

FORM ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL PRIDE BY CHILDREN IN HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION

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Annotation

This article discusses the content of the upbringing of preschool children in preschool institutions on the basis of national values and its social basis

Keywords: national values, cultural and historical heritage, spiritual upbringing, sense of patriotism, system of national values, brotherhood, spiritual closeness, past and spiritual heritage, sense of homeland.

Introduction

The Uzbek people are famous all over the world for their ancient and rich culture. The ancient monuments and underground part of Uzbekistan is a vast historical museum. Each architectural monument in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, Termez and other cities is a great work, rare manuscripts and examples of folk art show the high culture of the Uzbek people. Moreover, the buildings built by our ancestors, their architectural ornaments, their diversity, geometric and floral patterns invite us to enjoy their compositional image, through which to express their dreams and love to the people. Our centuries-old cultural heritage, some types of folk arts, their peculiarities, the technology of processing real Uzbek names and the names of our masters who created them are on the verge of gradually forgotten. Therefore, one of the most important task is to preserve, appreciate and use the historical monuments, which created as a consequence of centuries of creative work of our people.

Restoration of historical truth is determined at the level of department policy. It is a vital necessity. Because the people, who gained their freedom, have to know exactly the historical path, they have traveled for centuries, to fully enjoy the heritage of their great ancestors. It serves to realize the identity of our nation, to restore and enhance the pride that crushed during the oppression, to determine the future path of our country. In the true coverage of our history, special attention paid to the reconstruction of monuments and repair monuments and structures of our ancient cities, which are associated with the creative activity of our people. It is not in vain. Because this cultural wealth are the original sources, live witnesses, scientific foundations of our history. It represents our country not only in the East, but also in the whole world as one of the countries rich in historical and cultural monuments.

Historical and architectural monuments have a special place among them. Registan, Ruhobod, Khoja Ahror Vali in Samarkand, Jom'e mosque, Chorsu complexes, Amir Temur, Bibihanim mausoleums, Hizrati Hizr mosque, Mirzo Ulugbek observatory, Nodir Devonbegi madrasah, Chashmai Ayub in Bukhara, Bolo pool, Chor minor, Ark, Labi pool complexes, Kalon tower, Magoki attor, Kalon, Kushbegi, Toqi-Sarrofon, Muzaffarkhan mosques, Tolipoch gate, Mir Arab, Mirzo Ulugbek, Kokaldosh, Abdullakhan, Stone palace madrasas were rebuilt in their original historical appearance. Old Ark in Khiva, Stone Yard, Qibla Clean Garden, Dishon Fortress, Nurullaboy Complexes, Ichon Fortress Walls and Gates, Juma Mosque, Muhammad Aminkhan, Feruz, Islam Khoja Madrassahs, Khudoyorkhan in Kokand

Ordasy, Jom'e mosque, Norbotabiy, Miyon Hazrat madrasas, Odina mosque in Karshi, ancient bridge,

Khojai Jarroh, Chor Gumbaz complexes, Kilichboy, Bekmir madrassahs of history

Its unique heritage - as rare monuments, relics, buildings - has restored, repaired, become the spiritual property of our people. Hazrati Imam, Sheikh Khovand Tohur, Zangiota complexes, Kokaldosh madrasah, Sultan Saodat, Qirq qiz, Hakim at-Termizi complexes in Termez, Oqsaroy in Shakhrisabz, Dor ut-tilovat, Gumbazi sayyidon, Dor us-Siyodat complexes, performed similar glorious works in Tashkent. Shahi Zinda, Imam al-Bukhari, Khoja Daniel complexes in Samarkand, Labi pool in Bukhara, Kalon mosque, Chor Bakr, Ark architectural monuments, Kokgumbaz in Shahrissabz, Dor us-siyodat, Oqsaroy monument series, Piri Siddiq in Margilan, Said Ahmad's heritage sites, rare monuments of Ichon Qala Shahrissan in Khiva, Khasti Imam architectural structures in Tashkent, Termez shrines in Termez have been restored to historical appearance.

At the same moment, more than 50 holy shrines named after our great ancestors Yusuf Hamadoni, Sultan Uvays Qorani, Isa at-Termizi, Mahdumi Azam, Abu Hafs Kabir have reconstructed and became a beautiful destination.

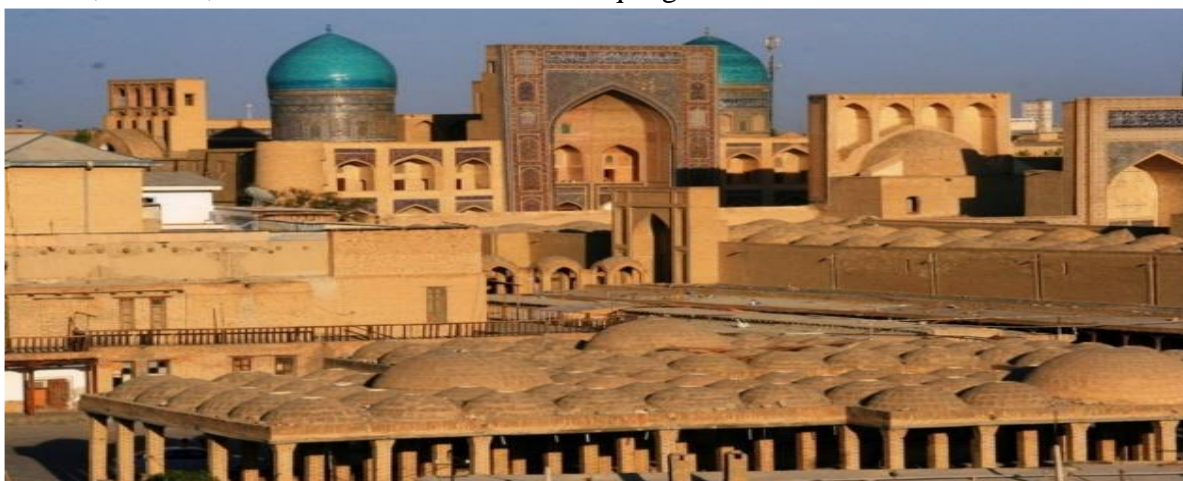
O'zbekiston – is sunny country, home for many great historical people, unique country with a thousand-year-old traditions and culture along the Great Silk Road. Our Uzbekistan, with its unique, beautiful corners, our openhearted people it is not enough how much we can say about our great ancestors and our post-independence achievements.

Today, the interest of the peoples of the foreign countries in our sunny land is growing. The Attention of tourists to the historical monuments of our country, our traditions, culture, fabrics, architecture and the work of artisans is growing day by day. Tashkent is the modern capital of Uzbekistan. It is located between Tyan Shyan Mountain and the Chirchik River. The period in which it founded considered approximately B.C. II centuries. The caravans of the Great Silk Road passed through here, and in those days our city was called Shosh. According to survived manuscripts, the city at that time there was a magnificent, beautiful and tall castle. Samarkand is one of the oldest cities not only in Uzbekistan but also in the world. It is a peer of the cities of Rome and Babylon. It was the ancient capital of the Timuri dynasty and one of the main starting points of the Great Silk Road. Only Samarkand called "the heart of the Great Silk Road". The legendary Registan Square is a unique architectural monument of Central Asia. In ancient times, this area was the commercial and social center of Samarkand. Gori-Amir mausoleum is another gem of ancient Samarkand. The roof of Sherdor Madrasah is almost the

same as the roof of Mirzo Ulugbek Madrasah, although the buildings are similar, but differ in quality and architecture. Sherdor Madrasah is 70x57 meters high, rectangular in shape, with a courtyard surrounded by two-story rooms, numbering 52, and classrooms in the corners of the courtyard. However, there is no mosque in the monument, and the southwestern classroom considered a shrine, because it is directly adjacent to the tomb of Imam Muhammad ibn Ja'fari Sadiq. The tower and domes on the facade of the Sherdor Madrasa are similar to the Ulugbek Madrasa, but the corners of the facades at the back lined with flower towers. By the 17th century, the earth's surface had risen to about two meters above the original surface in the 15th century due to the rise of cultural strata. That is why it was built as an abbreviated form of the Ulugbek madrasah, which looked a bit low. The Sherdor Madrasah was built with 17th-century architectural innovations and advanced techniques that accelerated and reduced the cost of construction, but the impact of the decorations was somewhat diminished. However, the use of colors and the elegant design of some of the panels testify to the mastery of the architects and painters who created the monument. Patterns covered the entire face of the monument. They have stitches, large geometric syllables, Kufic inscriptions and floral motifs in the images, which are unique to the monuments of Samarkand. This is how the Samarkand School of Architecture created



Bukhara is another ancient city. This city is one of the most charming cities in Central Asia. It is no exaggeration to say that Bukhara, which has preserved its ancient architectural monuments, is a favorite place for tourists. The mausoleum of Ismail Samani, many mosques and madrasas, caravan palaces, baths, a huge fortress and the stronghold of the ruler of Bukhara, the Ark, the Kalon Minaret are the unique gems of Bukhara



Khiva is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1967. There are more than 100 historical monuments in this beautiful place. Ichan Qala, Islam Khoja Madrasa, Kalta Minor are among them. These unique monuments, which tell about the history, rich cultural and spiritual heritage of our country, evoke in the hearts of today's generation a sense of pride in their ancestors with a great past. Therefore, the heritage of our ancestors will be an important factor in the development of today's and future generations as worthy citizens of the country. Historical monuments play an important role in the spiritual and moral upbringing of our children, the formation of their worldview, their development into harmoniously developed people. Creating elements of national pride by taking children on trips to historical and architectural monuments and being impressed by the beauty of the works of art.



These artifacts, historical and architectural monuments are extremely powerful means of education, which have a powerful impact on the aesthetic world and the spiritual world of the child. Children who go on such a trip will never forget the beautiful impressions they got from it. Ensuring a high level of formation of elements of national pride in children through historical monuments in preschool education serves to strengthen children's interest in historical monuments, which leads to effective results in the educational process.

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