



EARLY STATEHOOD OF THE KARAKALPAKS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received 14 th April 2022	This article discusses one of the topical issues of history, namely the process of early statehood of the Karakalpakhs.
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INTRODUCTION: When it comes to the ethnogenesis of the Karakalpaks, it is important to know that in the formation of the Karakalpaks as a separate people, the unification of the Sako-Massaget tribes (7th-5th centuries BC) the Apasiaks and the Alans tribes (1st-3rd centuries AD) played an important role .).

Material and methods: Starting from the beginning of our era, the tribes of the Alans from the east were greatly influenced by the tribes of the Huns who came from Semirechye to the banks of the Aral. In the middle of the 4th century AD, near the source of the Syr Darya, the state of the Kidarites, the Huns-Alan-Massaget, appeared. In the 4th-5th centuries, the descendants of the Kidarites, the "White Huns" - the Hephthalites, attacked Maverannahr. They, having mixed with the local population, join the Western Turkic Khaganate on the banks of the Aral Sea and become the Turkic people. And the Ephthalites had their own large state. On this basis, in the VIII-IX centuries, the Pechenegs appeared, which were of great importance in the formation of the Karakalpaks (VII-XI centuries). And the Pechenegs, that is, the Karakalpaks had their own state, possibly even earlier. Ziya Kurter spoke about this: "In the depression of Maverannakhr, before the ethnic unification of the Karakalpaks, (that is, before the VIII-X centuries - S.K.), leaders of their large clans were elected, small ones united around him, sometimes 6 sometimes 7 associations." The existence of the early statehood of the Karakalpaks is evidenced by the epic poem "Forty Girls". This poem, which has been passed down from mouth to mouth since ancient times, speaks of a girl who ruled her state and protected her from enemy raids.

RESULTS:

In S.P. Toltoy and T.A. Zhdanko, one can find a mention in which it is said that the name Kidarity comes from their location Kerder in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, "This place for a long period, independently of Khorezm, the state of Kerder existed." Archaeologist M. Mambetullaev wrote that "Kerder was the medieval center of the Karakalpaks." The city of Kerder was destroyed as a result of Genghis Khan's invasion of Khorezm. But as Ziya Kurter mentions, "Despite the events taking place, the Karakalpaks were able to maintain their ethnic forms (system, statehood) being part of the Golden Horde. In the past, the Karakalpaks, having formed their statehood in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, defended their independence until the 16th century.

The invasion of Genghis Khan in 1218-1221 on the coasts of the Aral, Amu Darya and Syr Darya led to many negative consequences. The local population living in Khorezm stubbornly resisted the enemy invasions. "The Karakalpaks and Kipchaks of Western Turkestan were forced to surrender after a fierce battle against the Mongols," writes Zia Kurter. The Mongols dealt ruthlessly with those who tried to resist. According to the references of Abulgazikhan, Genghis Khan exterminated a large number of the population from the Kanly tribe. The famous chronologist Rashid ad-Din mentions that the local population of Urgench stubbornly defended their city, in response to such a confrontation against the Mongol army, Genghis Khan issued a decree to his 50 thousand soldiers, so that each of them killed 24 people. Consequently, after all this, the Mongols exterminated more than a million people. Over 100 thousand artisans and girls were sent to Mongolia.

Discussion: Genghis Khan limited himself not only to the destruction of Khorezm, but also sank the cities decaying on the coast of the Amu Darya, destroying the dam. Along with this, he destroyed many channels of Khorezm, as a result, the Amu Darya changed its direction towards the Sarykamysk Lake. Starting from the lands of Urgench to the Aral Sea, the irrigation system was stopped. Genghis Khan, after a short retreat, resettled the population of the Mangyts (in the sources, the word "mangyt" means "population living in the tugai") occupying the north of Mongolia on the coast of the Aral Sea. This ethnic group was divided into 2 parts - one part lived on the left bank of the Amu Darya, located in the lands of Khorezm, the other is located in the Kashkadarya region.

As a result of the fact that the Amu Darya ceased to provide water to the Aral Sea, already at the beginning of the 14th century, the areas at the sources were liberated from the peoples.

Sands from the dried up territories of the Aral Sea reached all regions of Karakalpakstan. The sand from this area covered all terrains and even hills. For example, a mosque built in the 12th century on the Mizdakhan hill in Khojeyli

was buried in the ground because of the sand. It was discovered by archaeologists in 1991-1992. Also, the monuments in Ellikkala, Tortkul, Beruni were covered with this sand and buried in the ground.

CONCLUSION:

Thus, the change in the channel of the Aral Sea, even up to 41 signs, had a bad effect on the nature of the coast and on all living creatures. Because of this reason, in the 13th-14th centuries, a large group of Karakalps The Akov, who lived in the southern regions of the Aral Sea and the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, were forced to change their location. Most of the Karakalpaks headed to the upper reaches of the Amu Darya, that is, towards the Kashkadarya and Syr Darya, some from the northwestern parts of Khorezm, Ustyurt, the coast of Sarykamysh Lake and Uzboy, the other large part headed towards the Volga. The Karakalpaks, who occupied the territory of Western Khorezm and Ustyurt, the Volga coast at the end of the 13th century, were part of the Golden Horde. The Karakalpaks, as part of the Nogays, also moved to the shores of the Aral Sea. Thus, the Karakalpaks become a link between Western Khorezm and the Volga.

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