

**INTERPRETATION OF THE FIGURE OF ALEXANDER IN HISTORICAL
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Abstract: The name of Alexander the Great has been the subject of world political, military and literary literature for more than two thousand years. Under the name of Alexander, Alexander the Great, who is usually called Alexander the Great, Alexander the Rumi or Alexander the Great in the countries of the Near and Middle East, is imagined. Many statesmen, military experts, historians, and writers have spoken about Alexander and reflected him in their works.

Keywords: Alexander the Great, Greece, historical figure, Rome, history, Central Asia, antiquity, Greco-Persian wars, literary critics

INTRODUCTION

There is increasing attention to the study of the historical figure and his artistic image. This issue is of great interest not only to literary critics, but also to politicians, historians and philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, educators and many other experts. As our lives today undergo fundamental changes and we reach a stage of great development, people's interest in history is increasing.

The invasion of the borders of our country by the Greeks under the leadership of Alexander the Great and the uprising against them under the leadership of Spitamen are reflected in many sources and literature.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The works of ancient Greek and Roman historians and geographers serve as an important source in studying the history of Central Asia, as well as Uzbekistan in ancient and classical times. We will briefly dwell on some of the most important of them.

Diodorus (90-21 BC). A great historian; originally from the city of Argyria, Sicily. Diodorus wrote a work called the Historical Library, consisting of books. This work, written in the direction of general history, mainly covers the history of Greece and Rome from ancient times to the middle of the 1st century AD. The work contains valuable information about the peoples of the East, as well as the ancient peoples of Central Asia and Uzbekistan (Scythians, Sakas, Massagetae, Bactrians, etc.), and Central Asian-Iranian relations. This work of Diodorus is in many respects a

compilation. The author widely used the works of Ephorus and Polybius. In addition, in many cases the events described are not coherent. Despite this, Diodorus's Historical Library is rich in evidence and has scientific significance. The "Historical Library" has not survived to our time in its entirety. Only 15 books have survived: books 1-5, which tell about the history and legends of the ancient Eastern peoples, and books 11-20, which cover the history of Greece and Rome from the Greco-Persian wars (500-449 BC) to 301 BC. The work was published in 1774-1775 by I. Alekseyev (in six parts) and in 1874-1875 by F. G. Mishchenko in two parts.

Pompey Trog (lived between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD) - a Roman historian, famous for his work "History of Philip". This work, consisting of 44 books, describes events that took place in the world from the time of the legendary Assyrian kings to the reign of the Roman emperor Augustus (63 BC - 14 AD), but the main focus is on the socio-political history of Greece during the reigns of Philip II of Macedon (359-336 BC) and Alexander.

The value of this work is that it was written based on a number of unknown books; it extensively covered the emergence and history of large states such as Rome and Greece. Importantly, the author says that such states eventually fall into crisis. However, Pompey Trog's views on the historical process and its development are idealistic, because he considered tradition and fate to be the driving force of history. The "History of Philip" contains important information about the Scythians, Bactria, the cities and large buildings built in Bactria and Sogd during the reign of Alexander, the events that occurred after the death of Alexander, the origin of the Parthians, the formation of the Parthian kingdom, the customs of the Parthians; the mutual relations of Bactria, Parthia and Media. This work of Pompey Trog has come down to our time in a shortened and revised form by Justin (II-III centuries) and was published by Ruhl in 1935. The Russian translation of the work (translators A. Dekonsky and M.I. Rijsky) was published in the journal "Vestnik drevney istorii" in 2-4, 1954 and 1, 1955 issues.

Arrian Flavius (c. 95-175 AD) was a major Greek writer, historian and geographer originally from the city of Nicomedia in Asia Minor. He is the author of the books "On Alexander", "On the Parthians", "India" and the 7-volume "Campaigns of Alexander". Arrian's last work ("Campaigns of Alexander") is of great importance in the study of the ancient history of Central Asia and Iran. The work describes in detail the history of Alexander's conquests in Iran, Central Asia and other countries. The work, written in the spirit of panegyric, glorifies Alexander and his activities. Nevertheless, the work is considered one of the important and main sources on Alexander's military campaigns. Another valuable aspect of this work is that it is based on numerous manuscript sources and official documents.

Arrian Flavius's "The Campaigns of Alexander" was published in German (Muller; Leipzig, 1886) and Russian (Korenkov; Tashkent, 1912 and M.Ye. Sergeyenko, M.—L., 1962). Quintus Curtius Rufus (1st century AD) is a famous Roman historian. He wrote a 10-book work called "The History of Alexander the Great" about Alexander's military campaigns in Iran, Central Asia and other countries. The author widely used the memoirs and works of Ptolemy Lagus and Alexander's companions Onesicritus and Callisphene. This work by Quintus Curtius Rufus extensively covers the conquest of Central Asia by Alexander's troops, the struggle of the peoples of Central Asia against foreign invaders, in particular, the uprising led by Spitamenus.

"The History of Alexander the Great" was published in 1841 by Mützel, in 1867 by T. Noldeke and in 1885 by Fogel. A new Russian translation was published under the editorship of B.S. Sokolov (M., 1963).

Alexander the Great (356 BC, Pella - 323.13.6, Babylon) - Macedonian commander and statesman. Son of the Macedonian king Philip II and his wife Olympias. He was educated by Aristotle, learned military affairs from his father. In 336, after Philip II was assassinated by conspirators, he ascended the throne of Macedonia. In 334, Alexander began a campaign in Iran. This war of conquest began during the reign of his father Philip II, and was stopped by his death. Alexander's army included the generals Antipater, Parmenion, and Ptolemy Lagus, as well as about 30,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, lightly armed auxiliary units, and 160 ships.

Alexander defeated the armies of Darius III in the battles of Granicus (334), Issus (333) and Gaugamela (331). Alexander captured the central cities of Iran - Babylon, Susa, Persepolis and Egypt. After Alexander conquered Bactria in 329, the satrap Bess, crossing the Oke (Ukuz, Amu Darya) and retreating to Navtaka (the Kashkadarya oasis). But Bess was quickly captured and executed. Then, Alexander captured Samarkand (in Morocco) and headed towards the Syrdarya, where he founded a city, calling it Alexandria Eshkhatra (Edge of Alexandria). In general, Alexander's policy of conquest towards Central Asia met with fierce resistance. Alexander the Great thought that he would easily conquer Sogdiana. He imagined that the Scythians would hand over their lands to him without a war or resistance. Alexander's thoughts ultimately turned out to be a crude fantasy. The Sogdians attacked Alexander from all sides and did not give him peace. Alexander was especially troubled when he took the city of Kiro-pil. Sogdiana was not easily handed over to Alexander. Alexander made many promises to Spitamen. He even wanted to give him the governorship of Sogdiana. Spitamen preferred death to patriotism. Alexander began to pursue Spitamen. Hearing that he was in Morocco, he sent an army of three thousand infantry and 800 cavalry under the command of the commander Macedonia. He himself went along the Tanais

River. He built a city on the banks of this river. The famous scientist Bobojon Gafurov emphasizes that the city of Alexandria was built not on the banks of the Tanais River, but on the banks of the Jaxart (Syr) River. He named it Alexandria. The work emphasizes that this city was rebuilt in a very short time. It was completed in just seventeen days. Scientists say that this city was built on the site of the present-day city of Khujand (Leninabad). Professor M. M. Lyutov claims that the city of Alexandria was not built on the site of the present-day city of Khujand, but on the Syr Darya River near Bekabad. Alexander gives this city to Greek merchants. Indeed, Alexander the Great founded several cities in Central Asia. The names of some of them are still preserved. According to N.P. Ostroumov, in Central Asia you can hear such names as Iskander Lake, Iskander Soy, Iskander Castle, Iskander Tower, Iskander City in different places. The Iskander River merges with the Yagnab River to form the Fon River. This river is located in Tajikistan, and at the foot of the Hissar Mountains there is also the village of Iskander. Information about Alexander's personality is also widely presented in the work. It describes his wounding during the capture of the city of Kiropil and his suffering from this wound for a long time. "After Alexander was wounded, he lay down with a fever for several days. Alexander could not even stand on his feet, let alone ride a horse. Sometimes he even became mentally depressed. He thought more about his warriors. His voice had become very weak, he could barely speak. Even those sitting very close could barely hear his voice". In fact, the Sogdians did not turn out as Alexander thought. Alexander suffered many casualties here, was wounded. He lost his famous commanders, was separated from his brave warriors. He himself could not even live a day in peace.

CONCLUSION

Although the image of Alexander is interpreted in the work as a positive hero, his policy of conquest is described without departing from historical realities. Arrian's "Alexander's Campaigns" provides the historical basis for the image of Alexander. Two books of Arrian's work are devoted to the history of Central Asia, and a unique depiction of history is presented. Arrian also approaches the scattered historical sources and tries to present them as authentically as possible. "Alexander came to the banks of the Oxus River," says the author. The chapters leading up to this one tell of Alexander's campaign in Iran and his victory over the Iranian king Darius. After the Iranian king was defeated, he fled to the Caucasus Mountains. Alexander pursued him relentlessly. The pursuit lasted for several days. Darius tried to hide in the Caucasus Mountains. However, Bess, despite being the Iranian king's closest confidant, killed Darius, took his wealth, and fled to Central Asia. Alexander found Darius's body and ordered him to be buried with honors according to Eastern customs, and then followed Bess's footsteps. He spent some time in the

Caucasus, where he “built a city and named it Alexandria.” The Oxus River is the ancient name of the present-day Amu Darya. "This river was one of the largest rivers in Asia, excluding the Indian rivers," Arrian writes in the work.

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