



CENTRAL ASIAN HISTORY OF URBAN PLANNING

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ANNOTATION

This article provides information about the ancient urbanism of Central Asian cities, construction history and their specific features.

Keywords: architectural monuments, arch, rabot, porch composition, koshk, kad, city

INTRODUCTION

With the honor of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan entered a new period of its development. Our nation has a rich historical, cultural and spiritual heritage. Our president said that there is no future without history, in the words of our compatriot Abdulla Qadiri, the teaching of the history of the architecture of Central Asia to the students, taking into account the future of going back to the old days, has existed from primitive times to the present day. historical architecture it is necessary to have an idea about the uniqueness of the monuments and the construction methods. they should know the construction principles and features of important architectural monuments in Central Asia and be able to use them. he should also know how to determine the period of construction of historical architectural monuments. for the development of architecture, it is necessary to raise the study of its history and theory to a new level

MAIN PART

According to the information of Arab tourists, historians and geographers, most of the cities of Central Asia in the early Middle Ages consisted of three parts. One of these three parts was the city arch (kohandiz) - the residence of the ruler, and the second part was the city (medina dahil). The main part of the city included trade stalls, other public and residential buildings. The third part was called rabat, and it formed the trade and craft zone outside the city. However, the results of studying the cities of the VII-VIII centuries show that most of them consisted of only two parts - the arch (or castle) and the city.

In the VI-VIII centuries, the city of Termiz revived after the decline of the previous centuries. Residents have returned to some of the previously abandoned areas. The prosperity of the city dates back to the 9th-12th centuries. It expanded further, the harbor was repaired, reconstruction works were carried out in the fortress to strengthen it. Shahrستان was surrounded by a fortress wall. In addition to the wider city, the city also included the surrounding part (Suradikat). In the time of the Somonites, there



were markets, workshops, and prayer rooms in the city, in addition to the neighborhoods, in the palace, in the rabad. The old walls of the fortress were strengthened, and new ones were built. They had nine gates. During this period, the first buildings of the Sultan Saodat complex appeared. At the end of the 13th century, they moved from the places destroyed by the Mongol invasion to the east, to the place called Salavat. At the beginning of the 15th century, Termiz was a "well-built city with excellent markets". Construction was carried out at a rapid pace throughout the XV century; the harbor and the fortress were repaired. The life of Tashkent at the beginning of this period was spent in the Mingo'rik (Mingorik Afrosiyobi) monument. Mingorik was one of the largest cities in Central Asia in the 5th-7th centuries, with an area of about 30 hectares, and consisted of a diz (fortress), shahristan (inner city) and rabad (outer city). Many villages, towns, and villages have appeared around it. The buildings in them are mainly made of raw bricks and straw, and they have reached the hill state. Approximately, in the 8th-9th centuries, Tashkent moved to the territory of the Old City. This area is low and high, and in the imagination of the people, it is considered the best place for the city ("seven streams, seven mountains"), and it protects the population from the danger of floods. According to Beruni (10th century), Tashkent was called Binkad at that time. The city consisted of an ark (castle), a city, and double (inner and outer) rabods, each with a fortified wall. The internal rabad is called "Rabodi dokhil", the external rabad is called "Rabodi khorij". The buildings in the city were densely built (except for the outer rabad). According to the information of the 10th century, the size of the city was equal to a farsang (5-6 km ha). Central Chorsu market and Registan Square are adjacent to the city. Tashkent has organized an integrated urban planning system with other cities and villages along the Chirchik river. The Mongol invasion caused great damage to Tashkent. Large-scale construction works were carried out in the 11th century. Cultural hills in present-day Tashkent and its surroundings provide an idea of the city's architecture. Several such hills are called Oktepa. Among them, Yunusabad Oktepa is distinguished by its size, relatively well-preserved condition, and one of the first domes left in Central Asia. It is known that not only Amir Temur, but also his son Shahrukh carried out comprehensive urban development works. Even after Amir Temur designated Samarkand as the capital city in 1370, he did not lose his attention to Shahrisabz, the capital of Kesh region. Already in the 14th and 15th centuries, it was not connected with the ancient Kesh located in Kitab near Shahrisabz in terms of area. After the major reconstruction works carried out during these times in ancient Kangkha in the Shosh province, the city was called Shahrukhiya after Shahrukh's favorite name. After the invasion of the Mongols, life in Bolokhisar died down. Samarkand moved down to the south. In 1370, the city was surrounded by a fortress wall. On the west side of the castle was the library, which was also surrounded by a separate wall. As a result, two rows of walls were formed in the west. The city walls had six gates. They are called Shaikhzada, Ohanin, Feruza, Sozangaron, Korizgil and Chorsu in the order of their location according to the movement of the clock shafts. The street in the north-south direction is the main one in the city, and its center is marked by Registan Square. Amir Temur covered the shopping street from Maidan to Ohanin Gate with domes. Outside the city, he also built several villages, and added them to the world's largest cities - Forish (Paris). He gave names like Baghdad. In the 15th century, more than ten gardens were created around Samarkand.



Bibikhanim complex is one of the largest constructions of Amir Temur in Samarkand. The complex consists of a mosque and a madrasah, which are arranged in a double (alternative) form. In many literatures, Jome is called by the name Bibikhanim - Saraymulkhanim, based on legends. In fact, it is appropriate to call it by the name of Amir Temur. Bibikhanim madrasa was built along the composite axis of the mosque. The street passing through them was considered the most important in the capital. Amir Temur's mosque is a shining example of the architecture of the period with its extreme grandeur, strength, and elegance. Jome was built on a large scale. It has a courtyard and four porches. Along the longitudinal axis, there is a luxurious facade and the so-called "Great Mosque". The dimensions of the "Small Mosque" are marked on the transverse axis. The other, corner parts of the structure are relatively lower than the mentioned parts. Their cover consists of domes resting on pillars. Bibikhanim madrasa was established under the composition of the Jame. It is smaller than the mosque. It also has a courtyard system. The madrasa included the mausoleum of Saraymulkhanim.

CONCLUSION

The rich architectural traditions of Uzbekistan embody all stages of the development of the world cultural heritage, various forms of rare architectural works, and also in the architecture of unique structures such as towers. left a significant mark.

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