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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE AND ADVANCEMENT: GENERALITY AND SPECIFICITY

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ABSTRACT

In many scientific studies published on Jadidlik, the course and consequences of this social phenomenon are analyzed. But in rare cases attention is paid to its connection with other historical and sociocultural events and processes. This article talks about the connection between Jadidism and European Enlightenment. In particular, the influence of the European Enlightenment on the peoples of the world, especially on the enlighteners who worked in Turkestan at the end of the 19th century - the first quarter of the 20th century, some common aspects of social movements in these two historical places and times are described.

KEYWORDS

Europe, Turkestan, enlightenment, revolution, reforms, democracy, separation of powers, constitutional monarchy, republic, parliamentarism, political parties, education, human freedom.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the European Enlightenment was a social movement that was able to influence not only the history of the continent, but also the further development of the world. This movement, which

covered the entire 18th century and was called the "age of enlightenment", resonated in many regions of the world in the following centuries.

The period of enlightenment was not only associated with the development of scientific, philosophical and social thought, but also caused the destruction of feudal society, which did not meet the requirements of development and had passed its time. Due to its universal and wide-ranging nature, the basis of this movement in the intellectual content was rationality and freedom of thought. In fact, it expressed the results of humanism, especially the religious reformation, which arose during the Renaissance. Although, after the Reformation, the reaction of Catholicism tried to reinvigorate the feudal order, by the time of the New Age, the ideas of the Enlightenment became irreversible.

The Age of Enlightenment spread to France, Germany, Russia and other European countries under the influence of large-scale scientific changes that began after the revolution in England in 1688. It was a period of unprecedented preparation before major qualitative changes in the social life of these countries. By 1789, he was able to ideologically prepare the Great French Revolution, which caused a social explosion effect not only in Europe, but also in world history. In the end, the ideas put forward by great thinkers during the Enlightenment formed the basis of historical documents of universal significance - the US Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of Human and Civil Rights of the French Revolution, adopted during the revolutions in France and America.

In this sense, the Enlightenment movement was a complex of advanced progressive ideas. Criticism of the backwardness of the existing system, promotion of rational and scientific views instead of religious worldview was expressed in the works of famous thinkers - Descartes, Voltaire, Jean Jacques Rousseau, later in the works of Helvétius, Lametri, D. Alembert, D. Hume, they boldly justified the use of scientific achievements for the purposes of social development. . Confidence and hope in worldly knowledge reached such a level that 35-volume "Encyclopedias" were published in France in 1751-1780 by a group of philosophers and sociologists led by Diderot. Its important result was that in this huge collection of encyclopedic books, it was possible to gather all the knowledge accumulated in the whole world until the 18th century. Universal knowledge about the universe, nature, society and human life, science is now sufficient for many people [3].

Of course, the Enlightenment movement went through several stages. In particular, it was originally a doctrine of Newtonian influence mixed with humanism of the 14th and 15th centuries, but at the end of the 17th century, in the form of Voltaire, Holbach, Hume and other thinkers, it began to acquire a tendency to problems of thought. Then it entered the revolutionary period, embodying the ideas of 18th-century thinkers such as Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Diderot,

who called for a rational reconstruction of the entire life of society.

One of the important results of Enlightenment was that reforms were implemented under its influence. This, in turn, led to changes in all spheres of social life. But its greatest result is that it determined to a certain extent the further development of all mankind through the American Revolution and the Great French Revolution. It can be said that the Enlightenment movement formed the basis of democracy, which is the basic socio-political value of modern society. Along with his political thinking regarding the state as a self-governing republic, his influence on the development of market mechanisms is also incomparable [3].

Enlightenment representatives such as d'Alembert, Condorcet, Diderot, Benjamin Franklin, Helvétius, Hobbes, Holbach, Hume, Immanuel Kant, Locke, Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Adam Smith, Alexis Tocqueville and Voltaire later lived and created in the Russian Empire and its territories. had a serious impact on the formation of the worldview of the intelligentsia. In particular, the scientific heritage of European intellectuals aroused great sympathy among the majority of Turkestan modernists.

RESULTS

It should be noted that Jadidism, according to its historical roots, was formed during the era of the dissolution of feudal relations and the establishment of

industry, market mechanisms and bourgeois relations in its place. In this respect, such relations required the spread of knowledge throughout the world. This requires a specific attitude and reaction, otherwise it is inevitable that any region, nation or state will remain in a closed state, that is, in a state of isolation. This was typical of Turkestan.

However, the Jadidist movement was not essentially a single movement. Its prominent figures saw a leading model for progressive ideas in various movements. Including:

- against the backdrop of the waning power of the Ottoman Empire, there was a tendency towards pan-Turkism. In particular, Ismail Gasprinsky, the ideological founder of the Jadidism movement, started his career by opening a new school in Bakhchasaray under his influence. In 1905, Gasprinsky founded a party called Ittifaq-al-Muslimin. It should be mentioned that this party managed to gain great fame, it even had its own faction in the Russian State Duma. The newspaper "Tarjimon" was also published under him, and Mahmudhoja Behbudi took an active part in its activities. Intellectuals like Behbudi, Isakhoja saw the ideal of progressiveness in the historical figure of Amir Temur. After Musa Bigalov translated the Holy Qur'an, Muslims were called Luther. In this respect, he was compared to Martin Luther, who started the Protestant movement against Catholicism. Abdurashid Ibragimov envied the reformist policy of the Japanese

emperor Meiji, and praised him as an ideal in his articles and speeches. It is known that Japan isolated itself for centuries, and only in the 19th century, that is, during the reign of Emperor Meiji, it began to open to the world. Historically, at this time there were three empires in the West (Austria-Hungary, Russia, and the Ottoman Empire), and the Japanese Empire in the East.

As for Turkestan, it has been under the grip of the Russian Empire for more than a century, with the image of a double-headed eagle, a symbol of belonging to Europe and Asia. Turkestan intellectuals felt this situation deeply and painfully, and in this sense it was natural for them to describe the various dubious states in history and modern life as ideals and models. At the same time, they were inspired by the ideals of the European Enlightenment and the Great French Revolution.

In 1917, Shuroi Islam was established in Tashkent, Turkestan autonomy was established in Kok. These events indicated the introduction of political institutions, especially political parties, into the social life of Turkestan. This was the beginning of the globalization of the world in general, in particular, the introduction of industrial-based production in the economy, especially market mechanisms, and the formation of the republic system, which began to take the place of the monarchy in political life. One of the main driving forces of these processes was political parties, which were of great importance for Turkestan.

But the October Revolution, which took place on October 25, 1917, drowned the nascent political enlightenment, first of all, the political parties [1].

Jadidists had two different attitudes towards the politics of the Soviet state. The same fighters were in favor of forming an alliance with the Bolsheviks. Among them were the famous political figure Fayzulla Khojaev, the intellectual Fitrat, and the famous writer Sadriddin Ainiy. Ainiy was sentenced to 80 lashes by order of the tsar for criticizing the regime of the emir of Bukhara, and because of this, he hated him and sympathized with the new Soviet regime [4].

The second type of Jadidists were the Ansilshoracists (anti-Sovietists), who faced the repressive violence of the Bolshevik Party, which began to force the processes of absolute concentration and centralization of power. In this sense, repression created a dangerous situation for them.

The socio-philosophical views of Jadidism meant creative analysis of Islamic teaching and its modernization. This in turn led to the following progressive ideas:

1) The glorification of science is reminiscent of the ideas of science and technological progress in the French Enlightenment.

2) Recognizing education as the root of society's purification from social ignorance, enlightenment and development.

3) According to the essence of Jadidism, the triad of "nation - homeland - development" formed a chain of concepts that complemented each other in content.

4) that the idea of women's equality is a certain echo of the European feminism movement.

In its place, it can be said that Jadidism's views on education were realized in the most effective way. In particular, the field of modern teaching and introduction of advanced pedagogical traditions can be cited as an example. Already in 1916, more than 5,000 new types of schools were operating in the territories of the Russian Empire.

CONCLUSIONS

In Russia, the February Revolution of 1917 ended the monarchy. But the subsequent unstable situation, especially the formation of the Provisional Government under the leadership of Kerensky, and then the struggle between different political parties, created a very unstable situation in general. In such a situation, the Bolshevik party, which began to gain progress in terms of its organization, began to force itself to seize power, first of all to establish a government of workers and peasants, essentially to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat. Less than

half a year later, the October Revolution took place, and the Bolsheviks took power. This was the beginning of the establishment of Soviet power in the entire former empire, as well as its national borders, especially in Turkestan, and thus the complete defeat of the Jadidist movement.

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