

# History of Chronology

Jumanazarov Akmal Farkhod ugli

Jumanazarov, Karshi State University, Republic of Uzbekistan  
ajumanazarov277@gmail.com

**Abstract:** *The need for measuring time has developed already in a very ancient period. During their everyday routines people faced with various natural phenomenon, such as: change of day and night, changing of the appearance of the moon periodically, change of the seasons of the year and etc.*

**Keywords:** history, development, human culture, gradually, chronological.

## Introduction

From the time of human development, people discovered the regularities that allow them to measure time distances based on the observations which passed down from generation to generation.

Thus, many years ago, at the dawn of human culture, the first, very primitive calendars were gradually born. At the same time, the measurement, closely related to the alteration of labor and leisure of the moon was the day

Initially, the number of the days in a week were five, according to the number of fingers in one hand. Then the number of the week were 10 days, referring to 10 fingers on both hands.

In a course of time, people started paying attention that the moon periodically changes its appearance.

Observations showed that, the moon initially looked like a new moon. In time, it grew and became round. A little later it looked like a new moon again. This period is called "phase".

These experiments gave rise to the creation of the chronological science. The word "chronology" is derived from the Greek and is composed of two words "chronos"- time, "logos"- science. In a word, chronology is a science of time, studying the history of the information and development of calendars, the conversion of historical events and sources to the present.

This subject was taught to the students of the History faculty at the Universities, from 16<sup>th</sup> century Chronology in historical sources emerged with the development of history itself. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century chronology in Europe became independent historical science, Ancient Greek and Roman scholars greatly contributed to the development of chronology.

A great Khoresmian scientist Abu Reikhan Biruni also contributed to the development of chronological science. The oldest known calendar system of Khorezm was introduced in 980 long before the invasion of Alexander the Great. The concept of the week was not used in the early days of the Khorezm state.<sup>1</sup> They were considered to have some significance in the days of the week. The days also have headlines in addition to their names during the week. For example, Khorezmians named every day of the month. The names of the days of the months were the same in Khorezm and Sogdiana.

Abu Reikhan Beruni's work "Qonuni Ma'sudiy" refers to the twelve months in the ancient Arab calendar, but only two of them are given the lexical meaning.

In his work, Abu Reikhan Biruni also gives an account of the timing of the year. He called the calendar a "Roman Calendar", and wrote that Julius Caesar was the first to include the year of the Kabisa into the calendar.

As you see, history testifies the fact that, our great ancestors and scholars laid the foundation for the chronology.

Unfortunately, because of tragedies, wars, and natural disasters, very few of the great works left by them have reached us.

Unprecedented works of oriental scholars reaffirm that they are the spiritual property of not only one nation , but all of humanity.

These works are great source of knowledge for new generation and is a great resource for new discoveries

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