ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 9| Issue: 5| May 2023|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2023: 8.224 || ISI Value: 1.188

STUDYING OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS

Ozodkhon Makhmudovna Kozibaeva[1], D. G'. Mominov[2], Tokhtasinova Raykhonoy[3]
[1]*Doctor of Geography, Associate Professor, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan*
[2]*Candidate of Geography, Associate Professor, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan*
[3]*Student, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan*

ABSTRACT
In geography lessons, the importance of studying our national-cultural heritage, preservation of historical objects, scientific heritage of our ancestors in geography lessons is highlighted.

KEY WORDS : *historical monuments, history of our ancestors, scientific and cultural heritage, our values.*

"In great history, nothing goes without a trace.
It is in the blood of peoples, it is historical
memorized and practical
it is manifested in deeds ."
Sh. Mirziyoev

President Sh. Mirziyov's decisions "On approval of the concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On measures to fundamentally improve activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage objects", "On measures to improve the activities of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "On measures of the sphere of culture and art " The Decree on measures to further increase its role and influence in the life of the society" undoubtedly stimulated new achievements, changes and reforms in the field of culture.

The main task of this concept is to improve the normative and legal framework, preserve the historical and cultural heritage, inculcate national and universal values in the minds of young people, preserve ethnic cultural traditions, widely introduce modern information and communication technologies in the field of culture, mutually effective international cooperation in the field of culture. organization and development of relations, viewing national culture as a structural and integral part of world culture, ensuring the full functioning of cultural and art institutions, further strengthening their material and technical base, establishing public control over the preservation of cultural heritage objects.

If we look at our history and past, in the sacred book of Zoroastrians - "Avesta" and in the works of our great ancestors - Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Al-Khorazmi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Alisher Nawai, in the hadiths of Imam Al-Bukhari, At-Tirmidhi, In the teachings of Amir Temur, the issue of family and national values occupied the main place in the development of high moral qualities in a person. It is known that the Uzbek family preserves the centuries-old spiritual values and traditions of our nation, customs and traditions, spiritual-educational, cultural heritage. The culture of behavior characteristic of the Uzbek nation formed in the family, feelings related to manners, such as kindness, kindness, concern and honor, not only serve the task of education, but also play an important role in the manifestation of human values and qualities, in the formation of a perfect person. Peace and mutual love of parents in the family , worldview, spiritual level, interest, faith, position in the society, good manners affect the child's education in a certain sense. Children brought up in such a family are passionate about beauty, mentally fresh, full-hearted, curious about life, ready to live a calm, peaceful family life. In the East, instilling national values into the minds and hearts of children begins with the family. For example, young people hear advice from adults: don't spit in water, don't put anything on bread, bread is worth bread, don't cross the path of elders, don't double-talk your parents, respect your teacher, don't be indifferent to your surroundings, and learn various stories, proverbs and wisdom. listen and keep in their memories and grow up. Young people are our future, they are the successors of the work of our parents and ancestors. Our main goal is to educate a perfect person based on national and spiritual values. When we say a perfect person, first of all, we understand people who have a broad worldview, are patriotic, can think independently, are an example to others with their behavior, are responsible and healthy. Man becomes perfect only through education. His spiritual level also depends on how he perceives the events happening around him and is able to evaluate them independently. Therefore, it is appropriate to use our rich spiritual heritage of national values in strengthening the spiritual outlook of young people in the educational system and neighborhood. Including thinking about the idea of "Good thought - good word - good deed" in "Avesta" ; It serves to form the concepts of spiritual purity and faith in the minds of young people through the spiritual and educational teachings given in holy sources such as the Holy Qur'an and Hadith.

In today's debate process, instilling a sense of respect and love for the past in order to capture the hearts and minds of young

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 9| Issue: 5| May 2023|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2023: 8.224 || ISI Value: 1.188

people is one of the urgent issues. Especially in geography lessons, it is necessary to inculcate our national and cultural heritage in the minds of our students and to teach the heritage and cultural monuments left by our great ancestors and teach them ways to preserve them.

On the territory of our republic, 4 architectural complexes - historical centers in the cities of Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand and Shahrisabz - are included in the list of World Cultural Heritage under UNESCO.

We can learn information about teaching our cultural heritage to students and preserving them in the 8th grade economic-social geography lessons. In this course, it is emphasized that 1,200 of the more than 2,700 historical objects left by our ancestors have been preserved.

While studying our cultural heritage, it is necessary to read the works and scientific heritage of our ancestors in geography lessons. For example, works of Al-Khorazmi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Mahmud Kashgari, Al-Farghani, scientific and cultural heritage.
The scientific legacy of Abu Rayhan Beruni includes 150 works, which are related to mathematics, astronomy, geography, mineralogy, history, ethnography, philology and philosophy. As a scientist investigating natural phenomena, he contributed to the expansion of the concept of numbers, the theory of cubic equations, spherical trigonometry, and compiled a trigonometric table. He knew Arabic, Persian, Greek, Syriac and Sanskrit languages and developed the rules of natural-scientific terminologies for translation from one language to another.

In his work "India", which was completed in 1030, he gave detailed information about the way of life, culture and science of Indians, and described their religious and philosophical systems. Al-Biruni used the comparative method in his works: "I present the theory of existence of the Indians, and at the same time I also present the theory of the Greeks in order to illuminate the interdependence of these two peoples," he writes. At the same time, he also mentioned Homer, Plato, Aristotle, Galen and other Greek scholars, compared Hindu and Islamic thought, especially Sufism, and said that it was very close to Hindu theories of Sankhi and Yoga. Comparing the traditions of different peoples, he mentioned the lifestyle traditions of Slavs, Tibetans, Khazars, Turks and other peoples.

Al Beruni's system of transcription based on Arabic graphics was in many ways a step ahead of the modern system of translating Hindi words into Urdu.

The great mathematician, astronomer and geographer Muhammad al-Khorazmi lived and worked at the end of the 8th century and the first half of the 9th century. During this period, Central Asia was part of the Arab Caliphate. The socio-economic requirements of the developing system became one of the main factors of the development process in this period. It was necessary to develop sciences such as astronomy, geodesy, and geometry for the further development of construction, trade, crafts, agriculture and other fields. The advanced scientists of that time had a clear idea about the practical importance of these sciences, and Muhammad al-Khwarazmi was the leader and leader of these scientists.

Khorezm made a great contribution to world science. He became the founder of algebra. The word "algebra" itself is taken from his treatise "Al-kitab al-mukhtasar fi lisb al-jabr wa al-muqabala". His treatise on arithmetic, based on Indian numerals, led to the spread of the decimal positional counting system we use today and operations in this system in Europe. And the name of the scientist "al-Khorazmi" in the form of "algorithm" has been established forever in science. His work on geography laid the foundation for the creation of dozens of geographical works in Arabic. Khorezmi's " Zij" showed the way of development of astronomy both in Europe and in Eastern countries. Unfortunately, almost no information about the life of such a figure, who founded several branches of science, was the greatest mathematician of his time and, if we take into account all the conditions, one of the greatest of all times, has been preserved.

Khorezmi was born and grew up in Khorezm. In the literature, 783 is accepted as the year of his birth. It can be said that he got his initial education and knowledge in various fields from many teachers in his country, in the cities of Central Asia. In the sources, the names al-Majusi and al-Qutrubbuli are added to Khorezmi's name.

It is known that al-Ma'mun was the deputy of the caliph Harun al-Rashid in Marw from 809, then he became the caliph from 813, and in 819 he moved to Baghdad. When Al-Ma'mun was in Marw, he attracted Khorezmi and other scholars from Mowarounahr and Khurasan to his court. Many books were brought from Byzantium and India , and the scope of "Bayt ul-Hikma" was somewhat expanded, two large observatories were built under it: the first in 828 in al-Shammosiya neighborhood of Baghdad, and the second in 831 on Mount Kasiyun near Damascus. Both observatories are managed by scientists from Central Asia and Khorasan. Khorezmi, as the director of this scientific center, monitors its activities. Among the Central Asian scientists who came to Baghdad, the name of the famous astronomer Ahmad ibn Kasir al-Farghani should be mentioned. Yahya ibn Abu Mansur of Marw became the founder and head of the observatory in al-Shammosiya neighborhood of Baghdad. He used to report on the work at the observatory to Khorezmi, the head of "Bayt ul- Hikma" . After the death of Yahya in 831, Khorezmi managed this observatory and actively participated in the observations there. The astronomical work "Zij al-mumtahan" ("Tried zij") written by Yahya is known. Khalid ibn Abdumalik al-Marwarrudi directs the observatory on Mount Kasiyun near Damascus . It would be a mistake to say that all the scholars who worked with Khorezmi in Baghdad, in "Bait ul-Hikma", later known as "Ma'mun Academy", were Central Asian or Khorasan. Scholars from Syria, Iraq and other lands of the caliphate also worked there. However, Central Asians occupy a significant place among them. Khorezmi lived and worked in such a scientific environment and died in Baghdad in 850.

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 9| Issue: 5| May 2023|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2023: 8.224 || ISI Value: 1.188

Only 10 of the more than 20 works by Khorezmi have reached us. These are "Kichkacha Kitab about al-jabr wa al-muqabala calculus" - an algebraic work, "Book about Indian calculus" or "Book about addition and subtraction" - an arithmetical work, "Kitab surat-ul-arz" - a work related to geography. "Zij", "Book on working with Asturlob", "Book on making Asturlob", "On determining azimuth using Asturlob", "Kitab ar-ruhoma", "Kitab at-tarikh", "Treatise on determining the Jewish calendar and holidays" . Four of these works have been preserved in Arabic, one in Farghani's work, two in Latin translation, and the remaining three have not yet been discovered.

It is not known when Khorezmi's arithmetic treatise was written. However, the scientist remembers his algebraic treatise. So, it is clear from this that Khorezmi wrote the arithmetic treatise after the algebraic treatise. This treatise was translated into Latin in Spain in the twelfth century. The only manuscript of the translation, copied in the 14th century, is kept in the Cambridge University Library. The treatise begins with the phrase "Dixit Algorizmi", that is, "Al-Khwarizmi said." He says: "...I have written a "Brief Book on Al-Jabr and Al-Muqabala Calculation" which includes simple and complex problems of arithmetic, because of the distribution of inheritance, the making of wills, the distribution of property, and in matters of justice, trade and it is necessary for men in all transactions, and also in land surveying, canals, geometry, and other such miscellaneous works.'
Khorezmi's biggest astronomical work is his "Zij" . The scientist wrote this work around 830. "Zij" consists of 37 chapters and 116 tables. The first five chapters of the work are devoted to chronology, and the rules for transferring the dates of the "flood", "Iskandar", "Safar" eras and the Christian era to the Hijri era are presented.

Khorezm's " Zij" was one of the first astronomical works of the caliphate. As soon as the work was written, it attracted the attention of scientists. Farghani, al-Hashimi and others, among Khorezmi's contemporaries, gave him high praise. Abu Rayhan Beruni devoted three works to commenting on this "Zij" . In the history of science, the copy copied by the Spanish Arab astronomer Maslama al-Majriti in 1007 is noteworthy. This copy was translated into Latin in Spain in 1126 by Adelard Bath.
Khorezm's " Zij" is now available in this Latin translation. Based on four manuscript copies of this translation, in 1914 X. Zuter published the Latin critical text of "Zij" , based on this text by O. Neugubauer published its English translation in 1962. On the basis of these two publications, full Russian and partial Uzbek translations of "Zij" were prepared for publication. Khorezmi's " Zij" was also associated with great discoveries in the field of geography. The exact year of Khorezm's geographical work is not known. Academician V. V. Barthold determined that this work was written between 836-847. The work has come down to us in the only Arabic copy copied in 1037, which is kept in the library of the University of Strasbourg.
Khorezmi's work "Kitab surat-ul-arz" has been studied by many scholars. But the work has not yet been fully translated into any modern language. In 1983, on the occasion of the scientist's 1200th anniversary, we published the Uzbek translation of this work as part of Khorezmi's "Selected Works" . Khorezmi's works mentioned above show that he was the founder of a number of branches of science. His ideas led to the rise and development of mathematics and astronomy.

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. *Abu Rayhan Beruni. Relics of ancient peoples. T; "Science", 1968.*
2. *Jalalov. H. Family, neighborhood and school partnerships. Education.No. 2 (6), 2006. B.13*
3. *Ziyamuhammadov B. The perfect book. T; "TURONIQBOL", 2006. B.191*
4. *Komilov T., Abidova S. National moral values andtheir educational value. FA of UzR, "Science", 2000.B.20;*
5. *Independence: explanatory scientific-popular dictionary. (A. Jalolovand Khannazarov in general editing). – T; East, 1998, B. 279*
6. *Independence: an explanatory scientific-popular dictionary. -T; "East",*
1. *1998. B.33.*
7. *Musurmonova O. Family spirituality is national pride.T; "Teacher", 1999. P.198.*
8. *Spirituality: an explanatory dictionary of basic concepts. "G'. Ghulamcreative house of publishing house named after T; 2010. B. 707.*
9. *Farmonova, Muzayyamkhan Values-the basis of spiritual maturity/ Scientific-methodological manual. - Tashkent: "Tasvir Publishing House", 2019, 36 p.*
10. *O.M. Koziboeva, A. Khomedov Development basis for optimization of geoecological situation in south-western Fergany. Ekonomika i sotsum 1-1(92) st 503. 2022 g*
11. *Ozodkhan Koziboeva , Nargiza Khomidova PLANNING OF THE FERGONA VALLEY FROM A NATURAL GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECT . NEWS OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN, 2022, [3/1] ISSN 2181-7324*
12. *Kuziboyeva O. Issues of optimization of geoecological situation in Fergana valley // ISSUE 77. Volume 6, 2020. - P. 445 . Crossref No. ISSN : 2581-4230) _*
13. *Kozibayeva O. , Sobirova N. The history of the study of the development trend of Fergana Valley landscapes // Academic report of Samarkand State University . Samarkand, 2021, No. 5. -B. 74.*
14. *Koziboeva Ozodkhan Mahmudovna, Mominov Daniyor Gulomovich, Abdinazarova Khidoyatkhan Oripovna, Yuldasheva Dilshoda GEOECOLOGICAL BASIS OF SOUTH FERGANA NATURE PROTECTION AND RATIONAL USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education (INT-JECSE) DOI:10.9756/INTJECSE/V14I8.18 ISSN: 1308-5581 Vol 14, Issue 08 2022*
15. *Kuziboyeva OMMuminov DG Khabibullayeva M. USE OF IRRIGATED LAND AND LANDSCAPE-AMELIORATIVE ASSESSMENT (IN THE CASE OF ANDIJAN REGION. "Ekonomika i sotsium" №1(104)-2 2023. DOI-18581/2020*
2. *16 . Koziboeva O.M.Azimjonova Sh 7. Koziboeva O.M. Abdujalilov S. GEOECOLOGICAL BASIS OF USE OF LAND RESOURCES OF BUWAYDA DISTRICT. "Economics and society" №1(104)-2 2023. DOI-18581/2020*
16. *Kuzibayeva Ozodakhan Makhmudovna, daughter of Muhammedjonova Nigora Zafarjan ECOLOGICAL TOPONYMS AND THEIR TEACHING IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS SJIF Impact Factor (2023): 8.574| ISI IF Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-*

7838(Online) EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD) Volume: 8 | Issue: 3 | March 2023 - Peer Reviewed Journal

17. *Koziboeva O.M.Azimjonova Sh. GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS OF USE AND PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF FERGANA VALLEY. . "Economics and society" №1(104)-2 2023. DOI-18581/2020*
18. *OM Kuziboyeva, , MI Alijonova THE ROLE OF SHAHIMARDONSOY AND ISFAYRAMSOY RIVERS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF FERGANA REGION ISSN (Online): 2455-3662 EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal Volume: 9| Issue: 3| March 2023|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2023: 8.224 || ISI Value: 1.188*
19. *Kuzibaeva O., Muminov D. Development of geographical basis for optimization of geoecological situation in south-western Fergany. 2023 3\1 National University Bulletin*