

## HISTORICAL MEMORY - UNDERSTANDING NATIONAL IDENTITY

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*Abstract.* The article scientifically analyzes that historical memory is a factor in the awareness of national identity. Historical memory is the force that connects a person with the material and spiritual wealth created by all mankind, and gives spiritual and spiritual food to his consciousness and everyday practical activity. A person cannot understand the nature of social changes taking place in the life of his country, people, nation, without having his own historical memory. In turn, historical memory serves as the main source of formation and development of cultural heritage.

**Keywords:** history, memory, national identity, state, nation, citizen, pride, patriotism, methods, diligence.

Pride in one's country and patriotism of citizens have helped many countries of the world to reach a high level. Everyone who lives on the land of our country and considers himself a patriot must preserve its integrity and unity. To educate in the minds of every person, especially young people, a sense of historical memory and national self-awareness, that the achievement of their goals depends on them, that is, it is their responsibility. They must understand that steady progress depends on enthusiasm, total self-sacrifice and endless hard work. This is the main condition for the development of our country and people.

The honorable historical path of our people and historical figures play a big role in the spiritual education of the younger generation. Therefore, the memory of history is a powerful foundation of our spirituality, a guideline for the education of young people. Amir Temur, who left an indelible mark on the development of the state and society, and the Timurid period constitute a bright page in our history. A. Fitrat expressed his opinion on this matter: "Taking the world of mankind under its wing, the Timurid kingdom prospered for several centuries, gave rise to great scientists, and achieved leadership in science and culture" [2, p.27].

Amir Temur and his descendants achieved such achievements not only on the basis of their nationalism and patriotism, but also on the basis of strong love for their Motherland, love for it, honoring it, preserving it, achieving ideological unity.

Historical memory is the realization of national identity. Based on the historical past, the nation is aware of its current identity and is fighting for its future. As clear evidence of this, it is appropriate to cite the following historical evidence. In particular, in a secret letter written to the tsar by the general of tsarist Russia M. G. Chernyaev, who made Turkestan a colony, the following was said; "There is a powerful force here that can defeat any army: this is the past memory of the Turkestans, so it is not enough to defeat the Turks themselves, we must also overcome their memory and history" [5, p.168]. The national idea, national ideology is a bridge that connects the past, present and future of a particular people, nation, since it consists of a system of thoughts, they primarily rely on national culture, they rely on the national heritage of the people, they are a means of preserving the national identities are a strong fortress. It serves to enrich the national historical memory along with the realization of the national idea, the realization of national self-consciousness, the restoration and expression of historical memory.

Therefore, the strengthening of the historical memory of the people and the nation has always been in the focus of attention of the great scientists and statesmen of the country. For example, according to Abu Nasr Farabi, historical memory takes place only when the spiritual wealth created by each nation, each people, is combined with the universal cultural heritage, added to the treasury of the universal cultural heritage. He writes: "When a generation of people dies, their bodies disappear, but their souls get rid of their existence (appearance) and achieve happiness [3, p. 96].

Then others will take their place and do what they do. People of this generation, having left this world, can follow in the footsteps of their predecessors in the same way and connect with close souls of similar appearance (verbs and qualities), strength and qualities. But when a number of such souls are united with each other, no matter how great they are (due to their incorporeality), they do not crowd each other in space. For they never occupy a place, and the union of souls does not take place in the same way as the union of bodies. It can be seen that the values created as a result of human interaction, that is, the spiritual and spiritual world of ancestors and descendants, are added to the treasury of the universal cultural heritage and gradually turn into historical memory. In other words, historical memory embodies the spirit of all the ancestors and descendants of mankind, that is, their thoughts, ideas and beliefs, dreams and desires. For the same reason, the spiritual maturity of a person is associated with his historical memory. History is a great memory for a person. It is impossible to instill in modern boys and girls a sense of national pride without restoring historical memory.

One of the most effective ways to restore historical memory is to familiarize modern youth with the contribution of great scientists who grew up among our people to the development of world civilization. With the achievement of independence of Uzbekistan, famous scientists of the past, great stars of the spirituality of our people Ismail Bukhari, Abu Isa Termizi, Ahmad Fargani, Ahmad Yassavi, Najmuddin Kubro, Abdulkhalig Gijduvani, Yusuf Homadoni, Zangiata, Hakim ata, Suleiman Bakirgani, Mir Said Kulol, Shamsiddin Kulol, Zainiddin Toyobadi, Said Baraka, Bohouddin Nakshband, Khoja Akhror created a real opportunity for a comprehensive study of cultural heritage [4, p.125].

The four-volume book "Al-jame' as-sahih" by Ismail al-Bukhari, the founders of the science of hadith, serves to convey the contribution of our ancestors to the formation of Muslim philosophy, in particular, the rules of Muslim ethics, and to raise it to the level of an integral system "(1991- 1997), a big event was the publication of Abu Isa at-Tirmizi "Shamayili Muhammadiya" (1991), "Sahihi Termizi" (1993). As well as the two-volume "Kissasi Rabguzi" by Nasiruddin Burkhanuddin Rabguzi (1990-1991), who made a worthy contribution to world civilization by glorifying his humanistic and philanthropic ideas, "The Book of Bakirgani" by Suleiman Bakirgani "(1991), Hazrat Khoja Ubaydulla Akhror. "Risolai Volidiya" (1991), "Sabot ul-Odzhizin" by Sufi Olloyar (1991), "Devoni Hikmat" by Ahmed Yassawi (1992), "Tender Expressions" by Abul Qasim Mahmud Az-Zamakhshari (1992), "Testament" by Haji Abdulkhalik Gijduvani (1993), "Ilohiinama" by Farididdin Attar (1994), "Futuvvatnamai Sultani or Juvanmardlik Tarikati" by Hussein Waiz Koshifi (1994), "City of Virtuous People" by Abu Nasr Farabi (1993), "Zubdat" Aziziddin Nasafi. ul-khakayik "(1995), Muhammad Sharif Al-Bukori" Fawaidi Khakani "(1995), published in Uzbek and presented to our people in the study of the scientific and philosophical heritage of our great-grandfathers, national pride, national pride played an important role in its formation. With the honor of independence, the shackles and locks were removed from the golden chests of our cultural heritage. The way is open for an impartial scientific study of the great figures of our history. One of such great figures was Amir Temur. During the years of Soviet power, "the name of Amir Temur was erased from the pages of our history with black paint, doomed to oblivion. The goal was to destroy the sense of national identity and national pride in the hearts of our people, to incline them into dependence and submission. But the Uzbek people have not forgotten their ancestors, their ancestors, they have always kept them in their hearts, in their hearts." Republic of Uzbekistan in the first years of our independence.

1- At the initiative of President I. Karimov, the study of Sahibkiron of Amir Temur and the cultural heritage of the Timurid period has begun. For example, "Temurnoma" (1990), "Tuzuklari Temur" (1991), "Amir Temur Koragon" (1992), "Zafar Yoli" (1992), "Amir Temur Ogiltlari" (1992 .) Salahuddin Toshkandi. "History of Four Nations" (1994) and "Zizhi Jadidi Koragani" (1994), "Zafarnama" by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdini (1993), "Miracles of Fate in the History of Timur" by Ibn Arabshah (1992), "Two Great" by Mikhail Ivanin generals. "Genghis Khan and Amir Temur" (1994), "Shajaray Turk" by Abulgazi (1992), "Zafarnoma" by Nizamiddin Jami (1996) were published in Uzbek.

Young people are familiar with such works as the structure of the great centralized state founded by Amir Temur, the orders established in it, the types and composition of Temur's armies that became famous in the world, Temur's military leadership skills, the socio-political situation of the people of Movarounnahr of that time, they understand the essence of the economic, political, cultural, ideological, military policy pursued by Timur and Timurid statesmen [6, p.87].

Historical memory plays an important role in the development of any country and people; without it, neither an enlightened society nor a nation can be formed. Historical memory plays an important role in the formation of a person, especially young people, as an individual and a citizen, in the education of national identity, national pride, ideas and thinking about national identity, spirituality. The significance of the formation and development of historical consciousness in solving important and complex problems of memory development, educational development, spiritual and educational growth is incomparable. People who do not know their history, world history, the laws of their interconnected development, incorrectly and objectively analyze its distant and recent past, generally recognized principles, features, national values of a democratic society, cannot build an embodied society. One of the greatest lessons of history is that universal ideas never die, proving that they remain valuable and dear to all historical periods and generations.

The study of the historical values of our people serves to strengthen national self-consciousness, strengthen national pride, the desire to increase one's strength and creative abilities. Philosophical heritage, created at different stages of the development of society, is characterized by its historicity, focus on comprehending national self-consciousness, preserving historical memory and living on this basis for centuries.

If we want to give a definition of a nation, then we consider it permissible to dwell on the outstanding people of this nation and the path they have traveled. Immortal masterpieces and exemplary works left by such valor, heroes of the nation, creativity of the Uzbek people, serve as a school of life for us today. In this sense, if we can answer questions about who our ancestors were and what good deeds they left us as a legacy, we know about our history and our past, which is necessary for building the foundations of our future. Our first president, I.A. Karimov, wrote in the book "There is no future without historical memory": "A person needs historical memory in order to restore his spirituality, not to feel inferior to others in the country where he was born and raised, and to walk with high raised head. A person with a historical memory is a strong-willed person. Whoever they are, if every member of society knows his past well, such people will not be shaken by war and various beliefs. The lessons of history teach people to be on the alert and strengthen the will," they say [1, p. 8-9]. From this point of view, the strengthening of historical memory, self-awareness and a sense of loyalty to the Motherland in the minds of modern youth is one of the topical topics of our time.

Looking at history, the fact that before the creation of the most prestigious, ancient manuscript of the Avesta was 3000 years old, and the 2700-year history of the Khorezm state shows how old and ancient our country is, having a rich history of several thousand years. A rich eternal legacy, a glorious legacy left by such great figures as Ahmad Fargani, Muhammad Khorezmi, A.N. Farabi, Ibn Sina, Abu Raykhan Beruni, Imam Bukhari, Amir Temur, Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Babur, the world a way of life, works of art instill in our youth a sense of respect for history and self-awareness. About our not so distant modern history, hundreds of our great-grandfathers, such as Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Munavvarkori, Abdullah Avloni, Ishaq Khan Ibrat, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdullah Kadiri, Abdulhamid Cholpan, Osman Nasir, who raised the idea of enlightenment during the imperial colonial period. Enlightened, selfless people loved their country too much for their own personal interest, for the good of the nation, and for the development of our country, the preservation of our language and religion inherited from our ancestors was the result of an effort to protect our people from the arbitrary rule of the tsarist government. It was the feelings of patriotism that instilled courage and loyalty to the Motherland in their hearts. A person who knows the history created by our ancestors and who has historical memory can overcome any threats and obstacles, historical memory serves as a shield for him. As the 1st President said: "Since a people who know their history and draw spiritual strength from it cannot be defeated, we must restore our true history, arm our people, our nation with this history." Summing up, it is up to us, coaches and teachers, to shape the issues of historical memory and consciousness of national self-consciousness among young people, the development of their political intelligence and spiritual courage, a unique worldview.

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That is why it is we, our great-grandfathers, Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Haja Ahmed Yasawi, Al-Khwarizmi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Amir Timur, Mirza Ulugbek and many other thinkers, who grow up and educate. verse.

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