

## THE STUDY OF THE KUSHAN KINGDOM BY RESEARCHERS

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**Annotation:** *this article will talk about the study of the ancient Kushan Kingdom by researchers and the fact that as a result of this, unique monuments of the Kushan Kingdom were found.*

**Keywords:** *Kushan state, Ayritom, Bazarkala, Dalvarzintepa, Zartepa, Termez, Khayrobodtepa, Kholchayon.*

During the Kushan period, the construction of palaces, the construction of architecture developed, sculpture, painting, art of painting achieved the highest results. Due to the extensive development of the material and spiritual foundations characteristic of the Kushan Empire, it was built in harmony with official, religious, industrial, residential, artificial irrigation defense, special, commercial - related building buildings. Written sources and archaeological finds on the Kushan Kingdom are important in the study of the culture of the Kushans, in the scientific assessment of their place in the development of the culture of the peoples of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. The political history and culture of the Kushan Kingdom is still full of many, factually unexplored aspects of its past, and scientists from Uzbekistan, India, France, the USA, Italy, Hungary, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Russia, Japan continue to conduct deep, consistent scientific research on their identification. However, some aspects of the history of the culture of the Kushan Kingdom are still uncertain, and historian, Orientalist, and archaeologist scholars are conducting consistent and in-depth scientific research to clarify them. Chunonchi, in this regard, international symposiums were held in London in 1913 and 1960, Dushanbe in 1968, Kabul in 1970, while the commission for the study of the history and culture of Central Asia under UNESCO made the study of the history and culture of the Kushans one of the main tasks. Archaeologists carried out excavations at Bagram, Balkh, Began, Surkhkhkhyotal (Afghanistan), Kosambi (India), Sirsukh, Taksila (Pakistan), Ayritom, Bazarkala, Dalvarzintepa, Zartepa, Kohna Voye, Termez, Kharobodtepa, Holchayon (Uzbekistan), Kaikubodshah, Kohnaqa, Shakhrinav, Munchoqtepa (Tajikistan) on Kushan culture. In the study of the material and spiritual culture of the Kushan period, v. from ancient scientists and art scientists. M. Masson, B. Or. Stavisky, L. I. Albaum, G. A. Pugachenkova, E. V. Rtveladze, B. A. Turganov, T. V. Of Belyaev. R. The scientific merits of the pidayevs are incomparably greater. As a result of scientific research carried out by these scientists, valuable information was revealed about the occupation, way of life, culture, religious beliefs and trade, cultural and diplomatic relations of the oasis towns and villages and residents of the Kushan period with neighboring countries. The Kushan state was an antique state that included the southeastern areas of Central Asia and the northwestern regions of India. Its northern border borders the Kushan-era wall of Derbent. In the 80s of the XX century, this wall was built by academician E. Discovered by Rtveladze.

However, the issue of the location of the Gabaza region has not been resolved until now. On topographic maps of the XIX-early XX centuries, places west of Okrabot are marked as "Gabzan". There is information about the Gozbon, which is located near the Arang (Amudarya) River in the Armenian mankhalri. The Armenian historian Sebeos reports that the Persian leader Mehrivandak "captured a whole country of Kushans, right up to the place called Kazbion in the Naria

of the Baxl (Balx) and the Great River". From the above information, it is understood that the concepts of Kazbion, Gozbun, Gozbon and Kursi Ruf Gabaza-Gazaba are the names of one common province of different centuries.

In this article are given the importance, role, types of the family in modern society. Its development from ancient times till present is widely described in this article.<sup>1</sup>

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.<sup>2</sup>

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.<sup>3</sup>

The most important aspect of working with unorganized young people is that they are related to engaging in entrepreneurial activity. The author sought to reveal the philosophical essence of Uzbekistan's experience in this regard.<sup>4</sup>

The views of Western scholars on the transformation of higher education have been analyzed from a socio-philosophical perspective. The development of higher education in Uzbekistan has been studied through the prism of foreign research.<sup>5</sup>

The article is based on the didactic basis of drawing in fine arts classes. Written about developing their skills.<sup>6</sup>

In the context of the location of this region, scientists put forward different views. I. According to markvar, Kazbion is located in the Bukhara Oasis, which, according to most scientists, was opposite Kazbion on the site of the ruins of the western city of Caspian (medieval cache). In general, scientists have been trying for many years to place Gabazagazaba in different regions, based on various sources. These include the Khulm area in the Bosphorus region, the Talikon (center of Takhor region) area, the lands along one tributary of the Beaver River flowing between Bosphorus and Iskimish, the lands between the city of Kerki, located in the north-west of present-day Afghanistan. Analyzed Armenian sources E.V. Rtveladze convincingly substantiated that not all of the above territories fit into the territory of the Gabaza region. In his opinion, Gazaba-Gabaza-Kazbion is the name of a mountainous place, located on the one hand between Derbent and Iron Gate, and on the other between Yortepa and Guzor. As a result of the results of the latest archaeological and topographic studies, mutual comparison of written sources and coinage data, it was possible to further clarify the location of the Gabaza region. Relying on them, it can be said that the Gozbon region is a mountainous region located in a vast territory stretching from Southern Sogd to Amudarya, which fully covers the south-west Hisor mountain range, which consists of a number of mountain ranges. It was based on the Köhitang Ridge lying flat in the area from Amudarya to the Iron Gate, and its remote city to the North was the city of Kazbion, whose shape was distorted by the Armenian historian Sebeos. In later times, the issue of the northern borders of the Kushan state was also considered to some extent. This issue was first published in 1938 year S.P. It was raised by Tolstoy. In his opinion, Sogdiana Kudzula was annexed to the Kingdom of the Kushans during the reign of Cadfiz. Then chalik he based on the coins found in Khorezm, and also includes Khorezm as part of the Kushan state. S on the northern territories of the Kushan state. P. Tolstoy's conclusions served as a long scientific basis for subsequent researchers, as a result of which a number of other lands also began to be included in this kingdom. In particular, by 1950 K.V. Trever also includes the Choch province as part of the Kushan state. A. based on the results of archaeological excavations carried out in Tianshan and Pamir-Altai. N. Bernshtam also

<sup>1</sup> Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2020). The features of appearing family in modern society. *European science review*, (3-4), 69-72.

<sup>2</sup> TOLIBJONOVICH, M. T., & OGLI, G. O. R. (2020). Lombard Microcredit Organization Its Concept and Its Importance Today. *JournalNX*, 6(10), 109-111.

<sup>3</sup> Tolibjonovich, M. T. (2021). EASTERN RENAISSANCE AND ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE: THE VIEW OF FOREIGN RESEARCHERS. *ResearchLet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 2(05), 211-215.

<sup>4</sup> Abdumalikovich, E. A. (2018). Innovative methods of working with unorganized youth. *European science review*, (9-10-1), 259-260.

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includes Fergana as part of the Kushan state. Later, the idea arises that Ustrushona was also part of the Kushan Empire. Based on the results of the excavations carried out in the 1962 Tovtrakkale, S.P.Tolstoy puts forward the idea that Khorezm was part of the Kushans in the II-III centuries AD. In this it is based on Kushan coins, sculptures and Paintings Found in Khorezm. But only more than 70 Kushan coins have been found from Khorezm so far. And more than 160 coins were found in the ruins of a small Akkurgan village dating back to the Kushan period of surkhandarya. Ye was one of the first to come up with traditional ideas about this problem. V.Zeymal opposed. He comprehensively analyzed the coins found in Tajikistan and came to the conclusion that Khorezm and Sogdiana were not part of the Kushan Kingdom. V. who analyzed the coins found in Khorezm. M.Masson also comes to the conclusion that Khorezm and Margiyona are not part of the Kushan state, but he hesitates a little in the issue of Sogdiana. M. Ye.Masson considers it unreasonable to include Khorezm, Choch, Fergana and Sogdiana in the Kushan state. In this it is based on how the coins of the Kushan Kings were distributed in the territories of Central Asia. In fact, the coins of the Kushan Kings are widely distributed mainly in the southern regions of Central Asia. Kushan coins are more common in Northern Bactrian areas, even the number of Kushan coins found in Southern Sogdiana (Kashkadarya Oasis), the border province. In clarifying this problem in 1986 year E.V.Rveladze's scientific research on the results of the study of the defensive wall, located in Derbent, acquired great harmony. A 6.5 m thick border wall built on top of the mountain was identified here, this wall was built above the main road connecting Sogdiana and Bactria and was of important strategic importance. It was found that the Derbent wall belonged to the I-II Centuries AD, this wall was built by the Kushans, which marks the northern border of the Kushans state. At that time, such walls could only be built by a centralized state, which means that Northern Bactria was a strategically important border region within the Kushan Kingdom. The discovery of the Derbent wall indicates that Sogdiana, pass, Choch and Khorezm were part of the Kushan Kingdom. The results of recent archaeological research in this regard also testify. In all the aytarly monuments of Kushan period Bactria, which contain Kushan coins, Buddhist monuments and material in general differ greatly from the material culture of Sogdiana, Fergana, Choch and Khorezm. If they were part of a state, their material culture would also have been mutually intimate. So, relying on new research, it can be considered that the northern borders of the Kushan state passed through the Hisor Boysun mountains. The information in written sources also does not contradict this opinion, since they do not mention the Kushan Kings, who organized a procession to Shimol, Sogdiana or Khorezm. During the reign of the Kushans, the ancient urban culture of Northern Bactria became much more prosperous. The economic, cultural development of the Kushan era can also be learned through crafts, the art of architecture in the field of home construction, leaning structures, the products it produced. In particular, the area of the city of Termez during this period is 350 hectares, located on the site of the ruins of Dunyotepa and Genghistepa. Drinking water was pumped out to the city center using winches built into the AMU Daryo in the middle of genghistepa and Karatepa. When the water was removed, the water was infused in the Temple of Karatepa with the help of special pools, and then distributed to the city through a ditch built along the north side of the outer wall of the city. In the 2nd century AD, King Kanishka builds a Buddhist temple on the site of the Karatepa monument. Rural communities expand considerably in the country. During this period, there were two large centers in the Oasis, one of which was: Tarmita (Termez) on the banks of the Amu Darya, and the other was the cities of Dalvarzintepa on the outskirts of Chaghonrud (Surkhandarya). These cities will have a place in the political, economic, cultural and military life of the Kushan state. There are also cities such as Kampirtepa, Zartepa, Hayitobodtepa, these cities are surrounded by defensive walls. On the territory of Surkhandarya region alone, there are 130 monuments of the Kushan period, of which 80 are

settlements in the form of villages. The existing monuments provide a lot of historical information on this fact. In 1932, the border guards who were going to Amu Darya in Oktyabryanok Kateri saw Aktaş near Ayritom, it turned out that this is a stone frieze with the image of a drummer carved in it. In 1933, this find was found by professor M. Ye. An archaeological expedition was sent under Masson. 18 km east of the city of Termez, a Buddhist temple of the I-II Centuries was found, surrounded by fortification walls 2-2.5 meters high and 1.5 meters thick. It was decorated with a spectacular Frieze made of limestone. Among the leaves of the bearberry, a picture of five musicians was carved. Especially noteworthy is the image of women in a sweater in colorful clothes with a drummer. One of these musicians is ud, and one more is playing a harp, frieze depicts girls carrying wreaths in their hands, as well as beautiful dishes. 25 statues of a man made of Stone have been found in the Temple, among the statues of the Buddha and other parts of the temple. They are statues of music players, men and women carrying gifts, and the outside of the temple is decorated with these statues of carnizi. In the image and clothing of the statues, the symbols characteristic of India are bright, and this wonderful monument of art is the fruit of the relationship between the two countries. The study, founded by 1936 under the leadership of M. Ye. Masson, set itself the goal of a consistent study of the history and culture of the Kushan period. In particular, it was determined that the development cycle of the city of Termez falls on the Kushan period and its historical topography. Research work was carried out in Ayritome, Genghistepa and Karatepa, and in studies M.I. Vyazmitina, G.A. Pugachenkova, B.B. Scientists such as Piotrovsky participated. The discovery of ayritom's urns made it possible to mention the ancient musical art of Northern Bactria and compare them with musical instruments that are exactly similar to those found in the sculpture of Afghanistan, India and East Turkestan. As a result of research, there were river nights near Termez, and it was found that the river itself was a convenient waterway connecting the upper Panj and Khorezmvohas. Many coins of the Kushan Kings Kadfiz II, Kanishka, Khuvishka and Vasudeva were found in the territories of the Old City. The organization of the study became important in the first and comprehensive study of the monuments of Ayritom and old Termez. In those years, clarifications were made on the location of these monuments, the time of their foundation, their relationship with other territories, as well as material culture. In the study of the history and culture of Northern Bactria, the issues of the role and significance of the research of the Uzbek expedition of art studies (Uzse) named after Hamza were also considered. In 1959 G.A. In the research of this expedition, organized on the initiative of Pugachenkova, at different times E.V. Rtveldze, B.A. Turganov, A.S. Sagdullayev, Z.A. Hakimov, YE. Nekrasova, V.A. Luneva, S.V. Levushkina, T.V. Belyayeva, S.A. Savchuk. D. Scientists such as Ilyasov took part. Dalvarzin, Holchayon, old Termez, Kampirtepa in the territory of Northern Bactria. Archaeological research was carried out on such monuments as Zartepa, Ayritom.

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