

Pedagogical Foundations and Essence of Educating Students in the Spirit of Love for the Motherland by Teaching Historical Works

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Abstract: The article talks about the formation of a sense of patriotism in students, responsibility towards the homeland and the nation, which is a high duty. Also, in this article, the ideas of our great historical enlightened scholars and great thinkers, which reflect the symbols of love for the country and loyalty to the country, are put forward. Through historical works, our young people will be spiritually uplifted by understanding events in history and drawing conclusions from them. Of course, for this, teachers should inculcate this in the minds of students through their pedagogical skills. Only then will our young people become spiritually perfect people.

Keywords: Patriotism, homeland, nation, ancestors, eastern peoples, country, advice, names.

Introduction

In recent years, in our country, a scientifically and theoretically justified approach to the study of problems related to the use of our national heritage has been observed in the upbringing of the spiritual and moral qualities of primary school students. As one of the problems related to the use of our national heritage in the education of primary school students, it is important to analyze its content, show its characteristics, and scientifically research it. Since the problems related to the use of our national heritage in the education of primary school students' spiritual and moral qualities have a complex, comprehensive description that covers all areas of human life, it is necessary to systematically solve them on a deep scientific basis. First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the education and upbringing in order for the task defined in this direction to express its effectiveness. Today, "problems related to the use of our national heritage in the education of spiritual and moral qualities of primary school students" are developing widely. The same meaning is embodied in the hadith, which is passed down from ancestors to generations, "To love one's country is from faith". We can learn about the actions of famous people who grew up among our ancestors, their efforts for the development of the country, through their works and historical information that have reached us. The decrees and decisions issued by our government in recent years directly serve to further development of this field. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev addressed the participants of the international conference on the topic "Urgent issues of studying and promoting Uzbek classic and modern literature at the international level" and said, "If literature, art and culture live, the nation and the people, the fact that the whole of humanity lives in peace" is a proof that it is an important social issue to pay attention to literature in the education of our young people in all aspects. The goal of patriotic education is high social activity in society, civic responsibility, development of spirituality, strengthening of the state, ensuring its interests and development. To achieve the goal, tasks are carried out through the development of the following: To educate citizens in the spirit of respect for the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the norms of collective life. Living with

the destiny of the nation, faith in the motherland, justice, and the feeling of humanity were formed at a high level and were reflected in the teachings of our great grandfathers, who became our national pride and pride. We can see this in the work of Sheikh Najmuddin Kubro, one of our compatriots who believe in the true homeland. Sheikh Najmuddin Kubro encouraged young people to be kind to each other along with increasing their love for the country. Jalaluddin Manguberdi, the brave son of Khorezm, who took a sword in his hand and dealt severe blows to the enemy for the freedom of his homeland, is a teenager. Studying the life and activities of Jalaluddin Manguberdi on the basis of deep analysis is a teenager. It is important in formulating and improving the views of students of the age of 18 years, such as faith in the motherland, unlimited love for the motherland, pride and pride, sacrificing one's life for the sake of the peace of the country and the people, and humanitarianism. Jalaluddin Manguberdi loved his people and homeland throughout his life, highly valued its history and culture, deeply felt and honored the beauties of mother nature. According to the story, Jalaluddin slapped his brother on the temple, who threw a knife at Jayhun, who was screaming, - throwing a knife into the water and spitting on the ground is a sin, you see Khorezm in your mother's place! - he exclaims. Through this narration, it is seen that Jalaluddin Manguberdi's love and faith for the motherland is high. The behavior, manners, morals, and beautiful qualities of Jalaluddin's childhood will serve as an example for the current and future generations. It is one of the important tasks of teachers today to promote such qualities, not turning back from the chosen path, enlightenment, love of the country, appreciation of teachers, bravery, honesty, and to show that he is an exemplary person in every way for the younger generation. The main goal of educating students is to make them religious and religious by thoroughly instilling the basics of science into their minds, to educate them to be conscious of every event in social life, and to develop the ability to apply the acquired knowledge and skills to life. . In this respect, the literature lesson is a means of educating the young generation in the spirit of high ideals that our society is promoting. Looking at the history of education, we pay special attention to the issues of raising young people to be hardworking, learning a profession, respecting working people, and glorifying a hardworking person, from the first examples of folk oral creativity to the works of great thinkers. we will witness that it is given. His progressive views on his education are noteworthy from an educational point of view. In the national values and customs of our people, modest and clean dressing, modesty, self-restraint among family and society, in front of friends and relatives, relatives and clans, politeness has been valued since time immemorial, respect and compliance, staying away from provocations and conspiracies, Simplicity and simplicity in interaction are counted among certain dimensions of morality. For example, Abu Nasr Farabi's high ideals about the perfect person are the Society of the Virtuous ("The city of Virtuous People"); Alisher Navoi's teaching on building a just society; that Imam al-Bukhari is the Sultan of hadith science; Mahmud al-Zamahshari's receiving the high status of Jarullah ("Neighbor of God"); Wisdom of Ahmed Yassavi; Khwaja Ahrori Vali's honor as "Sheikh of Sheikhs"; The teachings of Yusuf Khos Hajib, Abbas al-Jawhari, Ahmed Yugnaki, Sakkoki bout perfect people; The secular of Muhammad Musa Al-Khwarizmi and Abu Rayhan al-Biruni discoveries and socio-ethical views; Medicine of Abu Ali Ibn Sina and his idea of raising a perfect person physically and mentally healthy; Amir Temur's statesmanship and his fair social-organizational works (Amir Temur combined justice with power, and power with justice. In the information about the life of Amur Temur by the historian Arabshakh, it is said that his lover was an enemy, he did not like jokes, robbery, murder, wives and daughters it is true that he will never allow to talk about defamation and rape. Alisher Navoi, a great thinker of the 15th century, glorifying a hardworking person, and his thoughts on labor education are also included in the works "Hayratul Abror", "Farhad and Shirin", "Mahbub-ul Qulub". Alisher Navoi shows that one of the best qualities for a real person is hard work. In the fifth article of "Hayratul Abror", he mentions in the story "HotamToyi" that living life with one's own hands is greater and nobler than looking at the generosity of people. Hotam Toyi slaughtered sheep one day and gave a big feast to the people. Then he goes out to the field for some rest. He was met by a man carrying firewood on his shoulder. Hotam Toyi said to him, "You may have been unaware while walking in the steppe,

throw away this heavy burden, go to Hotam's house and be honored at the party." Then the old man laughs and answers: "O, one who has tied his feet to greed and has not set foot in the valley of zeal, you too should quit this thorny work and get rid of Hotam's grace." Hotam Toyi admits to these words of the old man and realizes that living by honest work is higher than his zeal. The pedagogue-poet H.H Niyazi emphasized that the school should educate young people to be knowledgeable, polite and teach them to trade, and he highly appreciates the role of work in the formation of moral qualities of young people. In his poems, he encourages children to appreciate the work of their parents. The enlightened poet Furqat, thinking about science and craft in his enlightening poems, encourages every sane person to acquire a craft, he calls on those who love the craft to learn it. It radiates that the person who has reached will have a high value in the world. Forms and methods of patriotic education should be focused on forming active citizenship, feelings of love for the motherland, beloved Uzbekistan and their small parts. Such forms of civic-patriotic education include the involvement of schoolchildren in independent research in education and history. It is also important to take part in the school's spiritual and educational activities, to know and preserve and protect historical monuments.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be said that the development of spiritual maturity of students by teaching historical works is primarily the responsibility of teachers and children's parents. Every young generation should have information about their ancestors, historical works, rubai and ghazals, historical complexes, buildings. By looking at history, the study of historical life and spiritual analysis develop.

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