
The Issue of Periodization of the History of Uzbekistan and the Importance of Sources in the Study of History

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Abstract: As in all fields, in the history of Uzbekistan, the issue of periodization is a very important issue. He is the organizer of this history directly related to methodological scientific-theoretical foundations and methods (methods) of history. So, how true is the science of history? if it is armed with scientific theory, idea, doctrine and methodology (advancement) and methods, it will be periodized more correctly.

Keywords: Scientific –theoretical foundation, civilization, geographical region, global scale, new history, revolutionary process.

As you know, our history is very old and long and very extensive geographic region, as well as a turning point, rise and fall includes stages. It is a diverse social event and It is rich in events, various religious and cultural strata, ideological outlook and philosophical currents, it is one of the most ancient and modern centers of world history and civilization. In the past, according to the demands of fate, our history, more precisely, the territory of our homeland has expanded on a global scale and narrowed in a certain geographical region. This is a proof that our history is very great and, at the same time, very complicated. It is also worth saying that this situation has made it much more difficult to demarcate the borders of the history of our beloved Motherland, Uzbekistan. During the years of independence, our historians, following Islam Karimov's idea of "New History", achieved certain achievements in the periodization of our mother's history on a scientific basis.

First, the view of history as a continuous revolutionary process understanding that it consists of a clash of irreconcilable class forces and dividing it into five formations was completely abandoned. The main attention was paid to the development of history on the basis of evolutionary-gradual continuous development and geographical region. This is evidenced by the organization and contents of historical works, educational manuals and textbooks published in recent times. This textbook was written based on a specially designed and approved program. Therefore, the history of Uzbekistan was conditionally divided into the most important periods. Such chronological periodization was carried out taking into account the number of hours allocated to teaching the history of Uzbekistan and other specific features and methods of teaching.

History of Uzbekistan and historical sources in the study of history its meaning and importance are great. That is why they are the nation and spiritual and cultural heritage of the people, priceless cultural and historical wealth considered and stored very carefully in special archives (documents), libraries and museums, as well as family archives. Historical sources are ancient and current (daily) in terms of time. They also have the status of primary and

secondary importance according to their content and essence. A primary source includes the original copy of historical documents. Secondary sources are published copies of these primary sources in the form of articles and books. Sources, depending on their situation, have written and material forms. Written sources include the oldest records, inscriptions, and books. Despite the fact that a lot of work has been done on the study of the written sources of the Middle Ages in the regions of our country and abroad, there is a lot of work. Archaeological, anthropological and ethnographic sources help in studying the most ancient period of our history, i.e., the period when writing did not appear. These sources are diverse, they include ancient settlements and city ruins, remains of tombs and fortifications, household and household items, labor and war weapons, various items. It is important to interpret history by comparing material and written source data.

The study of historical sources is a special field of history is very important in the development of the science of history and the writing of history. Currently, the science of source studies is developing widely. It relies on the above-mentioned methodological scientific-theoretical, philosophical-ideological basis and scientific methods.

The science of source studies is mainly a study of historical sources engages and categorizes sources while determining their value, authentic and non-authentic. For example, material and spiritual monuments and physical, ethnographic, linguistic and oral (folklore) resources are among them. Bibliography is the identification and sorting of sources, their scientific value determination, analysis, history of creation, conditions divided into areas such as learning. At this point, it is very important to correctly determine that my source, which was created during the Soviet period and is currently stored in the archives, is a real historical and notarial-artificial work. For example, during the Soviet period, the Uzbek people "had been looking forward to the Great October Revolution for centuries", "the Uzbek people have been illiterate since time immemorial." "Revolutionary bourgeois movement", "Revolutionaries are enemies of the people" and other similar archival documents and written sources, including notarial and fabricated documents, which are kept in archives.

Developed nations know and appreciate their history well, There are many reasons why the preservation of historical monuments and monuments is the apple of an eye. This is primarily due to the fact that history is a mirror of the social process that has been going on since the beginning of mankind. Secondly, the whole of humanity looks at this history, realizes its past and existence, and determines its plans for the future. In another sense, history is a great philosopher and sage. Only when this wise philosophy of his is understood correctly, nations will create a solid foundation for their future. A. Augustian (354-430), the founder of Christian philosophy, pointed out the role of history in the destiny of the people and nation at the beginning of our era, i.e. one thousand six hundred years ago, and said: "In order to wake up a nation lying in heedlessness, first wake up its history".

Indigenous nations by the colonial communist party the policy towards the history of the Soviet Union was reflected in the instructions of the State Security Committee (KGB) of the USSR in 1947, based on the assignment of the Politburo, which was completely maximalist: it is impossible to talk about the fact that they served or tried to serve for the sake of prosperity, attention should be directed only to the tyranny of the tsars and the people's struggle against them.

That is why the past quarter of a century has been communist during the colonial period, the history of Uzbekistan was insulted, falsified, and was not included as a subject in the system of subjects taught in the field of public education. Only in the 5th grade of the school, the subject of "stories" called "stories from the history of Uzbekistan" was taught. The main purpose of this was to educate our people in the spirit of hatred towards their past and to form a reverse historical memory. As a "result" of this famous policy, in the early years of the blessed independence, some senior historians who were committed to the communist

ideology resisted the teaching of the history of Uzbekistan in higher education institutions with various excuses. This ancient "resistance" lasted until September 1993. From this academic year, the history of our country has gained its legal status and prestige among the subjects taught in higher education institutions for the first time in history.

The conclusion is that the sources should be a reflection of the historical process, a real reflection of the reality itself. That's why their historical importance, historical fact is high, historical, It really helps the truth to emerge.

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