

# RENAISSANCE IN ITALY - GUIDE TO THE RENAISSANCE

Madumarov Talantbek Tolibjonovich

Doctor of Law, professor Dean of the Faculty of

Socio-Economics of Andijan State University

E-mail: talantbek4848@mail.ru

Alisherova Zarnigor Bakhromjon kizi

Faculty of Philology, 2<sup>nd</sup> year student of

Russian Language in philology and language teaching

E-mail: alisherova.zarnigor@bk.ru

## Annotation

Renaissance humanism in Italy was heavily philosophy-oriented Plato. This trend, based on the expanding opportunities for knowledge of scientific works of antiquity, was motivated by the need to oppose scholastic Aristotle, his interpretation of medieval philosophy.

**Keywords:** Renaissance in Italy, development, buildings, social, culture.

“To be born again or to be reborn” (renasci) - this is how the name of the era of world significance in the development of culture is translated from Latin. The Italian Renaissance or Renaissance (Italian: Rinascimento) paved a bridge between antiquity, the middle Ages and modern times.

The reason for the prosperity of art lies in the readiness of the best minds of the country for progressive change. Of the upheavals experienced by humanity at that time, only the Renaissance brought such a number of geniuses. The chronological framework of the period is still controversial among historians. After the collapse of the Eastern Roman Empire ("the Greek Empire") under the blows of the crusaders in 1204 and the final death in the middle of the 15th century, emigrants from Byzantium arrived in the center of the Mediterranean. They introduced Italians to the antique tracts of private libraries and works of art. Medieval Europe was not familiar with the culture of the Greco-Roman world, which aroused unprecedented interest. In search of ancient manuscripts, they go to the distant monasteries of Francesco Petrarca, Giovanni Boccaccio, Poggio Bracciolini and other humanists. In 1404 Donatello (Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi) travels from Florence (Firenze) to Rome (Roma) to sketch and measure sculptures of ancient architecture. The young Michelangelo Buonarroti copies Greek statues (1488). Raffaello Santi, on the orders of Pope Leo X, studies ancient buildings on the territory of Rome (1513 - 1516). The social prerequisites of the Renaissance are due to the political phenomenon of the country. The empire and the church were replaced by independent city-states, most of which were republics. Independent politics, democratic order differed from European monarchies. The early Renaissance had no centralized authority. Even in small towns, exiles found support and understanding from humanists. Italians recognize themselves as a united, optimistic, life-affirming people. In the center of the Mediterranean, a popular government was formed, radical changes took place, and the Renaissance took shape.

The culture of Italy is experiencing an unprecedented upsurge, which begins at the end of the XIII century and captures the XIV century. There was no such transition from the Middle Ages to modern times in the history of other European countries. Literature flourishes in the native language. Poets of a new style ("sweet") appeared, which were replaced by Dante. The impersonal craft of guild painters is being supplanted by craftsmen who work individually. Sculpture lays the foundations for the development of Renaissance art. In the 13th century, Nikola Pisano works in

Pisa. The master became at the origins of the school of sculpture, which influenced Italy until the middle of the XIV century. Architecture lags behind in development, remaining within the framework of medieval traditions. The first shoots appear in spatial solutions and elegant decorativeness of buildings. Italian culture of this time was called the era of Dante Alighieri and Giotto di Bondone.

Early Renaissance in Italy - this is the first half and middle of the 15th century. A sharp change is taking place in art. The focus of the Renaissance from Florence spreads unevenly across Italy. In the north of the country, the Gothic traditions are still alive. In the south, Filippo Brunelleschi is working, who has made a name for himself with the construction of *alfantica*. Since the middle of the third decade, the reformer of the Florentine school Masaccio has made a breakthrough in painting. Donatello lays the foundations for an individual sculptural portrait. Monumental forms (figures of four saints in the niche of Orsanmichele) appear in the work of the sculptor of the "Florentine school" Nanni di Banco. During this period, art turns to scientific knowledge. Artists and architects are busy developing the theory of proportions and linear perspective. The study of the anatomical structure of the human body is used to create realistic works. At the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries, the Renaissance entered a 30-year period of exceptional development of artistic creativity in Italy, especially in Rome. Pope Julius II (Iulius PP. II) becomes the main patron of the arts. The rich history of the ancient city brings the craftsmen back to antiquity. The theme of the glorification of heroic deeds and duty is becoming fashionable. In the practice of foreign countries, it has become an international practice where the crimes of bribery of officials are widespread.

It is advisable to use state private enterprise mechanisms to support agricultural producers. Lease financing is an effective tool for ncreasing the competitiveness of agricultural producers. The competitiveness of domestic agricultural producers is largely determined by their technical equipment.[7]

In some countries, it was even possible to get deductions from your company's tax liabilities in exchange for bribes, and this is not surprising, as multinational corporations around the world have already paid bribes to support their businesses. [8]

The rise of art is associated with the names of Leonardo da Vinci, Giorgione, Raphael, Titian, Michelangelo. Since 1503, the "golden era" of architecture begins. Donato (Donnino) di Pascuccio di Antonio detto il Bramante lays the foundations for the architecture of the new period. St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican (Basilica di San Pietro) becomes a classic example of the achievements of High Renaissance architecture. The difficult period of the late Renaissance began in the middle of the 16th century. Pope Paul III (Paulus PP III) sees the main task of fighting dissidents. The convened Council of Trent (December 13, 1545 - December 4, 1563) begins an attack on the culture of the Renaissance. The Church bans the books of Petrarch, Dante, Boccaccio and other humanists. The Pope exercises control over art. Artists are required to be orthodoxy and canonic. Italian artists have perceived the change in different ways. Major artists of the older generation (Titian, Michelangelo) preserve the artistic traditions of the Renaissance. Young artists (Veronese, Bassano, Tintoretto) use the Renaissance experience to create a new trend of "mannerism". At the end of the 16th century, the founder of realism in painting, the reformer Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio, began his creative activity.

Major cultural achievements of the Renaissance

1. The legacy of the Italian Renaissance changed the world and opened a new era in the development of art. Cultural monuments have become historical values.
2. Purposeful collecting emerged and developed.

3. During the Renaissance, artistic culture emerged as a professional activity.
4. The ideas of humanism were embodied in the works of masters who created the image of a new, harmoniously developed person.
5. Artists solved the problem of perception of illusions, discovered the possibilities of depicting a three-dimensional world, and invented new forms of creativity.
6. Sculpture is becoming an independent art form.
7. Monuments of architecture are erected, the foundations of a professional theater are laid.
8. The Renaissance opens opera, solo song, new genres in instrumental music.
9. The Renaissance era gives birth to the universal constellation of the Titans, who have enriched the history of culture with priceless works in painting, architecture, sculpture, and music.
10. Modern values and moral principles cannot be imagined without the humanistic ethics of the Renaissance.

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