| Fan name | Foreign modern architecture (ECTS 8 ) |
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| **Subject/module code** | CHEZA2508 |
| Science teachable semesters | 5 semesters |
| Attached teacher | Khalikov Sindorkul Ravshanovich, associate professor |
| Education language | Uzbek |
| Science type | Selection |
| Study hours (including independent learning) | **Total hours - 240.**<br>**Auditory training hours - 96.**<br>Lecture session hours - 24<br>Laboratory study hour - 0<br>Practical study hours - 72<br>**Independent education -144 hour** |
| ECTS | 8 |
| Science goals and objectives / learning outcomes | **The purpose of teaching science is** to The history of modern foreign architecture of the 20th century is studied period by period, providing information about the main styles and directions in its development, as well as a separate description of each of the development trends and information about the reasons for their emergence, as well as brief biographical information about the life and work of a number of famous architects in world architecture. Also, the works of famous foreign architects invite you to learn and analyze their projects.<br>**The task of the subject** is to help students gain a deeper understanding of foreign modern architecture and the work of the architects who created it, as well as to understand the emergence, flourishing, decline of styles and the process of their transformation. In the process of studying foreign modern architecture, it is necessary to understand not only the development of architecture and the struggle between different directions and styles, but also their influence on each other.<br>The main task of the discipline of Foreign Modern Architecture is to teach students to theoretically distinguish important historical stages, methods and stylistic trends in architecture and urban planning, their period and region of origin, architectural aspects, cultural heritage and traditions.<br>**Learning outcomes:**<br>• be able to fully master the theoretical, practical, and methodological concepts of science;<br>• To gain an idea and knowledge of the life and work of a number of famous architects in world architecture, while providing a separate definition of each of the important historical stages, methods and styles in architecture and urban planning, their period and region of origin, architectural aspects, as well as development trends, and providing information about the reasons for their emergence;<br>**In terms of knowledge:**<br>• Possess knowledge, skills and qualifications acquired in the discipline of "Foreign Modern Architecture", as well as knowledge and skills for in-depth analysis;<br>**In terms of skills:**<br>• Architects should have the skills to effectively implement innovative artistic ideas in their practical work. |
| Course content ( topics ) | **I. Home theoretical part (Lecture )**<br>**Subject 1:** The formation and emergence of foreign modern architecture.<br>**Subject 2:** The emergence of new trends in the 19th century.<br>**Subject 3:** The educational methods, goals and objectives of the Bauhaus school and Walter Gropius. |

**Subject 4:** European architecture of the 1920s and 1930s. Functionalism style in modern architecture .

**Subject 5:** The work of Alvar Hugo Henrik Aalto, a leading representative of modernism in Northern Europe.

**Subject 6:** Rationalism in US architecture of the late 19th century (Chicago School).

**Subject 7:** Modernism and the International Style in Architecture

**Subject 8:** Expressionist architecture.

**Subject 9:** The spread of new architectural forms in the post-war period as a result of the rapid development of construction techniques and means of construction production.

**Subject 10:** Modernity and modernism in reinforced concrete architecture.

**Subject 11:** Modern Brazilian architecture. Japanese architecture. Dubaiization (Dubai architecture). Deconstructivism style in modern architecture.

**Subject 12:** The HIGH-TECH trend in modern architecture **.**

**II. Guidelines and recommendations for organizing laboratory exercises.**

Laboratory exercises are not included in the standard curriculum for the subject.

**III. Instructions and recommendations for practical training**

The teacher's preparation for a practical session begins with studying the initial documents (curriculum, thematic plan, etc.) and ends with the development of a lesson plan. The teacher should have an idea of the goals and objectives of the practical session, as well as the amount of work that each student must complete.

Methodological guidelines are the teacher's main methodological document in preparing and conducting practical classes.

The purpose of practical training is to understand the theory, acquire skills, consciously apply it in educational and professional activities, and develop the ability to confidently formulate one's own point of view.

**Recommended practical topics** :

1. Introduction. Practical significance of the course on foreign modern architecture.
2. The life and work of Antonio Gaudi.
3. The life and work of Walter Gropius. The emergence of the Bauhaus.
4. The life and work of Le Corbusier.
5. The establishment of CIAM.
6. Le Corbusier's Five Points of Architecture. Le Corbusier's Modulor System. Le Corbusier's Furniture.
7. The work of Alvar Hugo Henrik Aalto.
8. Rationalism in American architecture of the late 19th century.
9. Chicago School.
10. The life and work of Louis Henry Sullivan, the founder of rationalism in 20th-century architecture and the father of American modernism.
11. The life and work of Frank Lloyd Wright, the leader of the "Organic Architecture" movement in the second half of the 1950s.
12. Interest in the direction of "organic architecture" and the opposition shown to the architecture of rationalism.
13. The work of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. Mies van der Rohe's architectural concept.
14. Expressionist architecture (first decades of the 20th century) Brick expressionism.
15. Reinforced concrete. Reinforced concrete after the First World

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| | War. The role of reinforced concrete in Britain after the Second World War. Concrete in the modern world.<br>16. The life and work of Louis Kahn. Concrete engineering and architecture in colonial India.<br>17. The work of Oscar Niemeyer.<br>18. Kenzo Tange, who sought to synthesize Japanese design and Western modernism in architecture.<br>19. Kisho Kurokawa, the founder of the Green Institute, a project that promotes environmentally friendly and sustainable architecture.<br>20. The work of Tadao Ando, one of Japan's leading modern architects.<br>21. Dubai architecture.<br>22. Deconstructivism style. Recommendations for designing buildings in the deconstructivist style.<br>23. The work of Zaha Hadid.<br>24. Norman Foster style.<br>**IV. Independent study and independent work.**<br>Independent learning competence serves to support students' independent self-development and increase the effectiveness of professional activities. Students perform independent work on their mobile devices under the guidance of a teacher in a traditional or electronic form.<br>**Recommended topics for independent study:**<br>1. The formation and emergence of foreign modern architecture.<br>2. Rationalism.<br>3. Modern.<br>4. Art Nouveau style.<br>5. Eclecticism.<br>6. Mudejar style.<br>7. The Bauhaus and the German Werkbund (1919-1933).<br>8. Functionalism.<br>9. Expressionist architecture (1918-1931).<br>10. Art Deco.<br>11. Structuralism.<br>12. Brutalism.<br>13. Metabolism.<br>14. Constructive architecture (1919-1931).<br>15. American Modernism (1919-1939).<br>16. Team X and the 1953 International Congress of Modern Architecture.<br>17. International architectural style.<br>18. Postwar modernism in Europe (1945-1975).<br>19. Latin American modernism.<br>20. Modernist architecture in Japan and India.<br>21. Dubaiization. (Modern architecture of Dubai)<br>22. Deconstructivist style.<br>23. HIGH-TECH direction. |
| Student assessment | Assessment of student knowledge is based on the mastery of teaching materials (tests, assignments, written and oral work results) during the semester and final examination.<br>During the physics course, students are evaluated on a 100-point system. Of these, 50 points are allocated to the current and intermediate results (60% of the 50 points are current control, independent study and 40% intermediate control), and 50 points are allocated to the final control result. Students whose total score of current and intermediate points is less than 30 points are not admitted to the final control exam. A student who scores 30 or more points in the final control is considered to have mastered the subject. |

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| Exam requirements | The student must have fully mastered the theoretical and practical concepts of the subject, be able to correctly reflect the results of the analysis. The student must have completed the tasks assigned in the independent work, current and intermediate forms of assessment. At the same time, he must have received the necessary points from the current, intermediate, independent education and final tests in the relevant subject within the specified time.<br>A student who has not submitted current control, intermediate control, and independent learning assignments, as well as who has scored less than 30 points for these assignments and control type, will not be included in the final control type.<br>Also, a student who misses 25 percent or more of the classroom hours allocated to a subject without an excuse will be expelled from that subject, will not be allowed to take the final exam, and will be considered to have not acquired the appropriate credits in that subject.<br>A student who fails a final exam or scores between "0-29.9" on this type of exam is considered an academic delinquent. |
| Recommendation literature | **Main literature**<br>1. S.R.Xalikov. Chet el zamonaviy arxitekturasi. Darslik. Jizzax: "JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI" davlat muassasasi nashriyoti, 2026. – 304 bet.<br>2 Janizaqov A.E. Binolar tuzilishi tahlili. Darslik. Jizzax, JizPI nashriyoti 2026 y. –243 bet.<br>3 Janizaqov A.E. Arxitekturaviy konstruksiya. Darslik. Jizzax, JizPI nashriyoti 2024 y. –277 bet.<br>**Additional literature**<br>4. Abdullayev Sh. Arxitektura tarixi. I qism: o‘quv qo‘llanma. – Toshkent: Cho‘lpon nomidagi NMIU, 2018. – 276 b. – ISBN 978-9943-5380-3-0.<br>5. Isamuxamedova D., Adilova L. Shaharsozlik asoslari va landshaft arxitekturasi: o‘quv qo‘llanma. – Toshkent, 2014.<br>6. Bobobekov B.Q., Usarov J.T. Arxitekturaviy loyihalash asoslari: o‘quv qo‘llanma. – Jizzax: “JizPI tipografiyasi” nashriyoti, 2026. – 250 b. – ISBN 978-9910-251-10-8.<br>7. Usarov Jamoliddin Tulkinovich //Fuqaro binolari arxitekturasi// O‘quv qo‘llanma, Jizzax-2026, “JizPI tipografiyasi” nashriyoti, 255-bet.<br>**Information sources**<br>8. www.ZiyoNET.uz.<br>9. “КИСО КУРОКАВА”. www.kisho.co.jp.<br>10. https://uz.wikipedia.org/<br>11. Payton Chung flickr.com<br>12. https://dubaization.com/dubaization<br>13. https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/4-205-analysis-of-contemporary-architecture-fall-2009/pages/syllabus/ |