

## **Distributary Amu Darya "Uzboy" and the History of Study**

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**Annotation.** The article describes the history of the study of ancient distributary of the Amu Darya Uzboy. The data of Greek, Roman authors and medieval figures are analyzed. This is compared with the studies conducted of this area. The issues of developing the Sarykamysh Lake, the Dovdon and Daryalyk basins, and the ancient channels of the Amu Darya are also discussed.

**Keywords.** Amu Darya, Uzboy, Caspian Sea, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Strabo, Dovdon, Daryalik.

One of the most important issues in the study of the history of ancient Khwarezmia is the pouring of the waters of Amudarya into the Caspian Sea, that is, the issue of Uzboy. This issue is one of the most widely analyzed by researchers, as the question of amudarya's casting into the Caspian Sea has been put forward by researchers in different ways because of different data in written sources dating from different periods. They should be studied and analyzed on a scientific basis, since it is important to determine the reason why Amudarya himself changes his directions and the influence of the human factor on him. This makes it possible to solve the issues of human appropriation of the territories of the archipelago and the issues of socio-economic development in the process of historical development.

Early accounts of amudaryo's casting into the Caspian Sea are found in Greek sources. Aristobulus, who accompanied Alexander The Great during his march to Central Asia, initially wrote about it. The Greek authors Arrian, Strabo, who lived in later times, have recorded this information in their works by other scholars. Strabo recorded that Indian goods were transported by river on ships to the Gircan (Caspian) Sea. Mil.in the 1st century BC. The work of the Roman author Varron, who lived in the 1st century BC, contains the same information. But mil.in the 1st century BC. In the work of Polybius, who lived in the 2nd century BC, the apasiacs recorded a double situation in which they, together with horses, would forgive the river Ox and go to Gircania. In the first, the cavalry indicated that it passed under a waterfall in the river, while in the second, the river wrote that it passed underground in a certain area. This reflects the fact that the peoples who lived along the amudarya went overland to the Caspian Sea. The Roman historian Ammian Marcellinus, who lived in the 4th century AD, also mentions Amudaryo's connection with the Caspian Sea.

The question of the connection of amudaryo's tributary with the Caspian Sea has given full information in Abu Raikhan Beruni's "Geodesy". This is what Abulghazi Bahodirkhan wrote about in his work, as well as in the work of other medieval allomas.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, special expeditions were organized to scientifically study the geographical structure of the lower reaches of the Amudarya and the Sarigamish bogs. They identified Amudaryo's self that connected it to the Caspian Sea, finding that it was not always active and that water did not exist until certain periods. The geography described by Abu Raikhan Beruniy proved to be consistent with today's research[1]. It is also based on archaeological research. It is also based on the process of activity of the archaeological-geomorphological expedition organized within the INTAS project "climate change in Golocene and evolution of human absorption of Aral Sea areas" in order to study climate changes in the lower basin of the amudarya and the human impact on it[2].

Mil. in the 1st century BC. In the IV-III millennia, the waters of Amudarya reached the Caspian Sea. Mil. in the 1st century BC. From the beginning of the 2nd millennium, there was no water flow there[3]. Mil. in the 1st century BC. At the beginning of the I millennium, the Yellowfinch Delta began to be supplied with water. Mil. in the 1st century BC. From the beginning of the 7th century, there was again an increase in water in the Sarikamishboy Delta. This situation lasted to varying degrees until the 4th-5th centuries AD[4]. Written sources record that during these times there were ships from Uzboy to the Caspian Sea[5].

Mil. in the 1st century BC. In the 4th-2nd centuries, the increase and constant availability of water in the Sarıkamış Delta further revitalized the region's interaction with Western foreign countries through water. The constant pouring of water into uzboy ceased from the beginning of the 1st millennium AD. Amudarya began to pour into the island Delta. Also, the development of an artificial irrigation Ridge also reduced the volume of water going to yellowing[6].

The water supply of the Uzboy River is due to the extent to which water reaches Sarikamish Lake. The fact that the Left Bank of the amudarya is 40 meters high compared to the Sarigamish Swamp also complicates its water supply. On the Left Bank of the amudarya there were tributaries such as Qanhadarya, Tunidarya, Dawdon, Daryaliq (Kokhnadarya) [7]. Among them, the largest tributary is Davydan and Darylik. From the cattle of davdon, A.D. in the 1st century BC. In the first half of the 4th century, the Kohna Uaz Canal[8], mil. in the 1st century BC. In the 4th-3rd centuries, the Chermonyob canal was built. These areas had water in the canal from the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. Fortresses such as Kozalıqır, Qangaqala, Kandumqal'a, Kukhna Uaz Govurqal'a, Qalalalıqır 2, Shoxsanam, Qonarlıqal'a, Zmukhshir (Zamaxshar), Govurqala were built in the chermonyab canal basin[9]. Numerous traces of dwellings have been found along Chermonyob and its tributaries, traces of mounds, humdons of ancient ceramics. Based on morphological analysis of the soil cross section of the canal around shakhsanam fort, all stages of farming have been identified[10].

Since the amudarya tributaries frequently changed their course, by the early antiquity, i.e., miles. in the 1st century BC. From the 4th century, the water of the Davdon Canal went to kamaya. It supplied water only to the Chirmonyob canal. Therefore, during this period, only the Qaleh-Qir, Kazaleh-Qir oases developed. But the decrease in water has led to further improvement of the artificial irrigation system[11]. Small canals were combined and converted into large trunk canals. Their sac is directly connected to the river. This was especially observed in the areas of the Chermonyob canal[12]. The canals of this period were filled with water only during the flood period due to their width and shallow water.

During the Mongol invasion in the 13th century, as a result of the disruption of irrigation systems in the lower reaches of the Amudarya, the water of the amudarya turns towards the Sarigamish. As a result, water appears in this dary again in the rivers of Lake Sarigamish and its surroundings. Lakes are formed.

Even in the Middle Ages, the Sarigamish Delta was supplied with water during certain periods. During this period, the inhabitants of its surroundings moved and engaged in farming. This period is described in the work of Abulghazi Bahadirkhan. After the 16th century, the water level here began to decrease. The salinity of the water also increased.

Today, The Old Oza of Amudaryo has dried up. The study of its geological history is still a pressing issue today. Among geologists and archaeologists who have studied the geographical history of khududd, the question of Uzboy has not found its final solution.

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