

THE ROLE OF ROMAN LITERATURE IN THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

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ABSTRACT This article examines the representatives of Ancient Roman literature and their works. Poetry played an important role in this period and from the end of the 2nd century BC, large works of poetry appeared in Roman literature. The development of the science of history begins with the annals, which describe the important events of the year. Around 130 BC, the annals were compiled in 80 books under the name "Great Annals". The first historians were called annalists.

Key words: Roman literature, Lukretsiy, Katull, Plaut, Terentius, Ovidiy, culture of ancient Roman, Hellenistic period, Roman philosophy, Roman music, Hellenistic culture.

INTRODUCTION

Examples of the literature of the Roman kingdom (5th–4th centuries BC) are no longer saved. According to later information, poetry (prayer, marriage songs, marches) took the predominant place. From the end of the II century BC, the first works of his lyrics were published. Among the works created throughout these periods, Plaut and The Comedies of Terentius are absolutely preserved. Cicero's work is the style of Roman literature that performed a necessary role in its formation. Lucretius and Catullus love and friendship became known for their poems on the subject. At some point in the upward jab and fall of the empire, the way of life developed in parallel with the Greek culture, however independently. In this period, Roman literature, with immortal works such as

"The Science of Love" and "Metamorphoses" by Ovid, made a widespread contribution to its development. Literature is enriched with new styles. IV–V centuries, Christian literature developed. Samples of the literature of the Roman state (5th–4th centuries BC) have not been preserved. According to later sources, poetry (prayers, wedding songs, and laments) played a major role in those days. The first works of Roman lyric poetry appeared in the late second century BC. The comedies of Plautus and Terentius are completely preserved in the works created during this period.

METHODOLOGY

Ancient Rome is one of the ancient states. According to legend, the city of Rome was founded by the brothers Romulus and Remus in 754–753 BC. Seven kings who ruled in the VIII–VI centuries are mentioned in the narratives. After the expulsion of King Tarquinius the Arrogant, the republican system was established (c. 510–509 BC). By the middle of the 3rd century BC, the entire territory of Italy had conquered Rome and became a large state. He wants to become a hegemon in the Mediterranean basin, which caused Rome to clash with Carthage. After the Punic Wars won over Carthage in 146 BC in Rome, the Mediterranean became the largest country in the basin. The development of large land ownership and slavery to destroy the masses of peasants, rural poor, and slaves caused the outbreak of the Spartacus revolt. In the city of Rome, there was a danger of civil war breaking out in its streets. Social and political aspects of Rome In the 1st century BC, the army and its leaders played a big role in his life. Those who started Caesar during the civil war of 49–45 BC became the absolute rulers of the state. Republic of 44 BC: Caesar was killed as a result of the conspiracy of his supporters. A new era of civil war It ended with Octavian's victory. He received the title of Augustus from the Senate in 27 BC. During the reign of Augustus, Rome became an empire. During the reign of Trajan in the 2nd century AD, the boundaries of the empire reached their peak. Press uprisings of the local population in the acquired lands, and at the same time, the country of the Barbarians invasions into its territory led to the independence of several provinces and caused the empire to split into Eastern and Western parts in 395. 476 Odoacer, a Germanic

mercenary captain, is the last of the Western Roman Empire to dethrone the emperor Romulus Augustulus. Eastern Roman Empire Byzantium, under its name, existed for another 1000 years. Education and education In ancient times, children were brought up in the family. Primitive schools were established in the 5th century AD. Children are admitted to school at the age of 7 and trained for 4-5 years. Latin, Greek, writing, reading, and arithmetic at home and school were studied. Children were first taught in homes by hired teachers; later, a new system of education was formed in schools. In the 1960s of the II century BC, grammar and rhetoric schools were established in For girls in the 1st century AD, grammar schools were established. Children aged 13–19 in schools of rhetoric were taught. These schools mainly taught public speaking. Law, philosophy, history, and poetry were taught in schools. Jurisprudence groups have been established since the 2nd century. Higher schools were established in Athens during the reign of Emperor Marcus Aurelius in the 2nd century. Later, such schools were established in the western regions of Rome.

During the republic, education was carried out privately; the state did not interfere, but it was brought under control during the empire. Teachers are civil servants. They got paid. In 362, teachers were approved by the emperor. Rome, a complex development from a city-state to a major Mediterranean state, went through stages. Athens, Alexandria, Pergamon, and other Greek scientific and Etruscan, Greek, and Hellenistic cultural centers also became part of this state, which was enriched by the influence of the cultures of the period. Roman citizens believed in many gods: those who did, of various things, Mars, springs, forests, trees, places, and crops; those who believed in the existence of a divine patron, a goddess. These goddesses and patrons are the first faceless, later depicted in human form under the influence of Etruscan and Greek religions. Sacrifices were made for them. A cow is praying for an increase in the harvest in honor of the god Mars sacrificed. People who believe in primitive religions live in thickets and mountains; those who pray in the squares The habit of building temples was passed on to the Romans from the Etruscans. The god Mars was originally a field, and he was considered the god of

harvest and later the god of war. Diana, Venus (garden, the goddess of fertility; later, Aphrodite, the goddess of love and beauty), and other goddesses (goddesses) such as Fortuna (goddess of kismet) and Feronia (goddess of earth) were considered the gods of all Italian peoples. Castes known to certain gods and certain professions have more faith. Mars, riders to Neptune, merchants believed more in Mercury, and slaves in Diana. In Greek culture, many religious traditions have spread under its influence. In the III century BC, games were held in honor of their gods once every 100 years, and Saturnin, the god of crops, held a holiday in his honor every year in December after the field work was completed. From AD At the end of the 2nd century BC, in the 1st centuries, Isis (the ancient Egyptian fertility and motherhood goddess), Osiris (the Egyptian god of plants, the moon, and the waters of the Nile, as well as being believed to be the king of the other world), and Eastern goddesses began to believe. From the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, the worship of deified and deceased emperors was introduced. Slaves and Pan, considered by the poor to be the leaders of the working people in addition to the official deities—gods such as the patron of shepherds, the god of livestock, and Sylvan, the god of the forest—were praying in the field. Gradually, faith and trust in the gods of the East grew. In this way, Roman religion was depressed, and at the end of the IV century, Emperor Theodosius converted to paganism and banned customs; thus, Roman religion ended.

The Hellenistic period in Rome developed under the influence of Greek philosophy. In Roman philosophy, the first period is associated with the crisis of the polis ideology, during which thought got rid of religion and mythology. This period corresponds to the III–I centuries BC. Deaf Lucretius lived in 99–55 BC. His poem "The Nature of Things" described materialism in a poetic form, composed of small particles—atoms—stating that the universe is always in motion. This work of his is important in the development of materialism. The era when the empire came into existence, i.e., the 1st century BC—In the 1st century AD, the empire and the emperor's personality were deified by the philosophers of the 4th–5th centuries AD. They promoted the works of Plato and

Aristotle. There are very few monuments to Latin scientific literature from the period of the Roman Republic. Commentaries on Aristotle's works were created in the 1st century BC. At the end of the 1st century, there was an increased interest in astronomy and mathematics. Ptolemy's famous "Almagest" geocentric system of the world was described in his work. Astrology is widespread in the East. "Arithmetic" of Diaphantus (ca. 3rd century), Papp in the 3rd–4th centuries, Aleksandriyskiy's "Collection of Mathematics" was famous. Scientific engineering literature was mainly devoted to agriculture, veterinary medicine, and military equipment.

"10 Books on Architecture" by Vitruvius at the end of the 1st century BC gained fame. Rich experience in the field of military equipment, including building camps and fortresses, was covered in the literature. Botany developed in connection with medicine. Dioscorides' description of 600 medicinal plants is widespread, even in the Middle Ages. Galen, a doctor, anatomist, and physiologist, played a major role in the development of medicine throughout Europe. Scientific literature is also notable for its interesting and artistic writing. Territorial growth of the Roman state in the III–I centuries BC geography. Knowledge allowed development. A large geographical map of the world during the reign of Emperor Augustus worked. In 37 BC, a public library was established in the empire. In the last century, their number reached 28. In ancient Rome, the law developed widely in the 3rd century BC and 3rd century AD. Jurists played a major role in finding and creating laws. In the 1st–3rd centuries, various social 2 schools of law that reflect the views of classes—the republican system—continued the struggle between supporters and supporters of the principality. This process, which was a trial, also had an impact on his work. From August on, the emperors were great lawyers who, having a decisive vote, handed over legal consultations to them. Emperor these lawyers in their service, in turn, protected the unlimited rights of the emperors.

DISCUSSION

The development of the science of history begins with the annals, which describe the important events of the year. Around 130 BC, the annals were compiled in 80 books

under the name "Great Annals". The first historians were called annalists. The mature historian Polyenus lived in the 2nd century BC. His Greece, History of Macedonia, Asia Minor, Syria, Carthage, and Rome in 40 books created Livy's History of Rome, Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars, Civil War books about him, and a large number of biographies of generals such as Sallustius and Cornelius Nepotus works. During the empire, Cornelius Tacitus wrote "Annals" in an artistic didactic spirit, and "History" (from the death of Augustus to the death of Domitian, from 14 to 96) created works named "Events that Happened." Historical biographical genres at the beginning of the II century developed. Plutarch, the secretary of the emperor Hadrian, created their biographies. The Civil War in Arian Rome by Greek historians created the history of Rome from ancient times to 229 AD. The last great historian of antiquity is Ammianus Marcellinus (4th century). Emperor Julian is famous for his works on the history of the period. Christian in the last period of empire history was born. Examples of the literature of the Roman state (5th–4th centuries BC) were not saved. According to later information, poetry (prayer, marriage songs, marches) took the main place. In Rome, at the end of the II century BC, the first works of his lyrics were published. Among the works created during these periods, Plaut and The Comedies of Terentius are fully preserved. Cicero's work is in the style of Roman literature, which played an important role in its formation. Lucretius and Catullus love and friendship became known for their poems on the subject. During the rise and fall of the empire, the culture of Rome developed in parallel with the Greek culture but independently. In this period, Roman literature, with such immortal works as Ovid's "Science of Love" and "Metamorphoses," made a significant contribution to its development. Literature is enriched with new styles. IV–V centuries, Christian literature developed.

RESULT

The emergence of theater art is connected with harvest festivals. Around 33 BC, folk comic shows appeared. Such performances—atellanas—often consist of four permanent characters, the first sometimes young people wearing masks, later professional artists

doing Early dramas based on Greek originals were staged around 240 BC. Later, tragedies and comedies by Greek authors were staged. Roman citizens belonging to the lower classes at the beginning of the II–I centuries BC began to be shown. The first stone theater building dates back to AD and was built in the years 55–52. The artists consisted of freedmen and slaves, organized into troupes. Men also played female roles. The last of the republic The tragic actor Aesop and the comic actor Roscius became famous in the 19th century. In the 1st and 2nd centuries, dances were staged, and performances related to political events began to be shown. Little by little, small household scenes turned into performances with a complex plot. Shows in circuses, along with gladiator fights in amphitheatres—fights of hunters with animals, scenes of mass hunting, sea battles—started to be shown again. Instead of feature dramas in Empire, the enthusiasm for the spilled spectacles increased. Roman theater, especially the dramaturgy of the world, made a great contribution to the development of theater and dramaturgy.

CONCLUSION

With a triumphant victory in Roman music, which developed under the influence of Hellenistic culture, there were wedding, party, and religious ceremony songs. In the capital during the empire, performers from many countries (Greek, Syrian, and Babylonian musicians, Alexandrian singers, Andalusian dancers, etc.) gathered. In Rome, tibias from brass A harp-type psaltery trigonon, except for the box, tuba, and other strings (triangular harp), sambika, barbitos from the lyre types, pectis, magadis, and urma from the sounds kimvol and others, as well as hydraulics. The ancient Roman instrumental music theater genre, pantomime, played an important role in its development. A large chorus of circus and theater actors is accompanied by ensembles and orchestras. Blown words of military legions had orchestras. Competitions for poets, singers, and musicians were held.

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