



PLACE OF CULTURAL AND CREATIVE HERITAGE IN THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a scientific and practical analysis of the place and role of spiritual values and ideals in the development of historical consciousness. And also, the significance of introducing new values into a functioning system, their peculiarities, principles and regularities and validity of each historical period is revealed in detail.

KEY WORDS: *Historical consciousness, values, spiritual worship, ideal, patriotism, national idea, self-consciousness, historical memory, cultural heritage, historical heritage.*

МЕСТО КУЛЬТУРНО-ТВОРЧЕСКОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО СОЗНАНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье проводится научно-практический анализ места и роли духовных ценностей и идеалов в развитии исторического сознания. А также, подробно раскрывается значение внедрения новых ценностей в функционирующую систему, их особенности принципы и закономерности и обоснованность каждым историческим периодом.

Ключевые слова: Историческая сознание, ценности, духовное богатство, идеал, патриотизм, национальная идея, самосознание, историческая память, культурное наследие, историческое наследие.



DISCUSSION

The government obtains political stability and development by historical traditions of its democracy, religious heritage, mentality of the nation. The exact attitude towards to that has in the Republic of Uzbekistan to make the strategy and tactics of fundamental changes. Every ethnicity, every nation creates its own cultural heritage in the process of historical development. Awareness of this cultural heritage helps human to build a historical knowledge. The outlook, socio-economic life, traditions, believes of those people, who lived in appropriate historical period, with another word, the history of the Homeland are shown by these cultural heritages.

History is the power which supplies our outlook, daily practical activities with spiritual support, which is the link connecting human being with all man-made material and spiritual values. A man can not recognise ongoing governmental, national, social changings unless he does not know historical knowledge. It is important to get acquainted with the contribution of the great thinkers of our nation in the formation of historical knowledge to the contribution of the development of world civilization, to remember the great historical events, the unifying of the events, to ignore false views, to fight against non-scientific teachings, to study comprehensively cultural heritage made by our ancestors. As a man is getting acquainted with the historical cultural heritage created by the ancestors, perceptions and concepts on historical period are becoming in his mind. That helps him to imagine the past, to properly understand the events and so on. The historical cultural heritage carries a great deal of information. This data is shaped in human outlook by means of concepts and transforms into thought.

The policy keeping away the nation from its history, culture and roots was run by former despot Soviet politicians. People who lived in Moscow and Saint Petersburg knew much better our national history then we did, and our past was dictated by others. It has left its negative impact on the historical knowledge of our nation. 'The spiritual heritage, the historical and cultural process were interpreted from the point of view of the class interests of socialism: a series of historical events which were widely known in the world were omitted as 'not being appropriate ones', in many cases, they were given an incorrect assessment [1;27]. Only by studying this great heritage can be formed youth spiritual image. This inheritance is only obtained with the history. Because it is impossible to complete effectively the reforms that we have today without studying this heritage. 'History endures everything. But it cannot endure falsification' [2;34]. Studying the history makes our minds be awake, gives chance to proud of the history, and keeps away from the mistakes made in the past.

'Learning history, - says the great German educator of the 18th century, Friedrich Schiller, - makes our brain be light, fulfils our heart with good feelings. And also that keeps our spirit away from making immoral and non-human approach to moral issues'[3;83-84].

Changing the attitude towards historical heritage, values, raising its status as a cultural treasury has become the important part of overall reform within the framework of the new socio-political system in Uzbekistan. For a short period of time, the ancient traditions of the people, centuries-passed national traditions and historical cultural heritage have been restored. Our people began to realize the new stage of their development with the acquisition of the inheritance rights for national reconstruction and cultural renewal. The process of transforming national values into servicing the national pride began to intensify. The role of historical cultural heritage and the formation of historical knowledge on the basis of self-consciousness, upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism, humanism and devotion to the country are extremely high. '... In our people's life, a completely new historical period has begun. This period was born as a period of ideas that serve the interests of human being and which is comprehensively vital, and is shaped by independence ideas. Especially, these relationships start emerging in the form of national independent idea, national philosophy enable to assess newly, look through closely, basing on them, that increases historical awareness and formation it to inner need' [4;125]. The role of historical cultural heritage in the formation of historical knowledge is shown as follow. As there are no people without historical memories, there is not a nation without background. In this sense, cultural heritage is a mirror reflecting nation's essence, spiritual world. As it is said that 'flowing river flows', if the people who have created a rich cultural heritage develop relationship with that, form historical knowledge, those enable to increase cultural development.

There is a hidden power which is felt by inner instinctive feelings, which is close to spirit of nation in cultural heritage. It can only be felt through awakening, sharp perception. Awareness of cultural heritage enlarges the worldview of people, encourages them to think to draw conclusions. Historical cultural heritage impresses people with national patriotism. It creates a sense of aspiration for ancestors to be worthy descendants. The cultural heritage perceived by historical knowledge reflects great spiritual power, wealth, talent. According to A.Mavrulov, the most important thing is that our young people have the right to be proud of their own history and the material and spiritual wealth created



by their grandparents. Despite the long colonialism, our educated nation never refused to create [5;34].

It has always been astonishing that nations who are or have in key points, revolutions, radical changing of working powers have a great interest to history. This phenomenon, which can help to grasp a number of specific aspects of the genesis of this historical knowledge, can be called as an interest to history. In this sense, in the context of the collapse of the totalitarian Soviet regime in Uzbekistan and the transition to a market economy based on democratic principles, the interest in history has dramatically increased. That can be noticed in following situations: initially, the fact that the creation of a new society and state in Uzbekistan has increased its interest in its historical roots and experience, secondly, high demand to maintain true data on history like after Tsar and Soviet ruling, our nation, who deliberately kept away from its history or spiritual roots reach to 'open fountains'; thirdly, the need for self-awareness and national revival is reflected in the past-present-future formula for the reconstruction of the heritage of ancestors and knowledge of history.

Historical knowledge is an important factor in the building of a highly educated society. Through the understanding of the past truly is a possibility to make serious changes in the minds of the people, thereby achieving life, lifestyle, and ultimately bringing the society to a higher cultural level. N. Jurayev states that the importance of forming historical thinking is manifested in the following aspects: initially, by understanding history one can understand a sense of life, understanding humanity is formed; secondly, through the historical thought, the meaning of life is deeply understood and the future philosophy is born. The way of thinking in everyone creates one's phenomenon of character, one's behaviour; thirdly, it will be possible to bring up through studying history a perfect man who is aware of his selfness, who can defend his rights; fourthly, being connected with the great ancestors who contributed positively to world civilization and human development, and priding of them are formed by learning country's background and that is huge spiritual power and will in the developing period. At the same time, a citizen who understands the greatness of his past, once again acknowledges that he owes a debt to the spirit of his ancestors and that he is accountable to the next generation. This awareness process leads to self-renewal, self-purification, self-discipline; fifthly, one's spiritual and moral refreshment triggers social refreshment, updating lifestyle, which is a wide-range reform. This becomes a major factor, value in the multifaceted transformation of the current reforms. The political, economic, legal reforms are appreciated, and their effectiveness increases, when they are included

directly human beings, minds, and hearts. Moreover, through political, economic knowledge, legal consciousness a spiritually-educated citizen of the period of independence will be brought up [5;17-18].

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