

THE LEGACY OF OUR GREAT ANCESTORS IS THE PRICELESS SPIRITUAL WEALTH OF OUR NATION

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Abstract:

The article analyzes the role of the intellectual heritage of the great thinkers of Central Asia in the upbringing of a harmonious and comprehensively developed generation. The contribution of great scientists of the East to the development of world science and culture is presented.

Keywords:

Education, humanism, heritage, patriotism, great future.

Thinkers of all times and people paid special attention to the creation of a spiritual core in each individual that contributed to its harmonious development, was a source of solutions to many life problems, formed in a person of eternal, true values-patriotism, humanity, humanism, etc. However, the basic moral values are laid down in the process of upbringing and education of the growing generation. This was said by the German philosopher A. Schopenhauer in his work "the World as Will and Representation", who believed that the highest result of education is the formation of patriotism in the growing generation. Without love for the Motherland and respect for other people, the process of education and upbringing will be reduced to the absorption of theoretical knowledge without application in practice, and a person will remain the same soulless machine without an adequate worldview for modern society [1, p. 44].

In our country, consistent work is being carried out to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, respect for national traditions and values, form a spiritually and physically healthy, harmoniously developed young generation, and protect their rights and interests. We must create all conditions and opportunities for the healthy development of young generation, the head of our state said. And also, as our first president noted, our children will be smarter, stronger, wiser and, of course, happier than we are.

In our country, special attention is paid to the upbringing of a harmoniously developed young generation. As the head of our state noted, one of the most important issues that always agitates us concerns the moral image of our youth and their worldview. Who feels these changes and developments the most? Undoubtedly, young generation. Of course, let the youth keep up with the times and meet their requirements. However, at the same time, they should not lose its national identity.

The idea of who we are, the descendants of what great ancestors we are, let it always echo in their hearts and calls to be committed to national identity. How can we achieve this? Only through education, education, and only education.

Patriotism is a personal trait of every person. The learning process provides a basis for education that allows you to learn and form the spiritual and cultural values of society. As had occurred in recent years in our country, positive changes in education resulted in the revision of the foundations of the theory and practice of professional education of future teachers, development of education system in Uzbekistan came to be regarded in close connection with the processes and trends in the world educational space. The State educational standards of new generation are based on the principles of education of a humane person who respects the cultural traditions of his country and the whole world. Among the basic General cultural competencies, they distinguish the ability to understand the meaning of culture as a form of human existence and to be guided in their activities by basic cultural values, modern principles of dialogue and cooperation.

The inclusion of these competencies in the educational standard is a vital necessity for modern students. Today's students are our tomorrow, and the future of our Republic will depend on their actions and deeds. And according to our first President: "there is no future without historical memory" History educates the individual. The desire to know your past, your roots is inherent in each person. Historical memory is

necessary for the revival of spirituality. A person who knows the history of his country, his people – a person who can think independently, it is difficult to lead him off the right path, to impose a will that is alien to him. After independence, the interest of our people in learning their homeland, its language, culture, values, and history increases. Today, the whole world recognizes that our native land, Uzbekistan, is one of the cradles of not only Eastern, but also world civilization.

This ancient and sacred land has nurtured great scientists, thinkers, politicians, and military leaders. As the head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, says: there is no such rich history as our country, such great scientists as our ancestors anywhere else.

In order to further strengthen the national consciousness and expand the worldview of our compatriots by deeply studying the ancient and rich history of our homeland, activating research work in this direction, educating the younger generation on the basis of national values and the unique spiritual and moral heritage of our ancestors, establishing an atmosphere of patriotism and pride in our people, a decree was approved on the creation of the O'zbekiston tarixi TV channel from September 1, 2019.

At present, young people have the opportunity to deeply study the activities of our great ancestors, who left a bright mark on world history and culture with their deeds and artistic creations. Science and culture have long been developed on the territory of our country, which connects the East and West, where great civilizations are connected. Especially in the middle ages, thousands of scientists, poets and great thinkers grew up on our land.

Their works in such fields as mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, ethnography, medicine, history, literature, ethics, philosophy, ancient monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Termez, Tashkent, Shakhrisabz and other cities are the spiritual heritage of all mankind.

One of the greatest thinkers of that time was Muhammad Musa Khorezmi. The settlement operations used today all over the world, the activities of modern technologies are based on the rules created by our ancestors. The whole world appreciates the contribution of Khorezmi to the development of science, and has a special respect for the land where he was born and raised.

Ahmad al-Ferghani is one of the great Uzbek scientists who contributed to the development of world science.

According to historical data, his priceless legacy served as a guide to action for scientists, his contemporaries. This idea is confirmed by the fact that in the 12th century the work of the scientist "Book on the basics of astronomy" was translated into Latin and Hebrew, and then reprinted in many countries, including Italy, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and the United States.

Christopher Columbus, the famous Explorer who proved the scientist's claim that the Earth has a spherical shape eight hundred years later, wrote: "I am convinced of the accuracy of al-Ferghani's calculations about the size of the Meridian of the Earth in one degree."

In the sixteenth century, one of the craters on the moon was named after our ancestor. In medieval times, there were many scientists and scientific schools in Central Asia, and the Ma'mun Academy in Khorezm can serve as a vivid example of this. Since ancient times, the Khorezm land has been famous for scientists and educated people, great thinkers. It is known from history that the scientific and cultural environment of Khorezm was of great importance in the life and work of such world-famous scientists as Abu Raykhon Beruni, al-Khorezmi, Zamakhshari, Kubro and others who left an indelible mark on the history of mankind.

The celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the Khorezm Ma'mun Academy under the auspices of UNESCO and the reorganization of its activities is a vivid example of the attention paid to the memory of our ancestors and the development of science in our country.

Another of our great ancestors is Alisher Navoi. Navoi's brilliant, highly artistic poetry celebrates the ideas of humanism, peace and enlightenment. His unsurpassed talent raised the literature of the Turkic-speaking peoples to world heights. Therefore, he is placed next to the giants of the world of verbal art-Homer and Dante, Rudaki and Firdousi, Nizami and Saadi, Shakespeare and Balzac. The great Azerbaijani poet Fusuli, highly appreciating the poetic world of Navoi, called him the king of poets.

Navoi's pedagogical ideas are characterized by great humanism. He considers man to be the highest, noblest being in the world, and the child to be the light that lights up the home and brings joy and happiness to the family. It is not enough to love your own children, a person should love all children "future

generation", "other children are your close relatives", - said Navoi. Describing the adolescence and youth, Alisher Navoi wrote: "After childhood comes adolescence – the period of mind formation. During this period of life, either reason or passion takes possession of a person. If reason prevails, it will direct noble deeds." In recent years, attention to Navoi's work has been growing, and many foreign scholars and writers recognize that Navoi's legacy consists of high and unique works. Canadian Harry Dick, who came to Uzbekistan to study the works of Alisher Navoi, called him "the Gardener of the garden of the soul, able to save the world from spiritual decline»

For the first time in the Arabic-speaking world, our great ancestor Farabi created a coherent system of teaching about the soul and developed an original psychological terminology. Farabi does not single out pedagogy as an independent science; along with ethics, it is a part of political (civil) science.

In his writings, he defines such pedagogical concepts as teaching, education, praise, blame, persuasion, coercion, happiness, knowledge, skills, habits, etc.

So, according to Farabi, education is the endowment of theoretical virtues of peoples and cities, and education is the endowment of cities with ethical virtues and arts. The concept of "happiness" is one of the main categories of its pedagogy. Achieving "eternal happiness" is the main goal of education. A person becomes unhappy because of bad deeds, actions, which are caused by bad qualities of his character.

The task of education is to uproot negative personality traits and promote the growth of positive qualities in it. A good temper is achieved by moderate actions, and a bad temper is a mental illness. If a teacher wants students to be truthful, fair, and polite, then these qualities must be mastered by the teacher himself. A real educator (not only children, but also residents of the entire city), a recognized leader can only be one who successfully combines the twelve innate and six acquired, innate qualities. The thinker wrote about the extreme need for the educator of such qualities as absolute perfection of the senses, iron logic, phenomenal memory, sharp observation, brilliant speech, love of knowledge, abstinence in food and drinks, love of truth and hatred of lies, indifference to money and other benefits of worldly life, justice, courage.

Abu Ali Ibn Sino believed that education should form an independent personality, able to solve various life problems through arguments and judgments. In his treatise "Risalei ahlak" ("Treatise on morality"), he writes: "Let the student speak for himself, not his memory." [2] Ibn Sino's pedagogical ideas attach great importance to the education and training of children in school.

In his book "Family economy", he devotes a special Chapter to this issue. In the section "Education and upbringing of children at school", he speaks first of all about the need to cover all children with school education and promotes the idea of collective education, opposes individual education of children at home. Young people should learn from our great writers love for their country, the ability to appreciate, cherish and protect it, asceticism and selflessness, loyalty and devotion.

After all, heritage is what we get from the past, what we live with in the present, and what we pass on to future generation who learn from it, rely on it, and enjoy communicating with it. Heritage is the embodiment of our standards, the characteristics of our culture and the reflection of our individuality.

It helps us understand who we are so that we can understand others; it illustrates the history of humanity and nature. Individual objects of this heritage, which are of outstanding universal value, constitute a wealth of nature and culture, which, according to the UNESCO world heritage Convention, must be valued and allowed to continue to exist.

After all, 6 objects from the world heritage List are located in Uzbekistan. I can safely say that I am proud of my history, I love my homeland and I am ready to give everything to become a worthy citizen and contribute to the development and promotion of my beloved homeland. Our homeland is a free land with heavenly nature, beautiful weather, historical and modern gardens, ancient architectural structures and a multi-ethnic and generous people.

Being a second-year student, I can confidently say that our President attaches special importance and creates all conditions for us, students, to show our skills, improve our knowledge and implement our ideas for the further development of the Motherland. After all, the heritage of our ancestors is so unique, meaningful and artistic that if we study, preserve and show the whole world our great past and the rapidly developing future of our country, each generation will join this spiritual heritage in the coming centuries.

References:

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