



THE IMPORTANCE OF A TEACHER'S SCIENTIFIC AND CREATIVE INNOVATION IN THE STUDY OF THE SUBJECT OF HISTORY

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Annotation: The article discusses the scientific and creative innovations of a teacher who introduces students to new and interesting historical facts not mentioned in textbooks in the course of teaching history. The object of research in the article is given and studied the cultural life of the Middle Ages in Central Asia. In particular, during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids. The fields of culture, science, architecture, irrigation, horticulture and landscape design flourished during this period. According to the author of the article, it is the pedagogical skills of the history teacher, his innovative approach to history, the regular description of each topic taught not only broaden the horizons of students, but also positively influence their interest in science.

Key words: Pedagogical innovation, Central Asia, garden, aivan, shiyan, pond.

In the process of studying the subject of history in general education institutions, it is necessary to pay attention to historical facts that are skipped, that is, they are not mentioned in textbooks. Such unique historical facts, which are presented to students, are the scientific and creative innovation of the teacher. Modern teaching of the subject of history without the creative innovation of the teacher is unacceptable and irrational, since such lessons do not give an appropriate scientific effect, and as a result of such classes, students' interest in the subject will be lost.

It is the scientific and creative approach in the process of teaching history, bringing various unique historical examples that cannot be found in textbooks, that students show great interest in the subject of history.

I take advantage of the moment, we present historical facts about the cultural life of Central Asia about the history of gardening, which can be used in the lessons of studying the subject of the history of Central Asia.

In Central Asia, since ancient times, there has been an art of recreating gardens and their unique design. The reason for this is the climate of Central Asia, long hot summers, burning sunny days, the desire to stay away from the scorching sun and at the same time favorable conditions for the growth of various plants and trees. "Rich residents of cities, occupying water places near the city, and soil lands have created cool gardens for recreation." [1, p. 29] Usually, ornamental trees were grown in such gardens for coolness, in addition, various fruit trees were planted, and grape bushes and other vegetables were planted for farming. "Artificial rivers flowed in the gardens, ponds were necessarily dug, shiyan (gazebo), ivan (open veranda), supa (large bed made of clay) were built, and

flower beds were created near them. Hakim (the mayor) and other nobles of the city blocked their city gardens with clay walls and installed gates.”[2, p. 147]

In the history of gardening in Central Asia, gardens created by Amir Temur and the Temurids occupy a significant place. In the book by Herman Vambery “The History of Bukhara or Movaraunnahr” it is written that during the Mongol invasion in Samarkand, “Samarkand famous gardeners were sent to the Far East, to the land of the Mongols”[3, p. 26] For almost one hundred and fifteen years Central Asia was under the yoke of the Mongols. In these difficult years, like all kinds of folk crafts, the art of gardening was simply revived, however, thanks to the correct management of Amir Temur, gardening was restored. Now the gardens occupied not only a suburban place, at the same time they began to create special city and royal gardens, huge gardens-recreation palaces, in which they were specially masterfully decorated with beautiful garden plants.

The gardens – palaces of recreation created by Amir Temur were separated by their large territories, excellent cool and fresh air, beautiful paradisiacal plants and the singing of colorful birds, fabulous castles and excellent arches, delightful pools and fountains, harmless animals walking free. Gardens – palaces of recreation were surrounded by high walls and passages were beaten through huge wooden gates.

Some recreation gardens created by Temur occupied a huge territory, in these gardens, various fruit trees were grown, ornamental trees were planted for coolness, large ponds and rivers flowing from them were buried, in addition to beautiful and large flower beds, lawns occupied a considerable place. During the time of Amir Temur and the Temurids, huge country gardens-rest sheds were preserved and continued to develop. There is also information about the creation of a garden by Temur inside the city arch opposite Bustansaray.

Thus, Amir Temur created dozens of such gardens in the city and inside the city. The most famous of them are the following:

1. Garden(gods) Nakshi Jahon. (translated as Gardens Patterns of the world) This garden was created in the 70s of the XIV century.[4, p. 197] The garden was located in the Chopan-Ata plain, near the Obirahmat River (translated as Paradise River). A magnificent palace was built in the garden.[5, p. 93]

2. The Garden of Beisht. (translated Gardens of Paradise) The garden was located in the southwestern part of the city, was built in 1378 in honor of one of the young wives of Temur Tuman Oka. An arch of white marble was built in the garden above the artificial hill.[6, p. 32]

And also, there were the famous and unique for that time Garden of Prince Shokhrukh, the garden of Buldu (translated as “it was done”), the Garden of Dilkusho (translated as the Calming of the soul), the Garden of Shamol- Gods Shamol (translated as the Garden of the wind)[7, p. 21], the Garden of Zagon (translated as the Garden of storage), Baland Garden (translated as High Garden)[8, p. 45], Davlatobod Garden. (translated Garden of wealth and prosperity), Chinor Garden (translated Maple Garden)[9, p. 102], Takhti Koracha Garden (translated as the Swarthy Throne), Zhahannamo

Gardens (translated as the World)[10, p. 78], the Maydon Garden (translated Avenue), the Nav garden (translated garden with artificial rivers)[11, p. 234]

Table 1.

Gardens of Central Asia by purpose and by their functions were defined into the following categories:

№	Title	For whom it is intended	Function
1	Gardens palaces	Ambassadors, foreign guests	Conducting meetings or receptions
2	Recreation Gardens	Scientists, educators	Conducting scientific discussions and conversations
3	Nature reserves gardens	Hunters	For hunting
4	Event Gardens	Citizens and guests of the city	Holding traditional holidays and national sports games
5	Gardens sheds	The Ruler's family	Conducting cultural and educational recreation
6	Gardens of Memories	Citizens and guests of the city	To preserve the memory of great rulers

Thus, thanks to information technology, the creative and innovative possibilities of a modern history teacher are inexhaustible. This unique, but accessible historical facts is a creative innovation of the teacher, who not only enriches the knowledge of students, but also arouses great interest in the subject of history.

In our opinion, the recommendations in the article correspond to the instructions of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 27, 2020 "On measures for the further development of the sphere of pedagogical education": "Consistent measures are being implemented in the country to raise the education and upbringing system to a new stage, improve the quality of teacher training based on advanced international standards, as well as increase the level of coverage of higher pedagogical education"[12] and serve to increase the efficiency of processes.

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