



## Ancient Greek And Ancient Rome Architecture And Urban Planning

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the high level of development of industry and architecture in prehistoric Greek architecture.

### KEYWORDS

Architecture, housing, surroundings, galleries, loggias.

### INTRODUCTION

Ancient Greek architecture began to develop in the 7th century BC, during which time industry and architecture flourished due to the democratic nature of governance. They built various public buildings in the central squares of the city.

The religious and political center of the city was the Acropolis. The Acropolis is located in the hilly part of the city and is surrounded by fortified walls. Inside the Acropolis are statues of the Greeks, who played an important role in the socio-ideological life of the Greeks - emphasizing that the gods were close to the

people, and they, like humans, had their own shortcomings and achievements. According to Greek mythology, the life of the gods was similar to the daily life of the Greek Greeks in their adventure, yet people believed in the power of these gods and built large temples in their name. Such religious buildings embody the highest achievements of architecture.

In the construction of housing and the planned solutions of public and religious buildings in Greece; open galleries, loggias, porticoes were used, which also served to protect people from sunlight and rain. In such

buildings, built using columns and beams made of solid stone, these elements played a key role in revealing the artistic solution of the building. Ancient Greek architecture is divided into four in terms of development: the period of Homer XIII-XII centuries BC; The archaic period is the VIII century BC, the classical period is the V-IV centuries BC; Hellenistic period - IX century BC.

By the archaic period, a type of Greek temple was developed as a result of the use of stones instead of raw bricks.

Antalya Temple consists of a rectangular room according to the planned solution, the front part of which consists of a portico (roof). The name of the exram is that the front of the room is angled and is mounted on one side of the building, leaning against the columns. Columns are erected around the perimeter of the Priepther temple, and temples of this type were common in Greek architecture, and the building was beautiful in appearance from all sides.

The names of the 2nd monumental dory, ionic, and corinthian orders are derived from the names of local tribes and settlements in ancient Greece. Architectural orders consist of a column body (column), a head (capital) and a foot column course (base). The beam part consists of an overlapping arch (head column), a frieze and a cornice, which together form an antablement.

The most mature specimens of the Doric order can be seen in the famous Parthenon and Propylene pyramids on the arch of the Acropolis of Athens. An ancient copy of these Ehroms is preserved in the ruins of the

Pyramid of Poseidon in Pestum (an ancient city in Asia Minor). The columnar body of the drug order narrows to the top. Not having a base, the capital is also simple, consisting of a square board (abacus) and a round cushion (exina) that holds the board firmly in place. A wooden arch-arch will be placed on the abacus. The slightly protruding part of the frieze (triglyceride) and the square plate between it (methane) are divided into right angles.

Classical specimens of the Ionic Order were used on the Eromes of the Acropolis of Athens, the Echromes of Niki Apteros, and the Propylene (Gate). The complex top of the base of the order is in the form of a cannell (novsimon), the capital - a ram's horn, consisting of two-sided volumes and ovoid ions between them. The architectural frieze is flat and sometimes has a relief on it. The cornice section has a series of teeth.

The Corinthian Order was first used in Bassa, the ancient city of Apollo in Greece. This order was formed much later than the ionic and drug orders, and embodied all the subtle qualities in them. They are distinguished by deep basket-shaped capitals and medallions under the cornice. The Corinthian order is the most elegant and beautiful of the architectural orders. Of the typical architectural monuments of the Classicist era, the Temple of Zeus in Olympia is compact in appearance, despite being a large-scale building due to the correct proportions.

Inside the building, a statue of Zeus, the main god of the Greeks, was made of ivory. The heyday of Greek architecture dates back to the Golden Age, the period of Pericles, the

genius of Athenian democracy. Athens becomes the center of Greek culture. The central architectural ensemble of Athens, the Acropolis, has risen to the level of a masterpiece in terms of its artistic opening and the interconnectedness of the buildings. The Acropolis is located at the top of Priyuz Hill, its length is 300 m. width 150 m. is formed.

The main temple of the Acropolis is the Parthenon (meomors Iktin and Kallikrat), the main entrance to the western slope is Propelai, in front of which is a huge statue of Athens designed by the sculptor Phidias in the form of a warrior. The temples of Nicki Apteros and Erechtheion were later built in honor of the gods of Athens and Poseidon). In 432 BC, the Temple of Athens, built of Parthenon marble, measures 30.89 x 69.54 m in size. peripter type, the front façade consists of 8 columns. The height of the columns is 10.4 m.

The temple was built on a medical order. The Parthenon temple, combined with its artistic solution, proportions, constructions, ornaments, became a mature architectural masterpiece of the Classicist era.

The temple of Erechtheon, built in the Ionic style, was built on the site of the dispute between Athens and Poseidon, according to legend, and is named after these gods.

The temple was built in a symmetrical style, a rarity in Greek architecture. On the southern roof of Erechtheon, instead of pillars, there is a statue of caryatids. By the 4th century BC, the construction of circular structures began, from which the construction of open-air

theaters became widespread. Such a theater consists of the building part (skena), the lower semicircular area (orchestra) and the amphitheater (theater) of seats as a step around this area. The large theaters have a capacity of 50,000 people and the diameter of the theater is 140 m. went to. The leading architects of this period were Philo, Scopas, Pythagoras, Little Polycleitus, and the Satyrs. here he built new cities of the Greek type.

Ancient Roman architecture flourished under the influence of the architecture of many peoples in the Apennines, including the Etruscans and other peoples in the lands later occupied by the Romans. Its development was strongly influenced by Greek architecture in particular. But the Romans mastered and studied the architecture of other peoples, enriched it creatively, developed these architectural traditions and created its new type and appearance. The historical conditions in Rome, the nature of the social system played an important role in determining the ideological direction of architecture. In Rome, architecture took the lead. In architecture, the power of the state was glorified. The Romans built large and magnificent buildings. Buildings of this character were a novelty for this period. In architecture, the ingenuity of the Romans was evident.

This architecture developed based on the traditions of Etruscan and Greek architecture, in part on the traditions of ancient Oriental architecture. It enriched it with new styles. In particular, the invention of concrete and the introduction of new structures into the column-beam system, the free and wide application of arches, domes and curved arches was a real revolution not only in Roman

architecture but also in world architecture. This system has created architectural compositions that can cover large areas, allowing you to create large spatial spaces in the room. The history of ancient Rome covers the period from the 6th century BC to the 5th century AD. By the sixth century BC, the Roman aristocratic state had become a republic of slavery.

He conquered the Apennine Peninsula, established his dominance in the Mediterranean basin, and by the middle of the 2nd century BC had become a major state here. All the riches of the occupied lands were brought to Rome, and these riches played an important role in its development, and at the same time hastened its crisis. Property inequality has increased in the country, and increased exploitation has sparked public outrage. In particular, he said that the slave revolt (among which the Spartacist revolt was famous) had begun to face the crisis of the republican period. By this time it had been replaced by the imperial period in Rome. This period lasted from the end of the 1st century BC to 476 AD.

This is 540 years. av. and includes a new era. During this period, traditional Etruscan-type temples, engineering structures, roads, bridges, aqueducts were built, which initially had a primitive form. Er. av. By the 2nd century, the Roman Republic underwent major changes in the field of construction. Concrete structures were built. The construction of arched structures began to develop rapidly. Aqueducts and bridges began to be built. It had a wide proletarian size. Including the two-prolet Fabrication Bridge. Land on the Tiber River in

Rome. av. Built in 62, the arch of the arch is 24.5 m. This bridge, which is equal to, has survived to our time. By this time in the field of civil construction, the construction of residential houses began in Rome. Er. av. In the middle of the II century there were quarters with rich residential houses.

An example of this is the house in Pompeii, which has survived for this period, and has not only a small courtyard - the atrium - but also the main living quarters around it. In it, the peristalsis, located between the atria, is surrounded by small, rich columns. During this period, the composition of the dwelling houses was organized as a porch. These awnings are connected with nature. Luxurious villas were built for the rich. In addition to such houses for the great slaves, whole quarters of poor dwellings were built. It was difficult to live in these quarters, and there were no conditions for elementary hygiene. City squares have been transformed into large, former shopping malls - forums.

The peculiarities of Roman architecture, its main features began to appear as early as the period of the Roman Republic. The constant wars and massacres, the civil wars, were reflected in the monumental architectural compositions that were logically found. The spirit of the period and the art of construction are reflected in the simple and serious views of the defensive walls, built in the VIII century BC, the wide paved roads connecting different parts of the country.

In particular, the famous Appi Road was built in 312 BC. From this road the Roman armies went to battle. Strong bridges and suspension water pipes (aqueducts) were built. As the

Romans dominated ancient Greece and other Hellenistic states, the buildings they built proliferated and became more luxurious. The temple, built in the III-I centuries BC, is distinguished by its grandeur of city and country palaces and other buildings.

The Romans adopted the order system of Greek architecture and used it extensively in their activities. For the Romans, the most ornate Corinthian order became a favorite order. They created a new composition, a more elegant and intricate composite order. The Romans also received a Tuscan order from the Etruscans. Although this order is similar in appearance to the dor order, but as in other Roman orders, it is distinguished by the presence of a tag chair (pedal), the inclusion of a metopa in the frieze, and the absence of conjunctures at the base of the column.

## CONCLUSION

Historians described the emperor's service as "Augustus took Rome, built of brick, and left it in marble." Indeed, the magnificent buildings of this period, the elegant columns, the columns, the single-domed and domed buildings, the fountains, the pools of water, shone separately in the green nature, making it even more elegant and luxurious. The remains of the buildings that have come down to us in ruins still amaze us with their majesty and splendor.

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