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THE NUDE ART IN THE MIDDLE AGES AND RENAISSANCE

The "Nude" genre in painting expresses admiration for the nude. The history of this genre has its roots in ancient times, when works of art, frescoes, paintings and sculptures were extremely saturated with such images. Among them were the deities and heroes of mythology who were on Olympus. Initially, both naked men and women were depicted in this genre. But over time, it became common to depict exclusively female nature. The naked body continues to be an object of various reflections, even with its visual popularisation in modern society, where fashion trends promote greater sympathy for partial openness and clothing defects.

Medieval society was based on scholastic views. It is therefore not surprising that this genre was influenced by the church. With the spread of Christianity, this type of artistic expression came under its control. The Greco-Roman tradition of depicting the nude lost its importance and was rejected, condemned and persecuted as a manifestation of pagan idolatry. Christian ideology placed the human body in the context of feelings and physically, as if connecting it with the earthly [1, p. 237].

The church has always looked at eroticism with hostility and severe criticism in art. Church art mainly depicted biblical and festive scenes, such as the life of Jesus Christ, the Crucifixion and the Salvation. The use of the nude was limited and allowed only in cases where it was justified from the point of view of sacred texts. An example of such representation is the scenes from the biblical myth of Adam and Eve and the original sin [5].

But there are numerous instances of eroticism in medieval art. Some manifestations of eroticism are clearly noted in Giotto di Bondone's frescoes for

the Chapel in Padua, which are dedicated to Our Lady of Grace. The entrance wall depicts the Last Judgement from the Bible, which serves as a vivid warning to pilgrims about the need to lead an ascetic life. In this visual representation, the dead meet Christ, who is seated in the centre, and can be given to Heaven or sentenced to eternal torment in hell [4, p. 26].

Next to the flames of hell, naked bodies are seen hanging on a tree and being cruelly punished for their sins. Giotto used the image of the naked body in his art to embody the temptations of the flesh in living forms, and his realistic style conveyed this issue extremely expressively.

The previous contempt for secular life, which the church called "contemptus mundi" and which had long defined medieval art, began to change under the influence of a new artistic movement, especially from the fourteenth century onwards. Jean Fouquet's famous painting «The Virgin and Child Surrounded by Angels» is a clear manifestation of the artist's bold and free expression. The Virgin's breasts in this painting are left open, and her son Jesus Christ, sitting on her lap, is fully reproduced with his genitals exposed. It is difficult to recognise earlier images of the Madonna in her face, as it seems to be an idealised portrait of the mistress of King Charles VII of France, Agnes Sorel, who had died several years earlier and was known for her great beauty [3, p. 56-57].

The beginning of the sixteenth century, known as the «Cinquecento», is recognised as one of the greatest periods in the history of Italian art and perhaps the greatest of all time. It was a time when such important artists as Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, etc. stood on a pedestal. It was during this period that the largest number of outstanding paintings depicting nudes could be noted. The Renaissance artists, inspired by the classical ideal and the spirit of antiquity, which lost its significance after the spread of Christianity, freed art from religious dogma. Thus, the beauty of this world, with a focus on the human being, became the central element of extraordinary artistic creativity, which was enriched and enhanced by the ancient spirit that began to recover. This period was also the time of Neoplatonism and the great tradition of Platonic science, which helped to further strengthen the influence of ancient ideas on art, literature, theology and philosophy.

Sandro Botticelli's «The birth of Venus», one of the most famous and beloved paintings of all time, best exemplifies this combination of neo-Platonic concept and

artistic realisation. The artist's pose of Venus and the modest way she tries to hide her breasts and groin is reminiscent of the Venus Pudica type. The background, environment, and decoration of natural elements, as well as the drapery of the figures and the chosen colours, have certainly retained some of their Gothic, medieval character, reminiscent of modern tapestries [2, p. 215].

The naked human body is a necessary component of our existence. We live and breathe in our body, and it is always our companion. In art, nudity can be accepted, permitted, or controversial. Its aesthetic character is determined by a combination of feelings and order, eroticism and reason, reflecting the traditions of ancient Greek and European philosophy. Therefore, it is important not to impose moral judgements on masterpieces that reflect the nude, both in antiquity and in our time.

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PROBLEMS WITH MODERN SECONDARY EDUCATION IN UKRAINE. OPTIONS FOR SOLVING THESE PROBLEMS

The modern system of secondary education in Ukraine faces a number of problems that require a systematic and comprehensive approach to their solution. These problems have a negative impact on the quality of education, the motivation of students and the level of their preparation for further life. Especially in the conditions of martial law and the transition to online education, led to even greater complications both on the part of students and on the part of teachers.