



A City Between Two Rivers

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Abstract. *This scientific article provides detailed information about the history of the village of Choja, Narinsky district of Namangan region, scientific observations from historical sources, changes in the village today.*

Key words: *Narin, Chooja, Karadarya, Kurban Buva, Istekhom, Khakkulabad, Great Silk Road.*

It is impossible to develop without studying history. For a long time we did not study history objectively. Whereas world science uses more than 100 methods to illuminate history. These include civilized, mental, logical, deductive, written and other methods.

History is a very responsible profession. Any attempt to subordinate history to the requirements of certain social and political interests contradicts the requirement of objectivity in relation to this science. Because the past is an objectivity that is not subject to the historian, but must be correctly understood and explained. At this point, the historian is like a tourist walking at the end of a caravan of past events. Events at the head of the caravan, in the middle, for him beyond the possibility of vision and completely objective reality. Revealing the conditions for the occurrence of events, their causes, the processes of their passage, consequences, influence on subsequent events, the laws that bind this system, requires the historian to have deep and detailed knowledge and skills in working with sources.

The historian, especially the source historian, is responsible for truthful description, analysis and interpretation of the distant and recent past on the basis of material, written and oral sources. At the same time, the historian must correctly assess the relation of the source he uses to reality. Because the conflict of interest is a natural phenomenon in the sources of different eras. To prevent such conflicts from arising, we have an urgent task to study history objectively and leave scientifically based ideas to future generations. With such a noble goal, we got acquainted with the history of the village of Chooja, Narin district of Namangan region. Namangan region, Narin is rich in villages with a unique history, Chooja is one of the largest and oldest villages in the district.

The village of Chooja is located in the western part of the Narin district. The water of the Narin River, which flows through the region, is distinguished by its transparency and healing properties from the waters of other rivers.

Chooja Village, like other regions, has an ancient and rich history. We can learn this information from books written by historians who studied the history of the village, information told by the elderly nobles of the village, the Kurbanata Jome mosque in the village and the hill of the same name located here.

The efforts of Salijon Norgoziev, who taught history at school for many years, deserve special attention in covering the history of the village. His book "The Winged Dargokhs in Oorikzor" contains valuable information about the history of the village. This book says: "There are 3 villages in the Ferghana Valley called Chooja. One of them belongs to the Uchtepa of the Narin district and is one of the oldest settlements. First of all, it is distinguished by a unique natural and geographical position. "Thanks to Narin and Karadarya, you can feel the pure mountain air here both in winter and in summer."

Village luminaries give some information about the foundation of the village and the settlement of the population here. According to their information, people from the Chinabad and Balykchee regions



moved to the village from the 18th century. At first they built small huts on the banks of the Black River and were engaged in agriculture, cattle breeding and fishing. Later, the name "Chooja" came from the same word "Choza".

Karadarya and Narindarya merge at the end of the village and form the Syrdarya. There is 1 hill in the village. The Shah and the poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in their "Baburnoma" wrote about the lands between two rivers (Narin and Karadarya) (mainly Narin, Uchkurgan, Izboskan districts of the Andijan region, mountainous regions of Kyrgyzstan), called "between two waters". .

According to most information, the meaning of the word Chooja means "stretched village". The length of the village is about 14-15 km. is

There are 2 schools and 1 college in the village. The village has factories for the production of reinforced concrete, building materials, crushed stone (from the Narin River), etc. Farms grow cotton, grain, fruits and vegetables, and livestock products. The villagers also have extensive experience in the productive use of household plots.

In terms of geography, this place can be called a "peninsula". "Fortress" on the peninsula. To the northeast of the village called "Istekhkom" on the peninsula, near which the river Narin once flowed, is Kurban-Tepa. On the plain to the west of the hill there is also a cemetery named after grandmother Kurban. They say that the grandmother of the deceased was a saint, her grave is here. In ancient times, the name of the hill could be different or none at all. His age is also not clear. The length of this hill is 100 meters from east to west, 130-150 meters from north to south. The river washed away about 50 meters of soil. The height is about 25 meters. Later the river changed its course. At the foot of the hill, where the river once flowed, people are now engaged in agriculture.

People have lived by the water since ancient times. Because water is the source of life. The hill is well preserved, except for the northern part, washed out by the river. He is round. There is no doubt that the hill, which withstood natural factors (snow, rain, wind, earthquake, etc.), was larger than before. The hill was surveyed under the guidance of Kakhramon Askarov, associate professor of the socio-economic faculty of NamSU. Earth from there. cf. Found household items made of ceramics, copper and iron, fragments of tools dating back to the 4th-4th centuries AD. There are also finds from the Middle Ages (XII-XIII centuries).

The museum of the 44th school of the village contains a pear-shaped ceramic vessel (from which doctors poured liquid medicine) and copper coins found during excavations of a cemetery near the hill. Academician A. Askarov believes that the age of the hill is about 2500 years. Some scientists (Sattoralı Khaydarov) gave him 3,000 years, said the grateful teacher Salijon Norgoziev. Two and a half thousand years is a considerable date for the history of the country, of course. History has many unsolved mysteries. It can be said that this hill, which is called a fortress, was of great military and strategic importance, since it is located between two rivers.

When teacher Salijon taught at the school, he took his students to this hill in the subject of "Historical Geography" and taught a lesson in the style of an excursion. There is also a cave with an open mouth on the hill. There is another cave in the northeast of the hill, as a result of natural factors, the soil was washed away and the mouth of this cave was blocked. In the past, there were doors at the entrance to the caves through which one could get into the underground passages. The hill and its slopes are covered with yantok, wormwood and similar herbs. If the hill is old, then we can say that our holy religion belonged to the Zoroastrians even before Islam. On such hills the Zoroastrians worshiped the sun and fire. An example of this is the "Mug Castle", located in the upper reaches of the Narin River. Such abodes of fire worshipers can also be found in other regions (for example, in Chust). After our ancestors adopted the sacred religion of Islam, the Zoroastrian temples on the hills were demolished. Later they were used for defense and



communications purposes. The guards on the hill were the first to notice the enemy army and lit a torch (fire) to inform the population.

It is known from history that under the leadership of Genghis Khan, the Mongols invaded the territory of our country. The Mongols with great difficulty managed to conquer the city of Khojent, located in the upper reaches of the Syr Darya. This was facilitated by the natural and geographical position of the city and the courage of the mayor Temur Malik. In the chapter "Sergak Tepalar" of the novel "Temur Malik" by the famous writer Mirmukhsin, it is said that the general examined the guardhouse in Chordar. In the book we read the following lines: "... this artificial hill, towering five hundred gas (1 gas - 71 cm) above the roadway of Garovulkhan, as some say, was built in the time of Afrosiab. Ahraman (the god of evil in the Zoroastrian religion) stood like a giant at a distance of every ten yog (1 yyog is equal to 6 km.) Temur Malik dismounted from his horse and with two or three servants approached the guardhouse..." It is close to the truth that Kurban-Buva Hill was also a guardhouse.

Grandpa Oormon, a blacksmith from Chooja, made 10 swords from the original steel. The villagers placed their swords on the belts of the 10 horsemen and followed them to the battlefield. These young men, even in distant lands, preserved the purity of the Uzbek name as their faith. Turgun moylov Makhmudov, the head of Chodzhi, the old men - Ismail buva Yoldashev, Mullahodzhamberdi Adashev, Kurbankhodzha Mansurkhodzhaev, Sabir kori Madumarov, Begmat buva Karabaev took 12 hectares of land from the collective farm for farming and grew cotton. The area where they worked is still called "Land of the Old Men".

Previously, when a boy was born in a family in Naryn, he was wrapped in a blanket or a dagger was placed next to the bed. This event was not in vain, of course. Raising your sons healthy, brave and worthy of serving the Motherland is the dream of all parents in our country. Marufjon Madaminov of Chooja graduated from the military academy. He was a military doctor, an expert in his field. Rank - Colonel. For many years he worked as the chief sanitary doctor in the Ministry of Defense. Author of several scientific and methodological books. He worked as the head of the 2nd department of the Ministry of Health.

The national liberation uprisings that took place in the Narin region during the time of the Russian Empire also deserve attention. In the village of Chooja of this region, a crowd led by Y. Masodikov, Kh. Khodzhiyev, Sh. Koraboev and Kh. Makhmudboev attacked the house of the eldest son of Kerimboy and elder T. Normatboev, armed with sticks, hoes and scythes. , those who did. However, the elder and the centurion managed to escape earlier. A military detachment fired at a group of people who had gathered and killed two people.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the village of Chooja, located on the territory of the Narin district, is distinguished by its ancient history, rich culture, various toponyms, brave, hardworking and simple people. This article also shows the natural and geographical position and ethnographic features of the village. In addition, comments on current changes in the village are shown.

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