
RECONSTRUCTION STAGES OF HISTORICAL CITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: The article discusses the reconstruction of cities, which is impossible without a deep study of their history. First of all, this is information about the factors of the formation of a city, its conditions, its place in the system of cities of the country, the country as a whole, a set of specific functions.

Key words: urban elements, the appearance of historical monuments, restoration, reconstruction, urban planning.

Many cities and towns of Uzbekistan have a long history. Life is in full swing in these places now. New modern buildings are being built. This process intensified especially during the years of independence. At the same time, such territories contain ancient buildings and structures of different historical and artistic value. Some of them will be kept, some will be demolished and replaced with new buildings. In the process of changing the architectural appearance of settlements, it becomes necessary to update streets and squares.

Changes under the influence of certain historical, social and other factors are fully disclosed, i.e. the retrospective is being restored. All aspects of the city at the time of his arrival are carefully examined. It is necessary to define urban elements and their dependencies, in other words, the morphology of the city. [1, 3]

Before proceeding with the reconstruction of historical cities, historical objects in general, it is important to fully understand the essence of changes in the formation and subsequent life of these territories, the pattern of changes in their evolution. This requires a comprehensive study of the essence of the study: the importance of historical settlements, their interdependence, ensuring their integrity, that is, the organization of an integral system.

A historic site (urban or rural) is complex in terms of architecture and urban planning. The formation and transformation of the components of this system took place at different speeds (fast or slow). This process was influenced by various factors. The nature of the settlements is determined, first of all, by the direction of the streets and roads connecting the buildings. Volumetric components: dwellings and other structures form the architectural appearance of historical monuments. The housing stock makes a significant contribution to this. As a result of the formation of the population as social groups, centers with different positions are also formed.

The blocks are not the same in their structure. In cities, three types of makhallas should be distinguished: according to the employment of the population, arrangement, structures of buildings and structures, density of devices. They can be conventionally called neighborhood-market, neighborhood (common area) and neighborhood. With the exception of large and small divisions, in Margilan, as an exception, there is a middle division between them - a "package". The boundaries of an increasing number of neighborhoods followed the topography of cities, streets, or the back walls of houses.

Just as buildings are constantly being renovated and rebuilt throughout their lives, the appearance of a city changes over the years for various reasons, sometimes expanding,

sometimes narrowing. There are many examples from the history of restoration. Changes in the life of Ur, Samal in ancient Old Asia, which can be added to the list of the oldest restoration works carried out in the history of urban planning. Reconstruction was carried out many times in cities such as Rome, Paris, London, Vienna, Moscow.

Cities such as Istanbul, Alexandria, Balkh, Delhi, Isfahan, Baku, Sarajevo have also experienced difficult historical revivals. In ancient Byzantium, first in the Middle Ages, Constantinople, then a city called Istanbul, flourished on two continents (Europe and Asia). The historical layers of the city of Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great in Egypt, are reflected both above ground and below ground. The cities, which at different times were called Bactria, Balkh, Vazirabad, also play an important role in the history of the reconstruction of the cities of the Middle East. [2, 7]

If we compare the historical cities of the aforementioned West and East, the similarities between them are great, although the differences are sharp. For example, the cities of Rome, Moscow and Tashkent are located on seven hills. Such hills are also found in the topography of these cities. This commonality is also evidenced by the fact that the main streets of the cities are marked by a building with a central composition.

In the Middle East, especially in Central Asia, urban planning has developed since ancient times. Oltintepa (Turkmenistan) is considered one of the first cities of the Eneolithic era (fourth-third millennium BC). The Parthian kings consist of the remains of Old Nisa and New Nisa, the city of Nisa, the northern residence of the Arshaks. Today, the relatively compact Mari, the former Merv (Murghab oasis), was one of the largest cities in Central Asia in antiquity and especially in the Middle Ages. Merv developed in five successive places: Erk fortress, Gabr fortress, Sultan's fortress, Abdullah Khan's fortress and Bayramalikhan fortress. The predecessor of the city of Urgench was built in the early Middle Ages, the capital of the powerful Khorezm kings - Old Urgench in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, consisting mainly of the White and Stone fortresses. Among the ancient cities of Tajikistan, Khojent and Ura-Tepa should be especially noted. The White Mosque (Kazakhstan) and Pishpak (Kyrgyzstan) are among the cities of the Kokand Khanate. [5, 6]

The origin, structure and life expectancy of the historical cities of Uzbekistan are also different. The Jarkoton pottery hill (both in the Surkhandarya region) is one of the first cities of the Bronze Age (second millennium BC). During the early Iron Age (IX-VI centuries BC), proto-cities such as Dalvarzin appeared, belonging to the Chust culture of the Fergana Valley. [4]

The ancient and medieval parts of some of our cities, which have survived to this day, represent a valuable archaeological layer. The Afrosiab Hill in Samarkand is a vivid example of this. Due to the fact that the fortresses Afrosiab - Samarkand, Tarmita - Termez, Kanka - Kanga are located on the embankment, a number of fortifications were built as a result of their expansion. New parts were built near some ancient cities in the second half of the 19th century by the tsarist power: Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan and others. In general, in cities with different destinies, the restoration process took place in a unique way. This had a direct impact on the design work.

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