



AESTHETICS OF UNIQUENESS IN EUROPEAN ART, ARCHITECTURE AND URBANITY

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the role and contribution of France to the development of European urbanization, the fact that the French Renaissance did not remain behind the influence of the Italian Renaissance, this, like German culture and art, on the one hand, Italianism, on the other hand, went along the path of creating its own national style, analyzes the medieval Gothic French aesthetics, the organization of the national character of architecture and urban planning

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Many aspects of today's urbanization and civilization are the result of the intellectual and practical research of the German people. German culture and art, urbanization sought to ensure socio-cultural development under the influence of the Italian Renaissance. K. Vörman, who observed and studied the German art and life of that time, shows that "German art and culture in the 16th century was a process of assimilation and rejection of Italianism" [1]. So, the culture of the German people, while enjoying the Italian Renaissance of that time, also showed its identity and the desire to create artefacts specific to its desires. Nuremberg and Augsburg were the main "imperial cities" that attracted the population and sought to develop crafts and trade. Many buildings, such as the University Church of Wurzburg, Belvedere (Prague) Entertainment Palace, Landsgut Palace, Judenghof (Dresden) Giovanni Maria Nossen Building, Freyberg Cathedral, Breg Palace, Fugger Chapel, St. Kilian's Church, Enzishemratushi, Dresden Palace, Torgau Castle, Berlin Palace, Augstsburg Palace Chapel, expressed the "German spirit" (Hegel). With the development of culture, trade and crafts, cities (Brandenburgs) appear. Based on them, cities such as Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Cologne, Stuttgart, Bremen, Frankfurt am Main, Leipzig, Dusseldorf, Nuremberg, Dresden will appear. Today, Germany's urbanization is the second highest in the world after the United States. 90 percent of the population lives in cities. It ranks third in terms of population in the European Union and is 83 million 166 thousand 711 people (2020). However,

Germany's birth rate (among natives) is extremely low. Germany is the country with the second highest rate of migration after the United States. Almost a third of their families are immigrants or one parent is an immigrant. In the first place in terms of population density is Bavaria, 182, 05 people per sq. km., Baden Württemberg 304, 31, Berlin 3,947, 64, Hamburg 2,366, 49, Bremen 1,599, 39, Saarland 387, 59, North Rhine 523, 72. It can be seen that the population density corresponds to the capital and large cities, and the flow of migration is mainly directed to these areas. Average population density per sq. km are 228 people, this number estimates over a million in the cities of Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen. At the same time, the Upper Palatinate, the Bavarian Forest region, the Eifel district, the North German Lowlands, Bradenburg and Upper Pomerania (Mecklenburg) are sparsely populated. According to the data of the Berlin Demographic Institute, births are low in highly urbanized cities, and young families tend to live in such convenient and socio-economically developed cities. As a result, the infrastructure of the regions does not develop. In some regions, for example, Thuringia, Saxony, Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, the population is constantly decreasing. 340 out of a thousand women have the opportunity to work. Since 2007, the government has adopted and implemented special programs to support fertility, but the population growth is not showing the expected indicators. The birth rate in the country is 1.37 people. In Germany, same-sex marriage is allowed, according to sources, in 2013, such families formed



35,000. This also has a negative impact on the normal, natural growth of the family institution, of course [2].

Urbanization in Germany is due to the large number of small cities, the increase of industrialized cities, the density of population in the west of the country compared to the east, the high migration flow, according to P. Buchanan's accounting books, by 2050, half of the population of Germany will be immigrants. In the annual report on urbanization of the UN, it is mentioned that Germany occupies 68th place in Europe. The population of Germany is characterized by a high standard of living. This is primarily the result of supporting personal initiative, small business and entrepreneurship. The monthly salary of an ordinary person is 2.5 thousand euros per month, and that of a doctor is 15 thousand euros, and the average allowance is 1.2 thousand dollars [2]. This indicator, that is, the allowance in Uzbekistan is 55 dollars. The difference is huge.

France has its place and contribution in the development of European urbanization. The French Renaissance was not left behind by the influence of the Italian Renaissance, which, like German culture and art, followed the path of creating its own national style, on the one hand, Italianism, on the other hand. Medieval Gothic became a national characteristic of French aesthetics, architecture and urban planning. J. Gujon (1510-1566), P. Lescaut (1510- 1578), J. Bullin (1525-1578), F. Delorme (1510 - 1570), J. Durcero (1512 - 1584) raised urban planning to the high Renaissance level. Their buildings decorated French cities for many centuries. French culture and art, architecture, urbanization and civilization have been researched and written, so much that it would take many pages to list them. Huge buildings dedicated to the life and work of courtiers, cathedrals and temples where religious ceremonies were held, cities, streets, alleys and promenades built according to the tradition of Italianism were not devoid of nationality. They were houses and villas, hostels and hotels, waiting and party halls, expressing the taste of the whimsical but wealthy owners of the court, which were the center of the city's beauty, decoration and attraction for every Frenchman. Luxury, extravagance, constant partying and banquets for high-ranking guests flourished during the reign of Louis XVI.

France's urbanization rate is 80.7 percent. 85% of the country's population lives in cities. In the 1960s, with the expansion of cities, the increase in culture and urbanization, the population moved towards the city, and

by the 70s, it was observed that the population moved from the city to the district and the countryside. There are 5 large agglomerations in the country, the largest of which are Paris and its surrounding small towns. In France, a settlement of 1,000 people is also called a city. 2.2 million people live in Paris, 1.6 million in Marseille, 1.4 million in Lyon, 1.3 million in Lille, and 1.1 million in Toulouse. They are large cities in France, but small and medium-sized cities are the priority in France. Their infrastructure is mainly built for the production of industrial products and the provision of cultural and household services. At the same time, educational institutions, research institutes, offices of business companies, municipal management offices were established in them. The rising cost of life and consumer goods in cities, sometimes not finding a job as desired, unhealthy environmental conditions such as hot climate and stuffy air encourage city dwellers to build cottages and recreation centers in the suburbs. If in the 40s of the last century, the French government promoted the attraction of migrants as its policy, by 1974 strict requirements will be imposed on immigrants. For example, the admission of labor immigrants from the periphery and family immigration were suspended. Adult children of immigrants were deported, natives were forbidden to marry immigrants. Political asylum was also limited. By the early 1980s, family immigration was allowed, and the rights of immigrants were equalized with those of natives. The country's population has a slow growth trend. For example, the population of the country was 41,647,258 in 1950, 58,313,439 in 1991, 60,545,022 in 2000, 64,658,856 in 2010, and 67,012,883 in 2019. France has 1.8 children per woman, the highest rate in Europe. Urbanization processes in Great Britain mainly start from the 16th century. British people were forced to master the art of urban planning, which is part of European continental culture and civilization, in unfavorable conditions such as harsh nature, environment surrounded by water, swamp. They adopted continental art, culture and creativity, and at the same time created their own church and semi-church architecture in the "perpendicular Gothic" style [1].

King's College Chapel in Cambridge, York House and Hamp Court Castle, St. James's Palace, Charleston House, Shaw House, etc., have given English cities their uniqueness, solemnity and grandeur. Even though all the demands and needs of the population were not sufficiently developed, it admired the new, luxurious



and majestic buildings, especially the chapels, castles and churches that corresponded to the aspirations of the soul and heart. The goals that were instilled in the spirit and essence of these structures, which actually sang and glorified the wishes of the English nobles and courtiers, remained abstract to the public.

Uniqueness, originality in all European art, architecture and urbanism was not intended to serve the masses. The masses did not search for the essence of their social existence based on this art, culture and urbanization, it was enough for them to see this existence (palaces, temples, churches, reception halls of indulgences, town hall bells calling for worship). This can be called “the continuation of primitive imaginations”, because the masses did not understand their life and existence enough, they did not even imagine that they were spending their will and strength in the presence of these nobles. For this, it was necessary to move social and political thinking to a new stage, to seek the essence from the researches of creators who are representatives and supporters of the ruling class. New cities, ports, trade centers, magnificent churches, palaces, resorts and hotels were created, not in terms of their existence and construction, but a doctrine that clearly stated who and what they were to serve. Why did most of the population leave their beloved village, district, and community and move to the city? Why did he become a proletariat without being separated from his home in the village, unable to join the urban nobility? Such a proletariat, according to A. Toynbee, engulfed the whole of Europe and remained as a sad page of its civilization.

European urbanization is a big topic. At this point, it was necessary to dwell on the processes of urbanization in the Netherlands, Spain, Scandinavia, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

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