

## Controversial Debates about the Origin of Mankind

**Baqiyev is the son of Sherkhan Ubaidulla, Orazaliyev is the son of Dilmurod Mustafa,  
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**ABSTRACT:** This article presents the opinions of several scientists on the origin of mankind. It is impossible to imagine the past history without knowing the emergence of mankind and the gradual development of mankind through physical evolution. According to Darwin's theory, man is not only physical not only the structure, but also explaining the nature of their thinking, religious and spiritual qualities in connection with nature has become an urgent problem. However, most scientists have denied Darwin's theory.

**KEYWORDS:** Carl Linnaeus, Charles Darwin, F. Engels, Thomas Huxley, Carl Fogtu, Stephen Jay Goult, Homa Sapienes, University of Connecticut, Loring Brace, Robert Broome, William King Gregory, Glynn Isaac, Grafton Elliott Smith.

The issue of man's place in nature was first scientifically raised by Carl Linnaeus in the 18th century. He tried to identify the group of primates by connecting man to the system of the animal world, adding them to the monkeys that lived at that time. Thomas Huxley and Carl Fogtu conducted a number of scientific researches in the 2nd half of the 18th century and the 1st half of the 19th century regarding the comparative comparison of the ape species, and previously raised the initial ideas and theory that humans are related to the apes. In connection with the appearance of Charles Darwin's book "The Descent of Man and Sexual Selection", the doctrine of the natural evolutionary development of mankind grew stronger. Charles Darwin was one of the first to put forward such a theory, studying the origin of mankind as a result of sexual selection through the method of comparative comparison of rich anthropological materials. Many researchers who carried out scientific work in the late 19th and early 20th centuries supported the theory that man arose from the animal world. At the same time, the question of the path of human evolution was put forward. F.Engels's theory of work, which is the social basis of this field in the origin of man, is important in the teaching of anthropogenesis. The doctrine that man was formed in the process of work and that work created man in this process took place as a cornerstone in science. With the emergence of the doctrine of the origin of man from animals, some scientists speculated about the existence of ape-like people in the early period, and even tried to imagine its morphological structure. In order to understand the evolution of the morphological types of the oldest hominids, the finds found in Zhoukoudyali Cave in North China in 1927 became important. The cave was used as a camp by ancient hunters. The remains of more than 40 hominids - men, women, children - were found in its layers. In 1863, Thomas Henry Huxley published a book dedicated to the place of man in nature. This work was published three years after Darwin's theory of the origin of species based on the comparative anatomy and embryology of monkeys and humans. Huxley recognized the evolutionary closeness of humans to great apes. After Darwin's theory, it became an urgent problem to explain not only the

physical structure of humans, but also the nature of their thinking, religious and spiritual qualities. Until then, these were considered only as a gift from God the Creator. As a result, the late archaeologist Glyn Isaac stated that «scientists who lecture on the concepts of human evolution in the literature face special problems.» In 1982, on the 100th anniversary of Darwin's death: «Taking into account the essence of the origin of man, scientists consider that evolution is connected with the change of material material. All these add values, ethics and relationships to evolution. Stephen Jay Gould stated that «the chain of the hierarchy of beings created by God's will is immutable.» In 1736, Carl Linney developed a system of classification of the animal world. In this system, published in 1758, he places some ancient man with a tail along with homa sapiens. In the history of evolutionary ideas, until 1859, the creation of man was considered to be the will of God, but after 1859, it was emphasized that it was the product of natural selection. In 1933, Robert Broom admitted: «Evolution seems to have planned man to live in the world.» Keith's contemporary, Grafton Elliott Smith, believes that the process of encephalization does not count. His student Frederic Wood Jones Smith supported the idea that our ancient ancestors, when they were still living in trees, went through the process of encephalization and started walking on two legs. Osborne's colleague William King Gregory suggests that early humans first descended to the earth, but suggested that brain size expanded as they began to use weapons. Huxley Haeckel claims that African monkeys, chimpanzees and gorillas are close relatives of humans, while Asian monkeys and orangutans are separate . In the 1960s, scientists from the University of Michigan, Loring Brace and Milford Wolfe, put forward their hypotheses about the cultural development of ancient people based on their weapons. Used the genetic mantle to determine the period. David Pilbeam proposed an alternative hypothesis related to phylogeny based on molecular data. If humans and chimpanzees were close relatives, then chimpanzees and gorillas differed from the common ancestor in terms of anatomical features. Aegyptopithecus is considered the ancestor of Eurasian apes and hominins. According to Simons, «Egyptopetus was considered a general horn for quadrupeds.» Leslie Aiello, a scientist at University College London, believes that «it is necessary to come to a unified conclusion, taking into account the anatomical peculiarities of the territorial integrity of the Middle East.» , do not see early Europeans as similar to Neanderthals. After the Middle Stone Age, the people of the transition to the Stone Age suddenly reflect modern characteristics. This view is now being challenged by scholars such as George Washington University researcher Alison Breaux and University of Connecticut scholar Sally McBright. Columbia University scientist Ralph Holloway conducted research on the endocrine spectrum of the Afar australopithecus. He mainly researches the location of the lobes of the hemispheres and the lobes of the posterior medulla and superior cerebral cortex. David Fleyer, a scientist at the University of Kansas, reconstructed the famous La Chapelle aux Seine Neanderthal skull and proved that its skull was slightly curved. Lightman believes that although the reconstruction brought news, it cannot shed light on the question of whether Neanderthals had speech. This issue remains unresolved. After Darwin's theory, it became an urgent problem to explain not only the physical structure of a person, but also the nature of their thinking, religious and spiritual qualities. David Begun, a scientist at the University of Toronto, compares the ape skull and its stemological features with dryopethec bone remains. As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that many features of the gorilla are simpler than those of humans, and chimpanzees and australopithecines are somewhat closer to humans. Glynn Isaac said: «Some characteristics of Homo Sapiens express interest in history.» Isaac meant the work of Misha Landau of Boston University, who analyzed human evolution in simple ways.

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