

About Unique Objects in the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan

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Abstract

The State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the largest scientific, educational and cultural institution in Central Asia. It was founded in 1876. In 1992, it received the status of the State Museum. Since 1943, it has been operating in the system of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Uzbek Architecture, Takhirs, Somanids, Karakhanids, Chinggis, Monuments, Archival Materials, Manuscripts, Historical Documents, Photographs.

DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.S07.050

INTRODUCTION

The museum building is one of the best architectural monuments of Tashkent of the second half of the 20th century, it reflects the traditional and advanced principles of Uzbek architecture, the connection of geometric shapes with rich patterns. In the form - an incorrect cube, a symbol of eternity in Eastern architecture. The sun-shielding metal bars of the facade are covered with white-pink marble. The front door is tall and solemn. Entrance doors are made of natural wood and decorated with traditional carvings.



The building of the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan

The museum stores unique monuments, archival materials, manuscripts, historical documents, photographs, etc. related to archeology, numismatics, ethnography (more than 300,000 exhibits in total).

Uzbekistan has an ancient and rich history, in which the general historical processes, forms and diversity of

manifestations of cultural development, at the same time, features and laws unique to the history of Uzbekistan are sealed.

The museum exposition illuminates the history of Uzbekistan from the earliest times to the present day. Its structure is based on the principles of succession and consistency of the development of historical and cultural processes in the territory of Uzbekistan, the role and place of the cultural heritage created by the will of the nation in the history of world development.

The exposition of the museum shows the remains of ancient human bones found in the Selung'ur cave in the Ferghana valley, and various objects found in stone weapons (hand cleavers, choppers, bifas).

Stone tools and other objects were found in various regions of Uzbekistan, including Khojakent, Bozsuv Ankhori and Oktash settlements, which are 75 km southwest of Tashkent. The settlements on the banks of the Kolbuloq, in the bed of the Angren River, stone-working workshops in the Ferghana Valley, and the findings in the Bukhara region also belong to this period. In addition, the archeology fund of the museum stores various household items, wooden utensils, western items, funeral rites found in Mugtepa from the 1st-4th centuries, fragments of wall paintings found in the Afrosiyab monument, etc.. Another masterpiece in the museum is a stone statue of two snakes dating back to the 2nd millennium BC.



A stone sculpture depicting two snakes

The State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan keeps many ancient objects found in Ferghana. For example, in 1985, the Paleolithic settlement of the oldest man was found in the Selung'ur cave near the village of Haydarkon in the Fergana Valley. According to the conclusion of the researchers, this find is av. It dates back to 1.5 million years. Bone fragments and tools were found here.



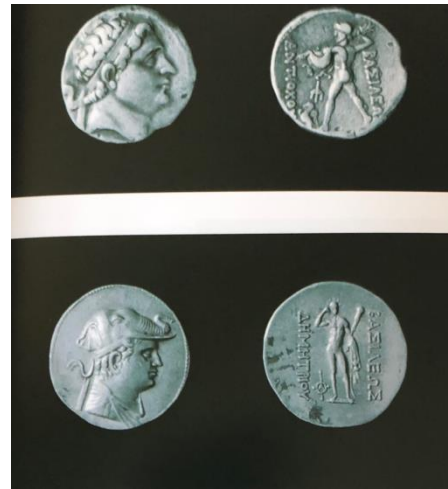
One of the unique exhibits kept in another museum is an exhibit made of stone from the 2nd millennium BC with the image of two snakes. This exhibit was found by local residents in 1893 at the confluence of the Sokh River in Fergana region, at a depth of 1 meter from the modern layer, during earthworks. It has a horseshoe shape. It is known that snakes were worshiped in many countries in ancient times. In legends, folklore of different peoples, they are imagined in two ways - one is good, the other is evil. The best protected from the sexes, guarded the house, and meant well-being. In some peoples, the snake was a symbol of fertility and eternity. At the same time, the dark forces of nature, the underground kingdom and its inhabitants are also sent to harmonize with the snake. Here the serpent appears as the queen of darkness and the bringer of destruction. Therefore, it seems that this amulet embodies the struggle of good - evil, light - darkness. The amulet is made of chrysolite, an ore group of serpentines, its mine is located 25 km northeast of Sokh. The amulet has decorated foreign exhibitions several times - in 1971 in Japan, in 1975 in Belgium (Brussels), in 2003 in the USA (New York).

In addition, the exposition of the newly-created Sokh Museum of Local History may include photographs, videos, and mannequins celebrating the history of the culture of the

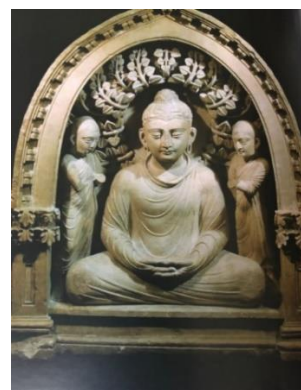
Sokh people. It should be noted here that each region of our country has preserved its own customs and traditions. The full coverage of this topic is interesting for industry representatives, local and foreign tourists.

Despite the small size of the Sokh region, many scientists have come from here. Since the museum is mainly intended to illuminate the history of the country, scientists who have matured from this country: N. Sobirov, N. Abdulhatov, F. Zohidov, A. Khojaev, O. So'fiev as well as archaeologists who conducted scientific research on the history of this country, namely Yu. Buryakov, O' Islamov, Ya. Krakhmal, etc., should be given information.

The numismatics fund of the museum bears witness to more than 100,000 historical periods and civilizations, and is of invaluable service in the study of the history of human trade, political era, and money circulation related to Greco-Bactria, Kushons, Turkic Khanate, Karakhanids, Timurids, and others. coins are stored. Among them, coins minted in ancient Khorezm, Nakhabda (Karshi district), Samarkand, Bukhara and ancient Tashkent regions during the Sugdian era are important. These coins made of copper, silver and gold belong to the dynasties of Central Asia: Takhirs, Somanids, Karakhanids, Chinggis, and Amir Temur and Timurids, Bukhara, Khiva, Kokhan khanates.



Titrodrachm of Diodotus. Greek-Bactria



With Buddhist monks, BC 1-2 centuries

In the museum's ethnographic fund, extremely valuable and unique objects are collected, including household appliances, clothes, jewelry, tools and products of all branches of folk crafts of the peoples of Central Asia, the characteristics of each ethnographic region. It is distinguished by its decorations and processing techniques. This Buddha statue is made of Orgonogenic lime, carved. The Buddha in the Shroud - sanghati is sitting in a meditative position (dhyana-mudra) under a sacred bodhi tree, the branches of the tree form a mandorla, and two monks are standing on either side. The whole composition is placed under a clay arch resting on pointed columns. The earlobe is pulled. Her hair is gathered at the top of the head. On the forehead, between the eyebrows, there is an urn.

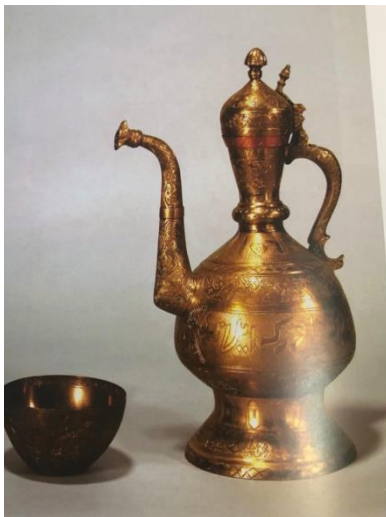
Fayoztepa. Temple. Surkhandarya region.

Mil. I-II centuries.

B. – 75 cm; E. – 63; Q. – 28 cm



Chest ornament. Talisman. XIX century



Obdasta and bowl. XIX century



Tillakosh XIX century



Chilim XIX century

Also, the museum has an archival fund of about 60,000 documents, which contains memoirs belonging to political figures, scientists, and figures of culture and art. The archive of photo documents contains the materials of the photo exhibition held in Turkestan in 1899, reproductions of S.M. Dudin's photo collection. In the scientific library of the museum, there are manuscripts and lithographic books, thousands of scientific literature, a collection of newspapers and magazines belonging to the XIX century and before.

The State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan is one of the museums that are effective in introducing the rich material and cultural heritage of our country to the world. During the years of independence, the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan established international cultural and scientific relations with the museums of the USA, Germany, South Korea, Kazakhstan, Egypt, Azerbaijan, Russia, and Japan. For example, in 2002, he participated in the exhibition held

at the Metropolitan Museum of the United States with a demonstration of a two-headed snake, which is considered a rare exhibit among the museum's exhibits. Contracts were also signed with museums and universities of several foreign countries. In cooperation with them, tasks such as participation in archeological expeditions have been set. Among them are the Museum of the University of Tokyo, the National Museum of Ethnography of the Republic of Korea, the Japan Foundation, the University of Archeology of China, the National Museum of Kyrgyzstan, the National Museum of Astana in Kazakhstan, the State Hermitage of St. Petersburg and the Museum of Ethnography of Belarus, etc.

Many exhibitions were organized as a result of this international cooperation. In turn, in 2011, the National Museum of Ethnography of the Republic of Korea organized the exhibition "Traditional Culture of Korea" at the State History Museum of Uzbekistan. The exhibits included in this exhibition are mainly residential furniture, traditional cuisine, household items, writing materials, clothes, masks, etc., not only provide a broad understanding of East Asian culture, but also introduce the viewer to Korean culture, Korean people introduces the way of life. The exhibition was complemented by documentary videos depicting the rich nature of Korea, its attractions, lifestyle, and images of Korean lifestyle.

The exhibition "Traditional Culture of Korea" on the theme "Circle of Life of Koreans" includes 8 paintings depicting the daily life of Korean society, made on fabric. Hanbok, the traditional clothing of Korean women and men for thousands of years, will be displayed at the exhibition. The display of Korean national clothes includes festive clothes, headdresses and hair buns. The opportunity to get acquainted with Korean everyday clothes and fabrics through the albums placed in front of the showcase made the exhibition more interesting.

In addition, the exhibition shows the part of the house belonging to women, where there are items used in the process of sewing and cooking. Especially, the diorama representing Korean cuisine is a unique exhibit of the exhibition. It shows the process of preparing food for many people through puppets.

The next part of the exhibition introduces the viewer to Korean written culture. Does the viewer notice that the necessary tools for writing are depicted together with pictures that represent the meaning of hieroglyphs? Do not In addition, samples of Korean handicrafts, wooden masks of various characters (monarch, butcher, noble, woman, servant, etc.) worn in theater ceremonies, and exhibits representing Korean music, dance, and folk holidays were exhibited.

Of course, through such exhibitions, the process of exchange of experience between museums is also observed. This aspect of the international relations of museums cannot fail to influence the development of the museum.

In August 2011, a children's museum named "World of Miracles" was opened for the first time in the history of republican museums in the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of

Uzbekistan. This museum is intended for children from 4 to 14 years old. The main purpose of this museum is to help children develop and enrich their knowledge of history, as well as to demonstrate their abilities and capabilities through non-traditional programs and exhibitions.

CONCLUSION

In the "Archeology" section, children have the opportunity to conduct archaeological excavations, using the example of the ancient monument "Campirtepa, in a small clay soil". The history and importance of monetary affairs of different historical periods are studied in the "Numismatics" department. In the "Pottery" department, you can familiarize yourself with the history of creation and production methods of national pottery. You can learn how to embroider hats in the "Embroidery" section. In the "Art" section, you can learn not only how to create a picture, but also how to draw pictures and miniatures. Also in the museum there is a "Puppet Theater", where an old collection of national puppets over 110 years old is presented to the attention of children, and children choose their favorite puppet character, They can put the scenes of the performance. This children's museum is of great importance in acquiring knowledge and practical skills in various spheres of scientific, cultural and economic life in the young generation, as well as inculcating a great love and respect for knowledge, work and one's motherland.

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