

The Issue of Understanding the Spiritual Significance of Historical and Cultural Monuments

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ABSTRACT

The rich history, spiritual heritage and culture of our people are being treated today on the basis of new thinking and worldview. In this direction, effective work is being done to publish books, monographs and textbooks, to convey our rich spiritual heritage to young people and the general public. In addition to the radical economic and political reforms carried out during the years of independence, deep and comprehensive reforms in science and education over the centuries, as well as the study of the rich history, material and spiritual heritage of our people in the period of great reforms and reforms in our society. great attention is paid to the issue of transmission to future generations.

KEYWORDS: materiality, spirituality, heritage, history, value, courage, culture.

INTRODUCTION

At a new stage of Uzbekistan's development, "the study and use of the rich cultural and creative traditions of our people in the process of building a new society" is an important task. not. It is important to conduct research on the spiritual significance of all periods of the country's history, especially our great historical monuments, in which "restoration of historical processes" [3] is identified as an urgent task through the "full support of humanitarian scholars" [2]. means that it is important.

Extensive work is being carried out in our country to scientifically study the objects of historical and cultural heritage, which are an integral part of the rich history and culture of our people, and are of great importance for our spiritual and economic development. In recent years, it is important to radically improve the system of studying the history of our country, in particular, "archeological study of the rich past of ancient villages, cities and centers of civilization and the restoration of historical processes in the country" [4]. means that it has.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the focus on national values and cultural heritage has risen to the level of public policy, and attitudes towards them have changed. In particular, comprehensive reforms are being carried out in the field of preservation, restoration and conservation and use of historical and cultural monuments. Indeed, "the preservation, study and transmission of historical heritage to future generations is recognized as one of the most important priorities of our state policy" [5]. Preserved historical and cultural monuments in the territory of the republic (architectural structures, archeological objects

etc.) requires a special scientific approach to the preservation, protection and use of them in the development of domestic and foreign tourism, as well as for cultural and educational purposes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the last quarter of the last century, along with the mistakes and shortcomings in the preservation, protection and use of historical and cultural monuments, there were some positive developments. For example, on the occasion of the birthdays of Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, the 2,500th anniversary of the city of Samarkand, many historical and cultural monuments in the cities of Khiva, Bukhara and Samarkand were repaired. At the same time, significant work has been done on the problems of scientific study of monuments. For example, art critics and architects such as GA Pugachenkova, MA Salimov, FM Ashrafiy, P.Sh. Zohidov, IV Isroilov, KS Kryukov, IM Azimov in their research The dissertation reflects the special attention paid to the problems of scientific research of historical and cultural monuments.

During the years of independence, there have been dramatic transformational processes in the use of historical and cultural heritage for cultural and educational purposes: many architectural structures (mosques and madrasas) began to perform their functions. This has led to positive results in inculcating national culture and religious values in the minds of the Uzbek people, especially the younger generation; the widespread promotion of cultural heritage has begun to serve to form historical thinking in the minds of the people of the country, especially the younger generation, to instill in them a sense of respect for ancestral heritage, national traditions and values; It has become a tradition to hold various international conferences and festivals in the historical centers of ancient cities. As a result, Uzbekistan has gained a special place in the world in the field of culture, and the promotion of our cultural heritage has become of international importance; The contribution of Uzbekistan to world civilization, national and universal values of the Uzbek people, national architectural and urban planning, handicraft traditions began to arouse great interest among participants and tourists from many countries of the world; Coverage of cultural and educational events at cultural heritage sites in the world's leading media demonstrates the international attractiveness of Uzbekistan in the field of tourism.

Speaking about the ancient and unique monuments, the historical and cultural value of cultural heritage sites, their preservation, their role in the education and spirituality of our people, including the younger generation, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev cites the example of the Aksikent archeological monument. Much has been written in historical sources, especially in the Boburnoma, about the special significance of this village. The ruins of Akhsikent are the largest archeological monuments in the Fergana Valley, about 60 hectares of which have long been considered suitable for defense due to the presence of groundwater structures here. Archaeologists have excavated the remains of a blacksmith's workshop, XXIII century baths, soldiers' rooms, a mosque, defensive walls, underground irrigation networks, a craftsmen's neighborhood, the ruler's residence - the Ark. However, the history of Denau in the Surkhandarya oasis is directly connected with the history of ancient Bactria, Kushan, Hephthalite, Turkish khanate. In particular, the aspects of the history of the Bactrian state, which formed the basis of the first statehood, were given a comprehensive scientific basis by archaeologists, source scholars. In particular, Bactria is a region that has a place in the material and spiritual life of the peoples of Central Asia.

Of course, during the years of independence, the past, national traditions and values of our people have been restored. During the years of the Soviet regime, our spirituality, which was trampled underfoot, was restored thanks to independence, and a number of good deeds were

done to enrich it. Today, our people have set themselves the goal of building the future of "Renewing Uzbekistan". To achieve this goal, there is a need to build a society in our country based on national and universal values. To do this, it is necessary to bring up spiritually mature people in all respects, to instill in their minds respect for historical values, a sense of national pride and pride in their homeland.

Therefore, on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, one of the main factors in reforming the preschool, secondary and special education, higher education to ensure the strategic development of the country is the interests of the individual, upbringing and education. The role and importance of material and spiritual resources in the study of the past of our country is great. They are the invaluable material and spiritual heritage and wealth of the people and are stored in museums, archives and libraries.

Archaeological, ethnographic sources and data also play an important role in the study of history. These include ancient settlements, ruins of cities, the remains of tombs and fortresses, household and household items, labor and weapons of war, various household items. Today, such places are found in Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Tashkent oasis, Khorezm and Fergana valleys. In fact, material resources are material objects and things created by human hands and labor. Examples of material resources are:

- housing, household items;
- clothing and food;
- vehicles, machines and equipment;
- various historical finds, material objects;
- buildings and structures, historical monuments, etc.

Historical material sources are mainly objects, things and things that were created by our ancestors and have come down to us. Comparing historical data on the basis of material and written sources, interpreting and studying true history is one of the important tasks today. In general, in the process of studying the sources, students will gain the necessary information about the life of our people in the past, that is, the way of life of our ancestors, their struggle for independence and freedom against foreign invaders, courage and bravery. They study the activities of national heroes, statesmen, scientists.

In the process of understanding the historical and cultural material on the basis of lectures and practical classes on the history of fine arts, students are required to:

- Participate in reports on the history of the country and the period of creation of the greatest architectural monuments of national culture;
- to understand the unity of content and form of the monument, to distinguish its architectural and artistic components;
- to feel the beauty of the structure, to be able to comprehend;
- be able to harmonize the appearance of the object, have the ability to systematize,
- be able to generalize, draw conclusions, have their own independent opinion.
- to understand the logic of the building in order to create a general creative imagination;
- Participate in various debates, reflect, have an independent opinion in the process of describing the historical and cultural scientific basis;

It also encourages students to independently understand the essence of their work, to reveal its essence in detail, by providing students with both theoretical and practical knowledge of

all the ancient terms of our national architecture. Positive results can also be obtained by informing the student about the raw materials from which these terms are made, the technology of their preparation and creation, and what functions they perform.

For future architects and builders, it is necessary to explain to students the history of architecture, its construction technology, what materials it is made of, why it is resistant to various natural and man-made disasters. Because the heritage of our ancestors is our mentality, our climate-tested buildings, which have been tested for centuries. It is expedient to conduct educational internships with students in these objects of material cultural heritage, which will serve as an important tool for educating the younger generation to respect our national crafts, in the spirit of national ideas, in the spirit of patriotism. These preserved architectural monuments are a means of self-realization, of propagating the high spirituality of our people to the whole world.

From the second half of the 19th century, the Russian Empire began to invade Turkestan. The role of written sources in the coverage of the socio-economic and political history of 1865-1917 is incomparable, and it is expedient to classify these sources into categories. The campaign against religion and religious beliefs, which began in the 20s and 30s of the twentieth century, also had a negative impact on the fate of existing architectural monuments. Mosques, madrassas, minarets, churches, synagogues, synagogues and other religious buildings were closed and replaced by warehouses, shops, dormitories, various shops and so on.

CONCLUSION

Below, students will understand the intellectual and creative abilities necessary for the intellectual study of historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan, the logical perception of the beauty of our historical and architectural monuments, their goals and objectives, both practical and theoretical.

In particular, they managed to get a sufficient understanding of the essence of the purpose for which our ancient architectural structures were built. They logically felt that towers have a special place among the ancient monuments that have been the beauty and priceless property of our Motherland for centuries. During the years of independence, they have witnessed the large-scale work being carried out to preserve and repair the historical monuments of our country, restore our values and pass them on to the next generation. They know that they are different from each other, and that each tower is built to suit its chosen location and adjacent architectural complexes.

It is known that in ancient times, towers were built to mark cisterns, which were landings and water sources for caravans passing through the deserts and sands of the Great Silk Road. Students are also taught that the word "tower" is derived from the Arabic word "manara", which means a beacon, in the dictionary of a tower or minor means a place of light and brightness, and the meaning of the term means a building. The function of the towers built by the Zoroastrians was to be the final resting place of the dead. In Zoroastrianism, four elements are considered sacred - fire, earth, water and air. The corpse, on the other hand, was a symbol of evil, so it could not be buried in the ground, burned in fire, or drowned. The only way to save the air from the stench was to build huge towers and leave the dead here. After the carcass was eaten by birds of prey and animals, the remaining bones were thrown into the

ossuary. But after the arrival of the Arabs in Central Asia in the early sixth century, the tower gradually lost its original meaning. The Arabs rebuilt it and turned it into a place where a bonfire would be lit to warn of the danger of the enemy. Some time later, in the IX-X centuries, the tower was rebuilt and used as a small fortress. Later, the minarets were also used to call people to prayer by reciting the adhan. That is why a minaret is definitely built next to every mosque or madrasa. The towers were also built as a decoration of the cities and a demonstration of the power of the rulers.

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