

## Ancient Turkish Civilization

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the importance of studying the history of ancient Turkish civilization and interpreting its essence today. Historians and archaeologists cite examples from the works of Turkologists and draw conclusions from them. The study of Turkish civilization, based on its historical ideas, emphasizes the aspects of raising national and all-Turkish thinking and ensuring mutual understanding. There is also talk of studying the history of Turkish civilization and applying its past.

**KEYWORDS:** "Turkish civilization", Alexander the Great, Budaev NM, "Kuchmanchi civilization", Rahmon N, Gumilev LN, Gordon Child, Bumin and Istamini, Attila

Many times have passed until the wish "The Turkish people will never be a burden, never be, always be a people!" happens. There have been many tragic events in the history of the Turkish people, but despite these difficult tests of destiny, the Turkish people have managed to preserve their name, pride and ancient culture. Although the culture of the ancient Turks dates back to the beginning of mankind, the term "Turkish civilization" appeared relatively late in modern philosophy, history and cultural studies. This is because the concept of "civilization" itself was introduced into European science in the Enlightenment (eighteenth century) to define a separate qualitative level of social development. The concept of "civilization" is first and foremost a reflection of the process of understanding discontinuity in west culture. The world of the Turkic peoples is completely different, it can be said, it is a unique civilization. European researchers, who believed that the way of life of the Turkic people was based only on nomad, considered them as an ethnolinguistic unit, mixture of tribes whose language close but with no history, no statehood, no culture.

Even today, a number of scholars use the term "Nomadic civilization" in reference to the ancient Turks. In fact, nomad was not the primary way of life of the ancient Turks, and most of them lived sedentary. Except Arab invasion of Spain, no nation other than the Turks has invaded Europe since ancient times. For this reason, when we say aggression or the savagery associated with it, Europeans envision primarily the Turks. Historically, the invasions of the Turks (Huns, Gunns, Kdshchokdar, Seljuks, etc.) have been equated with natural disasters. At the same time, it is surprising that the marches of the Europeans, from Alexander the Great to the Romans and the Crusaders, are considered almost a humanitarian action[1]. The Turks covered the distance from the Altai to the Atlantic Ocean in two and a half centuries, moving an average of forty kilometers a year. For two and a half centuries the people were constantly swarming, constantly appropriating new lands, and then the younger son stayed here, and the elder sons left to reconcile the next

lands. (It is an ancient Turkish custom for the younger son to stay in his father's house, which is still practiced today[2].

The role of the imperial factor in the formation of ancient Turkish civilization has not yet been sufficiently studied. Indeed, a natural question remains: what factors enabled the ancient Turks to create vast empires? What power united people of different tribes, peoples, and races into a single state? It was impossible to create such vast empires only by force of arms. So, there was a need for some kind of universal ideology that would unite many peoples scattered over a very large area. Indeed, as the poet wrote:

The graves are silent, the corpses are silent,  
Eternal life given only to who devoted a word.  
In the tomb of world for centuries  
The inscriptions sound only [3].

The period of separation of Turkic, Mongol, Tungus and Manchu languages covers the period from the 5th century to the end of the 4th century AD. The Turkic languages were divided into two parts during the Hunn period: the Eastern Hunn and the Western Hunn. Western Hunnic languages include Bulgarian, Avar, Khazar, Chuvash, Bajnok, Gagauz, most of the languages of the Balkans, Kumik, Kirim, Uzbek, Turkmen, Azerbaijani and a number of other languages. Eastern Hunnic languages include ancient Uyghur, Tuva, Khakas, Shor, Yakut, Chudim, Tatar, Altaic, and many other languages that are used in East. These languages are the languages of the ancestors of the Turks, who lived until the formation of the ancient Turkic state and the development of writing until the 5th century AD [4]. Such implementation of integration processes under the leadership of the Turkic ethnos in Eurasia led to the spread of ancient Turkic civilization [5].

The greatest of the ancient Turks, the pride of the people was Attila. The truth about Attila has not yet been told. Attila completed the great move of the Turks: Europe became subject to him, he will be paid tribute. The Arabs called all the peoples north of the Amu Darya Turks, and they adopted the name because since the abolition of the ancient Turks as an ethnic group, the concept of "Turk" has become a symbol of glory and courage for all the people living in the Great Steppe. Later, this ethnonym became the name of the language family, although there was no direct descendant of the ancient Turks, many peoples who adopted their language are now called Turks [6].

According to the theory of Iranian scholars, the Turks were not an indigenous people of Siberia and Europe, they were a young nation who appeared in this region only in the VI century BC. But there are few other approaches to the problem among scientists. For example, Gordon Child, a well-known British historian and archaeologist, writes: "The study of silver ceremonies is crucial in determining the ethnicity of the Scythians. It is very different from the ritual typical of Iranians and Hindus, as well as any other Indo-

European peoples. The wives and servants of the chief of the tribe, who had been killed, were also burnt, and a tului (chuchelo) of horses was hung around the hut. These customs were written by Herodotus, and traces of them were found in the process of opening many mounds, but they are not entirely Aryans. They correspond exactly to the nomadic tribes of Mongolia and do not belong to the Aryans at all, and it has been pointed out by Minnz that these customs have existed in them for many centuries. He considers the Scythians to be the Mongoloid ancestors of the Gunns, Tatars, and Bijanaks (Pechenegs, the Turkic people), and this view is beyond doubt". This people, moving on the west, gradually merged with other Turkic peoples to form a much different ethnos, and they are now called Gunns[7].

The ancient Turks called death is real. Because it comes to everyone, to humans, and to other animals over a period of time. Now they knew how many lives had been given and when death would come. Then the world became hell. The cries of the people who were waiting for the day of death and knew when it would come reached the sky - the almighty God. God knew it was impossible to give people eternal life. Then it was up to him to decide who would die and when. No creature knows when it will die. Yullirgegin created the ideal image of the Turkish people by depicting the just, enterprising Hakans Bumin and Istami in the legendary epic spirit. Bumin and Istami are the founders of the Turkish state. After they came to the throne as khans, they drew up an army, united the peoples on all four sides and managed to build a powerful state [4].

Summing up the history of the ancient Turks, it should be noted that this civilization, in a sense, generally draws a unique conclusion to the history of ancient civilizations. Basically, many ancient ethnic groups have been torn apart by the Great movement of the nations, and the foundations of

the peoples have been created from their constituent parts. During this period, not only great ethnic changes, but also revolutionary social shifts took place. The emerging new social order dealt a severe blow to previous tribal and slavery relations.

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