

European Anthropology

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Abstract: *In the new era, the XVIII-XIX centuries included the views and research of scientists of European antiquity on the ancient world.*

Keywords: *“History of Greece”, Karl Gotfird Myuler”, monuments of ancient art“, GustovDrayzin” history of Ellinism“,” natural geography of the Black and Mediterranean Sea“, Filipp Leba” essays of Roman history”.*

Introduction. About the antiquity, German historians took the first place in Western Europe in the development of historical science. German historiography continued the traditions of German Enlightenment in the second half of the XVIII century interest in the cultural and historical philosophical problems of antiquity and world history was strong. German thinkers used to see antiquity as the ideal of civil society, and *buhol* was a distinctive feature of the character of German historical science. This period brought up many famous scientists who had a great influence on the further development of the science of the activity of German antiquity.

The main part. The great scientist of the XIX century, Wolf's ring was August Beck (1785-1867). The greatest service of Bek, a professor at the University of Berlin, was the publication of the “Greek writing Corps”, the work of which was based on the epigraphic Greek. As an object of his own research, he chose at that time a subject poorly studied from the scientific side – the Athenian financial finance farm. As a result, in 1817, the work “Athens State economy” with 3 drops was published. Using the information recorded in the Beck records, he collected information on wages, prices, ordinary and extraordinary taxes, allied contributions, judicial percentages, some aspects of government expenditure. The novelty of the subject, its study on the basis of epigraphic materials, its in-depth analysis from the point of view of the aspiration to study the everyday life of the Greeks, Bek's work was a major contribution in the 19th century historiography, putting an end to the idealization of the Greek society that existed until that time. Beck is also the author of studies on ancient metrology (1838) and calendar (1855-1859) as well as his work “encyclopedia and methodology of Philological Sciences” (1877). M. Bek's professorial activity is Karl, Miller, Belgel, Drayzer, Ernest, Kursus, Max Dunker and other scientists are his shogirts1.

Bek's son Karl Gotfird Myuler (1797-1840) was one of the first to study separate Greek tribes and cities. He is the author of books on the history of the Ishna Islands (1817), the history of the city of Arhomena (1820) and especially the history of the 2-tailed Dorian tribes (1824). He believed that the drugs were the founders of the Greek genius. Myuler deeply studied Greek mythology, the work “introduction to scientific mythology” (1825), written by him, quickly attracted the trust of scientists.

His research, titled "Guide To Art archeology", written in 1830 and "monuments of Ancient Art", written in 1832, was of great importance in the development of classical archeology. It was written by Müller in 1828 and later O. The 2-track study on ishlanganetrusklar by Deek has so far lost its relevance.

As a philologist, Mueller wrote a generalizing work on the problems of ancient Greek literature, A History of Greek Literature (1841).

Another of Beck's most famous students, Johann Gustov, introduced Dreisin (1808-1884) to the three-volume History of Hellenism (1833-1843), which greatly influenced the subsequent development of ancient Greek historiography. Taking advantage of his historical critical achievements, Alexander the Great studied in depth the confusing and poorly studied period of Greek history, beginning with his march to the East and ending with the conquest of the Eastern Mediterranean. Many historians did not pay attention to this period during the crisis of Greek culture. Even the famous Nibur admitted that he did not understand the period well. Dreisin called this period the "Hellenistic" period, pointing to the unification of the foundations of Greek and Eastern culture. Despite some shortcomings, Dreisin's work is one of the major achievements of nineteenth-century historiography. In the first half of the nineteenth century, English history was of great interest to Greek history. It is no coincidence that England created the three most complete and systematic works on the history of ancient Greece. The first of these was William Mitford's 8-volume History of Greece (1794-1804) 3.

Between 1835 and 1838, another eight-volume work by Felloull, entitled History of Greece, was published. The most famous work of antiquity in nineteenth-century English historiography was George Groth's 12-volume History of Greece, published in 1846-1856, which became popular throughout Europe and was published five times in England. Originally a banker, Grot took advantage of all the achievements of European thought to create this work. From the beginning of the first Olympics (776 BC), the grotto is divided into six periods. In this chronology, mainly the events of Athenian history are taken into account, as follows: I. The beginning of the reign of Pisistratus at the Olympics (776-560 BC) II. The period from the reign of Pisistratus to the formation of the 1st Athenian Naval Union (560-479), III. 2nd Athens Maritime Union Period (479-404), IV. The period from the end of the Peleponess War to the Athenian naval alliance (404-379), V. The 2nd Athenian naval alliance and the struggle against Macedonia (371-338), VI. From the Battle of Heronia to the Battle of Lomia, which ended Athens' independence (338-323). Grot is also the author of a three-volume work on Plato's philosophy, published in 1865, and a two-volume work on the unfinished work of Aristotle. "

During this period, attention to Roman history was low in England. A significant event took place in Thomas Arlnord's History of Rome, published in 1838-1841. In 1830, George Lewis August Beck's Athens State Farm and Carl Mueller's History of Medicine were translated into English.

When talking about French historiography of this period, it is necessary to pay attention to the work of the great historian Jules Michele (1798-1874). In 1831, Michele published two works, Introduction to World History and History of the Roman Republic. In these centuries, Michel made effective use of Gogol's historical-philosophical conception and Nibur's method of historical criticism. Another major French anthropologist, Durodela Moll (1777-1857), focused on aspects that were rarely overlooked by experts. The names of his works indicate this: "Natural Geography of the Black and Mediterranean Seas" (1807), "On the location of the Torgey Rock" (1816), "The Art of Siege of Ancient Cities" (1819), "History of Africa in Ancient Times" research "and so on. However, his most famous and most important work, which contributed to the development of nineteenth-century French historiography, was Capital Politics of the Romans (1840), written under the influence of the English School of Economics. The author collects a great deal of factual information on many

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of the problems of the Roman economy. Provides in-depth information on units of measurement and monetary system, commodity prices, slave prices, and land cadastre. According to him, during the reign of Augustus, half of the Italian population was enslaved.

Another expert in the field of ancient history was Philippe Leba (1794-1861), an educator of Louis Napoleon and a member of the Academy of Writing, who led an expedition to Greece and Asia Minor from 1843 to 1844. He also compiled a collection of Greek and Latin inscriptions collected during a French expedition to LebaMorea. He is also known for his Essays on Ancient History and Essays on Roman History.

Between 1824 and 1830, Louis Philippe Siur published a detailed history of the ancient world in 33 volumes.⁴ Along with the official nobility-monarchist trend in Russian historiography, the historical concept of the Decembrists emerged in the early 1920s. The concept of antiquity played a significant role in the political struggle of both directions.

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