



## HISTORICAL ROOTS OF PATRIOTISM

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### ABSTRACT:

In the article we may see the moral and patriotic education of preschool children is given that the education of patriotism and civic principles is one of the most important components of the moral education of preschool children .

**Keywords:** Patriotism, tradition, historical event, landmark.

Patriotism is a high belief, responsibility towards the homeland and the nation, and the realization of a high duty. The same meaning is embodied in the hadith, which is passed down from ancestors to generations: "To love the country is from faith". If we look at our long history, we can see that the feeling of patriotism has been cherished by our people since ancient times. We can learn about the actions of famous people who grew up among our ancestors, their efforts for the development of the country, their works that have reached us, and folk oral creativity.

Al-Khorazmi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Umar Khayyam, Yusuf Khos Hajib, At-Tirmizi, Ahmad Yasavi, Imam Bukhari, Bahauddin Naqshband, Amir Temur, Mirza Ulugbek, Alisher Navai, Babur, Uvaisi, Nadirabegim, The life and creative work of Abdulla Avloni, Abdurauf Fitrat, Anbar Otin, Behbudi, Cholpon, especially the ideas about patriotism and faith in the motherland are extremely important for the development of our new society today.

Among the literary and scientific heritages that made our nation famous in the world are "Avesta", "Al-jame' as-sahih" by Imam Al-Bukhari, "City of Virtuous People" by Farabi, "Asor al-Baqiya" by Beruni, "Laws of Medicine" by Ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Hajib's work "Qutadgu Bilig", Mahmud Koshgari's "Devoni Lug'atit Turk", Amir Temur's "Temur's Traps", Alisher Navoi's "Khamsa", "Lisonut Tair", "Mahbub-ul-Qulub", Babur's "Baburnoma". , one can include such unique works as "Devoni Hikmat" by Ahmad Yassavi.

Etiquettes, teachings, and religious-philosophical books, which are widespread among the peoples of the East, have a wide coverage of patriotism. In recent years, due to the changes taking place in our country, the attention to the study of these sources and their application to the educational process has increased. High human feelings are glorified especially in centuries-old written texts and folklore, i.e., legends, tales, narratives, and proverbs. These sources are extremely important in educating the young generation in the spirit of patriotism.

Analyzing the formation of military patriotism in students of higher educational institutions as a pedagogical and scientific problem, we witness first of all that "Avesta" has been calling people to



humanitarian ideas such as purity, acquiring knowledge, hard work, and preserving nature for centuries. This letter also contains ideas about loving the motherland, preserving the land they live in, being attentive to it, and believing in the motherland, which, without a doubt, are of great importance in the formation of military patriotism among students of higher education institutions. In "Avesta", the concepts of mother earth, family, homeland were considered sacred, and they strongly condemned burying corpses in order to keep the earth clean. They started burying the dead in special copper vessels. Undoubtedly, such rules were followed by our ancestors, who considered the Mother Earth sacred and protected it from contamination.

In "Avesta" homeland means the land, tribe, family and livestock where they live: "Such a place is the place where Ashavan built a house." In that house, life is shaking. A herd of cows and a housewife, children and flocks live in this house. The herd of cows is well cared for. The food of the dogs is prosperous, the food of the good dogs is abundant, the housewife is happy, the children are happy. The fire is always roaring. Every beautiful event of life leads to goodness."

It can be seen that in this written document, the idea of continuing family traditions such as living as a family, raising children, keeping a cow as sustenance and fortune, and taking care of dogs as guardians of the family is put forward. So, in "Avesta" the family is considered sacred, and the family means the homeland, people live happily only in the homeland.

The reason why "Avesta" is considered valuable for our time is the humaneness of its ideas, including the fact that it is one of the sources of training military patriotism among students of higher educational institutions.

Urhun-Enisei monuments are one of the chronicles that tell us about our people's long past, worldview, love and loyalty to the motherland, hatred against invaders. This written inscription written in Turkic language was created in VI-VIII centuries. This inscription tells about the valiant struggle of Turks against enemy tribes, bravery of Turkic begs like Tunyukuk, services to the people, courage and bravery, smart and entrepreneurial person.

It is not for nothing that the concept of "Motherland" is expressed after the concept of faith in the holy religion of Islam. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, IAKarimov, answered the questions of the Turkistan newspaper reporter: "We appreciate and respect Islam, the holy religion of our forefathers, and we highly appreciate its role and influence in strengthening faith and human qualities in the spiritual world of mankind." they emphasized.

In fact, the positive influence of religion on the spirituality and psyche of our people is extremely great, because Islam always calls people of all nations to true faith, goodness, moral purity and spiritual maturity.

If we look at the history of the Uzbek people, we can see the figures of people who believed in the true homeland, who grew up among our ancestors. For example, Tomaris and Shiroq, Muqanna, Spitamen, Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, Behbudi, Fitrat, Cholpon, Abdulla Qadiri, many young men who died during the Second World War can be mentioned. Today, thanks to the honor of independence, we mention their names with pride and honor, and highly appreciate their efforts for the freedom of the Uzbek people. Our fathers, world-famous generals, enlightened people protected our homeland, which



we have begun to appreciate today, and fought for the honor and glory of the nation. Therefore, it is not surprising that their unforgettable names remained in history, passed from mouth to mouth and became legends.

The victory of Tomaris over the invincible Cyrus II, the bloodthirsty king, is the result of his love for his people, his homeland, and his true faith. Although such events happened two and a half thousand years ago, they have not lost their value in educating the young generation in the spirit of faith in the motherland.

In fact, the feeling of homeland is in the blood of each of us. No matter where we are, first of all, we feel homesick. We strive towards our parents, sisters, brothers, village, city, homeland, all of them are our homeland, a part of our homeland. In ancient times, people who went on a journey and were expelled from their homeland always carried the dear soil of their homeland with them. This situation exists in other nations as well. For example, in the Indian legend "Ramayana" the homeland is mentioned as the most precious thing. Ram, who rode to dervish, took a pinch of the soil of the kingdom where he lived and kept it with him.

As we have already acknowledged above, many opinions of our thinkers such as Sheikh Najmuddin Kubro, Amir Temur, Ulug'bek, Alisher Navoi and Babur about faith in the motherland, patriotism, and the good work they did for the development of the country are important for every countryman, especially our youth. is educationally important.

Living with the destiny of the nation, faith in the motherland, justice, and the sense of humanity were highly formed and 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. He was a person who believed in the true homeland, respected his country and people, and considered the entire people of Khorezm to be among his loyal subjects. Through the life of Sheikh Najmuddin Kubro and the "Kubroviya" sect, which he founded, we can witness how loyal a person he is to the values of the homeland and the nation. The sheikh stood firm in his faith and followed the belief of the Islamic order that "he who leaves his homeland on a difficult day is an unbeliever."

Jalaluddin Manguberdi is the brave son of Khorezm, who took a sword in his hand and inflicted severe blows on the enemy for the freedom of his homeland. Studying the life and work of Jalaluddin Manguberdi on the path of faith in the motherland based on an in-depth analysis of primary school students' faith in the motherland, boundless love for the motherland, pride and pride, sacrifice of life for the peace of the motherland and people, humanitarianism is of great importance in formulating and improving such views. Jalaluddin Manguberdi loved his people and homeland throughout his life, highly appreciated 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 should see Khorezm in your mother's place! - he exclaims.



Through this narration, it is clear that Jalaluddin Manguberdi's love and faith for the motherland is high. The above-mentioned behavior, manners, morals, and beautiful qualities characteristic of Jalaluddin's childhood serve as an example for the current and future generations. His qualities like these; It is one of the important tasks of teachers today to promote not to go back from the chosen path, to be enlightened, to love the motherland, to appreciate Islam, to value their teachers, to show courage and honesty, to show that they are exemplary people in every way for the younger generation.

The life and memory of Sultan Jalaluddin Manguberdi is considered a great value for our people. His exemplary life, his boundless love for his nation and homeland, and his strong faith are an example for all of us. Studying the fighting potential and military leadership skills, their promotion to the next generation is important from an educational point of view. Promoting and promoting his efforts for the freedom of the homeland will lead the young generation to believe in the homeland and the country.

Our grandfather Amir Temur introduced the Uzbek nation to the world. He not only made the nation famous in the world, he expanded the borders of the homeland, built a centralized country with an unlimited territory, developed science and enlightenment, built wonderful and beautiful gardens, rivers, towers as high as mountains, and monuments. He glorified the values of his nation, appreciated them. Living with the fate of the nation, faith in the motherland, justice, humanity formed his entire life activity. That's why Amir Temur issued the verdict that "Strength is in justice." This wisdom has been the main guide for our people for centuries.

Poet Alisher Navoi used the concept of homeland in the sense of motherland, place, birthplace, abode, destination. In his epic "Hayrat ul-Abror", he showed his faith and love for the motherland. The poet describes Khurasan, his native land, as a land unequaled among other lands:

Zaynat aro ravzai rizvandar ul,

Put Ravzani, property is Khurasan ul.

Also, the poet compares his hometown to heaven. Khorasan is the heart of the world and Herat is its heart. The charm of the city of Herat, the description of its beautiful nature is reflected in the poet's pen. As the poet describes his homeland, his admiration for its beauty increases even more:

Allah-Allah, ne Hiri, this Hiri

Different from each other

Throughout his life, Navoi lived and created with the sorrow and pain of the people, the sorrow of beautifying the homeland. For this reason, one can see a high example of love for the motherland and faith in all his works.

Babur is one of the great people who is homesick, burned by the pain of traveling, and the king and poet. Lamentations, painful cries in Babur's rambles indicate the longing and suffering of a person who suffered the hardships of exile far from his motherland:

A person who does not remember a person who is in a foreign country,

A person who sucks the heart out of work is not happy.

My heart did not rejoice in this strangeness, oh

A person who does not rejoice in a foreign country, of course.



When we read Babur's works, we witness the expression of love for country and life. As a patriotic poet, he always sang about man and his will, love and loyalty to the motherland, promoted knowledge and belief in the country. When we get acquainted with Babur's works and his life, we see that his faith in the motherland is expressed in every verse.

In conclusion, it can be said that the formation of military patriotism in the history of mankind is an issue that has its own historical path. This issue has always been considered one of the leading tasks of the education and training process. Even today, a number of topics and educational materials are included in the educational content in order to form military patriotism in students. However, formation of military patriotism in students of higher education institutions, enrichment of educational content with educational materials that serve to form military patriotism in students of higher education institutions, relying on theoretical and practical approaches, is one of the urgent issues of pedagogy.

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