



GREAT MIGRATION OF NATIONS

Asror Pardayev
KarshiSU Associate Professor

Ziyadov Husniddin
A Student of Karshi State University

Abstract

This article discusses the great migration of peoples.

Keywords: Nation, great, tribe, union, Hun, Goth, European Rome, Greece, Danube, Volga, empire, territory, war, rebellion, federation, government.

Introduction

The great migration of peoples in Europe. Conventional name of mass ethnic migrations of Germans, Slavs, Sarmatians and other tribes to the territory of the Roman Empire in the 4th-7th centuries. From the 70s of the 4th century, the mass migration of the Huns to the west was a direct impetus for the Great Migration of Peoples. The Gunns marched from the Urals and crossed the Volga around 370, then attacked the Goths living on the coast of the Northern Black Sea together with the subjugated Alans (375). In the autumn of 376, a part of the Visigoths, who could not withstand the pressure of the Huns, with the permission of Rome, belonged to the empire of the Danube. located in the area. However, as a result of the violence of the government officials, the Visigoths rebelled in 377 years.

On August 9, 378, the Roman army was defeated by rebels near Adrianople. The pressure of the Goths, Alans, and Huns on the empire was stopped, but the Goths began to live as a Roman federation in the area between the Danube River and the Balkan Mountains, and the process of barbarization in the Roman army increased. From the end of the 4th century, barbarian oppression intensified again. In the winter of 394-395, the Huns organized a campaign in Syria and Cappadocia. The Visigoths, led by Alaric I, plundered Greece and settled in Illyricum. On August 24, 410, they captured and sacked Rome. Although the Goths left Rome as early as August 27, the laughter of the "eternal city" had great spiritual significance. During the 5th century, Germanic tribes settled throughout the territory of the Western Roman Empire and established several barbarian kingdoms. In particular, the center of Gaul in the south-west is Toulouse. the Visigothic Kingdom (418; it later spread to Spain), the Vandal Kingdom in North Africa (429-439), the Ostrogothic Kingdom in Italy (493), the Frankish Kingdom in Northern Gaul (476; it later subjugated many barbarian kingdoms, see The Frankish state), in the south-east of Gaul, the center is Lyon. the arrival of the Burgundians (about 457); Angles, Saxons, and Jutes began to conquer Britain from the middle of the 5th century and established several kingdoms here at the end of the 6th and 7th centuries .

The Huns, who settled in the Middle Danube (Pannonia) at the beginning of the 5th century, tried to conquer Gaul and Italy during the time of Attila (434-453). However, after the Battle of Catalunya (451), their alliance fell apart.



During the reign of Emperor Justinian I, the Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantium) regained part of North Africa, Italy, and Spain from the barbarians and succeeded in partially restoring the Roman order. The last stage of the great migration of peoples was at the end of the 6th - 7th centuries. 568 Lombards settled in Northern and Central Italy. Slavs - with the help of Avars and proto-Bulgarians (Bulgarians), began to establish themselves in the Balkan Peninsula, as a result, by the 7th century, the population of this region consisted mainly of Slavs, who formed their principalities, and part of the Slavs went to Asia Minor, the territory of the Byzantine Empire. The Slavs spread to the west - to the territories occupied by the Alemanni and the Saxons. The socio-economic and political consequences of the great migration of peoples were enormous. It led to the fall of the Western Roman Empire.

In the 2nd millennium BC. The Germanic peoples lived in southern Scandinavia, Denmark, and the neighboring lands between the Elbe and the Oder. To the east of them, beyond the Oder, lived the Balts or Petts - today they are represented by Lithuanians and Latvians. The lands from the Elbe west to the Rhine were occupied by the Celts. After 1000 BC, a two-fold expansion began. Between the Oder and the Elbe, the Germans pushed the Celts and moved westward. The border between the Celts and the Germans moved westward and by 200 BC, moving forward to the Rhine and southward to the Main. During this period, the Germans also advanced on Elba. After 100 BC. h. Southern Germany was occupied by them and they tried to flood Gaul. This wave was stopped by Julius Caesar .

We classify as West Germans all the peoples who spread out from their original territories between the Oder and the Elbe throughout western Germany. Another movement was a migration from Scandinavia to the opposite shore of the Baltic, to the area between the Oder and the Vistula, and then beyond the Vistula. This migration seems to have followed the West German expansion. Cossinna, the recognized authority in this field, believes that this happened in the late Bronze Age, between 600 and 300 BC. By 300 BC, they had moved up the Vistula towards the Carpathian Mountains. These new people from Scandinavia formed a group distinct from the West Germans in geography, language, and customs. We call them East Germans. This division is convenient because the historical roles of the two groups of the Germanic race were different.

There is also a third group - North Germans from Scandinavia, but we are not interested in them at this stage. In the period we are considering, the West Germans had defined the geographical boundaries of their territory and were almost settled, and the East Germans were still on the move. It is not difficult to understand why the ancient Germans were shepherds and hunters. By Julius Caesar, they had the first rules of agriculture. Central Europe was mostly covered with dense forests and swamps until almost the middle of the Middle Ages. And, of course, there were areas without forests.

Often, the absence of a forest determined the places of origin of the first house, the condition of such steppe (meadow) areas according to the remains of the steppe flora - plants that could not live either in the forest or in cultivated conditions. lands, as well as the upper Rhine plain and the eastern part of the Garzat settlement according to animal remains characteristic of the steppes .

Geographers can establish that when people settle in such an area, they generally live in peace and contentment and can raise their livestock in peace until their numbers become too large. Then there are not enough pastures surrounded by dogs, there is a food problem, there were three solutions: people could start farming, which would feed more people could provide; they could expand pastures through deforestation or eliminate overpopulation through migration. According to the third option, they regularly applied. The other two decisions were against their (Germans. Ed.) nature and instincts.

Some people separated and migrated until they found a new area suitable for life. This, of



course, meant the beginning of wars and conquests. The process continued on the account of Kelits (and other developed, Indo-European tribes - Ed.) until the central part of Europe was completely Germanized, so that they went west or south, but here they were prevented by the Roman Empire.

The West Germans, with no room for further expansion, were held back by their own kinsmen in the east, and forced to look to the Roman Empire in the west and south. they had to cultivate the land in order to solve the food problem once again .

There was an important change in the customs of the Germans directly, and Caesar described the Germans as a people of smooth shepherds: they cultivated the land, but a little later, about a hundred and fifty years o Later, Tacitus described them as peasants.

A century after the end of Germanic expansion by Rome, the transition from a predominantly pastoral state to agriculture was an important stage in its development during this period. It must be remembered that all this belongs to the West Germans, to whom the description of Caesar and Tacitus is characteristic. The East Germans outside the Elbe were in a different situation, they were not as restricted. Their neighbors to the east and south were barbarians - Slavs and other tribes, who did not interfere with their actions.

So East Germans had no reason to abandon their past and nomadic life. Now, in the 2nd century AD, you understand this. East and West Germans differed not only in geographical location. They were at different stages of civilization development. The West Germans took up farming and developed useful habits that encouraged this occupation.

The East Germans settled down to a traditional lifestyle of shepherds and nomads, and the West Germans reached a higher stage of development and began to develop two centuries ago .

To sum up, the great migrations at the beginning of the Christian era are extremely important. Because these migrations started in Asia and the penetration of the Hun tribes into Europe was the main reason for the westward movement of the European peoples, especially the Germans, and as a result the emergence of countries such as France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. As a result of the Great Migration, the European seed production system was in crisis, feudal relations were formed, and the traditions of statehood appeared. In a word, the great migration of peoples strengthened trade, economic and political relations between peoples all over the world.

List of References

1. Рахимов Х.Р. Введение в германскую филологию. Тексты лекций. -Т.:ТДПУ 2000.- 68с.
2. Арсеньева М.Г. и др. Введение в германскую филологию. - М: Высшая школа, 1980.- 319с.
3. Богородицкий В А. Введение в изучение современных романских и германских языков. - М: Изд-во литературы на иностранных языках, 1953.— 183 с.
4. Гухман М.М. Готский язык. - М: Изд-во литературы на иностранных языках. 1958-190с.
5. Жирмунский В.М. Введение в сравнительно-историческое изучение германских языков. - М, - 1Б: Просвещение, 1964.-214 с.
6. Pardayev A. Provision of Drinking Water and Gas to the Population of Kashkadarya Region //EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 100-103.
7. PARDAEV A., SHOYMARDONOV O. G. A. THE ROLE OF NATIONAL AND CULTURAL CENTERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IDEA OF INTERNATIONAL HARMONY //International Journal of Philosophical Studies and Social Sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 144-147.



8. Пардаев А. БУХОРО ВА ХОРАЗМДАГИ ИКТИСОДИЙ КЕНГАШЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИ (1920-1924 ЙИЛЛАР) //Т. ф. н. номзодлик диссертацияси автореферати. Ташкент. – 2012. – Т. 27.
9. Равшанов, А. Х., and А. А. Пардаев. "СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ РЕФОРМЫ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН (НА ПРИМЕРЕ КАШКАДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)." ББК 1 Е91 (2020): 212.
10. Asror P., Elbek A. Bobur's Construction //Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 30-32.
11. Pardayev A., Axmatov A. Poet, Bakhshi-Pedagog //EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 68-70.
12. Пардаев А. А. ҚАШҚАДАРЁ ВОҲАСИДАГИ ДЕМОГРАФИК ЖАРАЁНЛАР (1989-2019 ЙИЛЛАР) //ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ. – 2020. – №. SI-1№ 3.
13. Muminova G., Tashpulatov B. POLITICAL REPRESSIONS DURING THE PERIOD OF COLLECTIVIZATION IN UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF KASHKADARYA REGION) //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 725-729.
14. Tashpulatov B. S. LOOKING AT THE HISTORY OF MEDICAL EDUCATION SYSTEM (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN) //Gospodarka i Innowacje. – 2022. – Т. 23. – С. 176-181.
15. Shukhratovich T. B. HISTORY OF TRAINING OF SECONDARY MEDICAL SERVICES IN UZBEKISTAN //EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR). – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 4. – С. 1-1.