



OLD HAVAS STEPPE.

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Annotation: The territory of Uzbekistan has a rich history. There is ample evidence of the history of the origin of every place in this state, and of why it is so named. One of such areas is Havas, which has a long history and today, become one of the most popular and beautiful city in a country.

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Havas is one of the oldest settlements in the Syrdarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, located on the road connecting Tashkent and Khojand. Here are still preserved the remains of castles built by many of our ancient ancestors.

According to reports, Alexander the Great conquered one of the seven forts that belonged to the local population. He tricked the other two fortresses, dug a hole and went underground and invaded. These fortresses served as temporary shelters for Greek soldiers.

These areas were later part of the Seleucid state until the end of the 3rd century BC. In the middle of the 3rd century BC, Demodamant Miletlik, ruler of Antioch, one of the Salvas kings, went through these lands, fought with Saki on the other side of Yaksart (one of the ancient names of Syrdarya) and founded the city of Qanqa (Shohruhiya) in present-day Akkurgan district.

Old Havas was part of the state of Qinghui from the end of the 3rd century BC to the 4th century AD. There are various legends about the origin of the word Havas. According to one of them, Qahqa was the king of Shahrstan and his daughter named Havaskhan had a severe headache. One day the king and his daughter come to hunt in the land of Havas. The next day, the princess was relieved of a severe headache and the village was named "Havas" in honor of the princess. He ordered a canal from Shahrstan to be dug for his daughter. S. Qudratov, a researcher from Syrdarya, wrote in his book "The Land of Sardobas" that Amir Temur was here in the spring and said that "it is a place worthy of envy". Although the word "Havas" means "sunny foot", perhaps "Havas" means "sunny", he wrote.



There is no precise data in science on how the ancient inhabitants of the region were named. Greek nomads, in contrast to the nomadic Saki, settled on the left bank of the Sirdar and called them "barbarians" (savages). Only in the works of Quintus Curtius does Rufus speak of a "powerful tribe of memaken" defending their capital Kiropol from the Macedonians. According to historian I.V.Pjankov, the entire population of the oasis centered on Kiropol was called "memakens". According to this position to say that the Memakens are the name of one of the tribes that were part of the ancient population of the province, and later these closely related tribes formed the oldest people in the province. Archaeologists have named the culture belonging to this people the culture of Nurtepa.

This unique culture was influenced on the one hand by the Burghulug of ancient Chach, Eilatan of Fergana, Qairoqqum, the ancient Sogdian culture of Sogd, and on the other hand the above cultures also reflect some aspects of Nurtep culture. It is known that today there are about a dozen settlements in the region, such as Old Havas, belonging to this culture.

The inhabitants of this culture built their houses from raw brick and straw in rectangular and square shapes. There were also semi-basement houses. The appearance of house bones, stone tools, cells and stems indicates the development of animal husbandry and agriculture in them. Pottery is made on a bicycle or by hand. Bronze ammunition is often among the weapons.

The development of agriculture based on artificial irrigation, the rise of blacksmithing, the widespread use of bicycles in ceramics and the development of trade relations of the region's population with neighboring countries will lead to economic growth in the region. Economic growth, however, led to the formation of the city of Old Havas in the 4th-3rd centuries. century BC.

Life in this city lasted until the middle of the 10th century. In particular, the name Old Havas is also mentioned in medieval sources. For example, in the early 11th century, Havas is mentioned as the last representative of the Samanid dynasty in connection with the battle between Muntasir and the Qarakhanid dynasty. According to sources, in 1003 a battle took place between the Emir of the Samanid State Abdul Ibrahim and the leader of the Karakhanids Nasir ibn Ali near the Hawass Fortress. Amir Abdul Ibrahim wins the battle. Legend has it that Abdul Ibrahim was originally from Havas. He had the nickname al-



Muntasir (Arabic for invincible) because he was not defeated in battle. This commander was later killed in a battle near the present-day city of Kerki in Turkmenistan. A magnificent mausoleum named after him was built in Kerki.

According to Academician V.V.Bartold, in 1366 Amir Temur in the fight against Amir Hussein, the governor of Gissar Kaykhusrav came from Tashkent with 2000 men and joined Amir Temur in Havas. After that (after Nizamiddin Shami's "Zafarnoma"), Amir Temur defeated Amir Hussein's numerically better army in present-day Mirzachul.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was also in Havas. After Boburnoma, the Babur were defeated by Umarshaikh Sultan and Ahmad Mirza at the Battle of Havas between Shahrukhiya and Uratepa. Abdurahman Jami and Khoja Ahror Wali also stopped in Havas in the second half of the 15th century. In the 18th century, when Samarkand was abandoned due to civil wars, the Khavi also moved there and founded their mahalas and guzars.

Today's city of Havas is the center of Havas district in the Syrdarya region and was built in 1899 as "Ursatevskaya" railway station. It is located near the Greater Uzbekistan tract, 30 kilometers from the regional center of Gulistan. Havas County was founded in 1926.

The ancient city of Havas is the largest and oldest monument not only in Syrdarya but in the entire Mirzachul region. The ruins of this medieval city are located in the southwest of present-day Havos, opposite the village of Caravanserai. In 1987-1988, scientists from the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan carried out archaeological excavations on Havos Hill and found the presence of ancient layers. Findings show that the settlement has a 2000-year history.

In 2014, a fifth excavation was carried out in the ruins of the old city of Havasu. As a result, ancient millstones, pottery with bright colors and ornaments were found here. From the 4th century BC to the 10th century AD, Havos was a convenient and important location at the crossroads of trade routes to ancient Fergana, Chach (Tashkent) and Sogd. One branch of the crossroads went from Havas through Kurkad to Khojand and Fergana, the other straight north after crossing the Chach River - Syrdarya - to the town of Shohruhiya, then to Harashkent, then to the capital Chach Binkat.

In short, this historical step, called Havas, is a region where many commanders and kings, scientists and great people have walked from the distant past to the present, where



many secrets of history are hidden. Probably because of this, even today the city attracts the attention of many tourists, who force them to visit this area again and again.

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