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DEVELOPMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE GENRE OF PAINTING IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Annotatsiya:

In Europe, the development of the landscape genre in painting developed in very intense stages, and it is no exaggeration to say that the creative works and works of the artists who created it served as a school for the creative artists of the world. The works of artists who created in the landscape genre have lost their importance to this day.

Keywords: Landscape, European artists, Middle Ages, High Renaissance, Leonardo da Vinci, composition, rhythm, landscape, asymmetry, color, perspective, harmony of air, Venetian school, canvas, subject, center, interior, exterior, law of contrast.

Introduction:

In the art of the Middle Ages, the ideals that inspired the ancient artists gave way to the joy of being, the physical, the truth - pictorial visions, primarily in a solid, figurative form that gives an idea of beauty. theological: the painting is called upon to affect the viewer as a silent sermon. (The majority of the population did not have direct access to the Bible; its translation from Latin appeared only in the 14th century.)



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The landscape almost disappears from the picture for a long time - icon painters almost ignore the background, if necessary, depict nature and buildings very schematically and without dimensions.

Interest in the landscape is evident from the painting of the Early Renaissance - Quattrocento, XV century. (four hundred years from the thousandth year). Many paintings testify to the desire of artists to achieve a harmonious and integrated image of nature and man.

Landscape motifs began to play a more important role during the High Renaissance, in the Cinquecento (16th century). It was this period, more than others, focused on finding the best opportunities for composition, perspective and other components of painting to convey the world around. Now the landscape seems to be an important element of the picture. The most striking example of this is the famous portrait of Mona Lisa painted by Leonardo (1452-1519). It is no coincidence that the social position of the artist changed radically during this period: from a representative of one of the lower classes of traditional society (in the Middle Ages, the artist was assigned to the paint workshop), he becomes a socio-cultural ideal, because it is in his work that the main

Renaissance cultural ideas, values and ideals are implemented: humanism: freedom, creativity, initiative, self-sufficiency and self-development. The masters of the Venetian school contributed greatly to the creation of the landscape genre of this period. Giorgione (1476/7-1510) was one of the first artists in whose paintings nature was the main character. The scene on the canvas "Storm" is definitely a carrier of emotions and moods. And already in Titian's (1473 / 88-1576) canvas "The Flight into Egypt" (1508), the image of nature in the background begins to dominate the scenes shown in the foreground.



Albrecht Altdorfer.
Dunaydagi Vort qal'asi. 1522 y.



Giorgione. "Bo'ron". 1507-1508 yillar

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The traditions of the Venetian school are also reflected in the painting of Titian's student, the Spanish artist El Greco (1541-1614). Among the most famous paintings of the master is the landscape "View of Toledo". From the 16th century in Northern Europe, the landscape also gradually leaves the field of attraction for other artistic genres. Many artists of the Dutch school - Pieter Brueghel (the Elder) (about 1525-1569), Jan Vermeer from Delft (1632-1675) and others, have an important place in the works of nature images. Most of the Dutch landscapes are characterized by a dull color, consisting of light silver, olive-ochre, brown colors, which are close to the natural colors of nature.

Realist art of Spain, Italy and France influenced the further development of landscape painting. The virtuoso paintings of the great Spanish master Diego Velázquez (1599-1660) mark the birth of plein air painting. His "View of the Villa Medici" depicts the freshness of the greenery, the leaves of the trees and the warm shadows of light passing through the high stone walls.

François Boucher (1703-1770) created landscapes woven from blue, pink, and silver colors. Boucher studied with another French artist who worked in this style, Jean Honore Fragonard (1732-1806), whose colorful landscapes are bathed in air and light.

In the landscape painting of the Age of Enlightenment (2nd half of the 18th century), artists tried to show the viewer the aesthetics of natural nature. Joseph Vernet's (1714-1789) seascapes, based on natural observations and equipped with brilliant lighting effects, delighted his contemporaries.

Vernet's painting influenced representatives of the romantic movement that appeared in European and American art in the first half of the 19th century. William Turner (1775-1851) and John Constable (1776-1837) were important representatives of romantic landscape in England, Caspar David Friedrich (1774-1840) in Germany. French landscape painters - representatives of the Barbizon school: Theodore Rousseau (1812-1867), Jules Dupre (1811-1889) and others discovered the beauty of simple rural nature for the viewer with the help of valeres.

The plein air landscapes of Camille Pissarro (1830-1903), Alfred Sisley (1839-1899) and others wonderfully reflect the changing light and air atmosphere. The traditions of the impressionists were also developed in their painting by post-impressionist artists: Paul Cézanne (1839-1906), Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890), Georges-Pierre



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Seurat (1859-1891), Paul Signac (1863-1935).) and others. In the 20th century, representatives of various artistic trends made the landscape genre.

The history of landscape painting shows that nature has always inspired artists with its unique beauty. The most prominent painters dedicated their works to the landscape genre. Studying the beauty of nature depicted in artistic paintings plays a big role in satisfying the aesthetic needs of a person and understanding the beauty of the universe. Landscape is an art in which emotions are expressed directly through artistic means. In this sense, it can be compared to music. The colorful colors of the palette express a range of emotions in the image, even without a clearly depicted plot. Therefore, the poetry of perception and interpretation of natural scenery is of special importance. Plein air painting is a pleasant and necessary activity.

It is related to the development of contemporary art, the artist's creative search for a new meaningful idea, and the satisfaction of the spiritual and educational needs of people. Therefore, the solution of the composition of the picture, finding the complex mental state, requires the artist to reflect the problems of his daily life, to feel the inner feelings of his contemporaries, and to have a deep imagination. Regular study of the theory of visual activity is one of the main conditions for successful mastering of visual art education. Only a student who has thoroughly mastered the rules of color image can effectively engage in practical creativity. Leonardo DaVinci said that "Whoever imagines science without practice is like a boatman who sets out to swim without an oar and can never be completely sure where he is going." Especially in the field of painting, practice must always be carried out in connection with a strong theory, and nothing can be achieved without them." As early as the 17th century, the Czech pedagogue Jan Amos Comenius said: "We must strengthen all our knowledge with intellectual thoughts, so that there is no chance to hesitate or forget."

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