



## Growing Feelings Of National Pride In Students Through The Restoration Of Spiritual Historical Heritage In History Lessons

Yaxiyayev Joldasbay

Researcher, Karakalpak state university, Nukus, Uzbekistan

<b>Received</b> 18-02-2023	<b>Abstract:</b> the article deals with the development of students' sense of national pride through history lessons in the general education system, encouraging them to independently search, search and analyze data, teaching students such knowledge and skills as how to work with data, how and where to search for data, how to compare, on what to base the comparison.	<b>Keywords:</b> national pride, history lessons, national history, teaching methods, independent work, search, comparison, comparison, history of ancestors, cultural heritage.
<b>Accepted</b> 08-03-2023		
<b>Published</b> 12-03-2023		

Copyright © 2023 The Author(s): This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 (CC BY-NC 4.0) International License.

### INTRODUCTION.

After independence, systematic reforms are being carried out to realize national identity and restore national pride. The content of educational subjects is being improved in general education schools. Textbooks are becoming more and more adapted to expand students' thinking and develop independent work skills. At the same time, one of the main problems is the creation of scientific and methodological support for the development of national pride in students. After all, "We will mobilize all the strength and capabilities of our state and society so that our young people can become independent thinkers, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, become people who are not inferior to their peers in any field on a global scale, and be happy" [1], - it is emphasized in the history to the science of teaching, the young people of our country who think logically, have high national pride, sets the urgent task of educating independent thinkers.

The search for new approaches and concepts in the teaching of national history does not mean a complete revision of all research burdens of the past, falsification or concealment of particular events and facts. On the contrary, students should be given tasks to clarify multiple-choice information about history during the lessons. It develops the student's independent work skills. Information - (lat. informatio - explanation, statement) - information about persons, objects, facts, events, events and processes, regardless of the form of their description, is transmitted and stored with the help of conventional symbols. [2]

In order to organize interesting history lessons, a more creative approach to the formation of topics and a pragmatic approach to the creation of educational tasks for the text is needed. For example, for the people of Karakalpakstan The Savitsky Museum is a symbol of pride. It can be approached as follows:

### CONTENT OF THE LESSON:

#### Topic 15 . Revival of cultural and historical heritage in Uzbekistan .

Restoration of historical memory. One of the urgent problems after the independence of Uzbekistan was the education of people worthy of the society in the new historical conditions. Life itself has shown that Uzbekistan, as a sovereign state, cannot fully strengthen its independence without carrying out the process of meaningful renewal in social and political life. That is why the country's leadership took necessary measures in this regard from the very beginning of independence.

The development of historical thinking takes place on the basis of enlightenment, on the basis of being enlightened. In 1991, the 550th anniversary of Alisher Navoi's birth was widely celebrated. Great preparations were made for this wedding in the republic, and it became a great cultural holiday of the people.

The State Award named after Alisher Navoi was established. The literary institute was named after Alisher Navoi. A magnificent statue of our great grandfather was placed in Tashkent, the capital of the country, and this place has

become a holy place of pilgrimage for the people. A statue of Navoi was installed in a recreational park called Lake Komsomol, and the park was

named Alisher Navoi National Park. [ 3 ]



**Samarkand, Shahrisabz, State Museum of Timurid History.  
Statue of Amir Temur. Statue of Amir Temur.**

The declaration of 1994 as the year of Ulugbek by the government's decision, and the wide celebration of its 600th anniversary in Uzbekistan and on a global scale, in particular in Paris, the seat of UNESCO, is a sign that the legacy left by great scholars has become a universal value. In 1996, the 660th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur was celebrated on a large scale. Islam Karimov adopted a decree to call 1996 the year of Amir Temur. "Tuzuklari Temur" was published in several languages. Historical and cultural monuments of that time were restored and written literature was put into scientific circulation. In a very short time, a museum of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid era was built in Tashkent, which corresponds to the worldly honor and passion of our grandfather.

According to the special decision of the government, in December 1999, the 190th anniversary of the birth of Muhammad Reza Erniyozbek's son Ogahi was celebrated in Khorezm, the 175th anniversary of the birth of Ajiniyaz Kasibay's son was celebrated in Nukus,

and in October 1998, Ahmad al-Fargani's birthday was celebrated in Ferghana. The 1200th anniversary was widely celebrated. The scientific heritage of the leading scholars of the Islamic world, Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Abu Muin Nasafi, Bahauddin Naqshband, Ahmed Yassavi, Najmuddin Kubro, Imam Moturidi and others, is being studied and published in many copies. [ 4 ]

990 , in Samarkand and Shahrisabz in 1996. In the same year, the cities of Samarkand and Shahrisabz were awarded the "Amir Temur" order.

Questions and assignments:

1. Explain the concept of historical memory.
2. In the first years of independence, the jubilees of which scholars were celebrated?
3. What decisions were made to protect the values and traditions of the Uzbek people?
4. Try to count the reasons why Tashkent was called the capital of Islamic culture in 2007.
5. Complete the table below. Gather information on today's focus on historical figures.

Alisher Navoi	Amir Temur	Sharaf Rashidov	Islam Karimov

In conclusion, it can be said that if we can achieve the formation of national pride in students, regardless of the field in which they will work in the future, they will continue to contribute to the development of society by being worthy of their ancestors, carefully preserving the rich historical heritage left by them, and proudly telling about them to their descendants and those around them . . On the example of a single museum, we described ways to increase the sense of national pride in students. The lesson can be organized as in the example, or even better. Audiovisual materials can also be involved in this process, and multimedia tools can be used effectively.

### **REFERENCES:**

- [1]. Mirziyoev Sh. Together we will build a free and prosperous democratic country of Uzbekistan. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2016. - p. 14.
- [2]. RahmatullayevMA"Seven aspects of distance education". - Tashkent, 2009; Information technologies in education. For higher education institutions / R. Hamdamov, U. Begimkulov, N. Tailakov. O'zME state scientific publishing house.- T.: 2010, - 120 p.
- [3]. Sagdiev A., Fuzailova G., Hasanova M. Methodology of teaching history. - Tashkent: TDPU, 2008. - B. 48-61.
- [4]. Hamdamov R., Begimkulov U., TaylakovN. Information technologies in education . For higher education institutions / O'zME state scientific publishing house. - T.: 2010, - 120 p.