought look received of hunters one group representatives Thank you , Tianshan mountain in the system natural cave-space as moved came to the hunters service did

Tianshan-Boisun on the mountain land 2600 m above sea level located A cave height 7 m, depth 21 m, width 20 m [5. 1940-C 5-8]. Urgut mountain To the board in the area is located Survivor in the village that's it in term cave-space located A cave corridor in the form to the plan has , length 29.5 m, height 15 m. Internal from the part oven , bonfire remains preserved the rest [6.1949-C 105-119].

The last stone age medium Zarafshona, Samarkand area archaeological in terms of studied . Address area 100 m² , plan right corner in the form

That's it method, above note done historical from the data come out , the following to the conclusion to arrive can

- Uzbekistan geology development during land surface geographical landscape plain and mountainous from parts consists of was
- Stone Age Achel from the first stage considering mountainous , mountainous systems , gorges and spring around them is located of addresses geographical place land vibrations result was
- During the Late Stone Age, it was possible for hunters to open their farms in areas where the interior of the settlements was much wider.

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