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Typological Analysis Of Cultural Heritage Objects In Uzbekistan In Different Periods.

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ABSTRACT

This article reveals the typological analysis, general connection, and development of historical architectural objects and archaeological monuments built in different periods, which distinguish them from other countries with many historical monuments built on the territory of Uzbekistan.

Keywords:

Uzbekistan, Antique, Sopollitepa, Middle Ages, Cave Temple, Bactria, Angor, Tower Defense, Suspension Bridge, Mausoleum, Cell, Turkestan, Classical.

I. Introduction.

Today, the preservation of the structure of historical places and the effective use of monuments with architectural and artistic values are extremely relevant in the reconstruction and modernization of cities on a global scale. Currently, there is a need to pay attention to the protection and planning of other cities, including Memphis, Babylon, Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Vienna, Yerevan, Istanbul, Alexandria, Balkh, Baku, Delhi, Isfahan and other cities that have been formed since ancient times. In this regard, there is a need to repair important centers, complexes, holy places, and architectural monuments in historical cities, and restore buildings and structures identified during archaeological excavations.

Identifying the genetic foundations of cities, combining historical and modern buildings,

restoring historical core - areas in scientific research devoted to the emergence and evolutionary development of historical cities on a global scale, as well as to the preservation and reconstruction of urban planning systems formed over the centuries, as well as their adaptation and modernization to modern requirements, determining the protection zone of monuments, creating tourist routes, improving engineering networks, road infrastructure, etc. are becoming important. These studies include ensuring the stability of ancient cities, researching the processes of the creation and development of the first cities, new scientific approaches in the history of urban planning, clarifying the planning system of cities, and revealing their impact on the development of modern urban culture, increasing the tourist potential of historical

areas, and the effective use of architectural monuments. remains one of the urgent tasks. As President Sh.M. Mirziyoev noted, "Another important issue is how many tasks lie ahead of us in terms of restoration and repair of historical monuments in our country, beautification of the steps of our great ancestors." In this regard, many architectural and archeological monuments in the historical cities of our country are being restored and their preserved parts are being preserved.

II. A Main Part.

1. Architecture of the oldest period: BC to V century.
2. Architecture of the ancient period: from the IV century BC to the IV century AD.
3. Early medieval architecture: V - VIII centuries.
4. Medieval architecture: IX-XV centuries.

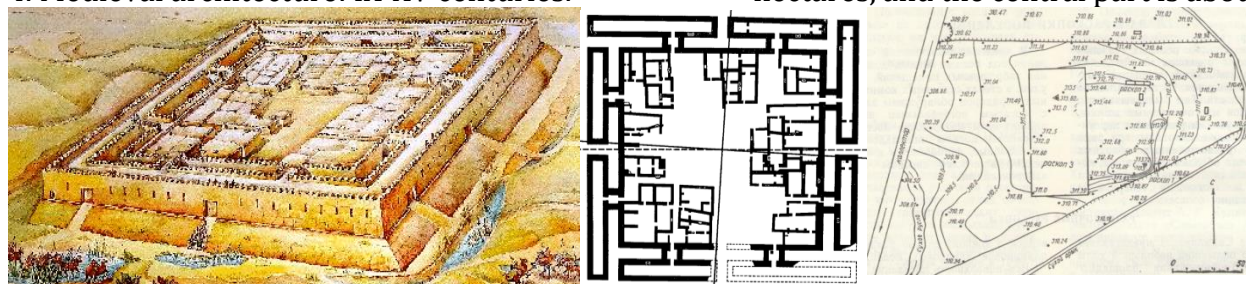
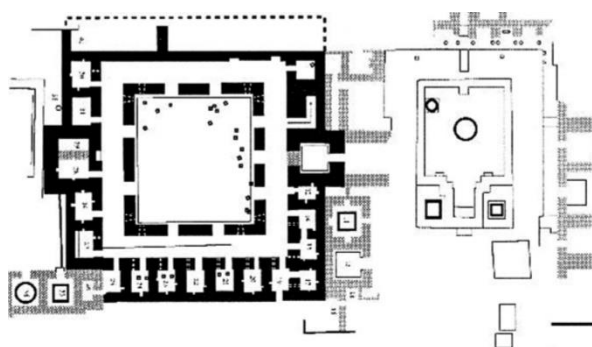


Figure 1. Archaeological monument "Sopollitepa".

The sides of the fortress seem to be surrounded by 3 rows of defensive walls. On the other hand, the system of walls surrounding the fortress consists of internal and external corridor-like trap parts. According to the layout plan of this system, there should have been 8 entrance gates to the fortress. The actual gate to the castle is on its south side.



5. Late medieval architecture: the first half of the 16th - 19th centuries.
6. Architecture of Tsarist Russia and the former Soviet Union: from the second half of the 19th century to 1990.
7. Architecture of Independence Period Architecture: From 1991 to the present.
 1. Architecture of the oldest period: On the banks of Olanbuloksoy, Muzrabod District, Surkhandarya Region, there is a monument of Sopollitepa with dimensions of 82x82 meters dating back to the 18th-14th centuries BC of the Bronze Age. On each side of this square-shaped object, there are 8 corridors suitable for ambush defense. available on the wall. This monument was discovered by archaeologist L. A l Baum in 1968. In 1969-1974 A. It was studied by Askarov and it was determined that its area is about 3 hectares, and the central part is about 1 hectare.

2. Architecture of the ancient period: Karatepa is a complex of cave Buddhist temples located in the northeastern part of Termiz, Surkhandarya region. Initially, in 1926-28, the expedition opened the State Museum of the Culture of Eastern Peoples in Moscow. In 1937 ME Masson and Ye.G. Checked by Chelina. In the 1960s, archaeologist B.Ya. Stavisky conducted excavations. Currently, archaeological research is being conducted under the leadership of Sh. Pidaev.



Figure 2. "Qoratepa" archaeological monument.

The park is built on 3 natural ridges. The total area is more than 8 ha. There were more than 15 cave complexes in the southern region. There were no more than 5 people in the Farby region. The eastern part of the northern valley is occupied by a monumental complex located on the surface of the earth, and the western part is occupied by less luxurious temples built on the surface of the earth. The rules for building cave temples were adopted by the Indians.

3. Architecture of the early Middle Ages: The Bolaliktepa monument, located in Angor District, Surkhandarya Region, is a village residence of a large landowner (peasant) dating

back to the VI-VII centuries. It is located 2 km northeast of the Tashkent-Termiz highway. It is one of the world-famous archaeological monuments in our country. Bolaliktepa was first fully excavated by archaeologist LI Albaum in 1953-1956. The sides are 30x30 meters, the building is built on top of a 6-meter thatch stage. According to L. A. Baum and V. A. Nielsen, a courtyard with sides equal to 24x14.5 meters will be built on the same 6-meter-long thatched stage. The history of this house was very simple. In its center, there is a courtyard with sides of 14.5 meters.

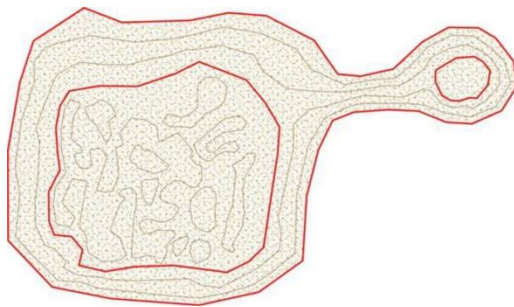


Figure 3. "Bolaliktepa" archaeological monument.

The four sides of the yard are made up of long, narrow corridors, and the entrance to the building is in its southeast corner, which is crossed by a suspension bridge. A few meters away from the main part of Bolaliktepa, there is a structure similar to a tower (type of tower-defense fortification), and the suspension bridge was directed from Bolaliktepa to the same tower.

4. Medieval architecture: in the city of Termiz, Surkhandarya region, there is a complex of mausoleums of Sultan Saodat. According to the legends, the Sayyids of Termiz go back to Hasan

al-Amir, who was the 5th generation of Imam Husayn, the son of Bibi Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace. The construction of the mausoleum was built in a yard 70 meters long. The main building of the construction is located in the west. BNZas y skin confirms that it belongs to the 11th-12th centuries, and Z. A. Hakimov confirms that it is from the 10th-11th centuries. The construction of the mausoleum of Sultan Saodat continued until the beginning of the XI-XII centuries, XIV-XV centuries, and XVII-XVIII centuries



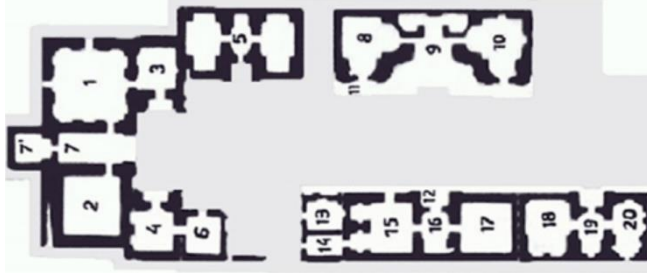


Figure 4. "Sultan Saodat" complex.

The main building of the structure is a large mosque with a high porch and wide corridors on both sides. 25x25x5; It was built of 27x27x5 cm brick. The walls are decorated with "Gungtokcha". The dome of the rooms is supported by 8 deep shelves, the shelves are built on wooden beams.

5. Late medieval architecture: "Ko'kaldosh" madrasa in Tashkent is considered one of the historical monuments. Muhammad Salih Karakhoja writes in the book "Tarihi jadayi Tashkand" that Darvesh Khan built the

"Kokaldosh" madrasa, and in some places of this book he also calls the madrasa Darvesh Khan madrasa. The madrasa was built and put into operation between 1551-1575. Historians cite a foundation document written in 1569-1570 as proof of this. According to him, it was said that the governor of Tashkent, Sultan Darveshkhan, donated a caravanserai to the madrasa. "Ko'kaldosh" madrasa was built in the traditional oriental style, near the Khoja Ahror Vali mosque, on Shahrستان Hill in Chorsu Square.

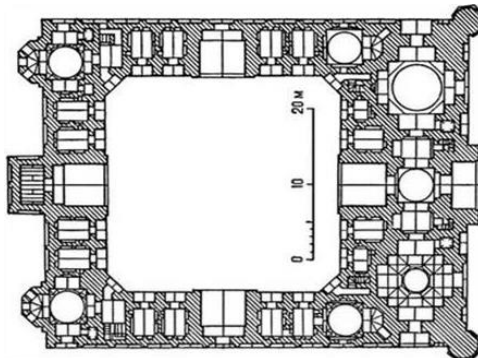


Figure 5. "Ko'kaldosh" madrasa.

Its spacious courtyard is surrounded by rooms and open verandas. The number of rooms is 38, and when it was first built, the madrasah consisted of three floors. The main facade faces south, the mosque is on the left and the classroom is on the right. The top of the mosque and classroom consisted of double inner and outer domes placed on intersecting arches.

6. Architecture of Tsarist Russia and the Former Soviet Union: The Tashkent State Legal Institute, located in the Yunusabad district of Tashkent city, was built in 1878-1883 and serves as a place of study for students. The author of the project for the construction of the

building belongs to engineers Dubrovin and Yanchevsky. The stylistic solution of the building is taken from Russian classicism. The corners of the building are rusticated (divided into rectangular blocks).

The exterior of the building has been preserved as it was when it was first built. The total area of the building is 11496 m². The building has 3 floors and a basement. On the first floor there are classrooms, reception rooms, and ceremonial halls, on the second floor there are administrative and classrooms, and on the third floor, there are administrative and educational rooms.

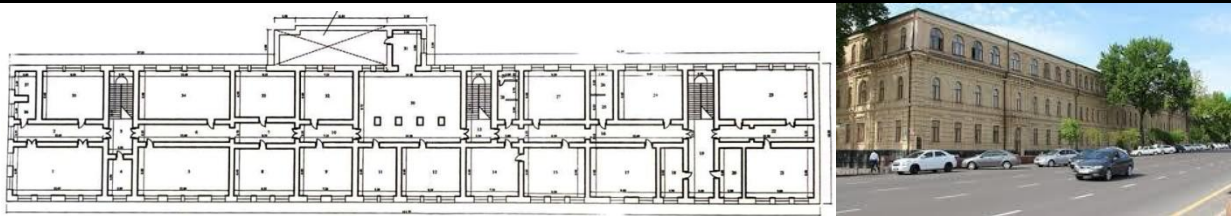


Figure 6. Tashkent State Law University.

The building's construction materials are mainly made of ready-made brick and concrete. The building itself has a clear integrity, with entrances on the sides of the main style. Over the years, the building has been used as an educational building.

The building also belongs to the Russian colonial architecture or the architecture of the Turkestan general government. The building was sometimes called "modern Turkestan". Various decorations and embossed reliefs are made of baked bricks on the facades of the building. The skillful use of brick decorations is unique to the building.

7. The architecture of the independence era architecture: the building located in the city of Tashkent was built in 1996 in honor of the 660th anniversary of the birth of the great general Amir Temur, who is known all over the world. The three-story round building of the museum is decorated in a classical oriental style with a dome. The interior of the building is exquisitely decorated with marble, unique paintings, unique patterns, and golden water. On the walls of the halls, the life of Amir Temur, as well as the atmosphere of those times, are depicted in the style of frescoes.



Figure 7. State Museum of the History of Timurids.

The most fascinating part of the museum is the 8.5-meter-high crystal chandelier, which dazzles with 106,000 pendants. Museum exhibits provide visitors with information about the history of Uzbekistan during the Timurid dynasty. The museum fund has more than 3,000 exhibits. Here you can see medieval jewelry, clothing, musical instruments, tools, and other items.

III. Conclusion A. _

It is known that any historical monument was used according to its purpose at the time, then it was preserved, and if it was damaged, it was repaired; sometimes restored. In ancient times, the sense of historicity towards monuments was not developed. When reconstructing historical monuments, many masters destroyed the old and built new ones. Sometimes they were also used as old building materials. The preservation

of historical buildings as a monument developed during the Renaissance. However, they were not appreciated enough even in this period. Objects of historical and cultural heritage should be thoroughly studied, analyzed, and restored to their original state and passed on to future generations.

In conclusion, for the correct solution of the project of redevelopment of historical areas, it is necessary to give priority to architectural monuments or complexes, especially those located in the city center. Because they can be "holding" the whole city in terms of composition. Today, there is a need to discover all aspects of the architectural and urban planning heritage that have not yet been fully revealed and to develop scientific and methodological measures and recommendations that should be applied to them. Choosing the most optimal and effective

way of reconstruction in the process of modern interpretation of historical cities is one of the urgent tasks.

Urban planners and renovators of Uzbekistan have an extremely complex creative task - to preserve the architectural monuments that form the unique image of the city in the new complex ensembles, and in this way to allow our future generations to enjoy the rare artistic skills of ancient architects.

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