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HISTORICAL MONUMENTS ARE A MIRROR OF OUR PAST.

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Annotation: This article studies historical monuments as a national heritage. Their incomparable importance, reflecting the history, culture and values of the people, is analyzed. Historical monuments are considered not only as witnesses of past events, but also as a means of educating the current generation in the spirit of national pride, historical memory and patriotism. The article also discusses the relevance of their preservation and transmission to future generations.

Keywords: historical monuments, national heritage, cultural monuments, historical memory, patriotism, architecture, culture, values, national identity, continuity of generations.

Today, the preservation, study, implementation and transmission to future generations of unique monuments that tell about the ancient history of our people is an extremely important task.

Studying the historical monuments of our country allows us to obtain new materials and information about the history of our people, to know the place of our ancestors who lived in our past in our development to the present day, to appreciate their work. For this purpose, in the early years of independence, attention was increased to the cultural and historical heritage left by our ancestors, and historical monuments were taken under state control. In cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Termez, Khiva, Tashkent, the monuments built with the high talent of our great ancestors have found their true value, and their reconstruction and restoration to their original appearance have become one of the priority areas of our state policy. Our country is rich in historical monuments. Our esteemed President provided full information about them in his decree "On measures for the further development of domestic and pilgrimage tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan". This serves to strengthen the feelings of love for the Motherland, respect for our national values, and belonging in the hearts of our compatriots, especially the younger generation. Studying such archaeological monuments, historical and cultural monuments, which reflect the history of our national statehood and convey a message to future generations, encourages us to spiritually and educationally grow, broaden our worldview, and be proud of our ancestors.

A person who lives only for the present and does not look at the past will forget his past and traditions. A people who do not know their history have no future. For example: If we look at the history of ancient Egypt, during their development they remained faithful to their centuries-old traditions and values, and adopted only the necessary innovations from abroad, adapting them to their traditions. They also remained faithful to their values in the



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fields of construction, science, and medicine. Similarly, many historical architectural monuments that echo the past have survived in our homeland. They attract not only domestic tourists, but also foreign art lovers with their grandeur, unique architectural style and tastefully crafted patterns. A person who is proud of the past of his homeland sets himself the goal of becoming a generation worthy of his ancestors. Each historical monument created in ancient times connects us closely with the past and helps us feel the breath of that era. It is not for nothing that the place of historical monuments is emphasized among the forces influencing human spirituality. When I list the historical monuments in our country, among them, the fairy-tale city of Old Khiva repeatedly fascinates me. There are many monuments that echo the grandeur of the past. One of them is Kalta Minor. The minaret stands out from all the buildings in our country with its mystery, charm, original preservation and splendor. The construction of the minaret began in 1853 and was not completed. Despite this, it still attracts historians. One of the aspects that amazes visitors is that the foundation is located 15 meters deep. The height of the minaret is 29 meters. If it were built to the end, it would be 100 meters. The sun's rays fall on the minaret in full.

Despite this, not a single ornament has lost its luster. When the sun rises, the light of the patterns dazzles the eye. In order for the building to be strong, it narrowed from bottom to top. Every inch is decorated with unique, elegant geometric patterns. The name is determined by its conical shape. It seems very grandiose and majestic to the human eye. The entrance to the minaret is via wooden stairs from the 2nd floor. The composition of the colors used in the decoration process still remains a mystery. None of the work of the ingenious decorators has been repeated. Such an atmosphere has been created in the area that, upon entering it, you forget everything and begin to fantasize about the relics of the past. Another aspect that amazes people is that in some buildings, an entire room is heated by candles placed on shelves carved into the wall. Even in the Friday mosque in Khorezm, the words of the imam reached the entire area clearly through the holes in the wall. In the regions, mulberry trees were planted in the courtyard of the building to prevent the rise of smoke from the ground. All this proves the intelligence, foresight and dedication of the architects of that time. The fact that the prototype of various tools has not yet been invented is a testament to the fact that the work in the construction of each building has not been repeated and is a testament to the secret of the profession. There are hundreds of similar monuments in our homeland. If we visit these places often, we will once again realize how great the children of the country and the descendants of wise people are. Such monuments have served not only for that time, but also for the present. Their place today is judged by the fact that they attract tourists to our country and introduce the name of Uzbekistan to the whole world. Educational aspects were also given special attention in the construction of historical monuments, a vivid example of which is the fact that the doors of each cell in the monuments were made lower than a person's height, which meant that when entering the room, a person was involuntarily forced to bow down to the person sitting there and pay respect. This is also one of the unique aspects of Eastern spiritual education. A person who sees monuments with his own eyes encounters many such

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wonderful and educational situations. Therefore, in order to consistently implement such work, we need to familiarize young people with historical monuments and teach them to preserve them. It is better for them to visit such monuments once than to read about their history a thousand times. The role of such monuments, which provide spiritual nourishment to the human spirit, in guiding young people on their path is incomparable and cannot be overestimated. We must preserve them, help spread their legacy to the seven climates, and pass them on to future generations in their original form. After all, every child of this country has the right to draw nourishment from the splendor of the past through these monuments.

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