

TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF THE UTRUSHON IN THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES (IX-XIII CENTURIES)**Sharipov Olimjon Oripovich**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola IX-XIII asrlardagi Ustrushona hududining umumiy tuzilishi, geografik joylashuvi, daryo-irmoqlari, tog'lari, shahar makonlari va aholi manzilgohlari haqida ma'lumot beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ustrushona, Istaravshan, Zomin, Hovos, Morguzar, Sangzor, Tuyatortar, Nurota, Gerodot, Afshinniylar.

Аннотация: В статье представлена информация об общей структуре, географическом положении, реках, притоках, горах, городских поселениях и населенных пунктах Уструшоны в IX–XIII веках.

Ключевые слова: Уструшона, Истаравшан, Замин, Ховос, Моргузар, Сангзор, Туятатортар, Нурота, Геродот, Афшинийлар.

Annotation: This article provides information about the general structure, geographical location, rivers, tributaries, mountains, urban areas and population settlements of the Ustrushona region in the 9th-13th centuries.

Keywords: Ustrushona, Istaravshan, Zamin, Hovos, Morguzar, Sangzor, Tuyatortar, Nurota, Herodotus, Afshinniylar.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, the continuous reforms implemented in all aspects of economic, political and cultural life have made a fundamental shift in the field of science, including the consistent and objective study of our past history. Thanks to the opportunities created by independence, the rich history and culture of our Motherland are being created in a new interpretation and analysis, imbued with the idea of national independence, in the spirit of truthfulness and objectivity.

The history of the Jizzakh cultural region, which is an important part of the Ustrushan, has been almost excluded from the criteria for research and study in recent years, and the scale of scientific research conducted from time to time has become small, far from regularity and continuity. However, our first president, I.A. Karimov, who noted that - "Jizzakh is a historical place with more than 2000 years of history and beautiful nature. Many true children of the Uzbek people were brought up on this land, with their dedication they added prestige to the reputation of our people and potential to their potential. They left their pure names in history," assessed the level of study of the history of this ancient place as unsatisfactory and called on specialists to study the history of Jizzakh thoroughly in the future [1].

When talking about Ustrushona, it is first necessary to provide information about its territory, relief, mountains, hills, running water and tributaries. Ustrushona was located between the ancient states of Sogd in the west, Chach (Chachan) and Fergana in the north. According to the information of Eastern geographers, it covered the mountainous regions of present-day northern Tajikistan, the Syrdarya and Jizzakh expanses of the Syrdarya region in the south, and reached the banks of the Syrdarya in the east.

Until recently, this water-scarce territory was extremely large, and the steppe desert was called Mirzachul, which is worthy of its name. In this land, where winters are cold and summers are scorching hot, there were once ruins of fortresses. The Buddhist missionary Xuan-Shan described Ustrushon as: "A land ruled by mountains in the south and deserts in the north." According to a legend narrated by our great grandfather Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, in the late Middle Ages the name of the land was "Ha dervish." That is, in these lands, in the harsh winters with snow and storms, dervishes would call each other "Ha, dervish," "Ha, dervish" [2].

There are also a number of running water sources in the Ustrushona region, and the ancient Ustrushona people built their first settlements along these water bodies. These water sources can be summarized into three historical geographical regions.

1. Central Ustrushona water sources. These water sources include such streams as Basmandasay, Kattasay, Shahristonsay, Nizhonisay, and Kipchaksay. These streams originate from the northern slopes of the Turkestan Range and flow in a south-north direction towards the Shahriston and Oratepa areas. Shimoliy Ustrushona suv manbalari.

2. Northern Ustrushona water sources. These water sources are formed by streams such as Zominsoy, Khojamushkentsoy, Mogolsoy, Togobsoy, Sarmichsoy, Shorbuloqsoy, Jaloyirsoy, Pishagorsoy. Most of these streams (Zominsoy, Khojamushkentsoy) originate from the Turkestan Range, and some are called by different names in the lower reaches of a given stream. For example, Nijonisoy-Shorbuloksoy, Namgansoy - Mogolsoy, etc.

3. Water sources of North-Western Ustrushona. Rivers, streams and springs such as the Sangzor River, Qili, Akbulak, Jarbulak, Saykhonsay, Kurpasay, Ravotsay, Osmonsay, Ilonchisay, Majrumsay form the basis of these water sources. Also, since ancient times, a certain amount of water from Zarafshan was discharged into Sangzor through the Tuyatartar royal ditch and was used for the agricultural economy of North-Western Ustrushona. There are also opinions that this artificial water structure was built during the Kushan period [3].

Surrounded by the mountains of Turkestan, Morguzar from the south, and the Nurota range from the west, the Jizzakh oasis, one of the important northwestern regions of Ustrushan, served as the "eastern gate" of great military strategic importance for the agricultural areas of the ancient Zarafshan River basin, and in turn, as the "western gate" for the northern, eastern regions of the country. In the 9th-10th centuries of the Middle Ages, Jizzakh became the headquarters of the Islamic armies - the Ghazis, who struck back against the raids of nomadic, steppe tribes [3].

Very little information is recorded in the works of ancient authors about the geographical location of the Ustrush country, its population, its lifestyle and economy, urban villages, and its material and cultural life. However, the ideas of the father of history Herodotus (1st century BC), the historian Polybius (204-122 BC), the geographer Strabo (1st century BC–1st century AD), the historians Diodorus (end of the 1st century BC–beginning of the 1st century BC), Pompey Trog (1st century BC–1st century AD), the scholar Pliny the Elder (1st century BC), the writer Quintus Curtius Rufus

(1st century BC), the famous historian Arrian (1st-2nd century BC), the geographer Dionysius Peristes (2nd century BC), and the famous astronomer and geographer Ptolemy (2nd century BC) who recorded partial information about the lands of the Turanian Empire in their works can be used to understand certain historical processes and social changes that took place in Ustrushan.[3]

The second edition of the "History of the Tan Dynasty" - Tan-shu (618-907) by the author Ou Yanayu in 1060, chapter 221, briefly describes and describes the country of Ustrushan for the first time. Another historical work, "Kitab Futuh al-buldan" ("Book of the Conquest of Countries"), written by Al-Imam Abul Abbas Ahmad ibn Yahya ibn Jabir al-Balazuri (d. 892), is an important written source for the history of the lands of Transoxiana and Khorasan, including the country of Ustrushan, before the Arab conquest and after, which is not inferior to at-Tabari's book and even supplements the pages devoted to some of the political events recorded in it. Some information about the activities of Haydar ibn Qawus can also be obtained from the famous work "Siyosatnama" (or "Siyar ul-muluk" "Life of Kings") by Abu Ali ibn Ali Tusi, one of the prominent figures of the Seljuk sultans' reign, Nizamulmulk (1018-1092). The work "Al-Kamil fi-t-tarikh" ("Perfect Collection of History"), written in the form of a chronicle, by Izzad-Din Abul Hasan Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn al-Asir (1160-1234) on the political history of Ustrushan, is also among the notable written sources. These works, written by Al-Istakhri and Ibn-Khawqal, provide a brief but relatively complete description of Ustrushan, the geographical location and borders of the country, the historical topography of the cities of Bunjikat, Zamin, Dizak (Jizzakh), and valuable information about the settlements and villages around them.

The specific area mentioned in the Baburnama under the term "Ustrushna" is understood to be the vicinity of Bunjikat - Shahristan and Uratapa.

In short, the Ustrushana region is surrounded by mountains from the south-west, the north-west is bordered by vast steppes and deserts, and the eastern part is bordered by the Chach and Fergana valleys. After the Islamic religion and culture settled in this vast territory, many Ustrushanas, Dizakis, Zaminis, Khavasis, and Pishagoris came from this country, and these scholars worked effectively in various areas of religious and secular sciences.

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