

The Importance of the Archeological Heritage in Terms of Developing Historical Consciousness of Uzbek People

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of independent states on the soil of Central Asia increased the interest in our republic to learn about our historical roots, the first sources of our statehood, the past of our economy and culture, our historical relations with other nations, and the contributions of our ancestors to the world civilization. This article discusses the value of archeological heritage and its importance in developing historical consciousness of our people.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 11 Feb 2024

Received in revised form

10 Mar 2024

Accepted 23 Apr 2024

Keywords: History, archeological heritage, historical consciousness, process of civilization, monuments, historical roots, increasing patriotism, ancient times.

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It is known that Uzbekistan is one of the oldest cultural regions of the world, and the process of civilizational development has continued in its territory for several thousand years. Archeological heritage objects are an integral part of the cultural heritage objects of Uzbekistan and are the basis of the history of mankind, as well as the material culture sources created by our ancient ancestors and which have come down to us over the centuries. It is no coincidence that the states of Bactria, Sogd, Khorezm and Ferghana, which are contemporary with the era of ancient Greece, Rome and the Great Silk Road connecting East and West passed through this region. Along with science and other fields, the culture of building cities has been developing and improving in the territory of Uzbekistan, which has been considered one of the centers of civilization communication for centuries. Even the devastating invasions in different historical periods could not prevent the dynamic development of the region. Underneath the aforementioned ruins are hidden pages of history spanning thousands of years. Turning these pages one by one, conveying them to our people, studying our history objectively, will certainly be realized with the hard work of experts in the field of archeology. "Other countries are trying to erase their non-existent history. We could not fully convey our great history, the legacy of our scholars to our people and youth. If we pay attention to such places from the point of view of our identity, then everyone will pay attention to it", said the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoev. Even today, these monuments are an important source of knowledge about the past socio-economic relations and cultures of not only Uzbekistan, but also the peoples of Central Asia. The study of each object of archaeological heritage, archeological objects and their interrelationship with other objects, as well as highlighting their specific aspects, is relevant for today. Uzbekistan is one of the oldest centers of world civilization, a significant and integral part of it. Uzbeks are the oldest indigenous people of the Republic, heirs of this high civilization. The emergence of independent states on the soil of Central Asia increased the interest in our republic to learn about our historical roots, the first sources of our statehood, the past of our economy and culture, our historical relations with other nations, and the contributions of our ancestors to the world

civilization. Creating a true historical picture of the origin of our people is considered one of the urgent tasks of today, which will lead to national revival and strengthening of national unity in our independent republic. The fate of the nation is reflected in history, understanding and feeling it, leading to the formation of historical consciousness in the nation's thinking, national self-awareness, increasing patriotism - without these, it is impossible to build a great state. Unfortunately, the history of the Uzbek people from ancient times to the present day has not been studied in one piece, and even the studied part cannot represent the true historical truth. Within the network of sciences that shape human thinking, archeology made a world-wide revolution in the 19th century. At the beginning of our century, the famous English archaeologist G. Child said: "As much as the telescope has increased the ability to see in astronomy, this science (archaeology) has also expanded the view of the infinite horizons of the past to such an extent. Just as the microscope discovered in the science of biology that the outer shells of large organisms are made up of very small cells, so this science has increased the possibilities of studying the past in historiography a hundredfold. In short, as radioactivity has made changes in chemistry, this science has also made changes in historiography to the same extent," he wrote. Thanks to archeology, the history of mankind has become older by 2-2.5 million years. The civilizations of Ancient Egypt, Indian, Chinese, Mayan, Ancient Greek and Roman civilizations were discovered. As a result of archeological research conducted in Uzbekistan for a hundred years, not only the high and unique civilizations of Bactria, Khorezm, Sogd, which are not far behind the centers of world civilization in terms of their age, were discovered, but it was also discovered that this ancient land was occupied by mankind 1 million years ago. The land of Uzbekistan is a priceless archive that preserves precious monuments of all stages of the past in its bosom. More than 8,000 archaeological monuments, which are priceless masterpieces of human civilization, have been preserved in its territory. Every castle, fortress, settlement or rock picture left by our ancestors is an important historical witness, a document that is waiting for its research. Therefore, the first important issue on the agenda is the careful preservation of the above-mentioned monuments. Uzbekistan is a huge open-air museum, with its priceless historical exhibits, together with the rare architectural ensembles of Samarkand and Bukhara, Khiva and Shahrisabz, Termiz and Kokand, ancient Khorezm, Karakalpakstan, Surkhandarya, Zarafshan and Ferghana Valley, East The intercontinental trade-caravan route connecting East with West has been preserved in its vast expanses. All of this has been imprinted in the material culture and ethnic image of the people of Uzbekistan. In independent Uzbekistan, along with other historical sciences, archeology also had the opportunity to study the development of society in a comprehensive manner. Today, concepts such as "science", "state", "history", "civilization", "heritage" sound in a new tone, these concepts have acquired a new meaning and have become a single, harmonious concept. The fate of the people was sealed in the long-lasting historical processes, and the task of historians and archaeologists is to create the true history of the nation, based on the available evidence, and put an end to the injustices and falsifications committed during the totalitarian Soviet regime. The history of the Uzbek people, from the earliest times, that is, from the Paleolithic era to the present day, has developed in close contact with the Middle East in the south and Eurasian deserts in the north, and is considered a part of the world history. Uzbek archaeologists are cooperating deeply and comprehensively with the USA, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Poland and other major scientific centers of the world in order not to allow a subjective approach to the past, to avoid being trapped in a narrow shell. This situation leads to the recognition of Uzbek archeology to the world, increasing its international reputation and spreading the history of our nation to the world. For example, today Uzbek archaeologists, together with their foreign partners, are solving important problems such as the history of the first Uzbek statehood and the stages of its development, the first periods of the history of ethnos, clarifying its importance in the creation of a great civilization, the history of the Great Silk Road, and studying the ways of the spread of secular religions. It is necessary to divide the main fundamental and practical researches that Uzbek archeology should carry out in terms of developing historical consciousness in Uzbekistan and educating young free citizens of independent Uzbekistan into the following blocks:

➤ Creation of the theoretical and methodological foundations of archeology

a materialistic approach to the past, evolutionary and uniform development of society, abandoning the study of history into strict formations and a civilized approach to the problems of dividing the history of the country and the history of the nation into periods and chronology, etc. Based on the experiences of world archeology, improvement of research methods and statistical, morphological, functional,

taxometric measurements of "archeological source", "culture", "cultural layer", "monument", "destination", "civilization", "village", "first city" ", "first state" concepts to approach the standards of world archeology.

➤ Study of the archaeological cultures of the Stone Age, Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Antiquity and Middle Ages, and the exploitation of Central Asia by primitive people. Study of Ashelian, Muste, Upper Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic monuments, rock paintings, paleoecology, production economy of the Neolithic revolution, culture of irrigated agriculture. The birth of civilizations, the emergence of small desert states, the study of the problems of the emergence of the first cities and states, the study of the problems of "Great Khorezm", Bactria, Sogd, Hellenism, urbanization, architecture, the development of urban planning, the formation of the Great Silk Road, trade, money circulation, handicrafts. The study of important issues such as interactions between settled farmers and nomadic herders, the ideology and worldview of ancient societies, the emergence and spread of secular religions, the stages of the emergence and development of large historical cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Kheva, Shahrisabz, Karshi, Termiz, Margilon, Andijan and Tashkent and to identify their contributions to the treasury of world civilization.

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