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GOTHIC STYLE AND ITS PLACE IN THE ARCHITECTURE HISTORY

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Architecture's well-known field of knowledge included in the sphere of spiritual and material culture. Also, the architecture makes us feel the emotions embedded in it. It's true because the architecture is often called "frozen music". The architecture was often changed and updated, groomed and restored without stopping this cycle, never stopping. Overwhelming old and new enticing us emotionally. Each style is special and unique but the Gothic style evokes fear, horror, interest and mystery of admiration for some of the buildings. It's interesting to consider Gothic architecture.

- Gothic architecture began to develop in Western and Central European architecture, corresponding to the mature and late Middle Ages.

- The height of the Gothic temples was achieved by using the frame system in construction.

- The features include vertical ledges - buttresses, cross vaults, carved pediments - vimpergs, pointed openwork towers - pinnacles, lancet windows and portals. The facades were decorated with intricate ornamentation and sculptures.

- Gothic style combined glass, stone, and bright colors of wall paintings and stained-glass windows. The expressive style conquered with the shine of gold, and the spiers, soaring upward, demonstrated a person's desire for the sky, and served as a reminder of the spiritual side of life.

- This architecture symbolizes infinity, tangibly expressing all that, mystical and mysterious, that is in the soul of every person.

- The style itself originated in France, spreading throughout Western Europe.

- France is rich in medieval architecture, from small Romanesque churches to great Gothic cathedrals.

- The most prominent examples are the great Gothic cathedrals of France, including Notre Dame in Paris, Reims Cathedral, Chartres Cathedral and Amiens Cathedral.

- The French regions have created their own original versions of the style, replacing some of the features with their locality. Newest styles were created in the provinces of Anjou, Maine, and Burgundy.

- Gothic is rightly associated with the heyday of German art, which was never able to accept the idea of the Renaissance.

- The creations of the German masters of the Gothic style have become one of the most valuable contributions to the history of world culture. Cologne Cathedral in Germany, which to this day is considered one of the greatest creations of the Gothic, was once admired by many artistic masters.

- However, in Alsace, you can see the seemingly impossible - the interweaving of French and German Gothic. To this day, the unfinished Strasbourg Cathedral reflects this interweaving in the best possible way.

- Gothic in England emerged very early (at the end of the 12th century) and existed until the 16th century.

- The sluggish development of cities led to the fact that the Gothic cathedral here became not a city one, but a monastic one, surrounded by fields and meadows.

- At the same time, the English Gothic school was created under the influence of territorial acquisitions, the annexation of the Norman and Angevin provinces to England; she retained traces of this origin from two sources.

- English Gothic as a whole differs from French or German in great rationalism, simplicity, tectonicity.

- Many of the largest and finest pieces of English architecture, notably England's medieval cathedrals, are largely Gothic.

- This movement, which gave the world the Tower Bridge, Neuschwanstein Castle, Westminster Palace and other masterpieces of architecture, was called neo-Gothic.

- Vladislav Gorodetsky, who lived in Kiev at the beginning of the 20th century, designed and built in 1901-1903 the famous tenement house with, the facade of which was decorated with numerous sculptures of monsters, by analogy with Gothic gargoyles. And although the style of this unusual chimera in Kiev building is eclectic, the sculptures and individual external elements of the facade serve as a clear reminder of medieval Gothic architecture.

Conclusions: It should be mentioned that this architecture style is considered as historical one. It's interesting as well as important for learners studying architecture, design and peculiarities connected with this direction in

the given field of knowledge. It is useful for learners to watch and distinguish Gothic architecture style in Ukraine and abroad.

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INNOVATIVE ATTITUDE TO SCIENCE OF OUTSTANDING WOMEN IN DIFFERENT PERIODS OF OUR HISTORY

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The presence of **women in science** spans the earliest times of the history of since wherein they have made significant contributions. Historians with an interest in gender and science have researched the scientific endeavors and accomplishments of women, the barriers they have faced, and the strategies implemented to have their work peer-reviewed and accepted in major scientific journals and other publications.

The involvement of women in the field of medicine occurred in several early civilizations, and the study of natural philosophy in ancient Greece was open to women. Women contributed to the proto-science of alchemy in the first or second centuries AD. During the Middle Ages, religious convents were an important place of education for women, and some of these communities provided opportunities for women to contribute to scholarly research

Gender roles were largely deterministic in the eighteenth century and women made substantial advances in science. During the nineteenth century, women were excluded from most formal scientific education, but they began to be admitted into learned societies during this period. In the later nineteenth century, the rise of the women's college provided jobs for women scientists and opportunities for education.

•To a large extent, women's higher education in continental Europe was pioneered by this first generation of Russian women. They were the first