



THE FACTOR OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL IDEA

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the concept of historical consciousness and its structure, various concepts and approaches to history and historical knowledge, its development as a result of social development, the role of historical consciousness in understanding the history of national ideas, the commonality of historical consciousness and national consciousness. The article also discusses the importance of historical consciousness in understanding the history of the national idea today.

KEYWORDS

Historical thinking, historical consciousness, national idea, national consciousness, national ideology, patriotism.

INTRODUCTION

The designation of events of public significance is one of the factors in the emergence of a form of historical consciousness. The inextricable link between these forms is the result of the sequence and activities of individuals over time. In the Ancient East, and then in Greece and Rome, kinship relations were developing and policesities were emerging. During the same

period, the growth of the economy led to the expansion of economic and cultural ties between different peoples. Ideas about the rise of material and spiritual culture to higher levels, the problem of history and time have begun to emerge. These factors formed the basis of genesis of historical consciousness. In antiquity, the processes of formation of historical



consciousness were continuous. But he couldn't get to the level of real knowledge. Nevertheless, the first steps were taken.

As a result of social development, historical consciousness, like other forms of social consciousness, differed from forward-looking and practical activities. Social work has risen to several higher levels. This has included the formation of a class community. As a result, historical consciousness began to develop without direct contact with production and political activities. For the peoples of the world, the process has been uneven.

Historical consciousness is a philosophical concept. "The philosophical worldview gives people information about the general laws of nature development, society, human thinking" [1, p. 324]. At the same time, the worldview is an understanding, knowledge, assessment of the man of the world to some extent and practical assimilation on this basis. It is also the fact that a person sees, perceives, imagines the world as a whole or in different ways and determines its place and role in the world. One of the elements of this philosophical worldview is the philosophy of history or historical consciousness, which in our eyes discarded the past state of the development of society.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Historical knowledge is accumulated since the formation of humanity and in the process of its subsequent historical development. At the stage of the formation of humanity, it is not originally visible. Since then, a human society uses this knowledge in its practical activity. The concept of historical consciousness is the main topic of the theory of history. The historical consciousness of mankind has its own genesis, which consists of a long process. Its formation went along with the socio-economic and

political development of humanity. Public consciousness will exist in the forms of politics, ideology, legal consciousness, morality, religion, science, art, philosophy. But historical consciousness acts as a fragment of its element in various forms of public consciousness. The variety of their development is determined by the diversity of the evolution of nature and communities.

Historical consciousness and thinking was studied by such researchers as D. Alimova, R. Radjabov, R. Rakhmonov, F. Fayziev, R. Abdullayev. Historical knowledge is always one of the factors that society perceives itself. The most important thing is to understand this only from a historical point of view. To awaken the civic feeling in the mind of man, naturally, he is constantly engaged in a continuous search for his roots. In their views on the genesis of historical consciousness, many researchers say that it is limited to European traditions. However, the first signs of historical consciousness appeared in the East - the oldest cradle of human civilization. In the mythology that appeared in the Ancient East, the first literary texts, legal documents contained elements of historical consciousness. By themselves, they reflected the roots of a certain idea.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Reflecting on the theory and methodology of the national idea, on the historical roots of the national idea, it is necessary to dwell on the historical consciousness and thoughts that led to its realization, historical memory, the genesis of the first historical knowledge. Because the very beginning of the theory of the national idea, which analyzes the meaning and essence of the formed historical knowledge, is historical consciousness.

The peculiarity of understanding the world in the Eastern civilization is associated with a radically



different style of thinking from Europeans: that is, in itself the scientist was not studied on a rational basis (rationally), the problems were not solved theoretically, but in most cases analogies in people's lives were used when interpreting events. The formation of private scientific knowledge and methods is associated with the cultural upheaval in Ancient Greece [2, p. 48].

Of course, myths, epos, Hammurapi or Solon laws are deprived of systems and are limited to passages. So, in the X century BC, historians took the first step towards the development of historical consciousness. They tried to preserve the value of their work. Also historical consciousness (historical knowledge) was distinguished from other forms of consciousness. Since then, an important internal description of the historical consciousness was directed to the practical truth. In the Western world, scientific and theoretical and philosophical analysis of the historical process began to be applied earlier than in the eastern world. As a result, the science of historical philosophy arose. For this reason, the historical development of mankind was explained by the view of Eurocentrism. The historical consciousness that existed in the early civilizations of the Eastern world has been overlooked. On the territory of Europe, such a historical consciousness arose after the East. In the process of civilization development, the analysis of historical consciousness was the first and priority [3, p.23].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

With the advent of the relevant conditions in society, the main social, economic environment is formed, groups are formed, layers. Public consciousness is endowed with social groups and classes. The division of professional groups (including priests, military personnel, civil servants, etc.) that exist in this society in the process of development of society, the division of important social functions into separate forms of

public consciousness, the division of public consciousness into separate forms, which is unique in time. In the same period, political and legal consciousness begins to develop.

Analysis of a large number of past texts shows the existence of a religious, legal, class, political, artistic and spiritual consciousness in the process of forming a stratified society. In these forms of public consciousness, you can see particles of elements of historical consciousness. Because all forms of public consciousness are formed and developed in accordance with the stages of the history of mankind. The historicity of Bund and historical consciousness are of great importance to achieve the initial, fundamental essence of these forms.

"World history is a spiritual idea: the phenomenon of the spirit in time as a whole, as nature manifests itself in space" [4, p. 69], this view of Hegel can be considered as a philosophical designation of historical consciousness. The formation of historical consciousness involves a long period of time. Historical knowledge is the main elements in the structure of the vital functional structure of public consciousness. Philosopher N. A. Berdyaev: "Historical knowledge and the philosophy of history should have their own epistemology and theory of knowledge" [5, p. 12] - expressed his opinion.

Initially, a person tried to keep the events in his memory, which were significant throughout his life. Because this significant event could serve as a lesson in situations that could return to his life and its future generation. The first historical knowledge was the main vital factor that served as the conservation and justification of the ethnos - the people themselves, the rights to their own seed, traditions, legends. In the mythological and heroic epic and individual legends of the peoples of the East, tribes and nationalities, in the



fairy tales of the dynasty, interest in history, historical consciousness reflected.

The epic of the Sumerians about Gilgamesh, the epic of the Indians "Mahabharata" and "Ramayana", the legend of the Sakas and Massagets "Shirak", "Tamaris" were a characteristic manifestation of the historical consciousness of the ancient past, its spiritual conditions. Mythology is the beginning of human history.

Since we decide that mythology is the beginning of the development of historical consciousness, we will briefly touch on the genesis of mythology. Mythology can be considered one of the first forms of historical consciousness. From a mythological point of view, legends cannot be understood as a game of lies and human fantasies. Mythology is a manifestation of reality and consciousness. "When the Greeks, not in the era of determination and degradation of religion, and in the era of the flourishing of religion and legends, when some tribes had a habit of carrying a necklace from crocodile teeth, when they talked about their multiple number Zeus or Apollo, when religious fanatics reached sophons and even Before self-immolation, to avoid danger to drown, it would be very ignorant to say it. Legendary themes. This is not fiction, but the brightest and real reality. This is an absolutely necessary category of thought and life "[6, p.25].

Mythology is a reflection of reality in the primitive consciousness. This perception is manifested in the oral creativity of the people, characteristic of ancient times. Legends appear at different stages of human history. They are the result of the desire to generalize various phenomena of nature and society. Mythology is a peculiar form of the worldview of the society of antiquity. Philosopher N. A. Berdyaev confirms that mythology is the first manifestation of historical consciousness: "A legend is a story about an event preserved in the memory of the people, which, having

overcome the boundaries of an external object, reveals the reality of the object of an ideal subject" [7, p. 18].

Understanding the historical consciousness of society implies all the diversity or forms that science has created, as a rule, formed. They understand the past of society. Society takes its movement to be reproduced in time. When it comes to understanding historical consciousness as "disorderly", it will be necessary to explain this word. Forms of social consciousness are formed without consequences. Because, first of all, they are subordinated to the corresponding structures of existence. Secondly, they are formed with the exception of the human will or are formed in the form of rules, criteria, norms, rules, which are methods of creating certain forms of consciousness, managing society.

Etiological myths about the appearance of names, customs, objects, cosmogonic about the appearance of the universe, anthropogenic about the appearance of man - these myths make up the main content of archaic myths. The myths of this type exist in the literature samples of all peoples. Scientists have found that a number of themes and motivations in the myths of the world continue to be repeated. With the help of a myth, a person tried to scientifically know the universe, even if it was in a primitive form [8, p. 55].

According to historical sources, ancient ancestors who lived in the territory of modern Uzbekistan during the first millennium BC, formed rich folk oral creativity. Epos, symbolizing the heroic past, the dreams of the people are embodied in different peoples in different ways, in volume and by different names. For example: Uzbek National Epos, Russian Bilini, Ukrainian Duma, etc.

The epic arises as a result of oral transmission from generation to generation. This, of course, requires, on the one hand, saving the text in memory, on the other



hand, its exact restoration. This situation has led to the formation of a skill, the ability of individuals to store text in memory. As a result, there were some people who were engaged in telling the epic. In the countries of the East, such people were called bakhshi, zhirov, in the West Laird. Until recently, the famous Bakhshi of the Turkic peoples told the rest of the epic from beginning to end, with the help of a musical instrument at wedding performances. Of course, memorizing such texts requires a special strong memory and painstaking work. Before the appearance of the inscription, the keepers and collectors of historical and social events were mostly sages or elders. The death of such an important memory keeper was accompanied by the burning of a large library for his descendants.

Historical consciousness originally arose as the essence of understanding the laws of society and nature. The mystery of nature and its mysteries, the study of events taking place in society in the bosom of nature led to the perception of the behavior of those who are in it. The interest in the laws of nature is due to the practical needs of ancient Eastern civilizations, their observation was strong [9, p. 28].

The events of a certain historical period in public life are often reflected in fairy tales, epics and are directly described by the creator. The creators of that era often watered fairy tales and legends with the spirit of their era. For example, the famous epic "Shahnameh" includes the history of several thousand-year epochs of the peoples of Central Asia and Iran. The author of Firdavsi described here a description of events based on the oral works of the people of the past. There is no chronological sequence in the work. Some events of the past are reflected only in episodes. Does not have a clear idea of the historical process and the historical period. Another abstract in the first form of historical consciousness is a weakly expressed explanation of the causal relationship of events and phenomena.

Cause-and-effect relationships, realizing that even if there are cases of attempts, they have individual or mythological features, and the social feature is at an imperceptible level [10, p. 605].

In the ideas of Avesto, the first ideas about man and nature, life and its essence were put forward, and these ideas were absorbed into themselves as the first sprouts of human civilization. The peoples of Central Asia have embodied the essence of many thousands of years of history. The three-thousand-year path of development, the evolution of human society, has developed its own laws of development directly on the basis of the ideas and rules of "Avesto" [11, p. 45]. The ideas of community management were formed. The philosophical views of Democritus, Socrates, Aristotle and other Greek scientists developed directly under the influence of "Avesto" [12, p. 36].

CONCLUSION

Summing up, we can say that such changes and deviations occur in the life of the nation and the country. People stand at the beginning and at the end of social goals and results. People will inherit these results, will build their lives anew on the basis of goals that determine the life of the next changes and the future. Spiritual traditions, national values, social experience are the means of understanding and affirming the history of the national idea, historical consciousness and thinking.

One of the tasks of the development of the field of historical science in the concept of the development of the field of historical science in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 [13, 2021] is to clarify the historical stages of the development of the Uzbek people and statehood, primarily on the basis of the essence and features of natural, social, political, economic processes taking place in our country and the region from the very beginning.



After finding Uzbekistan independence, based on the historical consciousness, restoration and development of historical memory, there were real conditions and favorable opportunities for the implementation of the national idea, growth and development of national spirituality. The period of national lifting, large-scale events began.

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