



ORIGINS OF SOME TRADITIONS OF UNITED STATES AND UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *A tradition is a practice that has been passed down through generations and is observed by the majority of people in a society or culture, whereas a custom can be short-lived and observed only at the family or individual level. Furthermore, while all traditions may qualify as customs, not all customs are traditions.*

Key words: *tradition, custom, holiday, harvest, celebration.*

The United States is hundreds of years old, but some of its most famous traditions are even older.

Thanksgiving has been celebrated since 1621 — nearly 400 years — while the Fourth of July has been celebrated since 1777, predating the swearing in of the nation's first president by over a decade. Yet some of America's other traditions are a bit more unusual. Competitive eating, for example, has been practiced for more than 100 years, with large sums of money awarded to the winners. Thanksgiving is a government occasion in the US celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. Outside of the United States, it is sometimes referred to as American Thanksgiving to distinguish it from the Canadian holiday of the same name and other related celebrations in other regions. It started as a day of thanksgiving and gather celebration, with the topic of the occasion rotating around expressing gratefulness and the focal point of festivities staying a Thanksgiving supper. The supper generally comprises of food sources native to the Americas: turkey, potatoes (normally pounded or sweet), squash, corn (maize), green beans, cranberries (commonly as cranberry sauce), and pumpkin pie. Other Thanksgiving customs incorporate altruistic associations offering thanksgiving supper for poor people, going to strict administrations, and sitting in front of the TV occasions, for example, Macy's Thanksgiving Day March and America's Thanksgiving March as well as NFL football games. Thanksgiving is viewed as the start of the Christmas season, with the day following it, the shopping extravaganza following Thanksgiving, said to be the most active shopping day of the year in the US. In the beginning, the colonists of New England and Virginia observed days of fasting in addition to days of thanksgiving, in which they thanked God for blessings like harvests, ship landings, military victories, or the end of a drought. These were observed through church services, feasts, and other gatherings for the community. The cutting edge Thanksgiving Day in the U.S. is a government occasion for Americans to offer gratitude as the Travelers did with their Local American neighbors after their most memorable gather in Plymouth (presently in Massachusetts) in November 1621. This blowout endured three days and was gone to by 90 Local American Wampanoag people and 53 overcomers of the Mayflower (Pilgrims). An earlier Thanksgiving celebration that took place in Virginia in



1619 by English settlers who had just arrived at Berkeley Hundred on the ship Margaret is less well known. Since President George Washington's proclamation in 1789, Thanksgiving has been observed nationwide on and off. President Thomas Jefferson decided not to notice the occasion, and its festival was discontinuous until President Abraham Lincoln, in 1863, broadcasted a public day of "Thanksgiving and Commendation to our useful God who dwelleth in the Sky", approaching the American nation to likewise, "with humble contrition for our public unreasonableness and defiance ... intensely beg the intervention of the All-powerful hand to mend the injuries of the country". Lincoln pronounced it for the last Thursday in November. On June 28, 1870, President Ulysses S. Grant endorsed into regulation Christmas and Thanksgiving Act that made Thanksgiving a yearly selected government occasion in Washington, D.C. On January 6, 1885, a demonstration by Congress made Thanksgiving, and other government occasions, a paid occasion for all bureaucratic specialists all through the United States. During the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the date was moved to multi week sooner, saw somewhere in the range of 1939 and 1941 in the midst of huge discussion. From 1942 onwards, Thanksgiving, by a demonstration of Congress got a long-lasting perception date, the fourth Thursday in November, no longer at the caution of the president.

In Uzbekistan The Harvest Festival is a traditional holiday of agricultural workers (in Uzbekistan, until 1972, it was called the "Cotton Festival"). It is carried out on the scale of farms, districts, regions. In many places, the Harvest Festival is celebrated in late autumn, depending on the completion of the harvest of crops. Exhibitions and fairs of agricultural products are organized on public holidays; art and sports games, equestrian competitions, and mass celebrations are held. Awards are given to the best workers. Along with agricultural workers, citizens and the general public take part in the harvest celebration.

The Plymouth settlers, known as Pilgrims, had settled in a land abandoned when all but one of the Patuxet Indians died in a disease outbreak. After a harsh winter killed half of the Plymouth settlers, the last surviving Patuxet, Tisquantum, more commonly known by the diminutive variant Squanto (who had learned English and avoided the plague as a slave in Europe), came in at the request of Samoset, the first Native American to encounter the Pilgrims. Squanto taught the Pilgrims how to catch eel and grow corn and served as an interpreter for them until he too succumbed to the disease a year later. The Wampanoag leader Massasoit also gave food to the colonists during the first winter when supplies brought from England were insufficient. Massasoit had hoped to establish an alliance between the Wampanoag, themselves greatly weakened by the same plague that extirpated the Patuxet, and the better-armed English in their long-running rivalry with a Narragansett tribe that had largely been spared from the epidemic; the tribe reasoned that, given that the Pilgrims had brought women and children, they had not arrived to wage war against them.

The Pilgrims celebrated at Plymouth for three days after their first harvest in 1621. The exact time is unknown, but James Baker, the Plimoth Plantation vice president of research, stated in 1996, "The event occurred between Sept. 21 and Nov. 11, 1621, with the most likely time being around Michaelmas (Sept. 29), the traditional time." [28] Seventeenth-century accounts do not identify this as a Thanksgiving observance, rather it followed the harvest.



It included 50 people who were on the Mayflower (all who remained of the 100 who had landed) and 90 Native Americans. The Wampanoag tribe has a traditional way to mark their own Thanksgiving. "Harvest ceremonies and festivals have been an integral part of Wampanoag lifeways for thousands of years. Learn the significance of Cranberry Day for Wampanoag communities as they continue cultural traditions and relationships with their homeland today by visiting the National Museum of the American Indian at the Smithsonian Institution." The Pilgrim feast was cooked by the four adult Pilgrim women who survived their first winter in the New World (Eleanor Billington, Elizabeth Hopkins, Mary Brewster, and Susanna White), along with young daughters and male and female servants. According to accounts by Wampanoag descendants, the harvest was originally set up for the Pilgrims alone; the surviving natives, hearing celebratory gunfire and fearing war, arrived to see the feast and were warmly welcomed to join the celebration, contributing their own foods to the meal. Two colonists gave personal accounts of the 1621 feast in Plymouth. The Pilgrims had to worship in secret, and then flee England because freedom of worship was forbidden by the Church of England led by their monarch. They lived in Holland for a generation. The Pilgrims of 1620, most of whom were Separatists (English Dissenters), are not to be confused with Puritans, who established their own Massachusetts Bay Colony on the Shawmut Peninsula (current day Boston) in 1630. The groups differed in their views regarding the Church of England. Puritans wished to remain in the Anglican Church and reform it, while the Pilgrims needed to complete separation from the church.[32]

William Bradford, in *Of Plymouth Plantation* wrote:

They began now to gather in the small harvest they had, and to fit up their houses and dwellings against winter, being all well recovered in health and strength and had all things in good plenty. For as some were thus employed in affairs abroad, others were exercised in fishing, about cod and bass and other fish, of which they took good store, of which every family had their portion. All the summer there was no want; and now began to come in store of fowl, as winter approached, of which this place did abound when they can be used (but afterward decreased by degrees). And besides waterfowl, there was a great store of wild turkeys, of which they took many, besides venison, etc. Besides, they had about a peck a meal a week to a person, or now since harvest, Indian corn to the proportion. Which made many afterward write so largely of their plenty here to their friends in England, which were not feigned but true reports.

Edward Winslow, in *Mourt's Relation* wrote:

Our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent four men on fowling, that so we might after a special manner rejoice together after we had gathered the fruits of our labor. They four in one day killed as much fowl as, with a little help beside, served the company almost a week. At which time, amongst other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest their greatest king Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five deer, which we brought to the plantation and bestowed on our governor, and upon the captain and others. And although it be not always so plentiful as it was at this time with us,



yet by the goodness of God, we are so far from want that we often wish you, partakers of our plenty.

So, "Culture" is a social peculiarity that mirrors the qualities of a specific culture. This definition says that culture is learned and includes things like beliefs, routines, values, art, music, language, rituals, and knowledge. These social characteristics are shared by practically all individuals from a particular culture. Individual way of behaving is affected by culture. Various identities, ethnicities, and even age bunches have different social practices and characteristics. Besides, culture isn't static; it develops over the long haul. Culture is a theoretical idea, not a substantial one. Food, clothing, ceremonies, workmanship, etc are just material signs of culture. Subsequently, the expression "culture" can allude to various ideas. For instance, culture can allude to different fields, for example, dressing, eating, cooking fixings, music structures, etc. A custom is a broadly acknowledged, conventional approach to acting or doing something remarkable to a particular society, area, or time. Every general public, religion, and local area has its own arrangement of customs. Customs are a significant part of culture. As recently expressed, custom can be a type of social portrayal. Take for instance, a Chinese wedding service. There are distinctive traditions and customs observed. These practices reflect Chinese culture. A custom is a behavior, event, or gesture that is repeated on a regular basis. At the point when this is finished for quite a while and passed down to people in the future, it turns into a custom. Customs are normal social practices that are trailed by most of individuals in a general public. There are the two people. Each culture and society in the world has own arrangement of customs and customs have advanced over the long haul. Each general public devises strategies to keep up with harmony and request among its individuals, as well as to act as an aide for collaboration among individuals from that society. Many individuals utilize the expressions "customs" and "customs" reciprocally. This is due to the fact that the two terms are used interchangeably and are regarded by dictionaries as words with comparable meanings and family traditions. At the point when a dad's training is trailed by his child, it meets all requirements to turn into a custom. There are additionally nearby traditions that are followed exclusively in unambiguous regions. While meeting somebody interestingly, the most well-known and general custom is to shake their hand. Custom is gotten from a Latin word that signifies "to convey." This definition gives understanding into what a custom involves. It is a custom that has been handed down from one generation to the next and has been passed down through every generation since. A strict or social uniquely gone down through ages turns into a practice. As they are handed down from generation to generation, it would appear that customs evolve into traditions over time. Customs and customs are convictions and practices that have developed over the long run, with the main contrast giving off an impression of being the time span and recognition by a bigger portion of society. A practice is a training that has been gone down through ages and is seen by most of individuals in a general public or culture, while a custom can be fleeting and noticed exclusively at the family or individual level. Besides, while all customs might qualify as customs, not all traditions will be customs. There is no unmistakable meaning of "custom," yet without a doubt a conviction or practice



has been gone down through ages. Customs, culture and customs are convictions and practices that have created over the long run, with the main evident contrasts being how much time and the degree to which they are trailed by a greater piece of society.

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