

## THE INFLUENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH

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**ABSTRACT:** The work is devoted to the connection of education and science, the role of research in the expansion of knowledge, the development of mental abilities of the young generation.

**KEY WORDS:** Education, science, spiritual heritage, antiquity monuments, Akshakhan city, wall paintings, Mizdakh settlement, excursion lessons, archaeological resources.

### INTRODUCTION

One of the important problems of modern public education is to improve the quality and effectiveness of the educational process. In this regard, in the professional activities of each teacher there are tasks that require special attention. First of all, it is an increase in students' interest in the educational process, an increase in the level of historical thinking, the ability to analyze historical facts and formulate their own opinions. Our country is rich in historical monuments and it is one of the centers of world civilization. ” As the first President of the country I.A. Karimov noted: "The inclusion on the UNESCO list of over four thousand material and spiritual heritage preserved on our territory is indisputable evidence of this" [1: 30].

The monuments of antiquity and medieval architecture preserved in our country are the property of all mankind. In the course of archaeological research carried out over several decades, a wealth of archaeological material was collected, a deep study of which gave incomparably valuable information on the history of our country. Found parking of primitive people which are a valuable source of information on the history of the country and provide an opportunity to understand the features of world development at various stages of world history.

Like other regions of Uzbekistan, the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is one of the oldest centers of human civilization. On the territory of the Republic there are numerous objects, sites of ancient people, ancient and medieval cities, palaces and other historical buildings for various purposes, attracting the special interest of the world community. A deep study of these monuments provides rich material not only on the history of our country, but also is of great importance in solving many historical problems associated with the development of all mankind at its various stages.

The temporary camps of ancient people belonging to the Stone Age found in 1937–47 are scientific confirmation of the ancient history of our region [2]. This means that our ancestors made a worthy contribution to the achievements of human civilization. This, in turn, forms in students a respectful attitude towards the history of their native land and awakens a feeling of patriotism.

The most valuable pages of our richest history were studied in the years of independence, and the results of these studies have further enriched the history of the Republic of Karakalpakstan with new data previously unknown historical information.

In particular, with the efforts of the joint Karakalpak-Australian international archaeological expedition, from 1995 to 2006, new historical data were discovered in the Akshahan-Kala site in the Beruni district, which aroused great interest among world history researchers. Scientists have expressed the opinion that this is the capital city of Khorezm after the Ahamenid period. This is confirmed by the presence in the city of numerous signs inherent in capital cities. These are, above all, powerful fortifications, remnants of huge structures, a city temple of fire with wall paintings. Found dozens of paintings depicting representatives of the Khorezmshah dynasties and, according to scientists, these paintings belong to the gallery of the Khorezmshah dynasties. Akshakhan kala wall paintings are the oldest in Central Asia [3].

It seems that the use of materials from such studies could be an important and effective addition to the usual lesson. The materials of the history textbook are very limited, therefore additional materials not only expand students' knowledge, but also make them more specific. Attraction of archaeological research materials makes the lesson more intense and interesting for students. For example, on the territory of the Khodzheli region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is located the ancient settlement Mizdahkan. As a result of many years of archaeological excavations, numerous tools, residential and business premises have been found. Coins of China and the Golden Horde khans, ceramics such as chandeliers, celadon and cowry shells were found [5].

The use of images of this type of material greatly enhances students' perception of historical information. Students more clearly realize the peculiarities of trade and economic relations of various regions of the Earth, become witnesses of cultural, political and trade relations of the West and the East, the North and the South.

The presence of historical monuments allows for lesson-excursions, greatly enhancing the impression of the lesson. For example, the hill mound Toprak kala. The first discoverer of this city was the outstanding scientist S.P. Tolstov. For the first time a researcher visited the site in 1938. In 1940, the first excavations of the monument began. However, due to the start of World War II, work was suspended. The study of this monument 1945-1950 years was conducted by SP Tolstoy. Subsequently, the research continued by E.E. Nerazik, Yu.A. Rapoport i.dr.

Of course, the opportunity to see with your own eyes a historical monument has an effective impact on the awakening of students' interest in history. Preparation of written works about their impressions after the tour and their protection enables students to summarize and assimilate the received historical information in more detail.

At the same time, such tasks can be carried out during the preparation for students of a collection of tasks that stimulate the cognitive activity of students, their desire to deepen their knowledge in the field of history, directing their research activities.

The use of such effective methods in the educational process makes it possible to develop their interest in learning, stimulate the desire for research. The main, guiding person in the organization and conduct of such work is the teacher.

When using additional local history materials in the textbook:

- Firstly, the content of historical information provided to students is enriched;
- Secondly, students are becoming more interested in the subject;
- Thirdly, students learn to respect the historical monuments, cultural and spiritual values and are aware of their civic duty to protect them;
- Fourthly, students have a growing sense of respect for the history of their homeland;
- Fifthly, students begin to realize that they are obliged, following the example of their ancestors, to make a worthy contribution to the development and flourishing of their homeland;
- Sixthly, has a positive effect on the awakening of the pursuit of knowledge, etc.

The main responsibility of the history teacher is to use our rich history, the priceless culture created by our ancestors to awaken in students a sense of love for the motherland, national pride. The main goal, through the enhanced development of these feelings, is to ensure the formation of a personality capable of contributing to the further flourishing of our country and the fulfillment of the strategic tasks facing our country.

Propaganda of historical monuments, as well as archaeological finds found during their excavation, the meaning and content of centuries-old traditions and customs using local history materials, helps students develop historical thinking, broadens their worldview, and makes it possible to educate a highly spiritual person who respects their ancestors and their history proud of the rich culture created by the ancestors.

It seems that the use of historical materials related directly to the territory of the native land contributes to the increase of students' interest in their country, creates a love for the spiritual values of the people, a sense of patriotism. In this regard, acquaintance of young people with the latest discoveries of archeology is of particular importance. The publication of articles in the press, the development of manuals and other materials will be very useful. Naturally, not all settlements have the opportunity to visit historical monuments, so it is necessary to take into account the possibility of using models, images, drawings, reflecting the appearance of archaeological materials found. The use of information and communication technologies and video films remains very useful.

Undoubtedly, science should be in close connection with education. Only close cooperation between national education authorities and academic institutions of the country will help create the necessary prerequisites for the further growth of the intellectual development of the young generation, and thus ensure the great future of our country.

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