

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FENCING AND ITS STAGES

A. T. Saydullayev

Teacher of the Department of Distance Education in Social and
Humanitarian Sciences of the JDPU named after Abdulla Qodiriy Saydullayev
abror88@gmail.com tel.+998946373538

Abstract:

This article analyzes the history of the development of fencing, its stages from ancient times to the present day. The role of fencing as an early military and combat art, the development processes in European and Asian countries, as well as important events such as the establishment of the International Fencing Federation (FIE) and the transformation of fencing into an Olympic sport are covered on a scientific basis. The topic also studies the evolution of fencing techniques and tactics, training methods and the organization of competitions. Based on statistical data and historical facts, the article also demonstrates the importance of fencing as a cultural heritage in human life.

Keywords: Fencing, history of sports, FIE, Olympic Games, technique and tactics, martial arts, evolution of sports, history of competitions, physical education, cultural heritage.

Introduction

Fencing has deep roots in human history and was formed in the early periods as a means of military skill and self-defense. In ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, the art of fencing was an important part of military training. In the Middle Ages, fencing developed in Europe as an integral part of knightly culture.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, fencing took shape as a sport. Fencing was included in the program at the first modern Olympic Games, held in 1896. In 1913, the International Fencing Federation (FIE) was founded, which today includes 153 national federations. Fencing became popular in Uzbekistan in the 1950s. Since 1954, regular fencing championships have been held in the country. In 1992, the Fencing Federation of Uzbekistan was established and became a

member of the International Fencing Federation (FIE) and the Asian Fencing Confederation.

Today, 648 people (189 of whom are women) are engaged in fencing in 13 children's and youth sports schools and clubs specializing in fencing in Uzbekistan, under the guidance of 46 coaches. In recent years, Uzbek fencers have also achieved success in the international arena and are worthy of defending the honor of our country. For example, in 2014, Aida Khasanova became the first international fencing referee in the history of Uzbekistan.

In the future, fencing is expected to develop further in Uzbekistan. The younger generation is becoming more interested in this sport, and new talents are emerging. It is predicted that Uzbek fencers will achieve even higher results in the world arenas through the improvement of fencing infrastructure in our country and international exchange of experience.

Literature Analysis:

1. Historical development: There are scientific works on the emergence of fencing, its role in ancient civilizations, its development in the Middle Ages and its formation as a modern sport. For example, the program on the subject "Theory and Methodology of Fencing" covers the history of the development of fencing in Uzbekistan in detail.
2. Fencing in Uzbekistan: There are articles on the development of fencing in Uzbekistan after independence, achievements and problems. In particular, it is noted that in 1992 the Uzbekistan Fencing Federation was established and became a member of the International Fencing Federation (FIE) and the Asian Fencing Association.
3. Education and methodology: There are scientific articles on the methods, techniques and rules of teaching fencing. For example, the article "Methods and Rules of Teaching Fencing" discusses the methods, techniques and rules that should be kept in mind when teaching this sport.

Methodology:

The following methodological approaches are used to study the history and stages of the development of fencing:

Historical analysis: Historical documents, archival materials and scientific works are analyzed to study the development of fencing in different periods. This approach helps to understand the evolution of the sport.

1. Statistical analysis: The results of fencing competitions, the number of participants, achievements and other statistical data are analyzed. For example, in Uzbekistan there are 13 children's and youth sports schools specializing in fencing, where 46 coaches train 648 athletes (189 of whom are women).

2. Educational research: Methods of teaching fencing, training coaches and developing athletes are studied. This approach is aimed at improving the technical and tactical skills of athletes.

Studying the history and stages of development of fencing requires a multifaceted approach. Through historical, statistical and educational research, it is possible to form a complete picture of the evolution, current state and future development prospects of this sport.

History and stages of development

Although fencing initially emerged as a martial art, over time it became a sport. In 1913, the International Fencing Federation (FIE) was founded, which gave impetus to the development of fencing on an international scale. Today, the FIE includes 153 national federations.

Fencing in Uzbekistan has been popular since the 1950s. National championships began to be held in 1954. By 1982, more than 3.5 thousand athletes were engaged in fencing in the republic, 400 of whom were candidates for master of sports or holders of the first rank.

Current status and statistics

In recent years, Uzbek fencers have been successfully participating in international competitions. For example, in January 2025, at the World Cup in Colombia, a member of the youth national team, Samira Shokirova, won a bronze medal.

Future prospects

To further develop fencing in Uzbekistan, it is advisable to work in the following areas:

1. Infrastructure development: Increase the number of special fencing halls and equip them with modern equipment.
2. Personnel training: Improve the technical and tactical skills of athletes by training qualified coaches and referees.
3. Attracting the younger generation: Involve young people in sports by organizing fencing clubs in schools and universities.

It is also important to study international experience and technologies, and increase the experience of athletes by regularly sending them to international competitions.

In general, the rich history of fencing and modern development trends allow it to remain a popular and successful sport in the future.

References

1. Xalqaro qilichbozlik federatsiyasi (FIE). (n.d.). Rasmiy veb-sayt. <https://fie.org>
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Jismoniy tarbiya va sport vazirligi. (2024). Qilichbozlik sportining rivojlanish strategiyasi. Toshkent: Sport nashriyoti.
3. Wikipedia. (n.d.). Xalqaro qilichbozlik federatsiyasi. https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xalqaro_qilichbozlik_federatsiyasi
4. Sputnik O‘zbekiston. (2025). Qilichbozlik: O‘zbekiston jahon kubogi natijalari. <https://oz.sputniknews.uz>
5. Pedagoogia3000.info. (n.d.). O‘zbekistonda qilichbozlik sportining rivojlanishi. <https://pedagoogia3000.info>
6. Bozkurt, H., & Demir, A. (2021). The Evolution of Fencing as a Sport: Historical and Cultural Perspectives. *International Journal of Sports History*, 14(3), 255-268.
7. Statista. (2024). Global Fencing Statistics: Participation and Growth Trends. <https://www.statista.com>
8. Thomas, L., & Arment, C. (2023). Modern Fencing Techniques and Training Methods. *Journal of Martial Arts Studies*, 8(1), 67-80.
9. International Olympic Committee (IOC). (2022). Fencing at the Olympic Games: Historical Results and Statistics. <https://olympics.com>
10. Zubaydullayev, A. (2020). O‘zbekistonda qilichbozlik sportining tarixi va rivojlanish bosqichlari. *Oliy sport maktabi jurnali*, 15(2), 123-130.

- 11.FIE Annual Report. (2024). Fencing Worldwide: Development and Achievements. Xalqaro qilichbozlik federatsiyasi nashri.
- 12.Global Sports Market Report. (2024). Fencing Equipment Market Growth Analysis. <https://marketsandresearch.com>
- 13.Asian Fencing Confederation (AFC). (2023). Development of Fencing in Asia: Current Trends and Future Directions. <https://asianfencing.com>
- 14.Yunusov, Sh. (2019). Qilichbozlikda yosh sportchilarni tayyorlash metodikasi. O‘zbekiston sport ilmiy-amaliy jurnali, 7(3), 89-95.
- 15.World Fencing Championships Official Site. (2025). Recent Results and Statistics. <https://worldfencing.com>