

## Study of Historical Stages of the Philosophical Worldview

*Murat Atamuratov*

*Tashkent State Technical University after named I. Karimov, Associate Professor*

### ANNOTATION

*we know that the emergence of philosophical views goes back to the thinking of the peoples of the Ancient East. The history and culture of the ancient Orientals, their mythical, religious, moral, political and legal artistic-aesthetic and philosophical vision and views, knowledge of the content inherent in them are reflected in the works of authors of antiquity, archaeological sources, examples of folk oral creativity.*

**KEYWORDS:** *philosophy, progress, history, culture, worldview, thinking, people, myth, aesthetics, ethics, literature.*

The emergence of philosophical views goes back to the thinking of the peoples of the Ancient East. The history and culture of the peoples of the Ancient East, their mythical, religious, moral, political and legal artistic-aesthetic and philosophical vision and views, knowledge of the content inherent in them were reflected in the works of authors of antiquity, archaeological sources, examples of folk oral creativity: legends, epics and narratives. Early philosophical visions and views appear in Babylon, one of the oldest countries of the East, at the beginning of the 4th millennium BC. As early as these times, philosophical views began to appear that reflected people's attitudes and interests in the various phenomena and events that take place in the world, albeit still in a simple and superficial, primitive form. We will learn this clearly from the stories made in one of the prominent famous works of ancient Babylonian literature, "the epic about Gilgamesh", about the fact that the soil, water, air, heat and cold in it are an eternal source of human life and livelihood, about The Adventures of Gilgamesh, his suffering, the need for people to live according to natural laws,

"The epic on Adona", on the other hand, expresses the view that good and evil in human life, good and evil with wealth and poverty are fundamentally opposite and contradictory. In such works as "epic about the Jafokash Saint", "The Conversation of the master with his slave", we are a clear witness to this. The First Epic mentioned describes the first philosophical visions and ideas about happiness and happiness, about justice and injustice, about their causes and means of elimination, and about their ways. The need to understand the phenomena of nature in Babylon, their content and use them in marriage, determine the amount of products and objects, measure weight and length, determine the effectiveness of Labor, find the size of buildings, calculate the Earth's surface of the fields presupposes the emergence of early arithmetic and geometric knowledge. This thing led to the emergence of the calendar as early as those times and requires people to have certain knowledge in the field of astronomy. On this basis, the Babylonians have long known the sundial, the sundial and its division into 12 pieces.

According to antiquity, in Babylon, along with mathematics, geometry, astronomy, such fields of knowledge as medicine, history, geography, philology, music, Fine Arts, Astrology began to gradually budge. Ancient Egypt is also one of the oldest hearths of World Culture, and even in it the first cultural monuments arose at the beginning of 4000 BC.

Even in ancient Egyptian cultural monuments, such as the Babylonian culture, it was embodied in all types of folk wisdom in the philosophical views of social, economic life of that time, attitude to

<https://cejsr.academicjournal.io>

natural phenomena, social, political, moral, legal, their synthesis. The ancient Egyptians saw water as a food producer for Man, an early blessing for man. Water seemed to them the basis of all nature, life. They plunged the Nile into the vegetation and trees of nature as a divine miracle. The ancient Egyptians had some knowledge in the field of astronomy and were able to distinguish planets from stars, make a map of individual stars and various calendars. In Ancient Egypt, medicine was very developed; the Egyptians became aware of a huge number of types of diseases and gained great experience in the field of diagnosis. The ancient Egyptians were fundamentally different from others, especially in terms of building, architecture, a huge variety of Arts, accounting, size and drawing, mathematical and astronomical knowledge. In the real sense, they were the first creators of knowledge about geometry and astronomy. Egyptian pyramids-pyramids are irrefutable life witnesses to this. In general, the culture, customs, worldviews, socio-political, economic, legal, artistic, moral and philosophical views of the peoples of ancient Babylon and Egypt were irrigated by religious views such as the peoples of the entire Ancient East. Their views were passed down from generation to generation, and most other peoples in the East had their positive influence on cultural-spiritual progress, the development of socio-philosophical thought. This can be clearly seen on the example of the cultural and spiritual development of ancient India.

Ancient India had its rich history and culture, religious and philosophical background. In India, 3 thousand years ago, artificial irrigation of the land, agriculture flourished, anhors were dug, pottery, woodworking, textiles, jewelry, crafts, the construction of multi-layered buildings from baked bricks, the manufacture of fabrics from wool and linen fibers, the manufacture of weapons from copper and iron, tin and lead flourished. According to Abu Rayhon Beruni's "India", as early as the first centuries AD, Knowledge of medicine, mathematics, science nujum, chemistry, music, poetry, history, art, and philosophy were widely developed in India. In the works, which are treasures of great elegance and betimsol wisdom, the ancient customs, traditions, etiquette, culture, religion and history of the Indian people, along with their national values, their socio-political, legal artistic and philosophical views are vividly expressed.

Philosophy of ancient Greece and Rome. Another range of philosophy of ancient times belongs to Greece and Rome. The philosophical views of this period are referred to as the philosophy of antiquity. It explores the philosophical, natural — scientific, socio — moral teachings of Miletus philosophical school, Eley philosophical school, Socrates, Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle and others. Early philosophical teachings in Greece originated and developed in the city of Miletus at the turn of the 7th-6th centuries BC. Representatives of the Miletus school are Fales, Anaximander, Anaximenes. Its founder was Fales (C.624 - 547 BC). He was the founder of Greek science and philosophy and was a mature political figure of his time, a geographer, a philosopher. According to the Fales doctrine, various objects and phenomena in nature arose from the primordial Genesis-Water and become water again, and this material unit is always in change. Anaximander (a disciple of Phales) lived and worked in the late 7th and mid-VI century BC. He wrote "on nature", but the work did not lie down to us. While phales placed water at the base of the universe, Anaximander believed that the world is an infinite, gaseous Apeiron, where heat and coldness, dryness and moisture separate from the Apeiron, ensuring the transition of matter from one state to another. His teaching was continued by his contemporary, his disciple Anaximenes. Anaximenes (C.588-525 BC) saw air as the basis of the universe. Then, from the thickening of the air, substances such as water, earth, and stone were formed, and from the thinning, fire appeared. Another Greek philosopher, Hyeraclitus (C.520-460 BC), was born in the city of Ephesus on the west coast of Asia Minor into a family of jewelers. He founded the stichian dialectic, which he saw as the basis of Fire — universe. in his opinion, everything in the universe is in motion. "It is impossible to get into the water twice a second, because the water is renewed every minute." There is no stagnation in the universe. Movement is inherent in all nature, all objects and phenomena. Eternal action is eternal change. The action takes place on the basis of opposition. "The struggle is the father of all things, the king of all

<https://cejsr.academicjournal.io>

things," Heraclitus said. From this, it is wrong to conclude that Heraclitus promoted wars between men. Heraclitus believes that constant change, movement, and transition to opposite sides is due to the relativity of the quality of objects. For example, sea water is the same provision for fish if it is unsuitable for human consumption. Heraclitus' views had a great influence on the development of philosophical thought. Pythagoras (580-500 BC) lived on the Greek island of Samos. He founded a religious-ideological philosophical school, the Pythagoreanism, in ancient Greece. Pythagoras was unable to perform with Tsar Polykret because of his political views, and left Samos for Southern Italy, where he founded his own association. It is believed that the process of knowing the world begins, first of all, with the knowledge of numbers. According to the teachings of the Pythagoreans, on the basis of the universe lies not matter or nature, but idealized numbers; things and phenomena are precisely the product of these numbers. Pythagoreans are the first to put forward the category of quantity in the interpretation of things and phenomena in nature in Greece. Because Pythagoras came from a noble family, he defended the aristocracy. He created his doctrine of "order" that only the order established by aristocrats would play an important role in social life. He believes that democracy is a violation of this order. Xenophanes (VI — 5th century BC), an exponent of the Eley philosophical school, was a poet and philosopher. He was born in Asia Minor. In an effort to gain knowledge, he traveled to Greece, southern Italy, where he spent the last years of his life in Eley. Historian Diogenes Layertsky writes that Xenophanes was the author of "on nature". Unfortunately, only half of this work has survived. He attempted to reject mythology by challenging polygamy as well as the doctrine of human qualities as inherent in animals, the plant world. According to his philosophical doctrine, nature is unchanging and inaction, "everything sprouts from the Earth, and ultimately returns to earth again". We are all born of the Earth and turn into the Earth". Xenophanes was the first of the ancient Greek philosophers to reflect on the possibility and limits of knowledge. This gave impetus to the development of ancient Greek gnoseology.

#### Reference:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yerkin va farovon, demokratik O'zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz. – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston" NMIU, 2017. – 56 b.
2. Falsafa. Axmedova M. Tahriri ostida. – T.: O'FMJ, 2006. 339 b.
3. Shyermuxamedova N.A. Falsafa. – T.: Noshir, 2012. 1214 b.
4. Falsafa asoslari. Q.Nazarov tahriri ostida. –T.: «SHarq», 2005 y.