



**THE PROBLEM OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICANS DYNASTY TO THE THRONE IN
KHOREZM AND THE REFLECTION OF THE RULERS OF AFRIGHTS IN
NUMISMATIC SOURCES**

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ABSTRACT

This article covers the problems of coming to the throne of the dynasty, which ruled in the Khorezm state in the early Middle Ages(IV-X centuries BC) and the processes of reflection of the ruler in numismatic coins. At the same time, some information in the state administration in the Afrigiyy dynasty was mentioned in the article.

Key words:Afrigi'i, Vazamar, Ma'mun, S. P. Tolstov, Tuproqqal'a

INTRODUCTION

First of all, history of this dynasty which was in the early Middle Ages should be analysed. For example, in Khorezm a new dynasty sovereign began in this period. Script of silver coins which was concerning at the beginning of 1 - 3 century read names of two representatives of this dynasty which was Artavand and Artamush .

Beruniy gave information about early spokesmen of them and Afriggs dynasty achieved the throne. By traditional counting style this event might have been in 304-305 years[1]. However a new approach existed which was for this year (304-305) by numismatic materials. According to this approach, first king of dynasty was Vazamar (Afrigg). Vazamar was name of king and Afrigg was name of family, tribe[2]. For this reason they were invited named as Vazamariys (Afriggs). By taking into consideration primary years of the king Vazamar ruling identified that Vazamariys ruled over 600 years until Khorezm king Mamun. Khorezm was more independent than other properties at that time. The country was ruled by belonging to Afrigg dynasty and they were written their names to the silver and gold coins .

MAIN PART

Another information about Khorezm political ruling system that " Hisrav" and"

bagpur" .Hisrav rank can encounter first time work of Arabic author Bal'amiy which was ruler of Hamdjerd territory or as Hamdjerd king title[3]. According to S.PTolstovopinion which was popular scientist "khorezmshunos",written above titles used at the same time nearby of aggression of Arabic in Khorezm. That is to say ,HisravKhorezmking which was religious missions maker sovereign "bagpur" was recognised as a partner and mundane ruler[4]. But this view was known that female academic and she emphasised both of titles was used for one ruler in the time but sbe couldn't explain why like this[5].

However,certain details which was valid administrative government of Khorezm could take from found Khorezmwriting in Tuproqqala and several documents in this language. Oromiy(oromic) words that it was 'elāhayya' mean God (Xudo)word its idegram "LHY" in digital document which was written to the wood in 19 century. This idegram couldn't mean the God ,maybe it can be religious ruler which was sent by God .In Khorezm language Byn which was as"LH"shape could meet[6].Prmtr was economist that it was noted "farmandor" title G-18/1-4 in document. This title which was archives and suggd documents in Mugg mountain and came " prmnōr " as" farmandor "shape title. This region was looked as example of ruling tradition. Aforementioned rank and position existed apart fromSuggd and KhorezmEron of Sosoniys period and after it was heritage of ruling. According to its mission owner of this title, in our opinion, it was considered as a prime minister, be could solve financial works of the country. We could assume, it was existed in Suggd "farmonbordor" title had in Khorezm too and he was active equally with king inside ruling. According to general condition, the king was considered as adirector of political ruling, but "farmanbardar " was responsible for financial condition, inside insurance, store-house of government, treasure of castle[7].

Found documents which was Tuproqqala and G-16/4-3 digital ceramics board that it was written term "srk'r" which was "sarkor" title. Sometimes "srk'r'n"-sarkaron"(G-16X 2-1-1 line) and srkr -sarkora (G-12/7) were noted. Owner of this title or position mission of member were leadership in xetermine fields, as a leader sarkorsvitalay they ruled more handcrafted communities or villages. Exactly,in kur view, they were responsible for quality and amount of descended production in the castle. In third line of 19 digital document noted this Anbatak God (?) (Mrs) phrase[6]. Was this person Khorezmshah or high position owner of the castle, its defining was difficult.

CONCLUSION

Briefly we can't give more information which was about Early Middle Age Khorezm history of government and showed above facts, nothing. So most of written sources which was regarding Khorezm history, they were abolished in Arabic aggression period.

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