HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

THE NEEDS OF STUDYING HISTORY IN HAMID ZIYOEV'S BOOK "HISTORY - A MIRROR OF THE PAST AND FUTURE"

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doi:https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23737064

Abstract: This article is about Hamid Ziyoyev's book "History is a Mirror of the Past and Future," which encourages us to study history, draw lessons from it, draw conclusions, and determine our future path.

Keywords: Amir Temur, Khondamir, Narshakhi, Sarbadars, patriotism, Islam

Introduction

Looking back at history, we must remember that this is the memory of the people. Just as there is no perfect person without memory, there is no future for a nation and a people that do not know their history. Confirmed by experience, we can say with certainty that aggressive forces in this world, if they want to subjugate any people, first of all, try to deprive them of their language, history and spirituality, which are considered their highest values. And our past history bears witness to this. In order not to be dependent on anyone, one must thoroughly know the history of our country.

The study of history is not limited to studying the history of that people; it serves to form the younger generation as patriotic, spiritually mature individuals. “The history of our Motherland allows us to draw support and an example from our rich past." It awakens good feelings in people's hearts and encourages them to understand whose descendants, whose descendants, and whose heirs they are today”.[1].

Of course, the contribution of several historians is great in illuminating what greatness was in the past and what great creative work is being carried out on the path to greatness in the future. In particular, historian, professor, Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Historical Sciences Hamid Ziyaev conducted scientific work on the study of the history of Uzbekistan in the XIV-XX centuries. His books "The Foundation of Independence and Spirituality," "The Struggle Against Russian Aggression and Rule in Turkestan (the 17th and early 20th centuries)," "History as a Mirror of the Past and Future," and "The History of the Struggle for the Independence of Uzbekistan" have been published.

In his work "History as a Mirror of the Past and Future," the professor deeply reveals the importance of critical analysis of history as a tool for perceiving the future. Viewing history as a mirror reflecting our past actions and results, Ziyaev encourages students to use historical concepts as a guide for making informed decisions for the future. The book "History is a Mirror of the Past and

[1] On the path of I. Karimov's security and sustainable development. Collection of works, T.: "O'zbekiston." 1998. P. 371.

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Future," which contains topical issues on the current and past history of our country, including reflections on ancient and medieval history, was presented to the printer in 1999, permitted for printing on February 10, 2000. "The work," writes Professor Karim Normatov, "begins with an interpretation of the activities of historical figures such as Shirak, Tomyris, Spitamenes, Mahmud Tarabi, and Sarbador, who sacrificed their lives for their people and homeland in past times"[2]. The work also discusses the reforms carried out during the years of independence and the first 9 years of the activities of the First President of our country, I. Karimov.

At the same time, it is not an exaggeration to say that the book illuminates not only history, but also the fact that true patriotism does not choose a field or profession, environment or time, the truth of Sahibkiran or the courage of I.Muminov - the justification of the personality of Amir Temur in the former Soviet era by I.Muminov, who is a philosopher by profession, is a great courage for every person who has realized his identity. The fate of such a brave man is known to all of us.

Through a deep analysis of history, Ziyaev draws conclusions about the impact of past events on the current socio-political situation and demonstrates the importance of learning from the past. Regarding this, the scholar himself writes: "Currently, the international relations of Uzbekistan, which has gained independence, are developing consistently." In such situations, it is useful to know their historical roots. Both in the past and in the present, international relations are considered an integral part of the history of every country, without which it is impossible to form a complete picture of history.[3]

Research conducted for the study of historical science must be scientifically and theoretically grounded and expedient, as the researcher's research has a specific scientific and theoretical foundation, and research is conducted based on these foundations. This ensures a high level of scientific and theoretical knowledge for the researcher.

Having familiarized ourselves with this work by Kh. Ziyaev, we see that he substantiated his views mainly by using the works of historians who lived at that time and were direct witnesses to past events. It is known that during the Soviet era, they tried to instill this falsehood in the minds of the population by depicting Husayn Bayqara and Alisher Navoi as mutual enemies. H. Ziyaev refuted this opinion in the chapter "Saltanat Tayanchi va Davlat Madadkori."

“Alisher Navoi is a close associate of the house of Sultan Husayn Bayqara, the main pillar of this state, and the sultan's closest loyal friend and constant companion.”[4]- wrote in the work "Makorimul-axloq" by Alisher Navoi's contemporary Khondamir proved how correct the opinion of Professor H. Ziyaev is.

The interpretation of Islam as an enemy of progress and human life in general is one of the largest falsifications of former Soviet historiography. During the Soviet era, historians positively characterized the uprising led by Muqanna as a liberation movement. Especially during the Second World War, Muqanna was staged as a symbol of freedom. But as you read this book of the scholar,

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[2] H. Ziyaev's History as a Mirror of the Past and Future. T.: "Gafur Gulyam Publishing House of Literature and Art." 2000. p. 3.

[3] Kh. Ziyaev's work "History as a Mirror of the Past and Future." T.: "Gafur Gulyam Publishing House of Literature and Art." 2000. P. 256.

[4] Xondamirning “Makorimul-axloq” asari. 83-bet

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you will realize that Muqanna's glorification of himself by gathering people and introducing himself as "the god of you and the universe" is not a struggle for freedom.

The scientist did not come to this idea on his own, of course. Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far al-Narshahi, in his work "History of Bukhara," wrote to Muqanna: "He used to be a conjurer, but then he became engaged in the study of science and studied various sciences: eyewash, magic, and magic." Having become well-versed in deception, he even claimed to be a prophet."[5]

Furthermore, Narshakhi writes: "A group of men in white robes, who were associates of Muqanna, went to a village called Numijkat and, entering the mosque at night, killed the muezzin along with fifteen others; they also killed the entire population of the village."Then the judge of Bukhara said: "We will call them to the true religion, it is not fitting for us to fight them." He said. The men in white said, "We do not know what you are talking about."- they increased their disbelief day by day and did not accept the advice. After that, the battle began."[6]

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that history is a program for correcting our shortcomings and mistakes. Through this work, Ziyoyev emphasizes the importance of learning from past mistakes and successes to build and shape the future more effectively. Through in-depth analysis, he argues that history serves as a tool for understanding our true origins, learning from our mistakes, and imagining a better future. The book highlights how history has influenced society. Yesterday's history is a school of life for us, like a clear mirror. It encourages us to learn from it, draw conclusions, and determine our future path.

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2. Kh. Ziyaev's work "History as a Mirror of the Past and Future." T.: "Gafur Gulyam Publishing House of Literature and Art." 2000. p. 3.
3. Khondamir's work "Makorimul-akhloq." P. 83.
4. The work "History of Bukhara" by Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far al-Narshahi, translated from Persian by A. Rasulov. Pp. 37-38.

[5] "History of Bukhara" by Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far al-Narshahi, translated from Persian by A. Rasulov. P. 37.

[6] "History of Bukhara" by Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far al-Narshahi, translated from Persian by A. Rasulov. P. 38.