

HISTORY OF CENTRAL ASIAN ARCHITECTURE

Gadayeva Shaxzoda Bahromovna*; **Saidkhonova Umida Ziyodullayevna****;
Arziyev Dilshod Amriddinovich***; **Shaumarova Dilnoza Abduhabirovna******

*Senior Lecturer,

Department of Interior and Landscape Design,
Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Construction,
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: holiqovm99@gmail.com

**Senior Lecturer,

Department of Interior and Landscape Design,
Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Construction,
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

***Senior Lecturer,

Department of Interior and Landscape Design,
Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Construction,
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The manual covers the history of architecture of countries of the world. Designed for students of higher learning and secondary special educational institutions in the direction of architecture, design, art. The features of the development of architecture in the light of historical periods, politecheskoy situation of countries, geographical location, climatic conditions, as well as the way of domestic populations. Identifies creative methods, styles of architecture, planning structures, composites solutions facades, and also features art and decoration of interiors of buildings.

KEYWORDS: *Architectural Activity, Technical Activity, Slave States, Natural-Climatic Conditions, Customs.*

INTRODUCTION

Every state, nation has its own history, culture, climatic conditions, geographical location. The greatest historical and material monument of any state is its architectural structures. The economy, the natural and climatic conditions of each place and the customs of the people are closely linked. Each historical period has its own architectural and creative style. Since ancient times, the history of world culture is directly related to the development of architecture. The architectural activity of mankind has been constantly developing from the time of primitive society to the present day. [1] The subject of "History of Architecture and Urban Planning" is studied in the faculties of architecture. To date, however, there are not enough textbooks in Uzbek on the subject. In particular, there are no textbooks on the history of the ancient world and medieval architecture. The history of architecture of these periods is carried out mainly by

reading and studying 12-volume books on the history of general architecture, published in Russian. [2] These books are encyclopedic in nature and cannot serve as textbooks. Therefore, the creation of textbooks and manuals on the history of architecture and urban planning is one of the most pressing issues of our time. The problem is exacerbated by the lack of textbooks in Uzbek. [3] The work being done in the field of higher education requires the rapid development of textbooks for this field. We have tried to create this textbook for the same purpose. The textbook briefly describes the development of architecture in the period from the origin of architecture in ancient times to the formation of modern architecture. This guide is one of the first works in this field, and it is natural that it will be free from some shortcomings and deficiencies. Therefore, we hope that all students will have their say. [4]

The main part: The beginning of human architectural and construction activities dates back to the Paleolithic period, and it is associated with the construction of houses for people using the simplest stone tools. In places rich in wood, tents made of cone-shaped and two-sided roofs are widespread. The appearance of the architecture dates back to the Late Paleolithic period. , but also serves to meet the spiritual needs of the people. The inclusion of artistic and technical requirements in the process of aesthetic design and construction of simple structures brings a certain ideological and imaginative concept to the construction activity. By this time, wooden houses had taken on a rectangular shape, with walls lined with columns and twigs attached to them. Similar buildings were found at Kolomyishina-1 on the Dnieper River. These buildings were built in the III-I millennium BC. The buildings are arranged in two concentric circles: large houses with a diameter of 170 m, and small houses inside the circle. It is the oldest regular dwelling, adapted to primitive community characteristics and defensive functions. [5]

During the Neolithic period (VI-II millennium BC), with the development of tools, primitive members of the community began to engage in farming and animal husbandry. The construction of such buildings created good conditions for fishing. The primitive community collapsed and a society of slavery based on antagonistic contradictions emerged. The oldest slave states emerged in Egypt and the Middle East. [6] The emergence of slave states in these areas was due to the development of agriculture through artificial irrigation on fertile lands. The artificial irrigation system was mainly in the hands of the kings, through which they had all the fertile land. [7] The Egyptian slave state went through four stages of development: 1. Archaic period (3200-2780 BC) .2. The period of the ancient kingdom (2780 - 2100 BC) .3. Middle Kingdom (2100 - 1700 BC) .4. New Kingdom period (1700-712 BC).

CONCLUSION

In ancient Egypt, slavery was ruled by Pharaoh. The position of Pharaoh was inherited by the royal family. The pharaohs of the earliest dynasty were buried in tombs called mastaba. The stone-walled masts are rectangular in shape and consist of many rooms. All of Pharaoh's belongings are stored in these rooms. [8,9] The upper part of the mastaba was in the shape of a pyramid, and the underground part contained a tomb and other chambers. Therefore, a large part of architectural monuments are religious buildings - mausoleums and temples.

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