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# Historical Consciousness in Forming Historical Memory

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**Abstract:** Before studying the structural structure of historical consciousness, it is important to pay attention to the levels of its formation. In scientific literature, the idea that it has four levels is more popular.

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## Introduction

Any scientific sociological research is carried out with the help of various methods, that is, methods. Sociological research can be of different "types", that is, form, appearance, direction. The following types of research are usually distinguished: theoretical, empirical, practical, descriptive, prognostic, field research, laboratory, clinical, etc. [1.764] Observation, public survey, free interview, pairwise comparison (Russian - parnoye sravneniye), comparative-historical, information gathering, selective survey, logical-experimental, linguistic, content-analysis methods are used (Manzanilla, 2024). The part of the object of research covered by a sociologist is variable indicators, which include quantitative, that is, measurable, gender, age, profession, income, family, status of a person.

## Methodology

Sociological research of the phenomenon of historical consciousness begins with the study of its structure, knowledge of its internal components. It is known that the study of the internal structure of any social event or process, its components, their interrelationships, and the tasks performed (assigned to it) by this system is carried out through structural-functional analysis. In the philosophy of the new era, the structural analysis of society was initiated by the English scientist Herbert Spencer in the 19th century (Safak, 2024). His

sociological concept is distinguished by comparing society to a unique living organism that constantly strives for balance. Equilibrium is the condition and ground of normal life activity, and the society as a "social aggregate" goes through different phases of life, like an individual: it grows, becomes more complicated, is divided from within, and its parts become more interconnected. But Spencer did not take into account the fundamental differences between a living organism and a society, and he emphasized that the basis of the evolution of any society is the "multiplication" of social differences, that is, their increase (Shcheglova, 2024).

The category of historical consciousness that we are studying has an internal structure depending on the complex structure, formation, ways of development, methods and means. Historical consciousness is divided into several stages and levels, just as social consciousness is divided into two levels in science - everyday empirical consciousness and socio-psychological theoretical consciousness. For example, if we take the level of everyday historical consciousness, this level of historical consciousness is the primary ideas, impressions, memories and conclusions of each individual about his life experience, the events that he has gathered, known and heard, and sometimes participated in. Impressions, opinions, and evaluations that have been collected during life are consolidated in memory over time (Latapí-Escalante, 2024). At this level of consciousness, historical facts have not yet been put into a system, and the course of the general historical process will not be covered. Any social unit - people, nation, people interprets its origin in connection with a specific historical period (event, person and even mythological image), about important events that happened in the past, about great (or considered great) persons, in many cases exaggerated and weaves idealized stories, creates and stores certain ideas about his personal history and comparison with other peoples. Such imaginations exist, first of all, due to various historical narratives, stories, legends, fairy tales, myths, which are an integral part of the spiritual life of society and are one of the important methods of its self-expression and self-expression (Пахмонов, 2008).

The formation of the first (lower) level of historical consciousness takes place on the basis of direct life experience. Historical consciousness, which begins to form from the childhood of a person's life, is mainly in the form of everyday life, unsystematic knowledge, skills, as well as information about the past and impressions obtained from various family rituals. But it develops incompletely in the individual because it is not based on a specific structural structure. Therefore, the historical consciousness formed at a lower level in a person has a naturally changing nature, and although it is not consolidated in historical memory, it is distinguished by the fact that it serves as a foundation for the next stages of development (Li, 2024).

At the second (middle) level of historical consciousness, a person's knowledge and skills about the world, his participation in various customs, ceremonies and traditions, information received from his parents or elders, fiction, cinema, theater, radio, television, architectural monuments, as well as public information can be formed under the influence of tools. But even this level of historical consciousness does not yet translate into systematized knowledge.

The third (higher) level of historical consciousness is formed on the basis of historical knowledge acquired at school. The historical consciousness formed during the educational process allows the development and strengthening of knowledge about the past, and their inclusion in a specific system, as well as being sharpened in thinking and preserved in memory.

The fourth (higher) level of the formation of historical consciousness occurs when a person has the ability to comprehensively understand the past, to notice the trends of historical development (Tuori, 2024). During this period, a person is perfectly formed in all respects, clearly imagines the driving forces that ensure the development of human society, and on the basis of the historical knowledge he has gathered about the past, a historical outlook emerges.

The formation and development of historical consciousness at the theoretical level helps to think with the help of historical categories, to understand historical processes in dynamics, chronological consistency and interdependence from the point of view of time. Historical consciousness at this level is dealt with by the system of sciences, first of all, the science of history. "The science of history studies social development and the consistent development of various past events, when, where, and how they happened, as well as the emergence of humanity, the process of gradual evolutionary improvement, etc." (тарихи, 2003).

The science of history, along with the study of the beginning, evolution, and development trends of humanity, forms its historical memory by consolidating knowledge about the past in the mind of an individual. In this way, the internal structural components of historical consciousness begin to emerge. In general, it is noted in the scientific literature that when studying the historical mind into internal parts, the sociologist-researcher should pay special attention to its structural elements: historical vision, historical perception, historical imagination, historical memory, historical thinking, historical culture, etc.

Historical vision plays an important role in the formation of historical consciousness. First, it means the recognition and assessment of past events from the point of view of real history, i.e. as they are, and secondly, the attitude of an individual to history from a certain ideological platform, from a certain position. In this sense, objectivity and subjectivity are always involved in the historical view, which requires vigilance from the researcher in the process of studying and evaluating the past (Kolosovskaya, 2020a).

The activity of all its elements is very important for the perfection of historical consciousness. In particular, the formation of historical memory is impossible without the participation of historical perception and historical imagination along with historical vision. In this case, historical perception becomes a historical imagination by accepting and absorbing events and phenomena through a historical perspective, and the imagination is concentrated and crystallized to form a historical memory. The concept of historical culture is in a reciprocal relationship with historical consciousness. That is, if the high level of historical consciousness indicates the achievement of historical culture, in turn, historical culture ensures the rise of historical consciousness to a higher level.

The mechanism of this complex socio-physiological process related to consciousness and its functions requires special research by historians and psychologists. In our work, we focus on the concepts of historical consciousness and its most important element, historical memory.

Historical memory has a great role in society and individual life. When the people and the nation lose their historical memory, they lose their future. Since the future is not only a dream or desire, but also a subject of knowledge, the process of understanding the past, for example, the history of Uzbekistan, is a necessary element of it. This is not only a part of his knowledge of the past, but also a component of forecasting the future.

## Result and Discussion

Historical consciousness and historical memory are formed in the process of learning many subjects, especially history. Historical consciousness and historical experience are of great theoretical and practical importance for any society. In this regard, a series of scientific works was released in 2002, and the book "Narratsiya, identichnost i istoricheskoe soznanie" (Narratsiya, identichnost i istoricheskoe soznanie) (Кырапчаева, 2004), under the editorship of the famous scientist Jürgen Straube was prepared for publication, and the attention of scientists in Europe was drawn to this problem. It is not for nothing that it is aimed at (Tsvetkova, 2023).

"Historical memory, in general, means the ability to absorb past experience," writes D. Abdullajonova. [5,49] In fact, the ability to absorb past experience and draw conclusions and lessons from it for future activities is not related to memory, but to historical thinking. The concept of memory refers to a database of previously experienced events and acquired knowledge. However, one can agree that the nature of historical memory is not sufficiently revealed in scientific literature (Khardel, 2020a).

Definitions of the concept of historical memory are diverse and at different levels. For example, "Independence. In the annotated scientific and popular dictionary, one can find the opinion that "historical memory is one of the grounds of national pride and pride" (Мустақиллик, 2000). A.A. According to Kurbanmamedov, "historical memory is understood as a set of past positive experiences of the people, the nation, which can be used within the material and spiritual life of the society, which allows to humanize the life and activities of the individual."

"First of all," says D. Abdullajonova, "although in the mentioned cases, it is possible to see that "historical memory" is actually described as "national historical memory". This indicates that currently the content of these two concepts is not clearly defined, the scope of "historical memory" is being artificially narrowed, and its specific form, which differs according to its subject, is being represented by "national historical memory".

Secondly, even if the above confusion is not taken into account, calling it "one of the grounds of national pride" is one-sided. Because in such a case, historical memory will have only positive content (Kolosovskaya, 2020b). However, there may be imaginations related to negative events, which cannot be a reason for pride. In addition, it is necessary to emphasize that the essence of historical memory as a unique, specific phenomenon has not

been revealed in the above-mentioned opinions. Nevertheless, they allow us to understand the specific features of historical memory and its differences from national historical memory (Абдуллажонов, 2004).

A. Nasriddinov, "historical memory, every people, nation's understanding of its place in time and space, lineage, identity, its real history, spiritual and cultural origins, its place in the history of humanity, its contribution to its development, its national pride, is an independent and objective understanding of pride" (Насриддинов, 1999) - defines. First of all, since this definition has a collective character, the essence of the national historical memory is not revealed in it. Second, if we pay serious attention, we will see that the concepts of "national self-awareness" and "national historical memory" are being realized. Thirdly, historical memory is connected with the nation's "real history", "its place in the history of humanity", "independent and objective understanding of national pride". In certain cases, the nation may not be able to fully understand this role.

Historical memory collects all the selected knowledge and ideas about the past, related to the interests, needs and interests of its subject. Also, according to the law of succession, the material and spiritual heritage created by the ancestors is preserved and passed on to the next generations. In this "chain" process, historical memory serves as an important link that stores knowledge about the past. In addition, historical memory develops continuously by processing new information, and it is essentially directed not to the past, but to the future. But these features are manifested in each of them in their own way. In particular, it should be said that national memory, on the one hand, is narrower than historical memory, and on the other hand, it has a deeper meaning. From this point of view, it should be noted that the opinions expressed in scientific works on the issue of the nature of national historical memory are somewhat controversial (Khardel, 2020b).

V.I. Muchnik writes: "Historical memory, by its essence, is an expression of the process of organizing, preserving and reproducing the past experience of a particular people, country, and state, and the goal is to use this experience in people's activities or return its influence to the sphere of social consciousness" (Мучник, 1999).

Historical memory is formed on the basis of oral and written works of the people, on the basis of various narratives, legends and fairy tales, which are an integral part of the spiritual life of every nation.

Historical memory is a manifestation of the national character of the people, although it is taken from the past, but in fact it is a way of expressing the self-awareness as a call and appeal to the future, new generations.

Goodness and nobility, bravery and heroism, patriotism and humanitarianism are glorified in the works of every nation. Heroes who became legends, brave boys sung in epics became symbols of bravery in the struggle for the freedom of the country, celebration of truth and justice. The fight between good and evil inevitably ended with the victory of good and the defeat of the dark forces. No nation has created a tale or narrative that supports or justifies evil and malice, theft and theft, treachery and jealousy.



## Conclusion

At the moment, it is contrary to historical truth to say that the past of all nations and peoples consists only of positive events and high moral values. The Aztecs who lived in southern Mexico slaughtered hundreds and thousands of captives every week in honor of their god Coasteocles. Not all of the thousands and millions of past events and billions of people who have lived will be preserved in historical memory, it is neither possible nor necessary. A natural question arises: what events are remembered and what are forgotten? When a new era begins, the heroes and values of the past, which are the priority in the historical memory of yesterday, undergo a transformation, are re-evaluated from the point of view of the interests and needs of the new day.

The main reasons for the relevance and isolation of historical memory: knowledge about history (not just any knowledge, but precisely selected knowledge) is important for the interpretation and deep understanding of the events of the present period, and at the same time, there is an influence and value of historical experience for the future.

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