

information. Future research can broaden the scope, explore more niche works, and use interdisciplinary methods, such as combining sociology and psychology to deeply analyze the profound meanings of the works, injecting new vitality into the study of European history and culture, and making these precious artistic heritages continue to shine in academic research.

Reference list

1. Li Shi, 'Qing yiming "Xiaomu huanghou chaofuxiang" yu Shouhuang dian yurong', *Gugong bowuyuan yuankan* no. 1 (2017): 38–50.
2. Nie Chongzheng, 'Qingdai gongting huihua gaoben shukao', *Gugong bowuyuan yuankan* no. 3 (2004): 75–91.
3. Daisy Yiyou Wang, 'Deciphering Portraits of Qing Empresses', in Daisy Yiyou Wang and Jan Stuart, eds, *Empresses of China's Forbidden City, 1644–1912*, Salem, MA, and Washington, DC, 2018, pp. 88–109. Xu Jin, 'Qingdai huangdi yurong anfang zhidu tanxi', *Gugong xuekan* 14, no. 2 (2015): 192–220.
4. Zhang Qiong, 'Guanyu Qingdai dihou chaofu yu chaofuxiang de jidian kanfa', *Gugong bowuyuan yuankan* no. 3 (2004): 60–74.
5. Zhou Yuehuang, Zhang Fengwu, and Song Kai, 'Jingshan Shouhuang dian lishi yange ji yingshan kao', *Gugong bowuyuan yuankan* no. 10 (2020): 96–111.

AN EXPLORATION OF TRADITIONAL AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN HEBEI ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

Liu Jiao,

master's student, VSU named after P.M. Masharov, Vitebsk, Republic of Belarus
Academic supervisor – Lollini A.D., PhD in Art History, Head of the Fine Arts Department

In the realm of architectural aesthetics, the coexistence and interaction between traditional and modern architecture have captured significant attention. As Mr. Wu, Liangyong stated in *General Architecture*, "Architectural issues must be studied from a cultural perspective because architecture is nurtured in the soil of culture; meanwhile, as a part of cultural development, it becomes a tangible and specific manifestation of culture." Hebei Academy of Fine Arts, with its unique integration of traditional Chinese and modern Western architectures, presents an excellent example for exploring this phenomenon [1, p. 168].

The primary goal of this research is to comprehensively analyze the collision and integration of traditional and modern architecture within Hebei Academy of Fine Arts. Specifically, it aims to uncover the distribution and design characteristics of these two architectural styles across the campus space, explore their integration methods in terms of structure, materials, and decoration, and evaluate the aesthetic and cultural value of the integrated architecture within the campus environment.

This study holds both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, it enriches the academic research on architectural aesthetics, providing new perspectives and methods for understanding the relationship between traditional and modern architecture. Practically, it offers valuable references for campus planning, architectural design, and cultural heritage preservation. The experiences of Hebei Academy of Fine Arts can guide other educational institutions in creating unique campus environments and assist architects in designing buildings that seamlessly blend tradition and modernity.

Materials and methods. Comprehensive literature review was conducted, involving the collection and analysis of historical documents, academic papers, professional books, and online resources related to Chinese and Western architectural cultures, spatial architecture, and Hebei Academy of Fine Arts. This approach laid a solid theoretical foundation, facilitating a deeper understanding of the development and evolution of architectural cultures.

Research methods employed include literature research, historical analysis, field investigations, image case analysis, expert interviews, and interdisciplinary research

Results and discussion. Hebei Academy of Fine Arts consists of two campuses, each with distinct architectural styles. The North Campus adheres to the principle that “Chinese architecture is always in harmony with nature, rather than against it.” and is predominantly characterized by traditional Chinese architecture. In contrast, the South Campus features European - style castle - like architecture. The "Art Empire" is a large - scale creative experience park with diverse functions. The castle complex, inspired by European classical architecture, is magnificent [2, p. 212].

Structurally, some buildings incorporate traditional Chinese wooden structures with modern building techniques, ensuring both structural stability and aesthetic appeal. Architects always need to balance between the aesthetics of artists and the scientific technology of engineers, seeking equilibrium between technology and aesthetics. Regarding materials, traditional materials such as wood and stone are combined with modern building materials. Meanwhile, modern materials like glass and steel are used in certain areas to add a contemporary touch. [3, p. 190]

In terms of decoration, traditional Chinese decorative elements, such as carved windows and colored paintings, are integrated with Western - style sculptures and reliefs. This combination enriches the decorative language of the buildings and reflects the collision and integration of different cultures.

Aesthetically, the integration of traditional and modern architecture creates a unique campus landscape. The main forms of beauty are "order, symmetry, and clarity" in space. The contrast between the tranquility of the traditional Chinese garden - style architecture in the North Campus and the grandeur of the European - style castles in the South Campus generates a powerful visual impact. The campus layout adheres to the principles of formal beauty, including the principles of diversity and unity, balance, proportion and scale, rhythm and rhyme, and human - orientation, enhancing the overall aesthetic value [4, p. 265].

Culturally, the traditional architecture on campus serves as a carrier of Chinese traditional culture, contributing to the inheritance and promotion of ancient Chinese architectural techniques, aesthetic concepts, and cultural traditions. The integration of Western - style architecture also reflects the trend of cultural exchange and integration in the modern era, fostering a diverse and inclusive campus cultural atmosphere.

However, architectural integration has faced challenges. Some style combinations seem forced and lack cultural depth. To solve this, conduct in - depth cultural research before design to base the integration on a good understanding of different cultures. "Innovation is the ultimate goal." Encourage constant innovation in design concepts and techniques to create more harmonious and distinctive architecture [5, p. 2].

Conclusion. This research provides valuable references for architectural aesthetics theory and practice. It encourages more educational institutions and architects to explore the integration of traditional and modern architectures, promoting the innovation and development of architectural design and the inheritance and innovation of culture. In the future, with the continuous progress of globalization, the exploration of the modern expression of traditional architectural culture will remain a crucial topic in the architectural field.

Reference list

1. Wu Liangpu, General Architecture, Tsinghua University Press, 1989. 168P.
2. Joseph Needham, A History of Science and Technology in China . Science Press, 1975.212P.
3. Fan Donghui, Architecture Aesthetics Modernity ,Tianjin University, 2007.190P.
4. Aristotle, Metaphysics, Commercial Press, 1981. 265P.
5. Ye Rutang, Diversity coexistence, inclusiveness, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, all for our use--thoughts on prosperous architectural creation. Journal of Architecture, 1990. 2P.