



Research Article

DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL COMPETENCE IN FUTURE HISTORY TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses theoretical and methodological aspects of the development of general competence in teachers based on their knowledge of historical ideals. The conclusions drawn from the article can be used from higher educational institutions in the process of preparing teachers of historical science.

KEYWORDS

Historical ideals, universal competence, history teachers, pedagogy, ideal persons.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the pedagogical content of future history teachers' development of universal competence and the analysis of the factors affecting it is one of

the urgent tasks in improving the history education system. The most effective way to develop knowledge of historical ideals and an



objective worldview in future history teachers is to organize the pedagogical process based on an integrated approach. For this purpose, it would be appropriate to consider the current state of the training system of future history teachers, to assess it, to study the shortcomings, the factors affecting the quality of education, after eliminating the fundamental educational problems, to analyze the possibilities of improving the methodology of developing historical ideals.

Analysis of literature on the topic. In the teaching of history, the reasons for which processes, historical figures, political leaders, and other individuals can be historical ideals and the historical events underlying it are important means of influence. For example, in almost all encyclopedias or reference books describing the lives and activities of the world's greatest generals, Cyrus the Great, the king of the Achaemenid state, the Persian general, is in the first place. Cyrus II is recognized by most world historians as the first military commander in history. In his time, he was a military commander who conquered lands from India to the Caspian Sea, from Asia Minor to the Mediterranean Sea and founded the mighty Persian state. Herodotus,

the father of history, described the clash of Cyrus II with the army of our ancestor Princess Tomaris in 530 BC as "the fiercest war"[1,15]. Even today, using the personality of Tomaris, directing them to those similar to her, emphasizing the fact that they are descendants of Tomaris, the effectiveness of this method is not visible. Because there is no educational methodology aimed at widening the heroism of Tomaris, inculcating it on the basis of real facts or real artistic analogies.

It is known that in the first years of political activity, Sahibqir was a young general, but he had to fight against the forces of the constant enemy several times greater in number, and his personality was clearly manifested in this fight. Even the Russian military general M. Ivanin in his studies admits that Amir Temur's high skills and humanity are superior to that of the Mongol Khan Genghis Khan, and that his policy is based on humaneness and creativity[2,59].

Another important aspect related to the activities of Amir Temur is that in the researches about his military and political activities outside Movarounnahr, the military campaigns of the sahibqirs to different countries were considered as invasions. Now, based on reliable evidence,

historians believe that there was no conflict in Amir Temur's activities until 1370 and after, but on the contrary, there are many opinions that the founder spread his liberation struggle to the world scale. Just one example, Amir Temur was well aware that the independence of Turan would always be in danger as long as the power of aggressive states like Mongolia and the Golden Horde was not broken. These countries, with vast territory, large fighting forces and skilled commanders, could only be brought to their knees by defeating them on their own territory. Amir Temur correctly realized that the military and economic resources of Movarounnahr alone were not enough for such huge events. After several years of preparation, the masters embarked on a difficult task that no warlord had dared for 150 years to put an end to such aggressions, that is, to march into the vast and powerful Golden Horde state, to defeat the enemy on their territory, and to complete this task with victory. In 1366, he captured Karshi with 243 brave men from a group of 5,000 people. In 1391, when Amir Temur was going to battle with 200,000 troops against Tokhtamysh Khan's aggression, he wrote historical words on the Ulugtog stone in the center of Dashti Kipchak. In addition, the people of Turan gathered around the

centralized state established by Amir Temur in the days of independence in 1370 and put a golden crown on the head of the host. He puts a golden belt on his waist and crowns him as the king of the independent state of Turan. Thus begins the golden age of our country. Our grandfather introduced our country to the whole world. Amir Temur's contribution to world civilization is also incomparable. Thanks to his victory in Turkey, he became the "liberator of Europe", and in the 14th and 15th centuries, he created the basis for the whole world to move forward with great strides. Russian historian A.Yu. Genghis put his servants in this lake saying that they are not good, and if they are hungry, they will steal prey with all their might"[4,69]. Genghis Khan taught his soldiers to live by plunder, to get rich with the spoils of war.

Amir Temur considered his servants to be human children just like him, and assigned them regular monthly salaries. During the military campaigns, the soldiers were encouraged with an additional salary called "ukulka". On the eve of the battle with Bayazid, all soldiers were given 7 years' salary in advance. Some historians compare Amir Temur to Macedonian Alexander and Roman Julius Caesar. This is not quite true. The reason is

that there is a huge period of more than a thousand years between the two. At the age of 34, Alexander created a vast empire stretching from the Mediterranean Sea in the West to the Amu Darya and the Ganges in the East. Alexander died suddenly after 20 days of high fever after drinking at a party. Julius Caesar, who attained the status of king when he was over fifty years old, was assassinated. Both Alexander and Caesar will be assassinated rather than killed, and neither of them will be able to leave behind a dynasty. Unlike them, Amir Temur lived a long time, founded a powerful dynasty during his lifetime, and this dynasty lasted for 500 years. In several sources, Amir Temur was illiterate, there is an unjustified discrimination of his tribe. Such a situation was initiated by Ibn Arabshah in the 15th century. Later others continued. There are such slanders in the researches of Russian scientists V.V. Bartold, A.Yu.Yakubovsky, English scientist Hilda Hookham. If Amir Temur was illiterate, he would not have appeared on the stage of history as a general at the age of 24. An illiterate person could not create such an incomparable work as "Temur's Laws". Amir Temur did not write the words "Rosti - rusti", that is, "Strength is in justice" on his seal. In the end, the words on his seal were a vital belief for our

learned and enlightened grandfather. he followed this belief and demanded justice from others. Even during his campaigns to other countries, he was steadfast in this belief. When he freed Russia from the tyranny of the Genghis Khans, he completely canceled the cruel taxes of the conquerors, whom even a famous prince like Alexander Nevsky could not resist. He defeated Bayazid and captured him. when he received it, he set up a special tent covered with silk for him near his own home. He returned Bayazid's wife and daughters with all his servants to Bayazid's disposal. However, no victorious king of those times had imagined such nobility.

Research methodology. Historian Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi writes in "Zafarnama": "Amir Temur loved justice very much, that's why in his reign, not a single person was hurt or oppressed in vain" [6,89]. Ibn Arabshah explains that Amir Temur, who left a name in history, was not only a statesman and a general, but also a person who appreciated qualities such as bravery, loyalty, truthfulness, and moral qualities: "He does not like jokes and lies, he is not inclined to fun and cheerfulness, although (in words)) he liked loyalty even if there was something that hurt him. ... there would be no obscene words,

bloodshed, taking prisoners, looting, and insults to the Haram" [5,59]. Sarkar considered loyalty and honesty to be necessary moral qualities, and he did not forgive treason.

Many unscientific misconceptions about the personality and activities of Sahibqiron Amir Temur have been stated in different periods. In particular, in the scientific work "The figure of Amir Temur" by our famous writer Pirimkul Kadyrov, the opinions about the fact that there were many fabrications and slanders about our great grandfather in different years were specifically touched upon[6,89]. They can be called Boxtan in relation to the historical person by their name.

In this work, the writer P. Kadirov regrettably emphasizes that fabrications and false statements about our great grandfather still continue and gives the following opinion: "In some books published in recent centuries, the name of Taragai Bahadir is also written as "Torgai". It doesn't make any sense. Torgay is a small migratory bird. It is not correct to give such a ratio to the emir, who is a descendant of Bahadurs. In the Turkish language, the word Taragai means "may it spread like a light, may it multiply, may it occupy large

areas". At this point, Adib also mentions that Amir Temur first named his beloved grandson Taragai.

As research scientist T. Eshbekov noted, it is appropriate to show the names of historical figures with the necessary facts and evidence in order to protect them from various accusations. Having chosen the same path, the writer Pirimkul Kadirov compares our today's unparalleled independence with the historical victory of Sahibgiron: "The peak of the highest mountain is more clearly visible from such a high peak. We also clearly saw the high value of the independence achieved by our people under the leadership of Amir Temur during the years of Uzbekistan's independence»[3,59]. A poet who expresses the joy and sorrow of the human heart, goodness and the meaning of life as deeply as Navoi is rare in the history of world literature is found. Love for the mother tongue, the feeling of realizing its incomparable wealth and greatness also enters our consciousness, our hearts first of all with Navoi's works. The more we enjoy this priceless heritage, the more our people, especially our youth, will have a powerful educational weapon in raising our national spirituality and perfecting noble human qualities in our society.

Analysis and results. It is important for the future history teachers to know the manifestations of modernism and the processes related to their activities in the development of knowledge about historical ideas. Future historians can create a model of their historical idealism by carefully studying the activities of several intellectuals, such as Siddiqi-Ajzi, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Khoji Muin, Syed Reza Alizada, Vadud Mahmud, Ismatulla Rahmatullaev Abdulhamid Majidi, who were the pioneers of Turkestan in the efforts of social development and enlightenment of the nation. For example, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, one of the representatives of Jadid, raised the socially and politically very important issue that, along with giving children religious and worldly knowledge, it is necessary to send the children of the nation to educational institutions in developed countries to acquire modern knowledge. develops general cultural competence. Also, it is very important to know the opinions of Abdulla Avlani and Haji Muin in the development of general knowledge and skills.

Along with educating students based on modern pedagogy, it is possible to develop their general cultural competence. For this, it is necessary to teach the students how the ideas of national

independence, development and progress are promoted by the moderns, the attempts in this way, the formation of their political will and the factors that influenced it. According to Begali Kasimov, the words "Rights are not given, taken" that were often used by Nomiq Kamal, Tavfiq Fikrat, and later Behbudi and Munavvar Qari, should be absorbed into the hearts of the nation. In other words, it had to become an idea of true national unity. The image of historical idealism is also formed on the basis of historical actions formed on the basis of such lofty ideas.

Among such intellectuals, Ishaqhan Ibrat's work should be highlighted. Ishaq Khan Ibrat is saddened by the fact that people's children study in schools and madrasas for ten to fifteen years and end up illiterate or illiterate. He came up with the slogan of establishing new schools that can meet the requirements of the times and teach modern sciences instead of such schools. Ishaq Khan Ibrat emphasizes the ignorance of old school teachers, their inability to educate and educate the younger generation.

Ishaqhan Ibrat was one of the thinkers who systematically introduced the integration of science and technology in his time. Ishaq Khan Ibrat established to develop the educational

5. Ibn Arabshah. Miracles of fate in the history of Timur. Book 2. -Tashkent: Labor, 1992. - 65 p.
6. Kadyrov P. The figure of Amir Temur. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2007. - 348 p.

