

FORMATION OF TEACHING HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN (BY THE EXAMPLE OF HISTORICAL FACTS)

Makhmanazarov Khahramon Abdievich

Senior teacher, Karshi Institute of Engineering and Economics

maxmanazarov@gmail.com

The science of history studies social development and the successive development of various events of the past, when, where and how they occurred, as well as the emergence of HUMANITY, the process of gradual evolutionary improvement, etc.

The history of Uzbekistan is an integral part of the history of mankind. The history of our country is rich in universal realities. The science of the history of Uzbekistan objectively and truthfully studies the life experience of our ancient and recent ancestors who survived these realities, and their contribution to the development of world history.

The correct definition of the subject and object of historical science is very important for the full understanding of historical truth and the writing of true history. Because for the science of the history of Uzbekistan, as well as for all other sciences, the question of the subject and object is the main one. After all, if the subject and object of science is not clear, then the task facing it may remain unclear.

Unlike other social sciences, the history of Uzbekistan is an independent science. This is fully reflected in the subject and object of his study, as well as in his task. These features of the history of Uzbekistan are manifested in the following: firstly, as a science, it pays all attention only to the past, draws lessons from it, draws conclusions, studies the life of our ancestors, cultural, spiritual and ideological values that they created.

Secondly, the history of Uzbekistan is a specific science in comparison with other social sciences. Therefore, he makes extensive use of the mathematical method. Historical events and events are studied with strict accuracy, periodic sequence on a chronological basis. The validity and invalidity of historical events and events, documents and evidence are also determined, when, where, in what historical environment and conditions they occurred historically, and, finally, the exact causes and consequences of past realities. At the same time, their specific forms are determined.

Thirdly, the history of Uzbekistan studies the causes and consequences of the state, development and decline of socio-economic life in the past and draws lessons and conclusions from them for the future. It will be a program for generations.

Fourthly, the science of the history of Uzbekistan is multifaceted and diverse. He studies not one side of the development and crises of society, but all aspects of it (society) in an inseparable connection, as a whole. development of society in its past and present territory from ancient times to the present. The subject of its study is the whole variety of events and phenomena in this space, their common connection and unity, patterns and processes, as well as the creative activities of the people and man. The space-object of studying the history of Uzbekistan is the history of Uzbekistan. Historical object (space).

Determines the exact goal, mission, direction and scope (limit) of the science of the history of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan.

The history of Uzbekistan as a science occupies a special place among other sciences. This is a socio-political science, and this is the main program of mankind to know its past, self-actualize and determine its future. At the same time, this is not the only science in this area. There are other disciplines that study the past of society, humanity and nature. But all other sciences, nature, society, are primarily reflected in history. They are also the object and subject of history.

Historical science is developing in a strong and organic relationship with other sciences, especially the social sciences and the humanities. Without knowing philosophy, literature and language, religion and other sciences, historians cannot fully illuminate the true history.

It should also be said that the object of study of history and other social and human sciences is one, that is, society. That is why other sciences directly help the development of historical science, the realization of historical truths. However, it is worth noting that history is the history of other sciences, as well as social and human sciences. Because all other sciences - history, historical consciousness and historical knowledge, historical thinking - are products of history.

It is concluded that historical science, that is, the history of the Motherland, occupies an important place in the fate and development of the nation and the Motherland, and is also of great importance among the social sciences and the humanities. First of all, the essence of the matter is that, firstly, the development of the social and human sciences in all respects depends on history, on how true historical science is. Because they are directly related to history. Secondly, the fuller and more even the philosophy of history, the higher the content, essence and effectiveness of other social and human sciences. This is connected with the scientific and theoretical methodological issues of history.

REFERENCES:

1. Radjabova R.E. and 6. History of Uzbekistan (1917-1993). T., "Teacher", 1994.
2. Radzhapova R. Yes. I am Doctor of History of Uzbekistan (1957-1993). T., Uchitel, 1995.
3. Real E.V. "Ancient coins of Central Asia". T., 1987. Rtveladze E.V., Livshits V.A. Monuments of ancient writing, T., 1985.
4. Rtveladze E.V., Sagdullaev A.S. Monuments of past centuries. T., 1986.
5. Rtveladze E.V. Great Silk Road. T., "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 1999.