



## ARCHIVES OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

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**Abstract:** We consider it important to consider the history of world civilizations, their emergence, development and crisis as a problem of great socio-political significance and to study, analyze and evaluate it on a large scale as a matter of concern to all countries and peoples of the world. is compatible. We believe that the study of events in the history of any state applies not only to the citizens of that state or neighboring countries, but to all of humanity. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov also said in this regard: "Using the historical experience of the development of society today. not repeating the mistakes will accelerate the building of a great society in our country and our worthy place in the world community. That is why it is the sacred duty of each of us to study the history of developed countries in depth and use its positive aspects for the development of our republic.

**Keywords:** The conspiracy of Catiline, Mirza-secretary, Erari, Factory of Counterfeit Documents, Fesial Archive, Preserved Pontiffs Annal.

The political and economic life of the Roman Empire, of course, was first and foremost reflected in the archives of state institutions. An important archive of the Roman Republic was established under the Senate and was called the "Hierarchy". This name indicates that the archive was created at a time when the documents were kept in one place along with other material assets. The archive is located in one of the rooms of the Saturn Temple, located near the Senate building. The hierarchy includes, first of all, materials on the activities of the Senate: minutes of meetings and sittings, draft laws submitted for discussion in the Senate with comments on them, correspondence of Senate resolutions and a decree approved after voting (a decision with legal force) , orders). In time, Rome's treaties with foreign powers began to be preserved in the Hierarchy, probably from documents relating to the Punic Wars; because, according to Polybius, he saw among the documents in the Erarius the treaty of Rome with Carthage. [1]

In this regard, Erari gradually replaced the archive of the chapters, as it continued to preserve the ancient treaties. In addition to the materials belonging to the Senate itself, the hierarchy also includes documents from the archives of other institutions and officials. the censor archives handed over the work of their archives to the Erari every five years. The Hierarchy also received from the Tributes and Centurions Committees materials on the election of magistrates and the ratification of laws by voting. Finally, magistrates were required to submit "acts" of their activities when they left office. [2]

Institutions have submitted to the Hierarchy the most important documents, not all the documents related to their activities. The surviving sources provide some insight into the content of the entry documents submitted to the Hierarchy, but no information is provided on the form of recording of exit documents sent out of the Hierarchy's archives. Is the most popular censor archive among others, among the archives belonging to some institutions. In the archives, which are the responsibilities of these officials, to account for the division of the population into classes and to determine the composition of the armed forces participating in simultaneous military operations, as well as censors to monitor the behavior of the population and control state property recorded for their activities.

Consequently: a list of citizens by category and centurion; oaths, information and statements related to the determination of property and age; a list of senators, cavalry, military age, and the growing male population; information on the behavior of citizens; tax lists; a set of state property; an archive of censuses containing materials such as state contracts and lease agreements is housed in the Nymph Temple, where the materials stored are very important documents and affect the interests of many individuals. For example, during the Katilina conspiracy, several of its participants deliberately did not set fire to the Nymph Temple in order to destroy information about their negative actions. During the struggle between the patricians and the plebeians, all of the above-mentioned archives were in the hands of the patricians, and the plebeians did not have access to these archives. However, during the struggle, the plebeians established their archives in the temple of Serera (where the famous oath was taken in 494 BC); it contains documents of particular interest to the plebeians. The archives were entrusted to the archives by representatives of Roman democracy, the tribunes and the edils, to preserve their official documents. In 449 BC, the plebeians managed to get copies of the resolutions passed by the Senate to be handed over to the archives of the Serera Church from now on. In this way, the crimes and arbitrariness and violence behind the abuses were eliminated, using the practice of using documents related to the activities of the Senate in a prohibited (confidential) manner. Now, the tribunes have the opportunity to control the actions of the Senate and senior masters, in accordance with the laws and resolutions previously approved by the Senate. The archives of the Serera Church remained important until the plebeians had access to all positions in the state. By this time, as the power of the Roman state grew and its borders expanded, the importance of the Erari as an important archive of state power also increased. In this connection, in the first century BC, significant changes took place in the name and location of the archive: now instead of Erari, "tabular" (from the word *tabula* - writing a letter) for chop, pen). This was largely due to the nature of the institution's activities and erased the memory of its former location with the state treasury. In 78 BC, it was relocated to a building specially built for this archive, which meant the abandonment of the old tradition of keeping archives in temples, as the state apparatus was strengthened.

Tabulary, while still in the Senate, had the characteristics of an independent institution with a special structure, a personal structure, and a distinctive character, unlike any other. Erari, and later Tabulari, the archive of state values, was headed by a quaestor. However, just like elected magistrates, the annual replacement of quests has made their relationship with the archives unstable: they have not had time to adapt to the work of the archives and to study the activities of the archives. The decisive role in the tabulation was played by a group of officials led by scribes (secretaries, but this traditional term did not mean ordinary performers at that time). It was the clerks who supervised and managed all the work in the archives, and they received copies of all references and documents issued to institutions and individuals. By the way, this situation opened up a wide range of opportunities for selfishness, greed and arbitrariness, and in vain the scribes were not known as bribe-takers. In the lower echelons of the hierarchy of positions, the tabulars were at the bottom, with the tabulars taking care of the archival documents, placing them in order, searching for the necessary documents and copying them when necessary. The scribes and tabulars, like the servants of other institutions, belonged to a general union of government officials. It was also used in archives, as a scribe, as a scribe, as a scribe, as a courier, as a messenger, and as a physical laborer. had the characteristics of an independent institution with a personal structure and a distinctive character, operating in a specific field, which occupies a special place, unlike others, while at its disposal. Erari, and later Tabulari, the archive of state values, was headed by a quaestor. However, just like elected magistrates, the annual replacement of quests has made their relationship with the archives unstable: they have not had time to adapt to the work of the archives and to study the activities of the archives. The decisive role in the tabulation was played by a group of officials led by scribes (secretaries, but this traditional term did not mean ordinary performers at that time). It was the clerks who supervised and managed all the work in the archives, and they received copies of all references and documents issued to institutions and individuals. By the way, this situation opened up a wide range of opportunities for selfishness, greed and arbitrariness, and in vain the scribes were not known as bribe-takers. In the lower echelons of the hierarchy of positions, the tabulars were at the bottom, with the tabulars taking care of the archival documents, placing them in

order, searching for the necessary documents and copying them when necessary. The scribes and tabloids, like the servants of other institutions, belonged to a general union of government officials. He was also trained in archiving, writing, and was used as a copywriter, copywriter, courier, messenger, and physical laborer in the labor of public servants.[1]

The archives consisted of waxed thin wooden planks and their bundles, and papyrus letters, which were glued together, as well as parchment wraps, which were often used to compile especially important documents. . Parchment is also used to make notebooks and books. The works of historians and jurists working in ancient Rome provide evidence from primary sources, according to which archival material is converted into books. These books are arranged in archival archives by institutions, officials, and by type of document ("Books of Senate Resolutions," "Comments and Comments of the Senate," "Book of Senator Agrippa," etc.); There was a procedure for putting numbers on books and sheets. Apparently, there was a form of inventory (accounting, registration) of archival documents, otherwise among the many materials The role and importance of archives in the social life of the ancient Roman state and the way of life of citizens was very high. Institutions, magistrates, cities far from the capital, some citizens turn to the archives for information. The archives belong to the activities of officials at all levels, both for their benefit and for the benefit of the poor. 'Ya retained information about his behavior. It is no coincidence that Cicero said that "the archives contain indictments that kill and destroy magistrates." In general, none of the other Roman authors, like Cicero, frequently referred to the archives and the local documents for service, as he, as a lawyer, had to deal with archival documents many times. in most cases during the Cicero-era trials, archival documents had to be relied upon, especially when dealing with financial matters. In this sense, the materials of the lawsuit filed against him by the Vice-President of Sicily Verres for embezzlement and embezzlement in his own interests, as well as looting of state property and theft of treasury money is interesting. Cicero, who acted as public prosecutor against Verres during the trial, used these documents as evidence, citing the income and expense books kept by Verres in the province where Verres served as deputy; copies of these documents were submitted to the court. The official ceremony of copying the documents described in Cicero's speech is also of interest. The ceremony was attended by "the best people in the county", "all the letters and stains in the books, the erasures (corrections) were carefully copied and pasted; then everything was read clearly and conscientiously, compared and sealed by people who deserved full respect. "[3] The books conducted by Verres serve as direct evidence that he was an unscrupulous and dishonest civil servant - Cicero stated in his indictment: "During the interrogation, I noticed that some parts of the book were slightly erased, cleaned, and new notes were added to the book ... " Cicero, who often encountered cases of forgery, forged documents, was very cautious about the authenticity of the documents, and in frustration he called the archives a "factory of forged documents." . Considering that in practice no one controlled the activities of the scribes, Cicero said, "Our laws are not protected at all, and whatever our apparitores want will be the law." Of course, these words are exaggerated to some extent, but these words reflect the difficulties in controlling the internal activities of the archives [4]. The archives were used not only for practical purposes, but also for the state. and also referred to as sources of historical knowledge. Documents from the archives of the ancient Roman state have also been studied by lawyers, historians, and those who prepared themselves for public service and political activity. For example, while preparing for a master's degree, Cato Jr. copied from the list in the Erari for several years in order to determine for himself the true nature of the growth rate of government revenues and expenditures.

In the Hierarchy, Tacitus studied Roman law, the history of law-making and law-making; Tacitus, like other Roman historians, such as Titus Livy, Polybius, and Suetonius, repeatedly collected, collected, and published information from documents in the Hierarchy for his historical works. In this case, conscientious and qualified historians also cited archival sources in their data - "Books of magistrates", "Books of the Senate in a given year" and so on. Historians have also used the materials of the archives of the priests: the annals of the pontiffs kept in the archives of the chapters, the ancient treaties are among them.

## Conclusion

The formation of archives in Rome dates back to the 5th and 3rd centuries BC. During this period, not only in Rome, but for the first time in the world, a republican system of government was established. Of course, this system was different from the current republican government, but it was a major event in the political life of that time. The governing bodies established in this state were later used by other states in their administration. The establishment of a republican government in Rome also affected the living standards of the common people. An example of this is the equalization of the rights of patricians and plebeians, in which both categories can be elected to public office. The establishment of the republican government affected not only the social and political life of the society, but also its economic and cultural spheres. In particular, mil.avv. In the VI-V centuries in the Etruscan cities trade and handicrafts flourished. The Etruscans made great strides, especially in metallurgy and metalworking, and in ceramics. Etruscan and campaign brass vessels were in great demand in Balkan Greece. Mil. avv. In the VI-III centuries the main centers of trade and handicrafts were Syracuse, Tarent, Dickearchia (Puteola), Populonia, Adria and Spina. The commercial importance of Rome grew. Every year, during major religious holidays, trade fairs are held on the border of Etruria's capital, Volsiniya, and Latsia with the four provinces. It was during this period that foreign trade increased. The trade was carried out mainly by water. Mil.avv. In the 6th century, Rome was also involved in maritime trade. At the beginning of the Tiber River, the Roman port of Ostia was founded. In cultural life, however, mil.avv. In the IV-III centuries in Rome the beautification and construction works were in full swing. Expensive but useful facilities were built at great expense: excellent roads were built in various parts of Italy, including the famous Appius Road and the water pipeline in Rome. Wetlands were drained and turned into arable land. In short, in the V-III centuries BC, humanity has risen to another level in the history of civilizations. It would be wrong to say that we have studied this subject in the example of Roman history.

We consider it important to consider the history of world civilizations, their emergence, development and crisis as a problem of great socio-political significance and to study, analyze and evaluate it on a large scale as a matter of concern to all countries and peoples of the world. is compatible. We believe that the study of events in the history of any state applies not only to the citizens of that state or neighboring countries, but to all of humanity. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov also said in this regard: "Using the historical experience of the development of society today. not repeating the mistakes will accelerate the building of a great society in our country and our worthy place in the world community. That is why it is the sacred duty of each of us to study the history of developed countries in depth and use its positive aspects for the development of our republic. "

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