

## FORMATION, DEVELOPMENT AND CRISIS OF THE KUSHAN KINGDOM

**Sobirov Jamshidbek***Andijan State University**3<sup>rd</sup> year student of the Faculty of history*

**Annotation:** this article briefly touches on the events from the founding of the ancient Kushan Kingdom to its development and until the crisis.

**Keywords:** yuechzhis, Hunns, massaget tribes, "big Yue-chje", "Soter Megas", Sassanids

After Alexander the Great conquered most of Central Asia, some tribes that lived in the area began to move towards the Northeast. One such tribe, the yuechzhis (so called in Chinese sources), settled at the end of the 4th century BC, going from Eastern Turkestan to the territories up to the borders of Mongolia. And in the north of China, the Hunn tribes lived, and the Yuechzhi remained adjacent to the Hunns from the south side. Later, the Yuechji settled in East Turkestan and try to take the Huns into their influence. This movement of them begins to manifest little by little, especially from the second half of the 3rd century BC. The reason is that during the same period in the southeastern regions of Central Asia, the Greco-Bactrian state found its composition, disturbing the yuechji Edi. The need arose to form a united independent army of Central Asian tribes against Greco-Bactria. The Greco-Bactrian King Yevtidem skillfully uses the Huns a in order to destroy these movements of the massaget tribes. Yevtidem forms a military alliance with the Seleucid ruler Antiochus III against the settlers of the north in 206 BC. Aware of this, Prince Mode of Hunn avoids hostage from the hands of the yuechjis, overthrowing his own father from power and pulling troops over the yuechjis. In 176 BC, the Huns attack the yuechji for the second time. Ultimately, the Huns throw the yuechji to the West in 165. According to legends, the rulers of Hunn made a cup from the skull of the defeated yuechzhi King and drank wine in it in honor of the victory. The Yuechji tribes retreat to the ancient Fergana lands and begin to reside there. Chinese sources write that in the northern districts of ancient Fergana, yuechzhi build villages and cities. During this period, there was not a single King, but tribal and clan yabgs united under tribal elders. The Kushan Kingdom is an ancient state in the system of Uzbek statehood (mil. 1-3-a.lar). Mile. It arose in the 1st half of the 1st century as a result of the rise of the Kushan estate under the yuechzhi. Massagets (in the Chinese annals —yuechji) mile.av. In 140 years, after Syrdarya, he came to Bactria, defeated the Saxons and lived in the place of the Greco-Bactrian kingdom, divided into 5 Tribes for a century. Of these, the Kushan (guyshuan in the Chinese annals) tribe jabbus Kujula Kadfiz (Cadfiz I) subdued the 4 remaining tribes in the 1st century AD and proclaimed himself ruler. The term "Kushon" refers to either a dynasty or a tribe, and it was first coined in the mile. av. The end of the 1st Century — Mile. The king, who ruled at the beginning of the 1 century, was used in coins minted by The Count "Gerai". The territory of the initial estates of the Kushans included Northern Bactria (lands in Tajikistan and the south of Uzbekistan, in the south-east of Turkmenistan). Initially Jabbar, who later ruled the state with the title of King Cadfiz I founded the Kushan Kingdom, during which the Kushans conquered most of Pakistan with present-day Afghanistan. In particular, the village of Kushan in the Yangikurgan District of the present Namangan region and the city of Koson in Kosonsoy were built by the yuechzhi. It is known that in the middle of the 2nd century BC, the Greco-Bactrian state faces a crisis. Taking advantage of this favorable situation, the yuechji invade Bactria through the Sogdian lands between 140 and 130 BC and take care of the territories of Northern Bactria. The yuechji lived

in Bactria for 100 years, divided into 5 Tribes. They are miles. av. In the 140s and 130s, they also subjugated Greco - Bactria and founded the state association “big Yue-chje”. Five governorates were subordinate to this state association: Guyshuan, humi, Shaunmi, Hise and Dumis. The Guyshuan (Kushon) tribe (yabgusi was Kudzula Kadfiz) ruled over all tribes, subsisting the yabgus of the four tribes. He proclaimed his state as the Kushan state and made Dalvarzintepa, located in the Shurchi District of the present-day Surkhandarya region, the capital of this country. Kudzula Kadfiz was determined to occupy the districts of the Left Bank of the Amu Darya in order to expand the borders of his state and strengthen its power. He soon ignored Parthia, Afghanistan and Kashmir. Kudzula Kadfiz dies at the age of 80. During his time, the Kushan state did not have its own money. Kudzula Kadfiz coins were issued by the Roman Kingdom and the Parthian Kings in imitation of tattooed coins. Therefore, on coins of this period, we will meet the inscriptions "Kudzula Kadfiz Yab instrumental". And later, coins were minted on the inscription "Ruler Kadfiz". On the right side of the tetradrah of the Kushan Kingdom, a picture of a man with hair combed with disillusionment, tied a ribbon on his forehead, zealously beating on his faces, was taken to the waist. The reverse of the coin attracts the attention of a person: a horse riding King in the middle, behind which the goddess Nika (zafar), holding a wreath, is flying. Here in itself there is a Greek inscription consisting of four words:” The Ruler of Kushan is Gerai Sanabniki". It is also more than a hundred years since the mysterious coins began to learn. The new information gained by the science of coinage in the following years, as well as the statues found in Holchayon, gave opportunities to make discoveries dating back to the time when the governor of Kushan ruled. Kushan copper Lightning is amazing and mysterious. They do not have the name of the ruler, but only the Greek inscription “King of kings great haloscor”, which means his official and nickname. These chips, which in science are called coins of the “unknown king” or “Soter Megas”, are often found in archaeological excavations carried out in the south of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The debate about which Kushan king these coins were minted by is still ongoing. M.E.Masson believes that they were minted by Kudzula Kadfiz. After the death of Kudzula Kadfiz, his son Yangaochjen, according to notes on coins, Vima Kadfiz ascends the throne.

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>

<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. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 2(05), 211-215.

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

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>

It is more known as Cadfiz II. Vima Cadfiz did not come empty while expanding kushanid power. During this period, the Kushan state invades Pakistan and the central provinces of India. Vima Kadfiz will mint coins on its behalf. They install a stone statue on it atab. This statue is erected in Mathura, India. Vima Cadfiz will reign for 30 years. Conducts monetary reform in the country. In the time of cadfiz II, a monetary reform was carried out, and the new coin system was based on the minting of gold of various qualities, the main stater of which comes 8.03 gr., two different coins were introduced: one 16.07 gr, and the other 2.01 gr. Along with this, the diameter is 23-25 mm, the weight is 16-17 gr. incoming copper coins were also issued. In the image of aversy of coins, the king, whose face is reflected by the side, performs a religious prayer as long as he is standing in front of the altar. After Vima Cadfiz, the Office of the country fell on Kanishka. During his reign, he conquers the southern districts of India, the Sogdiana, Khorezm and Choch regions of Central Asia. In the Kanishka era, coins with the inscription "King of Kings-the great savior" are minted. Kanishka coins have been found in many large areas, from Ashgabat to Khorezm, to the Tashkent Oasis. The Kushan state goes through a period of its heyday during this period and its territories have expanded greatly. Kanishka officially proclaims the Buddhist religion as the state religion, adopting Buddhism, becoming its promoter and protector on the scale of the kingdom. Kanishka moves the state capital from Dalvarzin to Peshovar. In the 70-80s of the 1st century AD, the Sino-Kushan conflict begins on the issue of the Lands of East Turkestan. Until then, the Kushans were sympathetic to the military actions of the Chinese to take the Lands of East Turkestan. They even quickly recall the Qangui army, which was sent to Qashqar in the 84th year to fight against the Chinese. And the Kashgar municipality will surrender to the Chinese. After that, the Kushans will help China to conquer the peat. 2-3 years later, the relationship between the two is broken. This was due to the fact that the Kushan ambassador went to China with gifts to Kat in order to lure the daughter of the Chinese ruler to the king of the Kushans. The Chinese ruler will imprison him. As a result, a cold snap falls on the two middle ones. The Kushan ruler, who considered himself insulted, marches against China with an army of 70 thousand people. In a mutual struggle, he is overcome and forced to flee East Turkestan. Due to this favorable situation, the Kushans again enlisted in East Turkestan in 107. While the Kushans were unable to establish their rule in East Turkestan, the Indian Chronicles provide information that Kanishka had invaded the Tarim Basin. So, in the 23-year period when Kanishka reigned, the territories of the Kushan state expanded greatly. As a result, the Kushan State turned into a large Kingdom and rose to the level of rivalry with the Han dynasty in China, as well as with the Roman Empire. In the Kushonda state, provinces and cities were ruled by the viceroys of the supreme ruler who stood at the top of the state. They unconditionally obeyed the supreme ruler and constantly paid tribute to the state treasury. About the territory of the Kushan Kingdom in the "Zoroastrian Kaaba" built by the Sasanian king Chopor I (241-242), it is said: "the country of the Kushans stretches to Peshawar, Kashgar, Sughd and choch." In Central Asia, there were 3 cities founded by Kushans: 1. Koson-in the Fergana Valley; 2. Kattakurgan-in Zarafshan Oasis and 3. Kesh is in Kashkadarya region. After vasishka, power passes into the hands of Khuvishka. He will reign for 32 years. After

<sup>5</sup> Egamberdiev, A. (2022). HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOME WESTERN RESEARCH. *Thematics Journal of Social Sciences*, 8(2).

<sup>6</sup> Yuldashevna, S. G. Didactic Fundamentals Of Drawing In Fine ARTS Classes. *JournalNX*, 851-853.

him, Vasudeva reigned. Vasudeva ruled the country for 34 years. By this period, the Kushan Kingdom was divided into two parts. Part of the country is dominated by Vasudeva, and the second part by Kanishka III. This is evidenced by coins, coins minted on behalf of both of them. Kushan state's international diplomatic and trade relations have developed widely. In 99, The Ambassador of the Kushan state went to Rome. There were close fiftieth ties between the Kushan and Roman Kingdoms. Probably for this reason, the Roman tsars at the beginning of the 2nd century reduced the images of ambassadors, merchants, artisans who came to Rome to the Trojans ' columns. In these sculptural images, images of Representatives of Central Asia are also found. On the territory of Bactria, many samples of Roman coins and works of art were found. The kingdom of Kushans gradually began to move towards a crisis after the successor of Kanishka, Khuvishka. This process was the main factor in the exit of the Sassanid state in Iran to the stage of history. In particular, from the Sassanid rulers of Shopur I (242-243 ad) and of Shopur II (ad. 309-379) his blows to the Kushans took a decisive place. By 226, in the west of the Kushan Kingdom, in the place of the Parthian state, the Sassanid State entered the field of politics. This state was formed in the territories belonging to Parthia. However, King Ardashir sought to function as an independent state during the 1st and began to pose a threat to the Kushan state. Such a situation did not leave the kuhons indifferent. The Kushan King Vasudeva sent his ambassador to China in 230, seeking an alliance against the danger posed by the Sassanids. It was natural that there was a battle between the Kushans and the Sassanids. In the two middle battles of 242-243, the army of the Sassanid Shopur I defeated the Kushans. After that, the Sassanid rulers received the title of "Kushonshah" in the territories of Eastern Khorasan. And in 252, they were again divided into the title "Ulu'g Horn of Kushan horns", by these years the Kushans lost even a large part of their land in India. This can also be known from the message that in one Buddhist text (of the mid-3rd century) "the world is divided into three parts (China, Rome and Kushon), but the "Sons of heaven" (Kingdoms) gives four: China, Rome, Kushon and India." Indian sources indicate that by the middle of the 3rd century, India was separated from the Kushans as an independent state. In the same years, Khorezm is also separated from the Kushans. Thus, from the middle of the 3rd century, the kingdom of Kushans faces a deep economic and political crisis. But even after that, the Kushan state stood on the stage of history for more than 100 years as one of the largest countries in the Middle East. The strengthening of the Sassanid Kings caused the strengthening of the connection of the Kushans with the Roman Kingdom. The sources indicate that the Kushan ambassadors took part in the celebrations dedicated to the victory of the ruler of the Roman Kingdom, Avrelin, over Palmyra in 274. As a result, the Sassanids, fearing Roman—Kushan friendship, follow the path of improving communication with the Kushans. On the way to attention to the positive outcome of this goal, the Sasanian king Khormuzd II (301-309) marries the Kushan Queen. However, by the middle of the 4th century, the relationship between the Kushans and the Sassanids became K Eskin again. During this period, Shopur II (309-379) strikes the Kushans and invades the lands of Northern Bactria. The Kushans also endured this blow. The last representatives of the Kushan Dynasty are the kidarians. The celebrations of their transfer to the throne took place at the end of the 4th century in Balkha. The Cedars did not live long on the stage of history. New forces came out on the field. These forces in time led to the extinction of the Kushan Kingdom from the stage of history. The Kush on Kingdom and the Kushan period occupy an important place in the history of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. Thus, the Kingdom of the Kushans vacated its place in the historical arena to other, more powerful political sentiments than itself. The Kushans left an indelible mark on the development of human society during their estimated 400-year reign. Unique works of Art, Monuments of culture created during this period are evidence of the power of the unning past.

<b>64</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 08 in August-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a>

**LITERATURE:**

1. Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2020). The features of appearing family in modern society. *European science review*, (3-4), 69-72.
2. TOLIBJONOVICH, M. T., & OGLI, G. O. R. (2020). Lombard Microcredit Organization Its Concept and Its Importance Today. *JournalNX*, 6(10), 109-111.
3. Tolibjonovich, M. T. (2021). EASTERN RENAISSANCE AND ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE: THE VIEW OF FOREIGN RESEARCHERS. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 2(05), 211-215.
4. Abdumalikovich, E. A. (2018). Innovatory methods of working with unorganized youth. *European science review*, (9-10-1), 259-260.
5. Egamberdiev, A. (2022). HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOME WESTERN RESEARCH. *Thematics Journal of Social Sciences*, 8(2).
6. Yuldashevna, S. G. Didactic Fundamentals Of Drawing In Fine ARTS Classes. *JournalNX*, 851-853.
7. Sagdullayev. A, Aminov. B, Mavlanov. O', Norkulov, N – “history of Uzbekistan state and society development”. T.: 2000
8. Azamat Ziyoyev - "history of Uzbek statehood". T.: 2001
9. Abdurahmonova. N, Suleymanova. M - "history of state institutions". T.: 2007.