

The Great revival of Europe - as a prerequisite for the formation of a new model of economic development of the World

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Abstract

The article provides a comprehensive analysis of the relationship of the spiritual and cultural development of the population and the socio-economic development of the state. The study in this direction is caused by the need to rethink the so-called process of "cultural crisis", which both developed and developing countries of the world have encountered. Historical and retrospective analysis made it possible to analyze the development of Europe on the basis of a civilizational approach. It is proved that the Italian Renaissance created significant prerequisites for the development of Europe. The exclusive role of Florence, the cradle of the Great Renaissance of Europe, has been revealed on key areas of society: innovations in the field of economics, and financial transaction mechanisms that are relevant to this day. The author's own research confirms the influence of the Renaissance on the beginning and subsequent development of the reformation of the church. Protestantism, according to the author, allowed the use of the basic mechanisms of capitalism and intensified entrepreneurial activity, and this, in turn, aroused the "energy of the people" and a thirst for innovation. The depth of research allowed the author to identify a direct relationship between the Italian Renaissance and the industrial revolution in Europe, considering the Italian Renaissance as a key prerequisite for the industrial revolution in England.

Keywords: renaissance, civilization, culture, worldview, industrial revolution, reformation, economy.

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Modern civilization, which has developed in the world over the past three hundred years in its material aspect, would not have been possible without spiritual development, the widespread dissemination of its most important values such as culture, scientific ideas, and technological achievements. Modern society is faced with a problem that we have conventionally designated as a "cultural crisis". Moreover, the destructiveness of the "cultural crisis" is characterized by its scale, since culture covers all aspects of society: production, economic, political, artistic, managerial, etc.

Of particular importance today is the economic culture, the essence of which is determined not only by the economy as an instrument for satisfying the material needs of society, but by a single system of values, a mentality that are intertwined and even later identified as a way of life and tradition, as a way of carrying out economic activity.

The basis of economic development, the basic category of civilizational analysis is culture. Moreover, this concept itself can be interpreted in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, the culture includes all generally accepted and established in this society: 1) manifestations of spiritual life 2) the system of material life created by people: traditions, customs, religion, morality, art, law, science, social norms and institutions, including economics and state.

It should be noted that there are serious complex differences between Western culture and Eastern. As a result of migration processes, a cultural and civilizational clash occurs. In this regard, it is necessary to pay special attention to the study of the historical experience of the formation of the modern economic system, where the decisive role was played by culture, its revolutionary development. This was most clearly manifested in the history of the development of Europe during the Renaissance.

Great Renaissance Europe.

According to the tradition established in science, the term "Great Renaissance" or "Renaissance" (from the French. Renaissance) refers to the revival of classical antiquity.

The experience of the development of civilizations shows that the phenomenon called "renaissance" is a process that occurs at a certain moment and has its own cyclical nature. So in his work "Sunset of Europe" O. Spengler (1880-1936gg.) Notes that the cycle of development of each individual culture is approximately 1500 years. The stages of culture are preceded by antiquity (among Europeans, it began around 500, marked by the fall of Rome and the beginning of the Merovingian era). This is followed by the stage of culture itself, it lasts about 1000 years. And, finally, the stage of civilization begins, lasting 200-300 years. Spengler describes the alternation of the three stages of development as a change of seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter.

In our opinion, each civilization has its own energy, the depletion of which leads to a change in culture itself, up to the predominance of primary physiological needs over intangible culture.

In Europe, it was a special period of cultural and spiritual development. Its significance lies in the fact that, above all, the movement of thought determined the transition of the peoples of these countries from medieval culture to the culture of the New Age. That is, there was a revival of the energy of the people, awakening and awareness of their former belonging to the high culture of "Rome", "Ancient Greece".

The era of the Great Renaissance marked the end of the "dark centuries" in the history of Europe, which lasted about 750 years (between the 5th-12th centuries) and were characterized by the decline of classical Greco-Roman culture, the degradation of intellectual and social life in the society of previously civilized parts of the ancient world.

The Italian Renaissance was of exceptional importance in the formation of the modern world order, the development of science, culture, social and human worldview. The scale of the Renaissance is striking in its depth, and the territories go far beyond Italy, covering the entire European civilization.

Poetry, music and art in various manifestations occupied a special place in the life of all walks of life. That is why art has become a breath of clean air, the need of people in the Renaissance era, the expression of their inexhaustible creative energy.

The results of the development of art were erected monuments, magnificent architectural buildings and structures. Here brilliant scientists, philosophers, artists worked and lived - these are Leonardo Da Vinci, Michelangelo Buonarroti, Titian, etc.

Speaking of trade with the East, it should be noted that it led to the heyday of the city-republics of Northern Italy, to the formation of commercial, merchant capitalism. Here, one of the epoch-making inventions on the way to a new social system was introduced - double Italian accounting, which made it possible to organize careful accounting for big money and many clients [2, p. 87].

The accumulation of capital, the expansion of the market far beyond the borders of not only the state, but also to the regions, brought to life the new capitalist mode of production - Manufactory. This is the first type of large enterprise, based on the detailed separation of manual and partially mechanized labor, sharply increased labor productivity, nomenclature and quality of manufactured goods, and, in turn, demanded new markets.

Economic prerequisites for the development of the renaissance in Italy.

The "pre-Renaissance" period was characterized by a deep economic crisis in Italy - this was intensified competition from the northern countries, and the fact that merchants and bankers began to withdraw capital invested in industry and trade, investing them in real estate - land tenure.

At the end of the 15th century, five powerful city-states were formed in Italy (although there were other independent regions of Italy):

- Papal region;
- Florence;

- Venice;
- Milan;
- Genoa.

The cultural transition created the prerequisites for the transition of Europe from feudalism to capitalism. As the predominant form of the economy, capitalism began to function from the end of the 15th century on a narrow strip of lands - from Italy, through Upper Germany and the Rhine region to the Netherlands. It should be noted that, from all this territory only in Italy are developed areas - Venice, Genoa. These city-states, formed at the junction of sea roads with land, had comparative advantages. They dominated the eastern Mediterranean in trade with Arab countries and became politically and economically independent. No less significant city-state, which was the center of industry and usury, was Florence.

A feature of these three areas is trade. They were the connecting trade link with the East. Silks, precious stones and products, spices and other goods came to Europe through these regions of Italy.

Florence played a special role in the history of the Great Renaissance. This region was one of the richest in Europe, manufactory was born here, wool processing and silk weaving industries were developed.

Another industrial center was Milan. Here, the production of silk cloth and weapons flourished.

Note that, despite the fact that Marseille (southern France) and Barcelona on the Iberian Peninsula were shopping centers in the western Mediterranean, their importance in trade with the East was still not so significant. The main trade relations with the East were built exclusively by Northern Italian cities.

As a result of vigorous economic activity, there was an accumulation of capital, expansion of markets, a new mode of production was formed - manufactory.

I would also like to note that the cultural revival that broke out in Italy was the impetus for economic development.

In the process of exploring the role of the Italian Renaissance, we wondered in what area of Italy the first renaissance spark originated?

Florence - this particular region of Italy is the "cradle of the Great Renaissance of Europe."

But why did Florence become the "cradle of the Great Renaissance of Europe"?

Florence of that time was the center of usurious capital. Important in the economic life of Europe occupied loans. In the absence of a unified system in medieval Europe, as well as in the slave-owning world, for the improvement and execution of trade operations, special money changers became necessary, which would also be involved in the transfer of money. If the merchant took with him the necessary cash supply in silver, then this would take up as much space as all his goods. In addition, in the face of road hazards, this was impossible. Therefore, the merchant gave a certain amount to money changers who instructed their agents to issue it upon presentation of a bill of exchange. The bill system - this is also an achievement of Florentine merchants, it avoided the transportation of cash and simplified trading operations.

Money changers received the name of bankers - "bank" in Italian "bench", that is, the usual place of "work" money changers.

With the development of trade and industry, banking and credit has become of great economic importance.

The largest trading house in the Middle Ages was the Florentine company Medici. She had branches in many cities in Europe. These branches carried out bill, loan, commission, and insurance operations for both small and large customers, sometimes loans were issued to the powerful kings of Europe and could be crucial in winning victories in wars. The doctors credited the entire woolen industry of Florence.

The gender issue and the development of science as a result of the Renaissance.

Florence was not the cradle of the Great Renaissance. In our opinion, the contribution of such a great personality as Lorenzo Medici, who was nicknamed "magnificent", is exceptional. This man was ahead of his time and was distinguished by a great love for everything beautiful and, despite serious threats from the Inquisition, surrounded himself with philosophers, poets, musicians and other distinctive personalities. The Medici circle developed problems of philosophy in the spirit of Neoplatonism, the legacy of ancient Greek authors was studied and translated into Italian especially carefully.

In Italy at that time, a woman did not act as a full-fledged member of society and, her role was mainly limited to procreation and the fulfillment of family responsibilities. Especially in the papal region, very young and ignorant girls were valued, considering that an intelligent and competent wife is the punishment of the family. But the Florentine woman was distinguished by her education, a culture of conducting scientific conversation, etc. Florentines began to feel that it was necessary to give special importance to the role of women in the development of society. The first grocers where girls had the opportunity to study rare manuscripts and books of philosophers of the East, ancient Greece, do mathematical calculations, study works on physics and on the origin of the world, where the theological approach could not even be considered. Of course, Rome considered this attitude of women to science heresy. However, the most attractive Florentine bride is this educated and having her own position in relation to events and phenomena, which is able to defend and justify her. That is, an accomplished person with a sharp mind.

The attitude to the institution of the family has changed radically. Now the family is stability and purity of relations between a woman and a man, although celibacy was almost cultivated by Catholicism, considering it the highest state of being. In the trading areas of Italy, to remain an old maid or a bachelor became more and more a sign of the presence of any shortcomings, and even such people became the object of ridicule.

However, we cannot generalize the position of women of the Renaissance with the positive phenomena that were in Florence and even they did not cover all sectors of society.

At the same time, this period influenced the strengthening of the institution of the family, which spread throughout Italy and allowed women to receive certain socio-financial guarantees, but the fate of the woman remained difficult:

- these are early marriages, as a result, high maternal and child mortality (per woman during the fertile period, about 6-10 pregnancies);
- constant wars and, as a consequence, the death of the male population, which, in turn, created social tension in the family. Widows often did not have a certain specialty and an opportunity to earn money, they either went to a monastery, where they also tried to accept women who were able to pay the initial payment, or they took it.

I would like to note that the conclusion of marriages, which were more like not a union of two lovers, but a contract that aims to solve financial, political or other problems.

The influence of the Renaissance on changing spiritual values.

Speaking of spiritual values, we note that the golden age of the Italian Renaissance kept pace with the frenzy of the Inquisition, its brutal measures and the strongest position of the Catholic Church in the world political arena. Surprisingly, the spark of the Renaissance "flashed near by the side of Rome."

One of the first who doubted the justice of certain decisions made by Pope Sixtus IV was Lorenzo Medici. Lorenzo Medici also established himself as a visionary and subtle politician, a strategist who skillfully maintained a political balance in Italy. However, Lorenzo sometimes took tough and unprecedented measures against the Papal policy. So, after an unsuccessful attempt on Lorenzo, organized with the support of the Pope, his brother Giuliano died. Lorenzo hung in a humiliating form (upside down) a papal vassal in Piazza Signoria. After which he was excommunicated. However, prolonged conspiracies and neseski affected the trading city-republics of Italy. As a result, Italy, being

the center of the pan-European religion, Catholicism, was able to breathe life, laying the foundation not only for humanistic, democratic values, but also for the revival of Europe.

However, the spirit of the new time could not be stopped. The ideas of the Italian revival became one of the incentives for the reformation of the church.

The movement towards the reformation, which began in Germany, led, in particular, to the assertion of the independence of religion on a national basis, to the formation of the Lutheran church itself.

The wind of change was picked up by England - the Anglican church. Protestantism played a decisive role in the formation of the modern world order, since the basic tenets of Protestantism almost exactly correspond to capitalism. Thus, Protestants regard wealth as a duty to God, he created a person to find and realize all the possibilities (entrepreneurship) to become rich, and poverty and poverty are a sin.

Now we asked ourselves: "Why did the industrial revolution that caused the European economic breakthrough take place in England?"

The official creator of the steam engine is James Watt (1782), however, as early as 1615, the French inventor Solomon de Coe created a steam-powered device from 1763 to 1766. a working steam engine was created in Russia by Ivan Polzunov. However, these inventions did not find practical application, and the James Watt steam engine, it can be said, was long-awaited and became the basis for the development of light industry and allowed to solve the transport issue (steamboats, steam locomotives, etc.). Entrepreneurs with frantic speed began to seize new markets, firmly entrenched in the international division of labor in the main sectors of the economy.

Our analysis allows us to draw several key conclusions

1. The Italian Renaissance became the prerequisite for the reform and formation of the Anglican Church, Protestantism. The basic tenets of Protestantism are identical with the norms of capitalism, which indicates the awakening of the energy of the people of England, who began to feel the need for a new one, and this became the primary factor in the emergence of the industrial revolution.
2. The socio-economic development of the country and peoples is based on spiritual and cultural development! This statement is confirmed by the Italian Renaissance, when spiritual and cultural renewal became a powerful impulse for the economic development of the northern city-states of Italy. Financial management mechanisms have been developed, many of which have not lost their relevance.
3. During the Italian Renaissance, not only the attitude towards the institution of the family changed, a strong and prosperous family became an indicator of well-being, but women began to be approached from a different angle.

The study showed that the harmonious development of society, family and personality is inextricably linked with the level of spiritual and cultural development of the country.

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