

We Should Follow the Example of Our Ancestors in Patriotism

Abdusalomov Ulugbek Sattarovich
Teacher of the Fergana State University,
Military Education Faculty

Annotation: This article talks about the selfless deeds, zeal and patriotism of our ancestors for the welfare of the people, the development of the country, and talks about our ancestors such as Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Shirak and Tomaris.

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Hardest trials of our courageous people was the Second World War. At that time, the population of Uzbekistan was about 6.5 million people, of whom 1,433,230 were mobilized for war. From June 26, 1941, the country introduced compulsory overtime work for workers and employees. For adults, working hours have been extended to 11 hours per six-day work week. In fact, working hours were extended to 12-14 hours, and vacation leave was canceled. These data testify to the fact that our brave warriors, our patient people showed great courage in the Second World War. In those years, more than 1.5 million people were relocated to our country from war-torn areas, and all of them were given shelter by our tolerant compatriots. He showed mercy and shared a loaf of bread with them. In our village there is a majestic statue erected in honor of the victims of the war. I watched the restoration process with a child's eye. Built on an ancient hill on the banks of the Yangiariq canal, which divides the village in two, the complex was designed and built at the expense of farm workers. When the statues depicting soldiers marching against the enemy are ready, district leaders express a desire to erect it in the center. Upon learning of this, the villagers loaded the statue onto a large truck and brought it to the village. "Why did you do that?" They said, "Although they are stones, they are the symbol of our neighbors, our kind brothers and ancestors, who died bravely in war and on the battlefields, and whose names are written here. This statue should forever remind our children of their courage." This complex is still standing on the hill. Our people are silently telling about the horrors of war. Ahead of the Day of Remembrance and Honor, measures are being taken to further improve the area around the complex. In our country, great attention and care is paid to our veterans who participated in the Second World War and the labor front. Their courage, exemplary words and teachings serve to educate the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism. One of the important means of education is the production of thousands of documentaries and feature films about the brave fighters against fascism and the courage of our people. Articles, pamphlets and scientific-historical books, as well as works of art about the horrors and brave heroes of the war are being written. The comprehensive expression of the people's courage is becoming more and more important these days through the above-mentioned decision. The resolution also calls for the main event under the motto "Courage and perseverance of our ancestors - an example of selflessness and heroism" to immortalize the memory of servicemen and law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty during the years of independence, who contributed to the fight against fascism. - A program of measures has been developed. According to him, modern "Patriots" parks are being built in the regional centers, including historical exhibits from the Second World War. Zulfiya Zokirova, the protagonist of the recently made feature film "Ilhaq" by Uzbekkino, and her five sons, who did not return from the front, called the "Anthem of Courage" at the center of the Victory Park in Tashkent. , a memorial complex will be erected in memory of the faithful brides. The Museum of Glory, which reflects the worthy contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to the great victory, is being built. The Victory Park is a symbol of great respect and attention to the solidarity and perseverance, generosity and courage of our people. This building will remain a monument to the courage and selflessness of the Uzbek people in the war. Such severe trials that befell mankind healed and united the will of the people, encouraged the people to courage and generosity. Our childhood duty to our ancestors is to remember the courage of our people, to remember them forever, to

draw the necessary conclusions from history, to educate our youth in the spirit of pride in living on such land.

It is said that the image of paradise was bestowed on the countries between the two rivers. That is why our motherland, the pearl of Turanzamin, has attracted countries from all over the world. In particular, the Persian-speaking Greeks, Arabs, and Genghis Khans used their power and tricks to take possession of the Turanian states for centuries. The children of the motherland were able to resist the invading aliens, no matter how powerful. He used military tactics typical of his time. Our great ancestors such as Shirak, Tomaris, Spitamen, Muqanna, Najmiddin Kubro, Abu Muslim, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Mahmud Tarobi, Amir Temur are vivid examples of this.

Their dear name, their struggle against the oil has a bright place in the history of our country, written in poetry and epics, has become a legend among the people. The name is familiar even to kindergarten children in our country. Because fairy tales and cartoons were created on the basis of Shirak's courage. Over the centuries, his astonishing courage has passed from tongue to tongue.

According to historical records, King Darius I of Iran set out with a large army against the Saks. Upon hearing this news, the elders of the Saks, Massagets, Derbiks, Khorezmians, and Chachliks gathered in the council. Not only nobles but also ordinary citizens could attend the council of elders at that time. That is why the ordinary shepherd Shirak enters the council and announces his plan. The elders listen carefully to what he has to say and acknowledge his warmth and courage. Shirak says that he will repel the enemy alone and that he will perish along the way, so he asks the elders to take care of his family's supply.

He cuts his nose and ears with a dagger and makes his way to the address of the Persians, stained with blood. He enters the presence of Darius I and declares his allegiance to him. His compatriots say that is why he was sentenced to severe punishment and that he intends to take revenge on them. Even if the king of Iran believes him, he still decides to test it. This test plan was cunningly devised, and the captured old man was brought before the Persian king and ordered to kill Shirak with a sword in his hand.

According to our tradition, the sin of not only raising one's hand to the elders, but even speaking harshly, is great." Then the Persians believe that this young man is honorable and one-word. Shirak tells them to stockpile food and water for seven days and sends the oil to the Kyzylkum desert. Seven days later, exhausted from thirst, the invaders feel cheated.

Shirak looks up at the enemies with dignity before his death and says, "I have won! Because of the sufferings of my dear compatriots, you will all perish from hunger and thirst!"

This courage of Shirak will become a dos ton among the people and will be engraved in history as a national hero.

In the VII-IV centuries BC in Central Asia, our ancestors had a great respect for women and treated them with respect. In the battles against the invaders, women were on the same line as men. Tomaris was one of such brave women. For this reason, legends about him still do not come out of the mouth. In 529 BC, King Cyrus of Iran gathered a large army and marched into Central Asia, first encountering the Massagets. Princess Tomaris, as the leader of the massagets, does not want war, bloodshed. King Cyrus of Iran, on the other hand, hated wealth and fame and always sought aggression - war. In the first battle with the enemy,

Tomaris defeats the enemy army under the command of his son Sparangiz. The Persians, aware of the difficulty of defeating the brave massagets in open battle, take the path of cunning. They notice that the massagets don't know what wine is, and leave the meshes full of drinks somewhere. Massage therapists who have never drunk wine in their lives taste it and get drunk and forget about vigilance. The Persians capture himself, destroying an army led by the sleeping Sparangiz.

When the Massagette commander regains consciousness, he sees that he has been handcuffed and taken prisoner by the enemy. The king of Iran looks at him solemnly and invites him to surrender with his tribe. Your spa asks him to untie his hand. With Cyrus' permission, the young man, whose hands were freed from the shackles, took the dagger of the guard in front of him and struck him. He prefers death to captivity, rather than anointing his countrymen. Surprised by this, the Persians bury him with reverence.

Tomaris is shocked to hear of her son's death, but does not lose consciousness. He does not want to sacrifice his people for revenge for his son. He acts wisely and sends an envoy to Cyrus.

"Hey, Cyrus!" Said Ambassador Tomaris . "Even if I lose my only son , I will forgive you." Be proud of your victory and return home peacefully. Otherwise, I swear in the name of the Sun, I will saturate you with blood. If you want a war, cross the Amudarya. I won't bother you. We will fight equally in the open field. This is my word and my judgment!

The king of Iran listens to the ambassador and convenes an advisory council. What to do? One of Cyrus' officials was Kerz, the king of Lydia. Cyrus had once conquered his country, taken himself captive, and taken over his innumerable riches. Kerz accepts Princess Tomaris ' offer and advises him to go back. But most of the greedy officials insist on crossing the Amudarya and fighting. So Cyrus orders the river to be crossed.

Thus, in 529 BC , Tomaris , king of the Massagets, defeated King Kurush of Iran in a fierce battle on the Amu Darya. Massagets fight for honor, justice, and freedom and defeat the invaders. True to her oath, Princess Tomaris puts the head of the enemy king in a blood-soaked sack. Massagets and her queen fame spread around, and for many years the oligarchs did not dare to set foot in these lands.

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