

WE HAVE A GREAT HISTORY

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The article reflects the difficult but honorable path of our people, the great historical heritage that has been echoing for centuries. The topic discusses the incomparable contribution of the Uzbek people to world civilization, the great achievements of our great ancestors in science, literature, art and state administration. In the article, we sought to highlight the rich and glorious history of the valiant Uzbek people, formed over the centuries, the courage of our ancestors, achievements in science, culture and state administration. Through this topic, it is intended to instill in the younger generation a sense of respect for our historical heritage, national pride and patriotism.

Independence returned our people to their history, national identity and spiritual heritage, and began the spiritual awakening of the people. Independence is not only a solid foundation for looking back on history, but also a solid foundation for bold steps into the future, an invaluable blessing that forms a sense of patriotism, pride and responsibility in young people.

Homeland is a sacred and precious place in the heart of every person. Homeland is the land bathed in the sun, a place to live under the sky, the history and culture of our ancestors. Homeland is our life and future.

“Nations, peoples and ethnic groups living in different parts of the world have always sought to understand their origin, history and culture, the historical and cultural processes that have taken place during their development.” This process directly applies to the history of the Uzbek people, and today it is gaining relevance. The role of history in educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism and in understanding their identity is incomparable. After all, we believe that it is necessary to draw appropriate conclusions from the lessons of the past¹⁰⁸.

“...Every nation has its own history. We, Uzbeks, like other nations on earth, are an ancient people,” “we have a centuries-old history.”¹⁰⁹ Archaeological and anthropological artifacts, water structures, fortresses, mosques and madrasas, manuscripts containing more than a thousand years of our history created by the intelligence of our ancestors, found in the last 30 years in Khorezm and the Surkhan oasis, Samarkand and Bukhara, Shash and Iloq oasis, Fergana, Kuva and the middle and lower reaches of the Syrdarya, are evidence of this. History is not only a chain of past events, but also the main factor determining the identity of the nation today.

We think it is appropriate to recall the words of I.A. Karimov: “Understanding one’s identity begins with knowing history.”¹¹⁰ Our people have a three-thousand-year history. This history is rich in glory, courage, science and spirituality. Therefore, we can proudly say: we have a rich and ancient history that others envy. Our people have lived in large cultural centers such as Transoxiana, Sogdiana, Bactria, Khorezm, Fergana since ancient times. The first cities arose in these regions, irrigated agriculture, crafts and trade developed. In particular, these lands became an important center connecting the East and the West through the Great Silk Road.

The history of our homeland has been extensively studied by our scientists in recent years. We can cite respected scientists and historians, academicians A. Askarov and E. Rtveladze.

¹⁰⁸ B.J.Eshov, A.A.Odilov “O’zbekiston tarixi” II kitob Toshkent “Donishmand ziyo” 2020.

¹⁰⁹ B.Ahmedov “Tarixdan saboqlar” Toshkent “O’qtuvchi” nashriyoti 1994

¹¹⁰ Qo’ldosh Ergashev, Hojiakbar Hamidov “O’zbekiston tarixi” Toshkent., “G’afur G’ulom” nashriyoti 2015

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The study of the history of our homeland, in particular, the period of rule of the Tohirids, Samanids, Safariids, Karakhanids, Ghaznavids, Seljuks, Karakhitas, Altyntash and Anushteginid dynasties, the truthful study of the events of that period, the military administration system that formed the basis of the state, are among the urgent issues of today's historical science. The rule of the Arab Caliphate in the territory of Turan, the establishment of power by the Tohirids and Samanids in Transoxiana and Khorasan, the establishment of a centralized state from the 9th - 10th centuries and the conduct of an active foreign policy indicate the political power of the new states formed during this period¹¹¹.

The political, socio-economic problems of the statehood of the 9th-14th centuries, which was an important stage of statehood, are separated into a separate section, and one of the main goals is to highlight the specific features of the era, issues related to the political, socio-economic system of the existing state. Also, in the 9th-12th centuries, a great cultural upsurge took place in the territories of Transoxiana, Khorasan and Iran, science, philosophy, literature developed strongly. It was a period when advanced humanistic ideas occupied the minds of society, and intellectual and creative activity flourished. This period is known in world science as the "Muslim Renaissance" or "Eastern Awakening". This period produced great scholars, encyclopedists, and famous thinkers. In the field of exact sciences, Muhammad Khorezm, Abu Bakr Razi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ahmad Ferghani, and Omar Khayyam made world-class discoveries. The philosophical works of Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd, Muhammad al-Ghazali, and Nasafi Azizuddin enriched the treasury of thought, the universe, man, and society were studied in their entirety, new laws were discovered, the horizons of intellectual knowledge expanded, and the theory of a virtuous society and a perfect man was developed. In poetry, such brilliant creators as Abu Abdullah Rudaki, Abulqasim Firdawsi, Jalaluddin Rumi, Saadi Shirazi, and Nizami Ganjavi grew up and created immortal works, singing about love, heroism, freedom, and goodness. Scholars who created a number of works that reveal the essence of Islam - Imam Bukhari, Isa Termizi, Mahmud Zamakhshari, Burkhaniddin Marginoni, Imam Moturidi, and scholars such as Abdulkhalig Gijduvani, Ahmad Yassavi, and Bahauddin Naqshbandi - flourished in the Islamic order.

¹¹¹ Akbar Zamonov, Sardor Abdusodiqov "O'zbekiston tarixi". Toshkent: 2024.

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The developed Middle Ages, when encyclopedic knowledge holders, scholars, virtuous and perfect individuals lived, who made a unique change in science, culture and art, are known as the Eastern Renaissance. According to its social, cultural, and educational characteristics, this period is also comparable to the Renaissance, when great upsurges in the fields of cultural life, science, and philosophical thought took place in Western European countries in the 15th and 16th centuries. One of the great thinkers, the great mathematician, astronomer, and geographer Muhammad Musa Al-Khwarizmi, lived and worked at the end of the 8th century and the first half of the 9th century. Al-Khwarizmi was born and raised in Khorezm. He received his initial education and knowledge in various fields mainly from many teachers in his homeland and in the cities of Central Asia. Of the more than 20 works by Al-Khwarizmi, only 10 have reached us. These are “A Short Book on Al-Jabr and Al-Muqabala Calculation” - a work on algebra, “A Book on Indian Calculation” or “A Book on Addition and Subtraction” - an arithmetic work, “Kitab Surat al-Arz” - a work on geography, “Zij”, “A Book on Working with a Compass”, “A Book on Making a Compass”, “A Book on Determining the Azimuth with a Compass” - works on astronomy, “Kitab ar-Ruhoma”, “Kitab Tarikh”, “A Treatise on Determining the Jewish Calendar and Holidays” - works on history and logic. Al-Khwarizmi’s arithmetic treatise was edited in Spain as early as the 12th century by John of Seville. Later, until the modern era, European scholars repeatedly referred to Al-Khwarizmi’s treatise and wrote textbooks based on it. The title of these edited copies and textbooks contains the phrase “Algorithm Book” was.

The great encyclopedist of the Renaissance, a man of great talent, Abu Rayhan Beruni, made a great contribution to the treasury of world science with his scientific work and discoveries. He created about 150 works in almost all fields of science. At the age of 21, he made a globe and proved that the earth is spherical. He created major works called "India", "Geodesy", "Monuments of Ancient Peoples", "Mineralogy". He predicted the existence of a continent, namely America, 460 years before Christopher Columbus.

Abu Ali ibn Sino, an encyclopedist who created a number of centuries in the field of medicine and medical science in the 9th-12th centuries, was a scientist. In addition to medicine, he wrote hundreds of works on philosophy, logic, psychology, literary criticism, poetry, music, geology, mineralogy, physics, mathematics, and astronomy. The Cairo scholar Shokhata Kanawoti lists 276 manuscripts of Ibn Sina's works in his works. Ibn Sina, who made a worthy contribution to the formation and development of the entire Eastern

medical science, summarized the results of practical and theoretical medicine in Transoxiana in his work "The Canons of Medicine", enriched it with the medical achievements of neighboring Eastern countries and brought it into a whole system. In general, Ibn Sina was a master of medicine, an unparalleled physician of his time. According to sources, he also treated the Samanid rulers, in particular, Emir Mansur ibn Nuh. Of the 396 different plants he used, 165 are used in modern medicine, 110 are included in the medicine of the former Soviet Union. The book "The Canons of Medicine" was recognized as the only medical manual in European universities until the end of the 18th century.

Scholars who came from Central Asia in the 9th-12th centuries made a great contribution to the development of Islamic science and culture. One of them, Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, was interested in Islamic science from a young age, studied the science of hadith in depth from the Bukhara hadith scholars Muhammad al-Paikandi and Abdullah al-Masnadi, and memorized the hadiths. At the age of 16, he set off on a journey and visited the cities of Balkh, Basra, Kufa, Baghdad, Homs, Damascus, Mecca, and Medina, where he learned from hadith scholars. Al-Bukhari wrote about 20 large-scale works on Islamic science. The focus of his works is on the educational value of religion for a person, his spiritual elevation, purity, wisdom, and the ability to distinguish between good and evil. The scholar's work "The Reliable Collection" is at the highest level in hadith studies. During his lifetime, he collected 600,000 hadiths, of which 7,275 were included in his four-volume book. The work was published in Egypt and many other countries. In Uzbekistan, it was translated into Uzbek and published in 1991-1992.

Imam Moturudiy, a prominent scholar of the Islamic world, was born in the year Imam Bukhari died (870 AD). "It seems to me personally that this event is rooted in a divine connection, a great blessing from Allah, as if I took the luminous pen of Imam Moturudiy Bukhari and decided to continue his good deeds," wrote the first president Islam Karimov in his work "High Spirituality - Invincible Power."¹¹² The Moturudiy school, founded by Imam Moturudiy, gained great fame in the countries of the East, also because the ideas put forward in it were in harmony with the views and aspirations of all believers-Muslims, who consider the basis of Islam to be truthfulness, goodness and humanity. This great person, putting his life at risk in a dangerous and dangerous time, showed an example of spiritual

¹¹² Karimov I.A. „Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch” Toshkent „Ma'naviyat” , 2008

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courage that will serve as an example for generations, and in the Islamic world he earned the high title of "the corrector of the faith of Muslims".

By the beginning of the 20th century, dozens of Jadid-style schools were opened in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, and the cities of the Fergana Valley. Jadids educated and enlightened young people in schools, and through them put forward the ideas of national statehood to establish an independent state in Turkestan. By the beginning of the 20th century, a whole generation of new intellectuals emerged in Turkestan, representatives of which made a great contribution to the development of the spiritual and educational sphere of the country and the development of national culture. These were Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Abdukadir Shakuriy, Said Ahmad Siddiqiy Ajziy in Samarkand, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloniy, Ubaydullahkhodja Asadullahkhodjayev in Tashkent, Abdurauf Fitrat, Sadridin Ayniy, Fayzulla Khojayev in Bukhara, Hamza Hakimzoda Niyoz, Obidjon Mahmudov, Abdulhamid Cholpon, Ishoqkhon Ibrat in the Fergana Valley, Bobokhun Salimov in Khiva, Polvonniyoz hoji Yusupov and others.

It is not intended to fully describe the life path and legacy of such great people, but rather to prove how rich and diverse the spiritual world of our people is, combining all areas of knowledge, science, culture, and religion in the person of their greatest representatives.

We know the people not by name, but by their culture, spirituality, and we look into the very roots of their history. Today, it is your and our duty to educate highly spiritual, spiritually vibrant youth, to raise them as sons and daughters suitable for our society. After all, we need to make it clear to the future generation that understanding one's identity begins with knowing history. In order to restore one's spirituality, to feel no less than others in the land of one's birth and upbringing, and to walk with one's head held high, a person certainly needs historical memory. Living in this country, every person must know who their ancestors are, where the origins of their nation are, how the process of its emergence, revival, and formation took place. We can also call a person with a historical memory a strong-willed person

“Everyone glorifies their history. But there is no such rich history as in our country, no such great scientists as our ancestors. We must study this heritage in depth, be able to convey it to our people and the world. A person who comes to this center must have a complete picture of our history, take great spirituality with him,” said Mirziyoyev.

No matter who he is, if every member of society knows his past well, it is impossible to mislead such people, to be influenced by various dogmas. The lessons of history teach a person to be vigilant, strengthen his will.

The rich and honorable past of our people is not just a set of historical dates and events, but also a solid foundation of our national pride. The invaluable heritage created by our ancestors, their courage, wisdom and hard work are a great lesson for us today. Deeply studying, appreciating and conveying our great history to the younger generation is the sacred duty of each of us. After all, only a people who know and cherish their history will have a solid foundation and boldly take a step towards a bright future.

Since a people who know their history and draw spiritual strength from it cannot be defeated, we must restore our true history, arm our people and nation with this history. It is necessary to arm ourselves with history, to arm ourselves once again.

I realized that history is not just the past, it is the basis for our present and future. Therefore, we must strive to study, appreciate and convey our history to others. Our people have created their rich and glorious history for centuries. Thanks to the courage, knowledge and hard work of our ancestors, great states were built in our country, science, literature and art flourished. This history is a source of pride, an example and a responsibility for us. We, the youth, must look at the past with respect and study it deeply in order to achieve greater heights in the future and raise the flag of our Motherland to the skies. After all, it is our sacred duty to perpetuate the memory of our ancestors.

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