



## ROMAN STYLE QUALITY CHANGES IN EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURE IN X-XII CENTURIES

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### Abstract

This article gives a description of the Roman style of monumental building and the buildings built in this style, covering the north of France, Germany and Northern Italy in Western Europe, which had long been in decline in the 11th-12th centuries. The religious socio-political factors that led to the birth of this style are covered. The conflict of the people and the church, which shoots the states on the path of their development, on the path of democracy, and this is covered by their reference to art in binagadianism.

### Introduction

The decline of the Great Roman Empire began in 395 BC with its division into two parts of Eastern and Western. This was the period when feudalism began to develop in Western Europe. Feudalism in Europe lasted from the 5th century to the 19th century. During this period, the Eastern Roman Empire was called Byzantium, and modern-day Greece, Turkey, Serbia, and Macedonia were excluded. took over. Large constructions were made during the reign of Emperor Constantine. The most important of these was the construction of the Church of St. Sophia. Byzantine architecture developed on the basis of Christian philosophy and ancient architectural traditions. In Byzantium, large palaces, aqueducts, baths and, most importantly, churches were built. This brick is square or rectangular in shape 30x40x5 cm. The Byzantines, according to the bowl, increased the strength of water vessels and bricks by 3-4 times by firing them. They were burnt in the fire by collecting ceramics and raw bricks on the shelves and iron fences, burning large quantities of wood. At that time, they learned that dolomites in these kilns crumble when wet and dry quickly in molten lime water. on the basis of which they formed artificial stones [1-22].

### Main Body

Plinths in these mixtures were used in the interior of the building, in the complex areas of the exterior. After the proclamation of Christianity as the State Religion in 313, the construction of Christian ex rums in the form of basilica began, the shape and name of which were derived from antiquity, the main altar at the top of the central nave is located at the top of the basilica.



The front part of this altar is occupied by a transverse gallery (transept), the altar is placed in an apse. An apse is a small semicircular altar, the top of which is covered with a quarter of a conch (navo) (from the inside). There is an atrium in front of the basilica, surrounded by columns, and in the center there is a dome—a large water vessel in which the children of the believers are bathed in the divine water and converted to Christianity. In the 5th and 6th centuries, it was customary to build temples in the shape of a cross-dome-dome. This method was used in the construction of the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Constantinople under the leadership of Ananias and Isidore. The highest point of this temple is 60 m from the ground. The diameter of the main dome was 33 m. The base of the sandstone is cut with circular windows and triangular spherical structures are formed at the corners of the building, which support 4 arches. Such a cross-domed system was firmly entrenched in the Christian architecture of Eastern Europe, and was the basis for this trend. Such a method had a strong influence on the architecture of the later period. At that time, the architecture of the western part of Rome was in decline for several centuries, but only in the tenth century, the construction of cities in Western Europe began. In the XI-XII centuries in the territories of the Roman language group (France, western Germany, northern Italy) appeared "Roman style". This is an architectural style. It was based on ancient Roman and Byzantine culture. From the early feudal Roman city to the present-day cathedrals, partly castles and castles. The walls and towers are ruined. The characteristic features of the Romanesque architectural style, the harmony of different volumes. They are constructively connected with supports and arches, stone coverings, semicircular arches. Of these, the Romanesque-style buildings stand out, with basilic cathedrals with two minarets, the entrance of which is a conical pyramidal, shatterproof, high-roofed building with two side devices. The plans of such cathedrals were in the form of the Latin cross mon (+). The cavities in the longitudinal direction of the main nave (hall) are separated from the side naves by a series of columns. Roman style for Italy — this was a single-row multi-tiered marble arch for example, the cathedrals in the main square of Pisa (1063-1118) with a baptistery, and the famous "collapsing tower in Pisa" (1174) stick processing, uniformity is distinguished by hollow, or closed semicircular novel arcades. Novel style in mid-12th century France. By this time, stone processing had reached a high level. Such cathedrals were built of stone, piers, towers, vaults with carved pediments, windows on the exterior walls for one and a half to two hundred years. The construction of temples (Cathedral) was in the form of a Latin cross, which was drawn up (in plan). The main space is a transverse 3 nave transept Christian temple containing 5 nave halls, the longitudinal part of which has a shape divided into parts by Arcade into Naves as the main hall. The construction of the domes was carried out by the method of partial removal of brick plinths, in order to reduce the mass of the masonry of the device, lightweight stone materials Tuff, pumice and others were added to the structure, a material covering the domes was used, thin leaded lists were used. During the period of feudalism in Western Europe, the feudal lords began to build strongholds that they themselves were chieftains in the states of their small land area. Here the power of influence of the Roman Church in comparison with other places was great. In France, in the middle of the 12th century, the style of the novel was replaced by the Gothic style. Gothic (Italian Gothic) - derived from the name of the Goths (Germanic tribes), the Gothic style - an artistic style that dominated the art of the Middle Ages



in Western, Central and partly Eastern European countries. "Gothic." The term came into use during the Renaissance. It replaced the Romanesque style in the 12th century. The leading place in Gothic architecture is occupied by the temple, which is a great example of the combination of architectural sculpture and painting (mainly stained glass). Gothic art developed while maintaining a harmony between religious and secular worldviews, while trying to reflect reality along with its events. Statues and reliefs (more than 2,300 statues in the temple of Reims), stained glass (Saint-Denis, Chartres, etc.) are widely used in the decoration of temples, and works of fine art are subject to architectural sculpture.

### **Conclusion**

One of the characteristic features of the development of architecture of this period is the construction of castles. Such forts were invincible to the enemy, for which the forts were surrounded by two sometimes three rows of high walls and water-filled ditches, high bridges were made to access these forts medieval architecture in Western Europe in the late 10th centuries began to receive general signs of building types, their constructive styles, signs characterizing pictorial means in their appearance. This period of development of Western European architecture was called Roman architecture. With the development of feudal relations, new types of settlements, monastic complexes began to form, which gradually strengthened the feudal lords. The buildings of Roman architecture differ in many types of different forms based on this style lies the traditions of the Roman architect, but the content is filled with the problems posed by the feudal society. The center of the development of Roman architecture is the Burgundian of France.

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