

# Use of Historical Evidence and Scientific Analysis Categories in History Teaching

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**ABSTRACT:** This article discusses the role of the categories of historical evidence and scientific analysis in the teaching of history on the basis of modern approaches. The use of scientific analysis to prove the conclusions of a historical process, event or phenomenon is discussed.

In the current context of globalization, historical evidence and its integration, the principles of modern scientific analysis and their importance in history education are covered. The application of these methods in the methodology of historical science provides a solid basis for historical research and opportunities to further improve the quality and effectiveness of history education.

**KEYWORD:** History, education, science, historical evidence, scientific analysis, category, understanding, knowledge, skills, worldview, harmoniously developed generation, event, phenomenon, development

## 1. Introduction:

The use of the categories of historical evidence and scientific analysis in history education, more specifically, the use of historical evidence and scientific analysis in scientific research is important in the process of modern approaches to teaching history. Because the category of historical evidence and scientific analysis is the most important criterion for historical researchers, the scientific criterion on which to base scientifically based conclusions about historical events and their evolution.

Without historical evidence and scientific analysis, ideas about history remain abstract and unproven. Any historical research work, how close or far the scientific theoretical analysis is to the historical reality, depends on this historical evidence and scientific analysis. Only when history teachers use historical evidence and scientific analysis in scientific research will they be able to achieve their goals in the classroom. The effective use of historical evidence and scientific analysis is especially important in the creation and teaching of national history in the national spirit.

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“National history must be created with a national spirit. Otherwise, it will have no educational effect. We need to teach our youth to learn from history, to draw conclusions, to equip them with the science of history and historical thinking”<sup>1</sup>, - said our honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

The use of historical evidence and scientific analysis categories is also important to ensure the fulfillment of these conceptual tasks set for the study and teaching of our native history.

## 2. Methods:

Researchers rely on evidence to prove their conclusions about a particular historical process, event, or phenomenon, and to present it in an undeniable way. The task of the historian becomes more and more complicated from the transition from the description of history on the basis of myths, legends and myths to the first scientifically based conclusions. In particular, it undertakes to look for concrete evidence to study the realities of “storytelling”<sup>2</sup>.

Every historian approaches the evidence from his own point of view. One historian sees the white side of one piece of evidence, while another sees the black side of that argument. In this case, one-sided views are expressed. In this case, history can become a victim of time or a dominant ideology. In order to find convincing evidence for historical events, the black and white aspects of all evidence must be examined as a whole on the basis of the principle of equality of justice and truth, based on the essence of historical reality.

An approach based on this principle in the study and teaching of the content of historical events and phenomena allows the concepts of evidence and scientific analysis to be valid. Only then will the history studied and taught be completely white and black. The truth of history emerges, expressed in its entirety with all its flaws, virtues, evils and goodness.

History teachers can achieve their goals only if they make effective use of the evidence and scientific analysis of historical events presented in research.

## 3. Results:

Explaining historical events on the basis of evidence and scientific analysis in the classroom for university students and in-service training for general secondary school teachers will help to improve the quality and effectiveness of history education. We evaluate the role of historical figures in the teaching of “History of Uzbekistan” based on their services.

However, the activities of rulers (khans, emirs, sultans) have not yet been studied on the basis of complete historical evidence and scientific analysis. For example, the attitude to the activities of the seventh ruler of the Mangit dynasty, Amir Nasrullah Bahodirkhan, is a clear proof of this.

Until the following years, there was a one-sided approach to the ruling activities of Amir Nasrullah in the scientific, scientific-methodological literature and textbooks created. The book “Description of some events in Bukhara, Kokand and Kashgar” is written by Mirzo Shams Bukhari who writer and historian, a direct participant in the political events in the Bukhara Emirate in the 1920s, this book gives information about the describing of Amir Nasrullah's struggle for power, he writes that there was a lot of bloodshed in Bukhara at that time. According to Mirza Shams Bukhari, 7,000 to 8,000 people died during Nasrullah's capture of Bukhara. In addition, Mirzo Shams Bukhari writes that in the first months of Amir Nasrullah reign, 50-100 people were killed every day, as a result of which

<sup>1</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. If the body of a society is the economy, its soul and spirit is spirituality. “People's Speech”, January 20, 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Jorayev N. Theoretical foundations of the philosophy of history. T., Spirituality, 2008, P.203.

many people fled to Shakhrisabz and other places. Based on these views, until recently, Amir Nasrullah was denounced in general secondary school and university textbooks as a “butcher emir”.

The historian K.Rajabov made a scientific analysis of the history of Amir Nasrullah Khan on the basis of historical evidence, based on a comparative study of the works of other authors written at that time, primary historical sources. Mirza Shams Bukhari was in the service of Amir Nasrullah for some time, but then went to Shahrissabz, where he lived for 11 months, and then considering that he went to in exile in Kokand, the former Amir Umar Khan (the sixth representative of the Mangit dynasty, who ruled in Bukhara for about 4 months), he was in opposition to Amir Nasrullah and proves through historical evidence and scientific analysis that his activities are portrayed in extreme black paint.

According to Kahramon Rajabov, like any ruler who came to power at that time, Nasrullah Khan, in order to maintain his position, sought to quickly destroy all the political forces that were his rivals, or expelled them from Bukhara. However, the fact that 50-100 people are killed in Bukhara every day is an exaggeration<sup>3</sup>. In addition, the fact that Amir Nasrullah Khan is praised as the “Emir of Muslims” is an objective assessment of his work.

The objective and objective assessment of the rule of Amir Nasrullah Khan on the basis of historical evidence and scientific analysis by the historian K. Rajabov allows you to switch, in turn, the paradigms developed during the Soviet era in assessing the activities of rulers (hokhans, khans, emirs, padishahs, sultans, shahs, caliphs, kings, emperors) in the field of history – to abandon the practice of one-sided depiction of rulers in black allows.

It is also important to provide information about the ancient ways of Central Asia using the categories of historical evidence and scientific analysis. In this context, the role of the Amudarya and Syrdarya waterways in the regional communication system should be considered. It is known that many ancient cities and settlements on the banks of the Amu Darya along the caravan routes may have been built and developed in connection with the activities of waterways or important crossings<sup>4</sup>. To prove this point, it is necessary to state the scientific data that the city of Termez was one of the important port cities on the Amudarya waterway in ancient and medieval times.

To do this, we can use the information that the famous Spanish ambassador Clavikho said that: “The sailors with special labels at the crossing near Termez said that they would allow people to cross from one shore to another<sup>5</sup>”.

When we talk about the ancient roads of Central Asia, in some parts of our region, especially in the deserts and steppes, the salinity and unfit for groundwater and the need to preserve freshwater resources.

The fortress on the site of the Kampirtepa monument on the Shurab crossing of the Amudarya River dates back to the Kushan period in the I - mil. 2nd century, customs functioned and played an important role in the economic and trade relations of the region, in particular, in the relations of the Kushan Empire with the central regions of Central Asia. It is important to note that the fortress controlled not only the crossing, but also the Termez-Urgench waterway, where there was a bay for ships<sup>6</sup>. Hafiz Abru's (15th century) Geography also mentions the Burdagoi district on the banks of the

<sup>3</sup> Rajabov K. Nasrullah Khan. T., “Abu Press Consult”, 2011, p.13.

<sup>4</sup> Mavlonov U. Ancient Central Asian Roads. “Academy”, T. 2008, p.237.

<sup>5</sup> Rtveladze E. Civilizations, States, Cultures of Central Asia. T., 2005, p. 249.

<sup>6</sup> Dudakov S. Excavations of the Kampirtepa pier. Archeology, history and culture of Central Asia: Abstracts of reports of the international conference - Toshkent, 2002 a, pp. 51-52

Ceylon, adjacent to Termez, which means “hotel” in Greek, where the river has been flowing since ancient times. it is reported that the chiefs of the sailors who provide the passage are standing<sup>7</sup>.

The use of this waterway will continue during the reign of Khorezmshah – Anushtegin. The news that the last ruler of the Anushtegin dynasty, Khorezmshah Muhammad ibn Takin, died in 617 AH (1220-1221 AD) while sailing on an island in the Caspian Sea, and other relevant information is due to the good shipping through the Caspian Sea during this period indicates.

The famous Arab traveler Ibn Battuta (who came to the Chigatay nation in the first quarter of the 14th century) also noted that in the summer months, wheat and barley were transported by ship from Termez to Urgench via the Amudarya waterway, which covered the distance in 10 days<sup>8</sup>.

The importance of the Amudarya waterway and ships has remained the same in recent times. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, during the colonial period of Tsarist Russia, the use of the Amudarya waterway developed. It is known that the Russian military-political interest in waterways in Central Asia began long before the invasion of Tsarist Russia. For example, the tasks set for the Bekovich Cherkassky expedition sent to Khorezm by Peter I,<sup>9</sup> it should be noted that in 1858 the Russian embassy mission headed by Ignatyev, sent to Khiva and Bukhara, was tasked with solving the problem of creating opportunities for Russian ships to use the Aral Sea and the Amudarya waterway.

On the banks of the Syrdarya, large settlements built in antiquity are located on the one hand along the crossings of land routes, on the other hand, they also specialize in controlling the movement of ships, where ships stop (to load or unload cargo) were bays. The city of Khojand on the left bank of the Syrdarya River is one of them. According to medieval sources, ships were built in Khojand and the Syrdarya waterway was used, ships along the Shosh River (Syrdarya-YU.H) transported cargo from Fergana and Khojand in peacetime. There is information about participation with.

#### 4. Discussion:

The categories of historical evidence and scientific analysis are one of the key factors in modern historical research. A history teacher can only achieve a goal if he or she describes the subject he or she is teaching based on the evidence presented in the study of historical research. The use of historical evidence and scientific analysis requires not only the opinion of the author, but also the study of many studies on the subject, especially the effective use of primary sources.

The basis of any research is the use of primary sources, that is, sources described by authors who have seen historical events with their own eyes and are aware of the historical conditions and factors that led to the events. The evidence and scientific analysis of the period of Nasrullah Khan, the caravan routes in relation to his rule, and their impact on social, economic, and spiritual life are based on the study of primary sources.

#### 5. Conclusion:

The use of historical evidence and scientific analysis in the teaching of history opens up a wide range of opportunities for teaching history on the basis of modern approaches. It is recommended that history teachers use the following categories when using historical evidence and scientific analysis:

<sup>7</sup> Boriyev U. Central Asia in the written sources of the Timurid period. T. “Science” 1997, p.86.

<sup>8</sup> Ibragimov N. Ibn Battuta and his journey across Central Asia. Moscow, Science, 1988, p -73.

<sup>9</sup> Gulamov Kh. Diplomatic relations of the states of Central Asia with Russia in the XVIII - first half of the XIX century. Tashkent, Science 2005, p. 55-58.

**Firstly**, it is not possible to draw a final conclusion with a single piece of information provided in the course of historical research.

**Secondly**, the final conclusion can be drawn by comparing the historical evidence and analyzes cited in the sources. If the historian has a lot of sources and evidence at his disposal, he will use the method of selection.

Historical evidence and analysis of the attitude to the activities of the seventh ruler of the Mangit dynasty Amir Nasrullah Bahodirkhan, as well as information about the ancient caravan routes and processes of their use in Central Asia, primarily from primary sources and scientific literature on the subject. we tried to explain using analyzes. Therefore, we hope that this information will serve to improve the quality and effectiveness of history education, to teach history education on the basis of modern approaches.

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