



**HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY RESIDENTIAL
HOUSES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

The history of the development of medium-sized residential houses in the construction of cities in Uzbekistan is a fascinating journey that reflects the evolving urban landscape of the country. Over the years, the architectural style and construction methods have been influenced by various factors, including culture, technology, and social changes. This article aims to shed light on this historical process and provide insights into the evolution of medium-sized residential houses in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS

Introduction

Uzbekistan's rich cultural heritage and diverse historical influences have shaped its architectural development. The country is located in Central Asia and has been a crossroads of civilizations throughout history. As a result, its architectural styles have been influenced by Persian, Arab, Turkish, Russian, and Mongol cultures, among others. These influences can be observed in the design elements and construction techniques of medium-sized residential houses.

The inception of medium-sized residential houses in Uzbekistan can be traced back to ancient times. The ancient city of Samarkand, known for its magnificent architecture, played a vital role in shaping the urban landscape. Some of the earliest medium-sized residential houses were made of clay and had flat roofs, reflecting the simplicity of architectural styles at that time.

During the Islamic Golden Age, which occurred in the 8th to 14th centuries, Uzbekistan experienced a boom in architectural development. The emergence of cities like Bukhara and Khiva saw the construction of medium-sized residential houses with more intricate designs. These houses were characterized by decorative motifs, vaulted ceilings, and intricately carved wooden elements. The use of locally sourced materials, such as adobe and clay bricks, was prevalent during this period.

The arrival of the Russian Empire in the 19th century brought about significant changes in the architectural landscape of Uzbekistan. The Russian influence led to the introduction of new construction techniques and materials, including the use of fired bricks and cement. This period saw the construction of medium-sized residential houses with more Westernized designs, featuring larger windows, balconies, and multiple stories.

However, it was during the Soviet era that the development of medium-sized residential houses reached its peak. The Soviet government implemented massive urbanization programs, resulting in

the construction of numerous apartment blocks. These medium-sized residential houses were mainly constructed using precast concrete panels and were often part of larger housing complexes.

In recent years, with the newfound independence of Uzbekistan, there has been a renewed appreciation for traditional architectural styles. The government has implemented policies to preserve and restore historical buildings, ensuring their integration into contemporary cityscapes. This shift has seen a renaissance in the construction of medium-sized residential houses that blend modern amenities with traditional design elements.

Today, medium-sized residential houses in Uzbekistan reflect a fusion of historical influences and modern architecture. They typically exhibit features such as terraces, courtyards, and distinctive ornamental facades. Contemporary construction methods, such as reinforced concrete, are often used to enhance durability and structural integrity.

As Uzbekistan continues to experience rapid urbanization and economic growth, the development of medium-sized residential houses will undoubtedly remain an essential aspect of urban planning. The country's rich architectural heritage will continue to shape the construction of sustainable and aesthetically pleasing homes, balancing modern needs with traditional design elements.

In conclusion, the history of medium-sized residential houses in Uzbekistan highlights the rich tapestry of architectural styles and influences that have shaped the country's urban landscape. From the simple clay houses of ancient times to the grandiose designs during the Islamic Golden Age, the evolution of these houses reflects the changing cultural, technological, and social dynamics. Today, Uzbekistan embraces its historical heritage and combines it with modern construction practices to create homes that are both functional and visually appealing.

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