

Ancient State in Central Asia - Some Thoughts about the History of the Kangju State

Ogabek Jumanov

Karshi State University first year student of the Faculty of History

ANNOTATION

This article provides information about the creation of the Kangju state, the origin of the Kangar, public life, public administration and administrative territory, and also analyzes the opinions of available sources.

KEYWORDS: State of Kangju, Lyueni, Susye, Fumu, Yuni, Gi, Yuegyan, Qovuntepa.

In the history of mankind, every nation has experienced its past events. Such peoples have developed their own culture and historical processes over the past centuries. The Uzbek people have a long history. The formation and development of ancient states on the territory of our country directly depends on the presence of a favorable geographical environment for people to live. In particular, the state of Kan, which is considered one of the ancient states formed on the territory of our country, is a state that had such structures and was of great importance in the emergence and development of the civilization of Central Asia in antiquity. Once. As the first President I. A. Karimov said: "Any civilization is a product of the activity and mutual influence of many peoples, nations, peoples"[1].

The state of Kangju was taken from the name of the tribe known as "Kang", "Kang'ar", "Kang'yu", and in some sources there are several folk traditions about the origin of the word "Kang'li". In particular, Rashididdin, who lived in the second half of the 13th century, connects the origin of the word "kangli" with the legendary person Oguzhan. According to the legends, Oguz Khan made a wagon to transport the riches he got during the wars with his clans. The chariot is called "kang'li" in Turkish. That is why Oguz Khan and his associates were called Kang'li. All Kang'li are their descendants [2]. The Khan of Khiva, Abulgozi Bahadir Khan, cites in his work information similar to the above opinion. However, Karim Shaniyozov denies these conditions. In his opinion, the roots of the words "kangj", "kankha", "kangli" are probably associated with Iranian and Indo-European languages in general[3]. It is known that kan in the Uzbek and Tajik languages is used in the meaning of the river. Karim Shaniyozov continues his words and writes: If we admit that the word "kan", preserved in the Turkic and Tungus-Manchu languages, means "river" or "water" in the ancient Indo-European languages, the meaning of the name Syr Darya (kan') is also "river", "water", it is likely that the name of the Kangar tribe was inextricably linked with this river. So, Shaniyozov's thoughts prove the etymology of this word. It is reported that "the residence of the king of the Kangli country is in the city of Bitian in Luen." The name Leweni does not occur in other sources. Scientists believe that the city of Bityan is located in the Tashkent oasis. Indeed, according to historical sources, the ruins of the ancient city of Kankha-Kankha are located on the banks of the Yaksart-Syrdarya. As a result of many years of archaeological research, it was found that the city of Kanha arose in the III-II centuries BC. So, the time of the formation of Bityan, mentioned in the sources, corresponds to the

time of the appearance of the city of Kang. These names are two different names for the same city. This city is located in the lower reaches of the Okhangaron, one of the right tributaries of the Syr Darya (on the territory of the Okkurgan district of modern Tashkent region). [4] The first information about Kangju is mentioned in Yasht, where the most ancient parts of the Avesta are recorded as settlements of the Turanian tribes. In the sources of the Sasanian period, this city is referred to as "kandesh" or "kandiz". Also, the city of "Kanga" is mentioned several times in the work of Firdavsi "Shakhnoma". In addition, in the works of medieval geographers, this ancient city is mentioned with the names "Ken-krak", "Kharashkent", "Tarband". The sources mention two residences of the kings of Kangju: summer and winter. They spent the summer in O'tror (between Aris and Turkestan in modern Kazakhstan) and wintered in Kang. According to the results of archaeological research, the ruins of O'tror, Oktep, Karavultep, Kovunchi, Choshtepa, Mingorik were located on the site of the ruins of the Kangars and were ancient cities. Chinese chronicles contain information about five provinces that belonged to the Kangars: Susie, Fumu, Yuni, Gi, Yuegyan. Some studies (V.V. Bartold, M.E. Masson, S.P. Tolstov) Fumuni-Zarafshan, Yunini-Tashkent, Jini-Bukhara, Yuegyan are considered exactly one with Urgench and its environs.

In the history of the Great Han Dynasty, king Kangju is reported to have consulted with his elders. Researchers note that the council played an important role in the Kan state, that tribal leaders and military leaders actively participated in the state council, and their opinion was decisive. So, in those days there was a council at the royal palace, and at the meeting of this council questions were decided concerning the domestic and foreign policy of the king and all other state affairs and administration.[7]. Archaeological sources indicate that the cavalry in the Kangju army wore pleated skirt-shaped shoes, a chest shield, as did the Yueji cavalry. High steel collars protected their necks, and helmets protected their heads. Weapons included swords, spears, battle axes, bows and arrows. Each division had its own special clan in the form of a dragon. Therefore, special attention was paid to weapons and military art in the troops of the Kangju state[8]. The Cannes cities are surrounded by thick and high walls. Outside, a deep and wide moat was dug around the fortress. In addition to large cities with strong fortifications (arches) and high defensive walls and several gates, there were also large and small fortresses in the Tashkent oasis, where about a hundred people lived. The state of Kan Yus led an active foreign policy. He strengthened his borders with Parthia and the Kushan state, established friendly relations with the Yuechi, who founded the Kushan state. The Alans, who lived in the north, were dependent on the Kangyui and paid them an annual tribute in apples, leeks and sardines. Since the Kangyuis are the ruling tribe, they demand that the local authorities obey their rules, naturally they have to conduct some state affairs in Turkish and introduce a number of their customs and traditions. In the first centuries of our era, settlements increased rapidly. It seems that the Kangju state played a key role in this by establishing strict order on the roads and encouraging trade and handicrafts. The need of the nomadic economy for urban products was an additional incentive for the creation of urban settlements. Afrosiab is rapidly expanding In the Bukhara oasis, several fortresses were built along its borders (Koravultepa and the ruined city). Many new settlements will appear in Kashkadarya. These were large settlements, in the middle of which stood a fortress and several rows of walls (such as Kalaya zakhokimaron). In the first centuries of our era, they reached twenty [9]. In the history of the peoples of Central Asia, including the history of the Uzbek people, the importance of the Kan state was very great. The culture characteristic of the Kangars was discovered in Kovunchitepe of the Tashkent oasis and is known in science

as the "melon" culture. As the productive forces grow, agriculture, crafts, trade and culture flourish. After the collapse of the Kang state, in the early Middle Ages, a large number of its constituent peoples formed a new tribal union in the middle and lower reaches of the Syr Darya, calling them Kangars by their ancient ethnic names. But this new tribal union of Kangars existed for two centuries and then fell apart. Most of the Kangars lived in Khorezm and Movaraunnahr in the 10th-12th centuries, and later mixed with the local peoples. Separate parts of the khangars in the following centuries were part of several political and ethnic associations and retained their names. But they are part of ethnic associations and have retained their names. But their ethnic composition has changed radically. Kangar groups adopt other, non-Kangar elements and mix with them; ethnic elements added later called themselves Kangars. Thus, only their names have been preserved from the khangars of the early Middle Ages.

In conclusion, it should be said that the Kangju state and the Kangars living on the territory of this state have achieved a unique gradual development during their long history. The introduction of civilization into public life could not but affect the development of cultural life.

References

1. A.Karimov. Tarixiy Xotirasiz kelajak yo'q. T.:Sharq", 1998 yil 1 . B 146
2. Shamsutdinov R.,Karimov Sh.,Hoshimov S.,Vatan tarixi. 1 jild "Sharq" Toshkent-2016 . b 83
3. O'zbekiston tarixi 1 kitob "Fan" nashriyot Toshkent 2018 .b 209
4. Shamsutdinov R.,Karimov Sh.,Hoshimov S., Vatan tarixi. 1 jild "Sharq" Toshkent-2016 .b 82
5. Azamat Ziyoy O'zbek davlatchiligi tarixi –Toshkent, 2000. –B. 76
6. O'zbekiston tarixi 1 kitob "Fan" nashriyot Toshkent 2018 .b 209
7. O'zbekiston tarixi 1 kitob "Fan" nashriyot Toshkent 2018 .b 209
8. G.A.Xidoyatov Meni jonajon shaxrim Toshkent "O'qituvchi" 1992 b 64-65
9. K.Sh. Shoniyozov Qang' davlati va qang'lilar T . "FAN", Nashriyot 1990 . b 4-6
10. Khujamuratovna, J. I. (2022). MELIORATIVE CONDITION OF LAND IN THE OASIS OF KASHKADARYA IN THE 50S OF THE 20TH CENTURY. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 *Impact factor: 7.429, 11(10), 118-122.*
11. Xujamurotovna, J. I. (2020). Study of irrigation history of the kashkadarya oasis. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, 24(6), 3047-3051.*
12. ЖАББОРОВА, И. Х. (2021). ЎЗБЕКИСТОН СУФОРИШ ТАРИХИНИНГ ЗАХМАТКАШ ТАДҚИҚОТЧИСИ ВА ЗУККО МЕЪМОРИ. In *Uzbek Conference Publishing Hub* (Vol. 1, No. 01, pp. 54-58).
13. Khujamuratovna, J. I. (2022). MELIORATIVE CONDITION OF LAND IN THE OASIS OF KASHKADARYA IN THE 50S OF THE 20TH CENTURY. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 *Impact factor: 7.429, 11(10), 118-122.*
14. Khujamuratovna, J. I. (2022). Contributions of Irrigators Yekaterina Isaakovna Friesen and Somova Nina Nikolaevna to the Development of Kashkadarya Water Management. *Miasto Przyszłości, 30, 18-20.*