



RESTORATION OF HISTORICAL MEMORY

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: May 26 th 2021 Accepted: June 11 th 2021 Published: July 17 th 2021	The role of historical memory in raising the morale of society. Knowing the history of the ancestors and use their spiritual heritage wisely. Reforms to restore our spiritual heritage during the years of independence.
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No nation can imagine its future without knowing its history, without relying on and further developing the spiritual heritage created over the centuries. We all know from history that our country has been repeatedly attacked by foreign invaders, under dependence. As a result, there have been attempts to devalue the rich spiritual heritage and traditions of our people. Our great ancestors were condemned as idealists, the policy of forgetting and losing their works was pursued. In addition, some of our historical monuments were destroyed and neglected. However, despite such heavy losses, our people did not lose their identity, their wealth. has carefully preserved and enriched its Navoi heritage and national values.

Thanks to independence, our people have been freed from spiritual oppression, opened the way to free thought, national revival. The role of the first President Islam Karimov in the implementation of reforms is invaluable. The following words of our first President are also a bright expression of our boundless respect for our spiritual values: "Material reforms, economic reforms are on their way. They can be solved. It is also possible to maintain the security of the people. But there is no more difficult and honorable task in this world than spiritual reform - to free oneself from the bondage of slavery and mutiny, to uphold one's dignity, to restore the traditions of our ancestors and to be their worthy heirs. "

Spiritual heritage is a set of spiritual treasures passed down to us from our ancestors - political, philosophical, legal and religious views, moral values, scientific achievements, historical art and works of art. Thanks to independence, our national culture, the spiritual heritage of our great ancestors, who made an invaluable contribution to the development of world civilization, has been re-examined and restored. The

birthdays of our great scientists have been widely celebrated in our country and internationally in cooperation with UNESCO:

- 1991 - the 550th anniversary of the birth of Alisher Navoi;
- 1992 - 350th anniversary of the birth of Babarrahim Mashrab;
- 1993 - 510th anniversary of the birth of Zahriddin Muhammad Babur;
- 1994 - the 600th anniversary of the birth of Mirzo Ulugbek;
- 1996 - 660th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur;
- 1997 - 100th anniversary of the birth of Abdulhamid Sulaymon Cholpon;
- 1998 - 1000th anniversary of the birth of Ahmad Al-Farghani;
- 2000 - 910th anniversary of the birth of Burhaniddin Marginoni;
- 2000 - 545th anniversary of the birth of Kamoliddin Behzod;
- 2001 - 2700th anniversary of the Avesto.

In the year of the 550th anniversary of our great ancestor Alisher Navoi, a number of other things were done to immortalize their memory. In particular, the Institute of Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan was named after Alisher Navoi, the Alisher Navoi State Prize was established. In the jubilee year, the works "Lison ut-tayr", "Sabayi sayyar", "Farhod and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun", "Hayrat-ul Abror" were published, films and plays were created. On September 28, 1991, a statue of Nizamiddin Mir Alisher Navoi and the opening ceremony of the Alisher Navoi National Park of Uzbekistan were held in Tashkent.

On the eve of the 600th anniversary of Mirzo Ulugbek's birth, postage stamps depicting Ulugbek Madrasah, astronomical instruments of Ulugbek's time



and the statue of Ulugbek in Tashkent were issued. On October 24, 1994, an international conference entitled "The Age of Ulugbek and the Timurids" and an exhibition "Ulugbek and Traditional Art" were held in the Conference Hall of UNESCO in Paris. These events helped to turn the scientific heritage of Mirzo Ulugbek into a universal value.

On the occasion of Ahmad al-Farghani's jubilee, his unique scientific heritage was returned to our people. A park called "Al-Farghani" was created in Fergana and a statue of the great scientist was erected.

We all know from history that our ancestor Amir Temur raised our country to the level of the most powerful state in the world. The proclamation of 1996 as the "Year of Amir Temur", the celebration of the 660th anniversary of the birth of our great ancestor in our country and around the world as the "Year of Amir Temur" is a bright manifestation of the boundless respect for our ancestors. A monument to Amir Temur was erected in Tashkent, and the State Museum of the History of the Timurids was established. The personality of Amir Temur was recognized as the wealth of all enlightened humanity. On the occasion of the jubilee of Amir Temur, dozens of historical monuments were repaired and restored in Samarkand and Shakhrisabz, new buildings were built and parks were created.

The names, honor and respect of Abdullah Qodiri, Cholpon, Fitrat, Usman Nasir and other people's martyrs, who were martyred for the freedom of our homeland, have been restored and their works have been published. At the initiative of the first President Islam Karimov, a memorial complex "Martyrs' Memory" was erected on the Bozsuv Canal in Tashkent to immortalize the memory of the victims of repressions, and its opening ceremony took place on May 12, 2000. A museum dedicated to the memory of the victims of repressions was built and opened on August 27, 2002.

The historical and political significance of the Martyrs' Memorial Complex and the Museum of Repression Victims is that it tells about the tragic days of our people during the period of dependence for present and future generations, and the restoration of justice and martyrdom in our country due to independence. historical memory serves as a lesson.

In conclusion, the memorial complexes dedicated to our ancestors help to raise the morale of the society, raise national consciousness and national pride, and form the ideas of national independence in the minds of our people, especially young people.

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