

Evaluation of museums

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ABSTRACT

This article gives you a brief overview on museums, which are now one of the most important industries in the world. The article briefly describes the history of museums, when the first museums were established, where and how they developed. Before the founding of the museums, there were "house of ice" temples, the article describes some of the activities of the museum.

INTRODUCTION

"Living tales" from the past for culture and art lovers around the world quiet and mysterious corners that tell stories - museums always deserve special attention has been That is why May 18 is the day of museums all over the world celebration is not unfamiliar information for those who are interested in the activities of museums, we can easily state that. Museum employees all around the world celebrate their professional holiday on May 18 every year - International Museum Day.

This is not related to the day when the first museum was opened, as many people assume. This The tradition was first established in 1977 by the International Council of Museums (ICOM).The proposal raised in the meeting has been continuing since it was unanimously accepted.* Since 1978, International Museum Day has been celebrated in more than 150 countries is being celebrated. The scale of celebration of this cultural holiday is different today it has different appearance in the regions. One of them has become popular in recent years is the upcoming "Night of Museums". In many cities around the world, it is usually May 18 such holidays will be organized on the night from next Saturday to Sunday. *

ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Attitudes towards historical and cultural heritage are expressed through museums.Collection and display of monuments of material and spiritual culture in museums at the same time, scientific-educational and educational activities are carried out will go.

- <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muzej>
- <https://news.rambler.ru/other/44201332-mezhdunarodnyy-den-muzeev-v-kitae>

Today, museology is a field with its own specific activity. That is, museums collect and study various collections, prepares scientific documents, creates the order of preservation and repair of museum objects, publishes monographs, catalogs, road signs. The scientific method developed by modern museology and conducts scientific campaigns in expositions based on the methodology. Political, scientific, and the history of the emergence of a museum that meets cultural and economic needs is distant dates back to times. The celebration of the museum day, which we mentioned above, is on May 18, or it appears that the initiators of the proposal to celebrate this holiday are Russians not related to history at all. Today, covering several areas, own Museums with a specific scope of activity also have their own history. To answer the question of when the first museums were founded it is necessary to look at the earlier pages of the History books. Humans have a long history of preserving artifacts of the past. The ancient Greeks coined the term mouseion when they first built a temple to "the Muses," spritely goddesses who kept watch over the arts and sciences. The Greeks filled their temples with both sculpture and scholars. The oldest such museum in evidence was Ennigaldi-Nanna's museum, dating from c. 530 BC and devoted to Mesopotamian antiquities. In 1925, archaeologist Leonard Woolley discovered a curious collection of artefacts while excavating a Babylonian palace.* Museum Predecessors farm original objects taken from nature and social life purposes and not as material wealth, but memorial certificate and aesthetic It was created during the period when valuable original things began to be preserved. The treasury of the palace of Knossos in Crete from the 16th century BC, the palace of the Van in China from the 13th-12th centuries BC, the archive of the Inca priests, the palace library of Nineveh and other such artifacts - antiquities reflect the first manifestations of museums.³ From ancient times in temples to The rare items that have flown are more especially by the 3rd century BC, it was collected in private collections. Varres, galleries of Sulla, Servilius, Crassus, Lucullus, Pompeii, Caesar and other collections serve as examples of our word. It became customary to keep such collections in Byzantine cathedrals and monasteries, and later in cathedrals of France, Italy, Germany and other countries. The emergence of a museum with scientific tasks in Europe coincides with the Renaissance, the era of great geographical discoveries.

During this period, specimens of fauna and flora, minerals, geodetic and astronomical instruments, ethnographically important sites collected. Palace collections containing natural, scientific, ethnographic and historical, artistic and unique objects have gained fame. Initially, descriptions of museums and them, as well as theoretical works on museology, appeared during this period. Collections of antiquities in Florence, Rome, Dresden and other places belong to this period. In the 17th and 18th centuries, private collections related to history, archeology, natural history, and art history were formed, which later formed the basis of many state national museums.*

- <https://present5.com/muzei-mira-muzej-v-perevode-s>
- <https://museums.eu> › highlight.

THE RESULT

Outsiders were strictly forbidden to enter the Ptolemy museum. Not everyone had the potential to get involved in scientific research. A twist of fate brought the Romans eager to conquer Greece to this scientific center. At first, they literally tried to continue scientific research created "behind closed doors". They turned this place into a special "university". However, over time, the Romans, who were absorbed in the teachings of Christianity, full of new ideas, began to destroy the works that were considered "based on paganism". Thus, almost nothing has reached us from these scientific treasures.

However, it is no longer a secret to us that the Ptolemy Museum is inextricably linked with today's museums and exhibitions. In particular, the existence of special halls where looted wealth from the conquered countries is displayed is another proof that this institution is the ancestor of the present galleries. Moreover, The history of exhibitions with small copies of beautiful, magnificent and large-scale wonders goes back to the Greeks. According to sources, in the 2nd century, Emperor Hadrian ordered the construction of special galleries for replicas of Egyptian sculptures in his palaces, and the exhibitions that were organized were sure to amaze. Perhaps because the size of the wonders of Egypt made it inconvenient to bring their originals, they were ordered to create models... And this is unknown to us...

After the brilliant examples of the Greeks, later periods do not give us valuable facts about museums. Only in the 15th century, Lorenzo de' Medici established a sculpture gallery in Florence. The ruler invited scientists, sculptors and artists to his house and established a library. Everything is done at the expense of the state, just like in ancient Greece. The Greeks continued to "popularize their experience". Later, in Europe, "cabinets", translated from French as "next room", spread. In them, noble people, like the Romans, surprise their neighbors with all kinds of unique miracles. Usually, almost all these miracles would be "brought" from other countries. It was the British Museum that "opened its doors" to the audience for the first time in the history of museums in 1759.

CONCLUSION

Today, museums have gained a strong place in the increasingly developing field of tourism. As in all museums of the world, the museums of our country are crowded with visitors. Of course, as a result of numerous efforts aimed at the development of the field, the number of visitors to modern museums will increase even more, among them the weight of young people. We hope that it will be more than now.

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