



HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN AND SOURCES OF ITS STUDY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The greatest and most noble blessing of the peoples of our country in the twentieth century was the achievement of national independence of Uzbekistan. Because freedom from colonial oppression and muteness, the achievement of true independence was a long-awaited dream of our people. Thousands of children of the nation have sacrificed their lives for this goal. The great state happiness of the national state independence of Uzbekistan has come to the representatives of today's generation, such as the free life of our people, self-determination and self-determination.

But preserving the independence of the achieved national state is an incomparably difficult and honorable task to further strengthen it politically and economically and to build a great state of the future.

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ТАРИХИ ВА УНИ ЎРГАНИШ МАНБАЛАРИ

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Калит сўзлар: миллий ўзлик ва ватанпарварлик, қуш қабилалари ва халқлари, иқтисод, маданият, уламолар, зодагонлар, олимлар, сиёсатчилар, саркардалар.

Аннотация: XX асрнинг мамлакатимиз халқлари берган энг буюк ва олижаноб неъмат – бу Ўзбекистон миллий давлат мустақиллигининг қўлга киритилиши бўлди. Чунки мустамлакачилик зулми ва мутелигидан озод бўлиш, том маънодаги истиқлол мустақилликка эришиш ҳалқимизнинг узоқ йиллардан бери кутган эзгу орзу-армони эди. Бу мақсад йўлида миллатнинг минг-минглаб фарзандлари ўз жонларини қурбон қилдилар. Ўзбекистоннинг миллий давлат мустақиллиги ҳалқимизнинг ҳур, эркин, озод яшаб, ўз тақдирини ўзи белгилаш, ҳал қилишдек буюк бахт бугунги авлод вакилларига насиб этди.

Аммо қўлга киритилган миллий давлат мустақиллигини сақлаб қолиш уни сиёсий, иқтисодий жиҳатдан янада мустаҳкамлаш ва келажаги буюк давлатни барпо қилиш мислсиз даражада мураккаб ва шарафли бир вазифадир.

ИСТОРИЯ УЗБЕКИСТАНА И ИСТОЧНИКИ ЕЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

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Ключевые слова: национальное самосознание и патриотизм, племена и народы, экономика, культура, ученые, дворяне, политики, полководцы.

Аннотация: Величайшим и благороднейшим благом народов нашей страны в XX веке стало достижение национальной независимости Узбекистана. Потому что освобождение от колониального гнета и немоты, достижение подлинной независимости было долгожданной мечтой нашего народа. Тысячи детей нации отдали свои жизни ради этой цели. К представителям сегодняшнего поколения пришло великое государственное счастье национальной государственной независимости Узбекистана, свободная жизнь нашего народа, самоопределение и самоопределение.

Но сохранить независимость достигнутого национального государства — несравненно трудная и почетная задача, чтобы еще больше укрепить его политически и экономически и построить великое государство будущего.

INTRODUCTION

The extent to which this task is fulfilled is in line with the socio-political level of the citizens of our country, the extent to which the ideology of national independence is formed in their minds and becomes a way of life.

It is impossible to form feelings of national identity and patriotism in the minds of the younger generation without informing them of their native history, analyzing historical events and happenings, and imparting historical knowledge and upbringing. Therefore, in the education system of independent Uzbekistan, the study of the history of the Motherland as a detailed, basic science remains one of the most pressing tasks of our lives today.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

If history studies how different peoples lived, what happened in their lives, how and why people's lives changed and become present, the history of Uzbekistan will change the peoples of the past and their development, events and their way of life. is a science that fully studies economics, culture, and so on. The views of our President on this issue are of great importance. The whole world recognizes that the territory now called Uzbekistan, that is, our Motherland is

one of the cradles not only of the East, but also of world civilization. From this ancient and sacred land came scholars, nobles, politicians, commanders. The foundations of the religious and secular sciences were laid and polished on this ground. The intricate water structures built before and after our era testify to the greatness of our antiquities, the greatness of agriculture, handicraft culture, architecture and urban planning in our country since ancient times.

Existence that exists outside of our consciousness and does not depend on our consciousness is the object of study of the history of Uzbekistan. The history of Uzbekistan is not only a science of different types of knowledge, but also a science as a system of knowledge in which the internal laws that have accumulated over the centuries are closely intertwined.

It should be noted that the history of Uzbekistan still has many problems. The issues that need to be clarified are also full. In particular, the population living on the territory of our Motherland since ancient times and their location; the various relations of this population with the bird tribes and peoples; the influence of the ancient local population on the emergence of the modern Uzbek people, the impact on the emergence of the Uzbek people, the chronological scope of the emergence of the Uzbek people.

In addition, the emergence and development of the first Uzbek statehood is also an important issue. Rare and valuable factual material about the inhabitants of this ancient land, especially its socio- and cultural life, is recorded in the writings of the first settlements (Turkistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan) as a result of the sharing of the local ancient population.

Important historical events of the early 16th century, the formation of the Sheibanikhan state, are described in memoirs written in the old Uzbek and Persian languages by such authors as Muhammad Salih, Binoi, Babir.

The works of Abulgazi Bahodurkhan “Shajarai Turk” and “Shajarai Tarokima”, as well as the works of Muhammad Amin Bukhari, Muhammad Yusuf Munshi play an important role in covering the history of Bukhara and Khiva khanates. The history of the Kokand khanate is described in the works of Muhammad Hakim, Muhammad Avaz, Niyaz Muhammad, Mulla Olim Makhdumhoji. The two-volume work “Tarihi jadidai Tashkent” (New History of Tashkent) by the Tashkent maurrist Muhammad Salikhoja describes in detail the events leading up to the conquest of the lands of the Kokand Khanate by the Russian Empire, the history of Bukhara and the battles in Tashkent.

Russia’s occupation of Turkestan and the colonial regime it has established here, the consequences of which are covered by Russian historians, military experts, diplomats, are one-sided.

After gaining independence, the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov at a meeting with a group of historians set a number of important tasks for historians to create a new history of Uzbekistan.

Scholars of the history of Uzbekistan have developed the first scientific concept and a new methodology based on national values, based on the national ideology, irrigated by the national idea, with a broad and in-depth study and objective interpretation of the history of Uzbekistan.

It is planned to create a 6-volume "History of Uzbekistan" on the basis of a new concept of the history of Uzbekistan from ancient times to the present day, to study the period of independence as a separate 7-volume.

The latest history of Uzbekistan after gaining independence Karimov's works, speeches and interviews reflect the socio-political, economic and cultural life of Uzbekistan, the specifics of the ongoing reforms, the process of building a democratic and legal state in the country. (It is necessary to name Karimov's great works).

In this case, when analyzing each historical event, an objective, objective study or, beyond the will of the historian, the coverage of the event as it happened, is kept in the fall. Every historian, as a writer, is inextricably linked to the environment that surrounds him with his thoughts, perceptions, and feelings. This connection has its effect on him. The rules that require objectivity are that in this direction it is very important to interpret and analyze, examine and draw conclusions and bring them together, as in the historical-cultural process (in different periods of history) in the process of study. In such cases, it was necessary to rely on reliable sources, to justify the interdependence of historical processes. One of the methodological bases of studying the history of Uzbekistan is the dialectical study of these events and phenomena. Dialectics teaches that the universe is one and integral, that the events that take place in it are general and interconnected, in constant motion, and contradictory.

CONCLUSION

This method requires the study of the history of Uzbekistan in its entirety, in the interconnectedness of events, in the study of individual historical events as a whole, in its inseparability, and in the constant study and development of events. If an idea is being considered about a period, it requires understanding the specifics of that period and showing it. Based on the dialectical method, the historical process should be understood in terms of the rules of generality and individuality.

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