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Annotation: *Since the 15th century, the socio-economic development of European countries has accelerated. Especially in cities, handicrafts develop and various production enterprises are established. Trade will develop and international trade relations will be established through the seas.*

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Especially in the cities of the northern regions of Italy - Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan, etc., capitalistic production budded in the late 14th - early 15th centuries and the related cultural development, mainly due to the highly developed craft production and the socio-political situation in the cities was closely related to The entry of the bourgeoisie into political life led to the emergence of a new ideology - the movement of humanism. The ideology of humanism was opposed to the religious ideology and worldview typical of the Middle Ages and was associated with the ideas of enlightenment and the protection of civil rights. This change of the worldview in the society also made a change in the fields of culture, literature and science.

The humanist movement was primarily aimed at restoring the ideas and beliefs that existed in the ancient society, so the culture of this period was called "Renaissance" or "Awakening".

Renaissance culture is associated with the life and work of a number of great architects, sculptors and artists. They include Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michelangelo, Bramante, Brunelleschi, Palladio, and others.

During the renaissance, the theory of architecture developed extremely. First of all, it was connected with the discovery of the works of Vitruvius, the

theorist of Ancient Roman architecture. A number of scientists studied the works of Vitruvius and further developed the theory of architecture on this basis. These include Leon Battista Alberti's Ten Books on Architecture, Andrea Palladio's Four Books on Architecture, and Giacomo Vignola's Five Rules for Making Architectural Orders. and was full of practical instructions, covering all branches of architecture. A number of Leonardo da Vinci's works were devoted to the problems of construction mechanics. A number of works by Leonardo da Vinci and Filarete were devoted to the issues of urban planning, and they proposed a new structure of the city based on the central composition. A new city in Italy called Palma de Nuova was built on this basis.

Renaissance architecture differs dramatically from Gothic architecture in terms of composition and building constructions. In the architecture of the renaissance period, the traditions of order systems and means of artistic expression typical of ancient architecture are restored, and in architecture, the means of combining arts, that is, combining works of sculpture and painting with architecture, are widely used. The development of Romanesque and Gothic styles is mainly related to the construction of temples. The development of Renaissance architecture is more related to the construction of civil and public buildings. Renaissance architecture is distinguished by the proportionality of buildings and structures, their high level of composition and extensive use of decorative elements.

In the architecture of the Renaissance period, the Gothic frame structure was completely abandoned and replaced by a simple and economical structure of buildings and structures. During this period, the walls of the buildings were mainly made of bricks, and the roofs were made of domes and shells. Brick walls are covered with plaster or marble and other stones. The means of artistic expression of the architecture of the Renaissance are mainly the following: an arcade consisting of ordered columns; decoration of pilasters and window surrounds in buildings with floral and geometric ornaments; division and decoration of the outer walls of the building in the form of "rust"; decoration of the tower closure with a protruding cornice, etc.

The architecture of the Renaissance in Italy consisted of three stages; early stage - XV century: upper stage - 1500-1530s; the last stage - 1530-1580 years. The first phase of development is mainly related to the constructions in the Tuscany region and its main city, Florence. In Florence, at the beginning of the 15th century, the construction of a new type of residential buildings - "pallasso" - was widespread by rich wealthy families. These castle-type buildings consist of 2-3 floors and are built on the basis of a rectangular plan. These buildings have a symmetrical composition, and the division between the floors is clearly expressed in the exterior. The windows are made of the same size and placed on the basis of a precise metric row. The Medici palace, built in the middle of the 15th century according to the project of the architect Michelaccio, is considered one of the first examples of the Renaissance style in Florence. The inner courtyard of this pallasso is surrounded by columns and a gallery. Above the gallery, on the 2nd and 3rd floors, open verandas were placed, through which various rooms were entered. The internal structure of Pallasso is distinguished by its light composition, while the exterior has a somewhat heavy and majestic composition.

Ruchellai Palace, built in Florence in 1404-1472 according to L. B. Alberti's project, is compositionally different from other palaces. This building consists of 3 floors, and the exterior of the building is decorated with warrants. The pilasters were given a warrant form, and different warrants were used on each floor.

In addition to palaces, the construction of other types of public buildings was carried out on a large scale in Florence. The Ospedale Innocenti, a palace for raising children, built on the basis of the project of Filippo Brunelleschi, one of the founders of Renaissance architecture, is the highest architectural monument of this period. The exterior of this two-story building consists of a light and beautiful pillared porch. Built in 1444-1479, this building greatly influenced the development of Renaissance architecture.

Temples with a central composite structure are widespread in Renaissance architecture. The construction of the church of Santa Maria del Fore in Florence began in 1296 according to the project of the architects Cambio and Talenti, but

was not completed until the 15th century. A competition will be held for the completion of the building, and the project of F. Brunelleschi will be declared the winner. According to this project, it was necessary to build a dome cover with a diameter of 42 meters. The dome is triangular in shape, its height is 31.3 meters and the arc radius is 36.2 meters. The dome consists of 2 layers, the thickness of the outer layer is 2.4 - 2.1 meters (the thickness of the layers decreases upwards). There is a space between the two layers, and the layers are connected by eight main and 16 intermediate walls. The construction of the dome began in 1420 and was completed in 1471. The total height of the building including the dome is 114.1 meters. In the construction of this dome, the structure of ancient Iranian domes (mausoleum in Sultanate), the experience of Ancient Rome and Byzantium were widely used. The construction of this dome greatly influenced the further development of architecture.

Another example of F. Brunelleschi's work is the Passi Chapel, built in Florence in 1430-1443. Order systems were widely used in the construction of this temple, built on the basis of a central composition. The main style of the building consists of a gallery decorated with columns. 6 Corinthian order columns were used in the entrance porch.

Built in the second half of the 15th century in the city of Venice, San Marco Palace is the product of the architect Pietro Lombardo's project. This building, built on the order of city merchants, consists of 3 floors. On the first floor, on the basis of warrants, a porch with columns was built. On the 2nd and 3rd floors, warrants were executed in the form of pilasters.

The high stage of Renaissance architecture lasted for a very short time - only 30 years. In the years 1500-1530, the city of Rome becomes a cultural center, and large construction works are carried out here. In the city of Rome, the center of Catholicism is the Vatican, and the head monk - the "pope" lives here. Great masters - Raphael, Michelangelo, Bramante, Sangallo and others worked in the city of Rome during the times of Pope Julius II and Leo X.

Renaissance architecture is perfected in form and composition during this

phase, and perfection is achieved in the building and interior constructions and the exterior. The Pallazzo is fully formed as a public building, and the distinction between its inner courtyard and exterior is lost. Ordered compositions are reduced to a specific system and acquire the characteristic of majestic expression. Regular ensembles are established in cities based on a specific plan. Outside the city, villas - outdoor palaces begin to be built and they form a complete architectural complex.

The high stage of Renaissance architecture was founded by the architect Angelo Bramante (1444-1514). The Pope invited Bramante to Rome from Milan in 1499 and commissioned him to design the expansion and reconstruction of the Vatican Palace. The Chancelloria building, built according to the Bramante project, is one of the highest examples of palace construction. This structure consists of majestic and magnificent buildings surrounded by a pillared arch around 2 inner courtyards. A wide inner courtyard, large and comfortable staircases and order columns gave a special grandeur to the exterior of the building and views of the courtyard.

Built in Rome in 1502 according to Bramante's project, the Tempetto temple has a dome in the form of a rotunda and is surrounded by a portico with Doric order columns. The proportions of the orderly columns, the compositional solution rich in plastic, and the tectonically specific features of the means of artistic expression gave this building a unique charm.

Bramante won the competition for St. Peter's Cathedral with his design. Commissioned by Pope Julius II, this temple was supposed to be the largest and most perfect structure of the Renaissance. Due to the large scale of construction work, only the walls and columns of the dome were completed during Bramante's lifetime. According to Pianda Bramante's project, the chapel consisted of a rectangle and a cross placed on top of it. The central part of the building was to be covered with a huge dome. After Bramante's death, the construction of St. Peter's Cathedral was entrusted to Michelangelo. Michelangelo makes minor changes to Bramante's design and brings the dome to completion.

The dome of St. Peter's Church, completed according to Michelangelo's

design, has a central composite structure, and the main facade has a pediment decorated with Corinthian order columns. The external and internal structure of the building is well designed plastically and decorated with various decorative elements - cornices, various strip-shaped details and sculptures. The painting of the interior of the chapel or the decoration of the Vatican projects with paintings was entrusted to the great artist Raphael Santi.

Michelangelo also completes the construction of the Church of San Lorenzo in Florence. The construction of this church was started on the basis of Brunelleschi's project. The Medici chapel (mausoleum), which is part of this church complex, was rebuilt by Michelangelo, and the interior structure of the building made extensive use of sculptural works. The construction of the Medici chapel, which is decorated with sculptural columns and sculptural works, was completed in 1520. Bu bosqichda Venetsiya shahrida qurilgan binolardan shahar markazidagi Avliyo Mark maydonida qad ko'targan kutubxona alohida e'tiborga loyiq. Yakopo Sansovino loyihasi bo'yicha qurilgan kutubxona Dojlar qasri qarshisida joylashtirilib, maydon umumiy ansambliga uyg'unlashtirilgan. Ikki qavatli kutubxona binosining bosh tarzi orderli arkada bilan bezatilgan. Kompozitsion jihatdan kutubxona binosi yengil ochiq qilib ishlangan va haykaltaroshlik asarlari bilan bezatilgan.

Among the palaces built during this period, the Farnese palace in Rome stands out. Built in 1589 according to the project of Antonio Sangallo, this building is decorated with a magnificent order gallery, and the exterior composition of the building as a whole has a solemn and majestic appearance.

The architecture of the late Renaissance period (1530-1580) is associated with the development of two directions: the first direction is order architecture, that is, the development of classical traditions, and the second direction is the rich decoration of buildings and structures. , that is, consisted of decorativism. The greatest architects of this period were Giacomo Vignola and Andrea Palladio. They are primarily known for their theoretical works. Vignola's "Rules of Five Orders" and Palladio's "Four Books on Architecture" were used until the 20th century.

Among *Vinola's* practical works, the Villa of Pope Julius III, built in Rome in 1559, stands out for its unique compositional structure. The courtyard outside the city of Pope Julius III was designed by *Vinola* based on an advanced composition along the longitudinal axis, consisting mainly of two inner courtyards, a garden and buildings.

Another famous project of *Vinola* is the Church of Jesus II in Rome. After *Vinola's* death, this building was completed by his student *Giacomo della Porto*. The composition of this building includes the structure of the basilica and the central dome of the temple. As the means of artistic expression used in this church are more based on the direction of *decorativism*, the II-Djezu church is considered one of the first examples of the *baroque* architectural style.

Andrea Palladio's practical architectural activity was mostly associated with the city of *Vicenza*. *Andrea Palladio* designed several palazzos in *Vicenza* and villas outside the city. The Palazzo Capitaniato, built in 1576, is notable for its large composite order columns. The first floor of the building consists of a large loggia, and the second floor contains the main rooms. Orderly columns are raised in the form of pilasters on two floors.

Andrea Palladio's work greatly influenced the formation and development of the *classicism* architectural style. In France, the Renaissance style developed almost 100 years later than in Italy, starting from the 16th century. In France, this style is mainly associated with the construction of royal palaces and cottages. Among such buildings, the *Snambor* royal kiosk and *Shantobrian* kiosk, built in 1526-1559, stand out. The Royal Palace of the Louvre in Paris was built in the 16th century on the banks of the Seine River based on the project of the architect *P. Lescaut* and the sculptor *J. Gujon*. Under the leadership of *P. Lesko*, the southern and western sides of the Louvre are completed. The exterior of the Louvre is decorated with a proportional form of architectural orders and a relief image based on various religious plots.

In England, the Renaissance architectural style began at the beginning of the 16th century and continued until the beginning of the 17th century - the

industrial revolution. Of the buildings built in this style, Wollaton Hall was built at the end of the 16th century. Built in the first half of the 17th century in the city of London, the King's Whitehall Palace was built according to the project of the architect Inigo Jones. The exterior composition of this building is based on the order system. Another well-known project of I. Jones is related to the construction of the Villa in Greenwich, built for the Queen. In the Netherlands, the Renaissance style is associated with various industrial workshops, residential buildings and public buildings built in cities. Among the public buildings, the buildings of city administrations, called town hall or hotel-de-ville in France, are widespread. The town hall building built in the middle of the 16th century in Antwerp is based on the project of the architect Cornelis Floris.

Conclusion:

In Spain, the Renaissance style of architecture spread mainly in the 16th century. In Spain, this style is based on the harmonious development of Moorish Muslim architecture and Gothic style. In Spain, the architectural style of the Renaissance period received the name plateresco (jewellery) because Spanish architects and craftsmen decorated buildings with jeweler's skill. Examples of such buildings are Duke Infantado in Guadalajara, built at the end of the 15th century, and the town hall in Seville, built in 1527-1534. Built for King Philip II in 1563-1584, the Escorial Palace is considered the masterpiece of architect Juan Battista Herrera.

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