

History of the Sakas in Ancient Khorezm

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Abstract:

The article analyzes the history of ancient Khorezm and its Saqs, herding tribes living in the north-eastern regions of Central Asia and Eastern Turkestan and their lifestyle, culture and historical data.

Keywords:

"Early Iron Age", "Early Nomadic Age", "Sacs Age", "Beyond the Sea", "Peak Cap", "Archer", "Orthocorybants"

A people who lived in ancient Khorezm (the lower reaches of Amudarya) and spoke the Khorezm language. Their land is called Khwarizam (in the Avesta), Khwarazmish (in the books of Bihustan), Khorasmiya (in the works of Arrian, Strabo). According to assumptions, the Khorezms moved from the Hilmand Valley (around Khirot) to the lands downstream of the Amudarya. avv. Those who came to power in the middle of the 1st millennium. The Khorezmians were mentioned for the first time in the writings of Bekhuston, as well as in the works of Herodotus and Hecataeus of Miletus. For example, according to Herodotus, the Khorezmians lived in the Amudarya delta (along the Aral Sea) and in the south of the current Khiva oasis. Mil. avv. Hecataeus of Miletus reports about the "city of Khorasmia" and the country of the Khorasmians in the 6th-5th centuries. A mile on the bank of the Nile in Egypt. avv. A document found in the ruins of the city dating back to the 5th century mentions a Khorasmian general named Dargman, son of Harchin, who was the commander-in-chief of the Achaemenid army.[1]

Sacs (Shaklar) - BC. avv. Pastoral tribes that lived in the north-eastern regions of Central Asia and East Turkestan in the 1st millennium BC and at the beginning of AD. In archaeological literature, this period is the "Early Iron Age",

It is known as the "Early Nomadic Age", the "Sacs Age". Herodotus writes in his "History" that "Persians call all Scythians Sakas." According to his writings, the nomadic world of the Eurasian deserts was named after one of the tribes of the northern and eastern Black Sea region, later called skolots. And the Greeks called them Scythians those who walked. On the tombstones and memorial plaques of the Achaemenid Iranian kings in Bekhistun, Nakhdash Rustam, and Persepolis, Iran, the zafarnamas carved on the rocks list the peoples who lived in Central Asia, and also mention the three tribal groups of the Sakas:

1) Saka - Tigrhauda, i.e. Sakas with "peaked cap" or "archers". This corresponds to the term "orthocorybantes" in Greek texts. They lived in the lands of present-day Tashkent region and southern Kyrgyzstan; 2) saka - tiay - taradarayya, i.e. the saka "beyond the sea" (in King Darius' Nakshi Rustam inscription) - in the Aral Sea, the lower Syr Darya lived in Okimi.

3) Saka - khaumavarka, that is, "drinkers of the holy khaoma" Sakas - lived in the mountainous regions of the Pamirs and in Fergana. Researchers consider this group to be the same as Herodotus' "Scythian-Amyurgians", Ctesius Knidsky (a younger contemporary of Herodotus) "King, Omarg Scythians" and the sakaravas of later authors.

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The term "Sak" is actually known in sources as far back as the Achaemenids. For example, during the excavation of the temple of Ishtar in the capital of Assyria, a letter written by King Ashurbanipal (669 - 631 BC) was found on a marble tablet. The letter mentions that the Cimmerians and their leader Tugdammani were killed in a battle in Cilicia, and that he was the king of the Saks. In the Akkadian version of the Bikhistun books, the Persians refer to their close neighbors the Sakas with the term "Cimmerians".

In ancient history, the beginning of the Sakas era. avv. It happened in the 8th - 7th centuries when the Cimmerian and Scythian tribes marched to the Krasnoyarsk seas and to Ancient Asia. Its continuation was manifested in the battles with the Achaemenid kings Cyrus II and Darius behind the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers. During these events, the first information about the homeland, life and customs of the Sakas, their clans and their northern and eastern neighbors appeared.

Historian Elian (III century) informs that there is a custom among the Sakas, according to which a man who wants to marry should compete with a girl in an underground building, and if he does not win, he will be taken as her prisoner. Saka women participated in battles along with men. They were able to tell lies to deceive the enemy, to turn around and shoot from a bow while running like men.

Historical sources contain valuable information about the Sakas, their relatives and other types of them. For example, the Persepolis Tablets of Xerxes mention Tigrahauda and Haumavarka Sakas, as well as their sister and cognate Daks. There is no mention of other Saka tribes east of Iran in the Ahmona inscriptions. However, Greco-Roman historians have provided a lot of information about other types of Sakas.

For example, Herodotus mentions orthocaribant sacs (pointed calpoush sacs), Amyurgian ("back of the door") sacs, and daxes.

In the literature, the similarity of the first of them with the Tigrahauda and Khaumavarka Saks of the Achaemenids is emphasized. Science has different views on this issue. For example, A. Herman and B. If the Litvinskys and the Greek authors assume that the Saks of Tigrahauda are the same as the Massagetae union, S.G. Klyashtorniy claims that the Massagets are the same people as the Daxes. Arrian mil. avv. In the 4th century, it is recorded that the Dakhs lived behind the Tanais, that is, beyond the Syrdarya and along the Tanais. Arrian claims that the Massagets are Scythian -Saks, in relation to Spitamen's struggle rated well with For Arrian, the Massagetae were helpless tribal communities living on the left bank of the Amudarya, with Sogd.

Massagetai (Greek: Massagetai) - the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea, the surroundings of the Aral Sea, in the lower reaches of the Amudarya and Syrdarya. avv. VIII.

- the general name of a group of nomads and other tribes that lived in the IV century, found in Greek literature.

There are different opinions about massages in science. According to some scientists, the name "massagets" comes from the word "masyo" - "balik" and means "balikhurs". According to another opinion,

The term "massage" is composed of the words "mae", "saka" and "ta". means the "great union of Sakas". According to a third assumption,

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The word "massagets" means "mazagets" - "great gets", and the massagets themselves are the same people as the "da(big) Yuechi" in ancient Chinese sources.

Academic SP to this point. Tolstov also joined, he considered the archaeological monuments in the lower reaches of the Syrdarya to belong to the Massagets. SP. According to Tolstov, the Federation of Massagets included the Khorezms, Apasiaks, Sakaravacs, Sak-Amyurgis, Derbyks, Tohars (Dakhs), Asians (Yatis, Asians, Usuns, Yaksarts), Otasis (Augasians, Augals). According to Herodotus, Massagetae are nomads. They fight on foot and on horseback, wearing armor on the chests of their horses. They used many weapons such as bows, spears and sagari (moon-axe). All the equipment and weapons of the Massagets are made of copper and gold. And they painted the household items. Cyrus II, the founder of the Achaemenid state, was killed in a battle with Tumaris, the queen of the Massagets. According to Strabo, the Massagetae worshiped the Sun and sacrificed horses to him. Strabo considered the peoples who lived in the swamps and islets of the Arol, engaged in harvesting and fishing, as well as the Khorezmians and Atasians, to belong to the Massagetes. The Massaget blood Federation outsourced the main military power of the ancient Khorezm state. This was especially evident during the invasion of Central Asia by Alexander the Great.

Conclusion

The Sogdians, Bactrians (Bakhtarians), Khorezmians, Sak and Massaget peoples lived in the territory of Uzbekistan. Researching the work in this area in a wide range is an important issue that awaits its researchers today.

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