



ARTISTS OF THE RENAISSANCE

Essential Question:

How did the Renaissance change art in Western Europe?

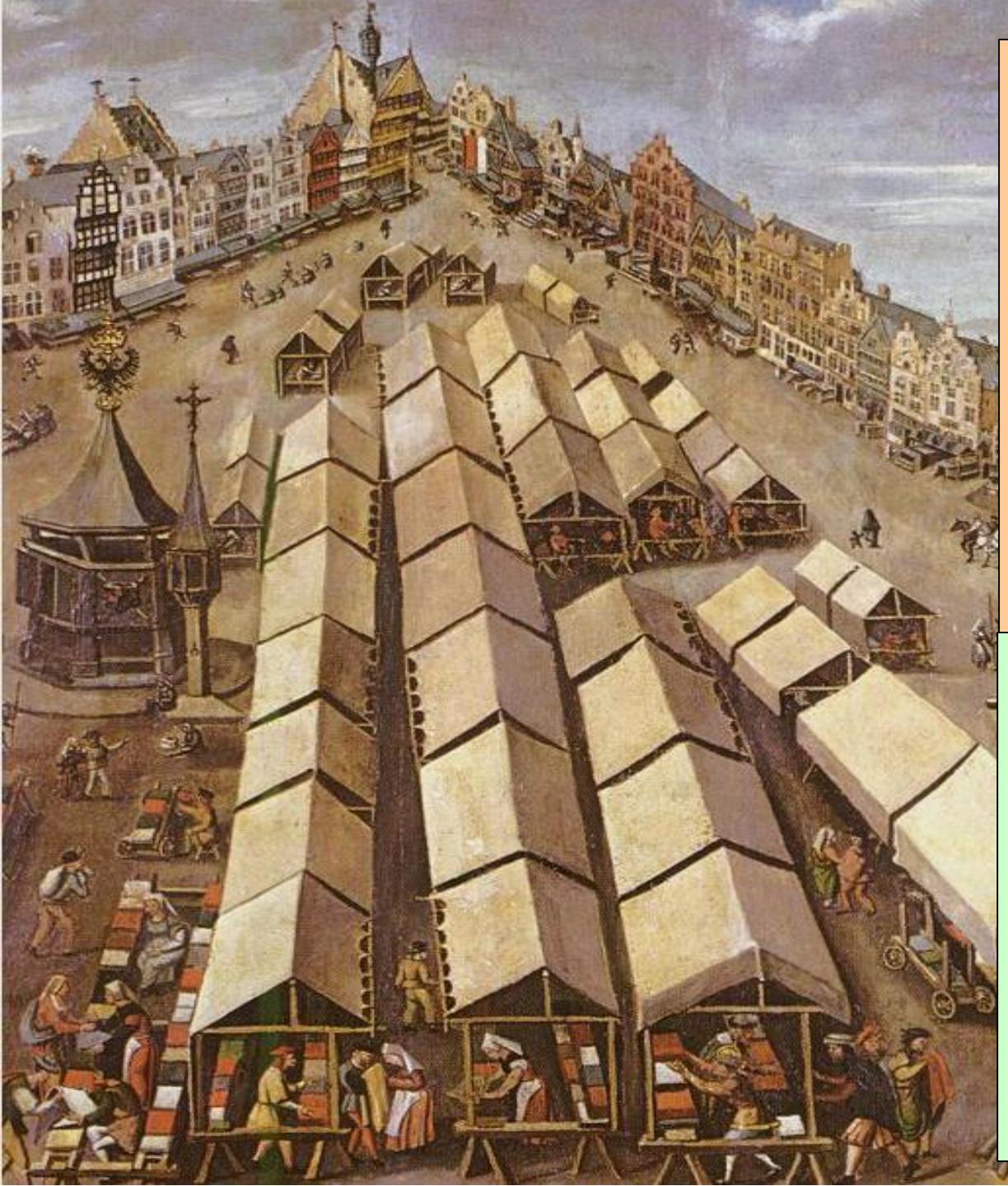
Warm-Up Question:

Define these terms:

- Renaissance
- Humanism
- Classicism

Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?

What factors led to the decline of the Middle Ages and rise of the Renaissance?



The *revival of trade* in Europe helped bring an end to the Middle Ages and gave rise to an era called the *Renaissance*

Renaissance means “*rebirth*”; what was being reborn were the ideas of Classical *Greece* and *Rome*



The Renaissance was led by a group of **scholars** and artists called “**humanists**”; they placed humankind, rather than God and religion, at the center of their world-view



The rise of ***cities*** brought these ***artists*** together; this led to new techniques and styles of art emerging from the old Greco-Roman culture

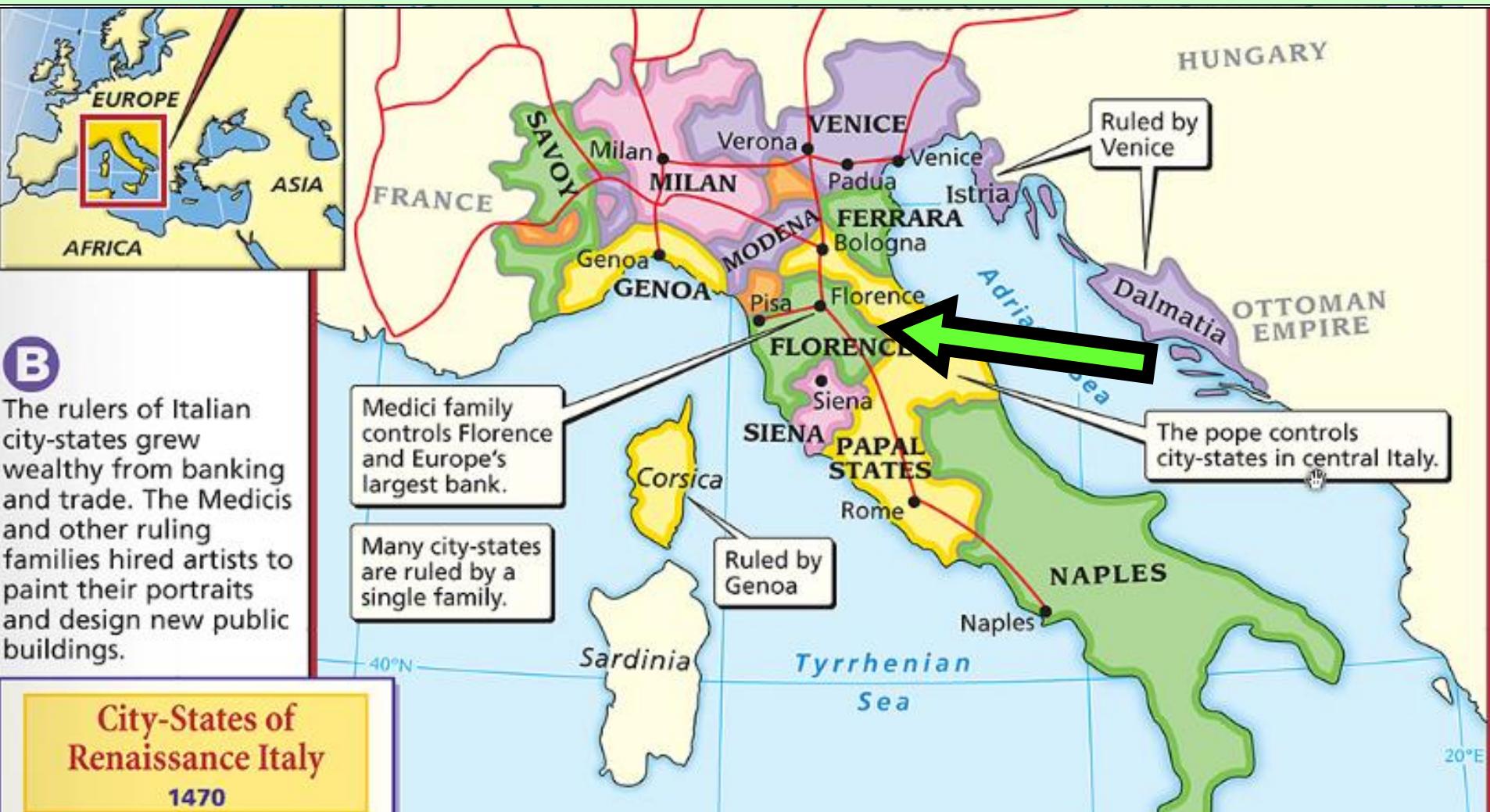


DA VINCI

Florence under the Medici



Increased trade gave rise to ***Italian city-states*** and a ***wealthy middle class*** of bankers and merchants



The most important Italian city-state was *Florence*; in this wealthy trade city, the *Renaissance began*



Wealthy bankers and merchants wanted to show off their new status by commissioning art; they **funded** the work of **talented artists** so they could do what they do best: **create** magnificent art

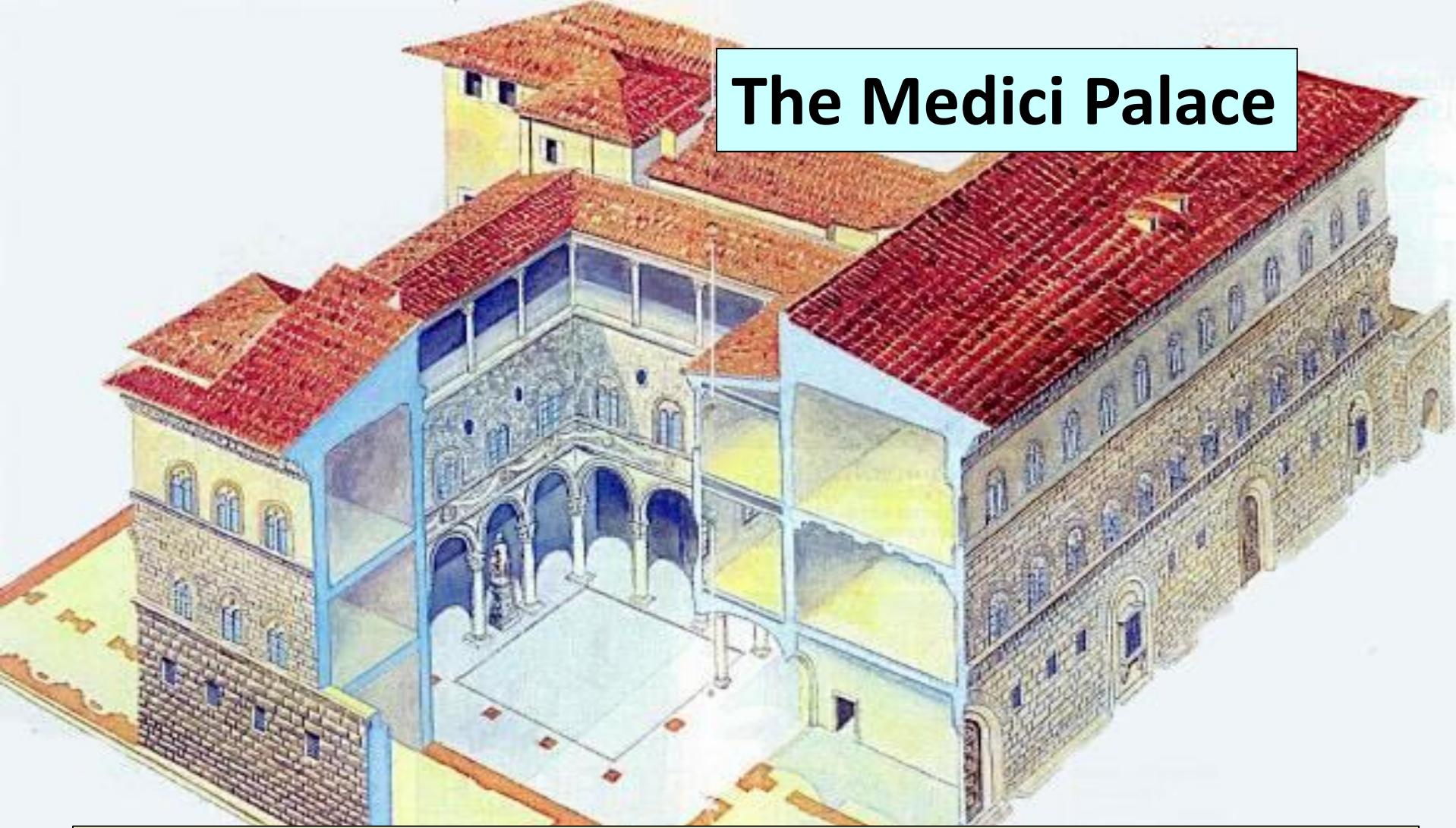
Florence was home to the *Medici family*, the wealthiest and most powerful *bankers* in Europe



The Medici used their wealth to commission the creation of art for their own homes as well as to *beautify Florence*



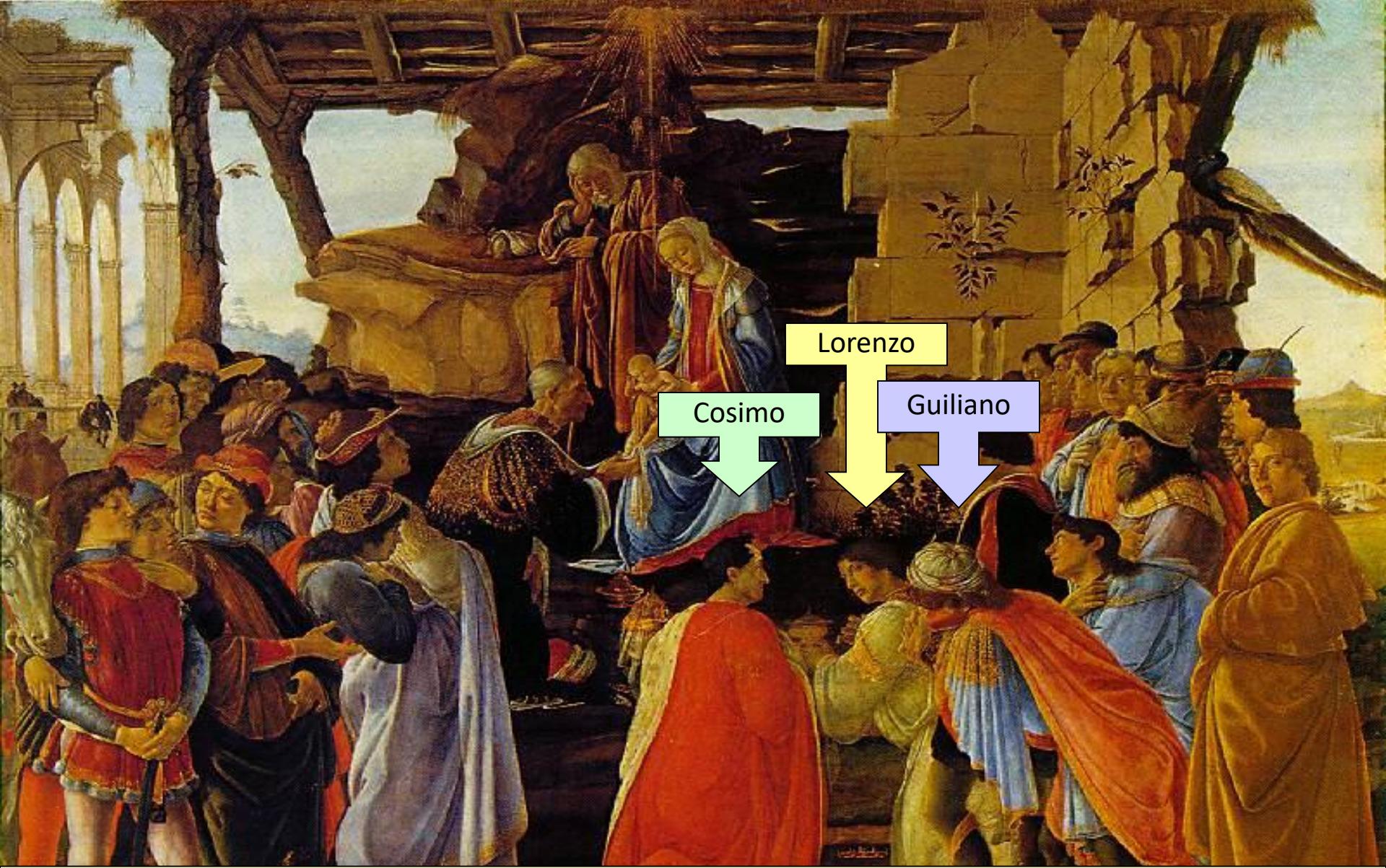
The Medici Palace



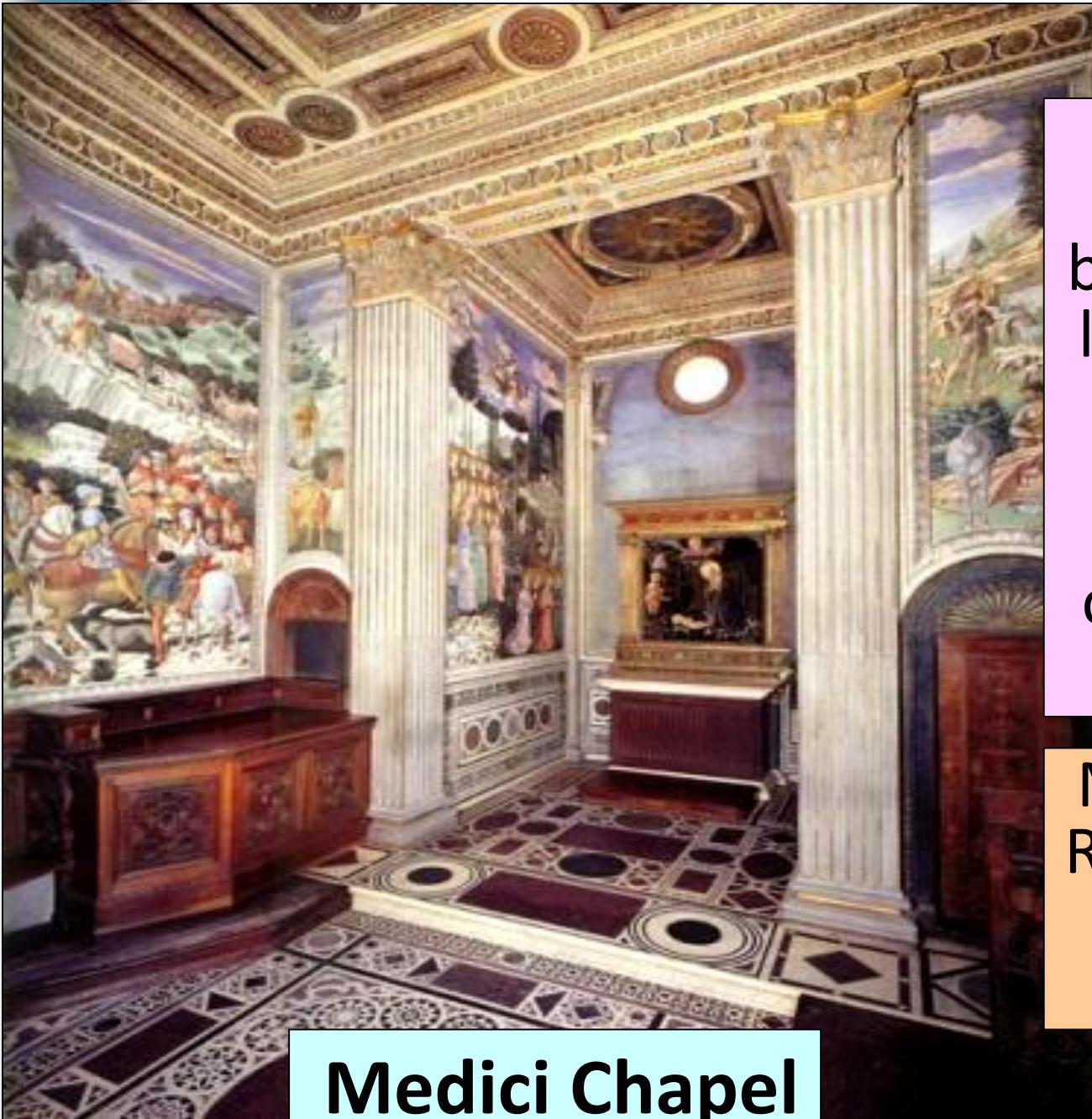
The true reason the Medici (and other wealthy rulers in other European cities) **sponsored artists** was not just for civic pride, but also as a way to **advertise** their own **power**, wealth, and high status



The Medici family paid to build a massive
domed cathedral for Florence



A painting of the birth of Christ by the artist Botticelli was commissioned by **Lorenzo de Medici**; it depicts Lorenzo, Cosimo, and Giuliano de Medici as the Three Wise Men



Medici Chapel

Not only wealthy businesspeople like the Medici sponsored artists; *kings* and *popes* commissioned art, too

Many works of Renaissance art had *religious themes*

New styles and techniques of Renaissance art

1. Realism and emotion in art

Renaissance artists produced the first *nude paintings* and sculptures showing accurate depictions of the *human form* since the Romans



New styles and techniques of Renaissance art

2. Classicism: inspiration from Greece and Rome



Greek



Renaissance

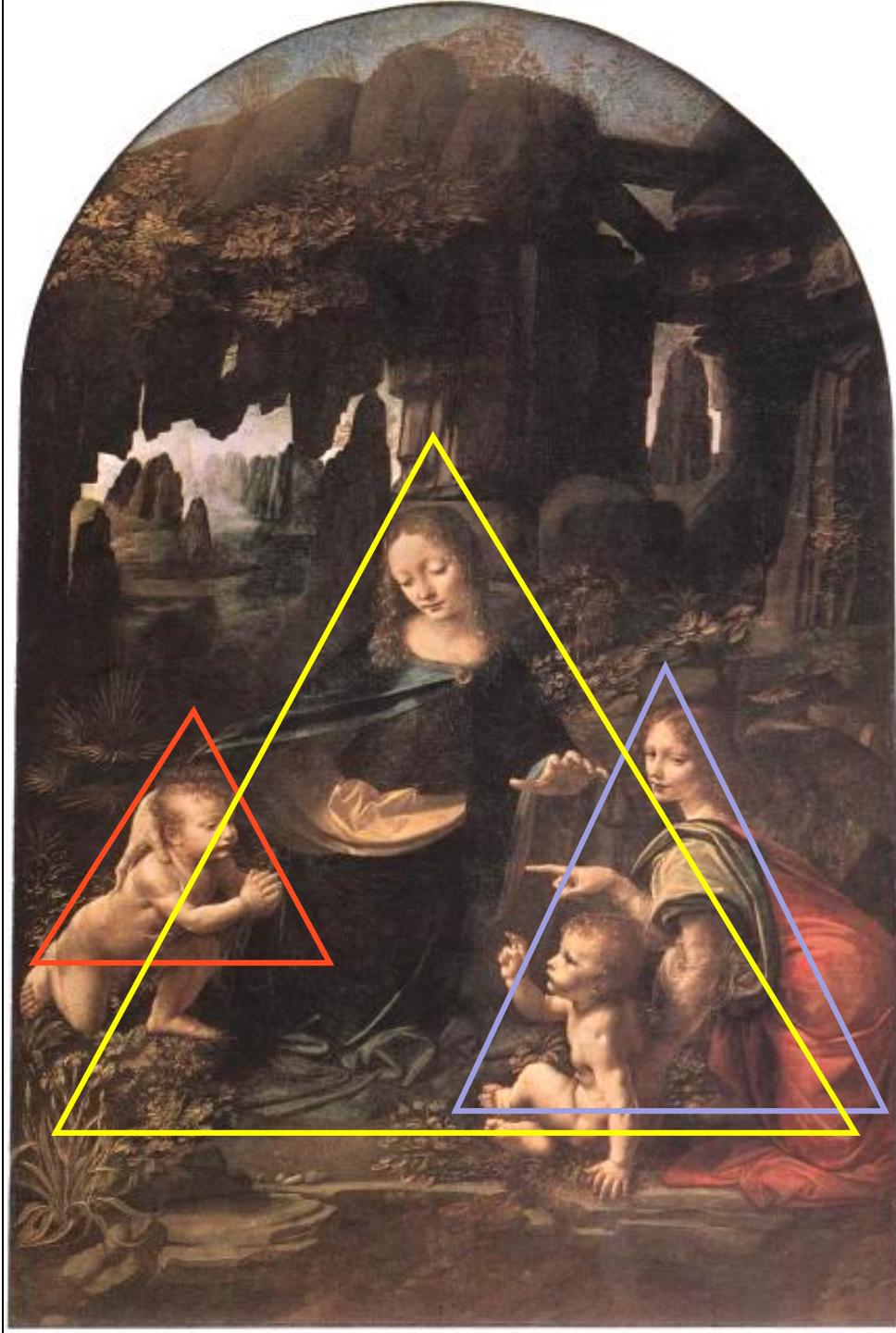
New styles and techniques of Renaissance art

3. Emphasis on individuals and interaction between people



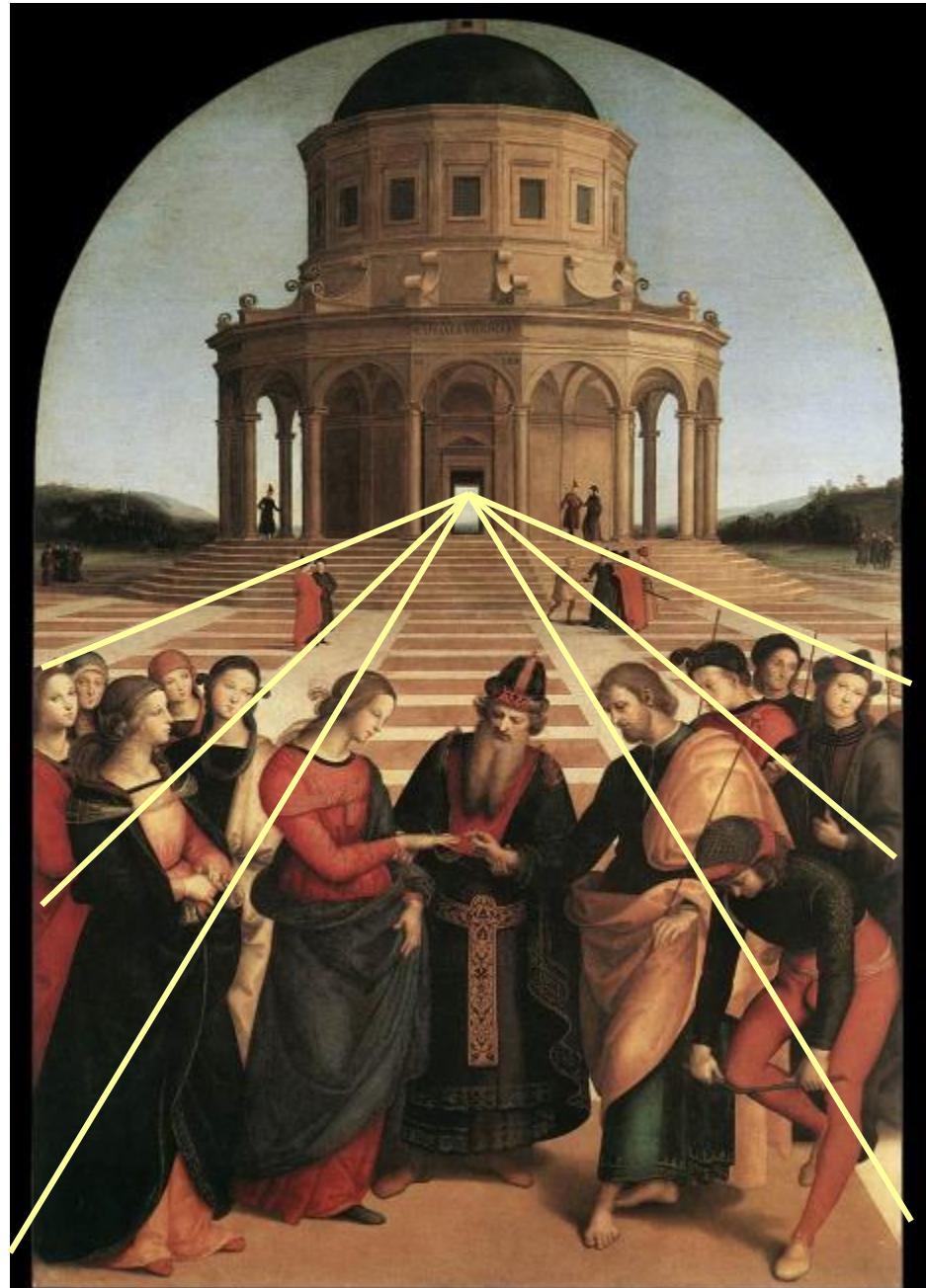
New styles and techniques of Renaissance art

4. Geometric arrangements



New styles and techniques of Renaissance art

5. Perspective



New styles and techniques of Renaissance art

6. Using light and shadows

Chiaroscuro
*(sharp
contrast of
light and
dark)*



Sfumato
(shading)

Renaissance Artists



Michelangelo

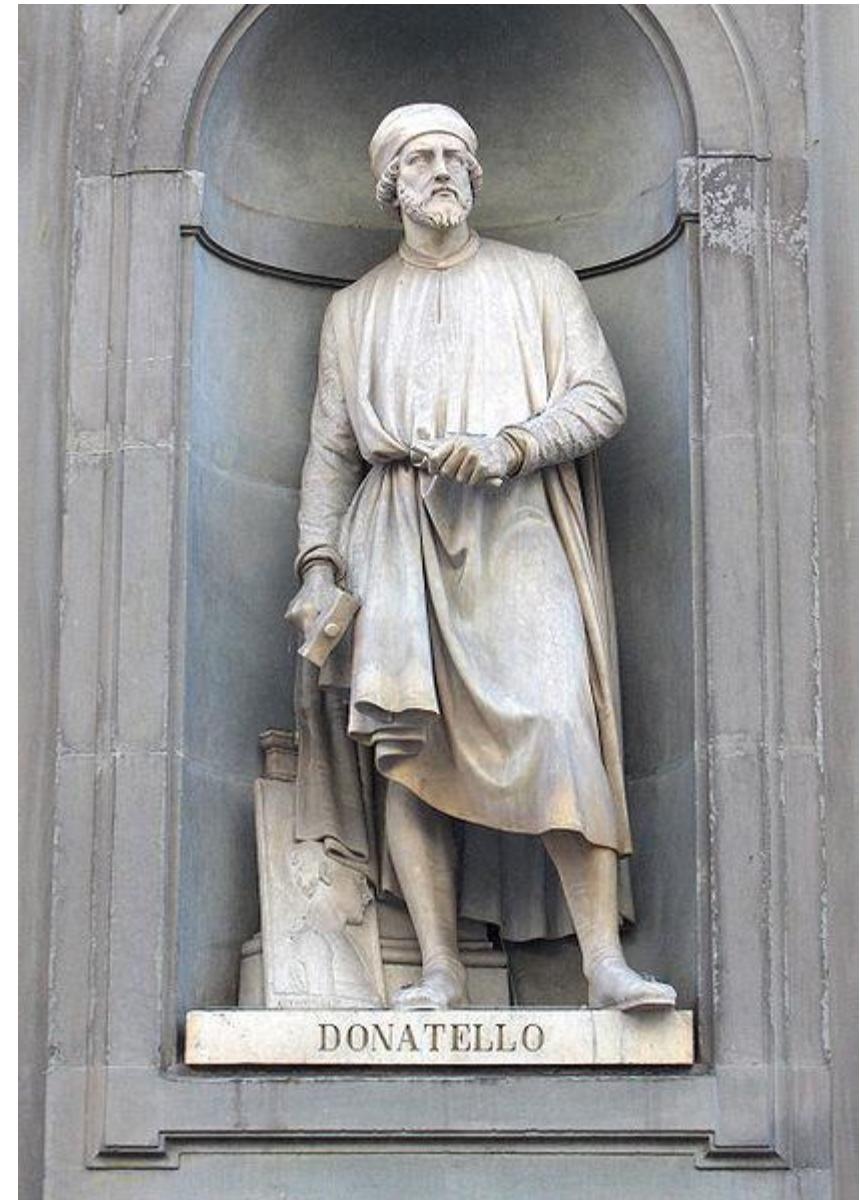
Raphael

Leonardo

Donatello

Donatello

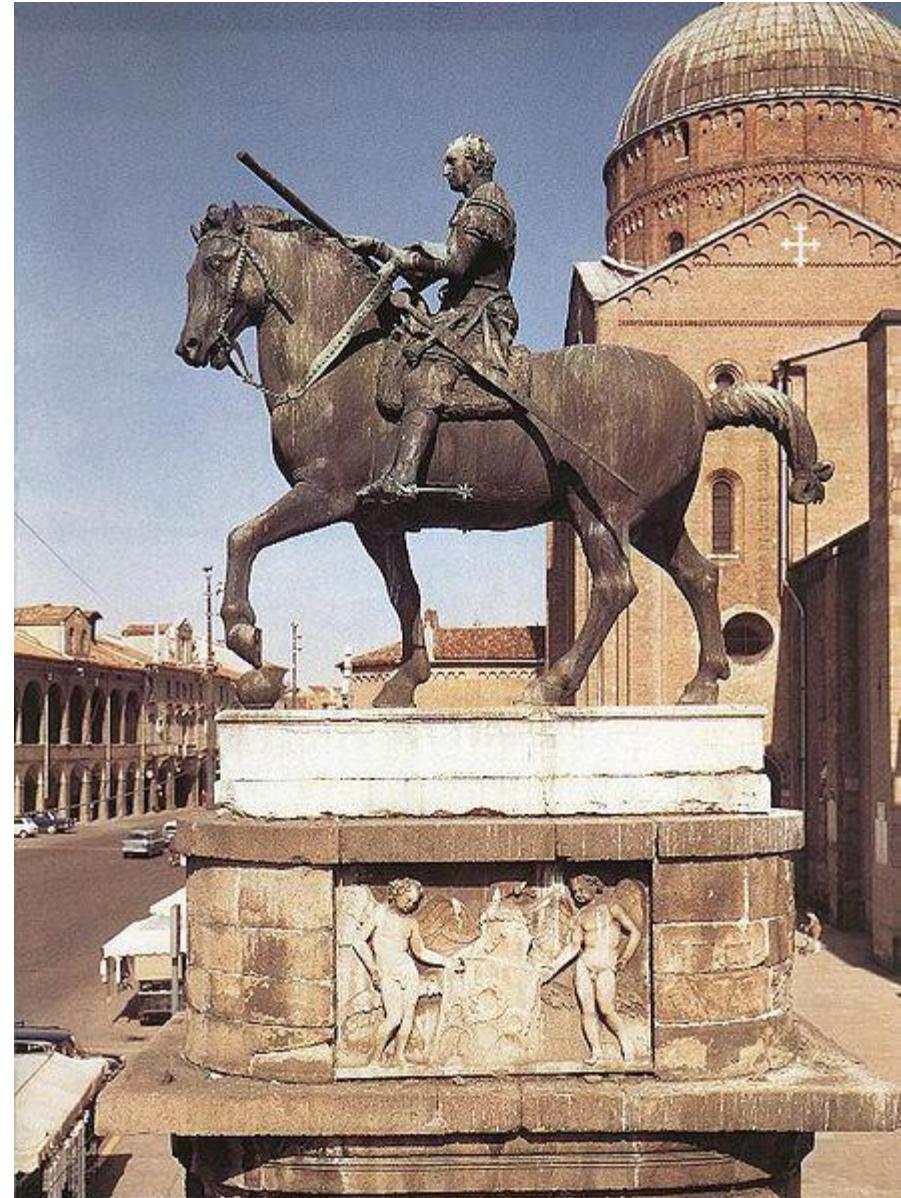
Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi (known better as “Donatello”) was the first great *sculptor* of the Renaissance



Donatello

Donatello revived the Classical ***Greco-Roman style*** of sculpture

His sculptures were ***realistic*** and could be viewed from all sides



Donatello



Donatello's "*David*" was the first large, *free-standing* sculpture of the Renaissance

Michelangelo



Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni (better known as simply “Michelangelo”) was a very famous Renaissance *artist*

He was a *painter*, sculptor, *architect*, and poet

Michelangelo

Two well-known Michelangelo sculptures, “*Pieta*” and “*David*”, are considered masterpieces



Michelangelo



Two well-known Michelangelo sculptures, “*Pieta*” and “*David*”, are considered ***masterpieces***

Michelangelo



Renaissance art is known for having *hidden meanings* and *visual tricks*, as well as some *dark humor*

Michelangelo



Michelangelo's art is no exception; in the "*Last Judgment*" painting, he painted his own image on someone who was skinned; in another painting, he depicted his image on a decapitated head

Michelangelo

He also
designed the
dome for St.
Peter's Basilica
in **Rome**

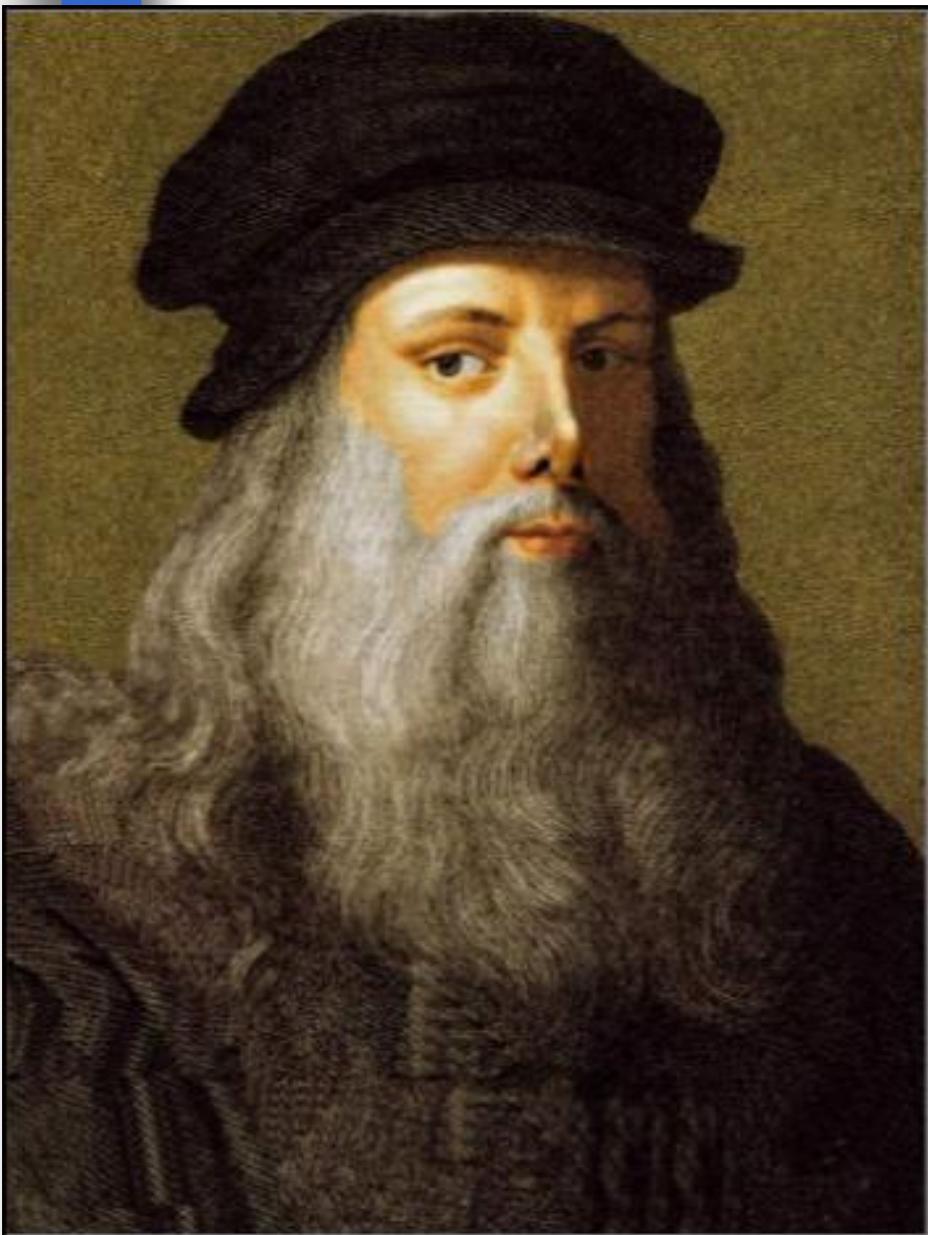




Michelangelo's greatest work is the 130 ft x 44 ft ceiling of the *Sistine Chapel*, which shows Biblical images of amazing detail, power, and beauty

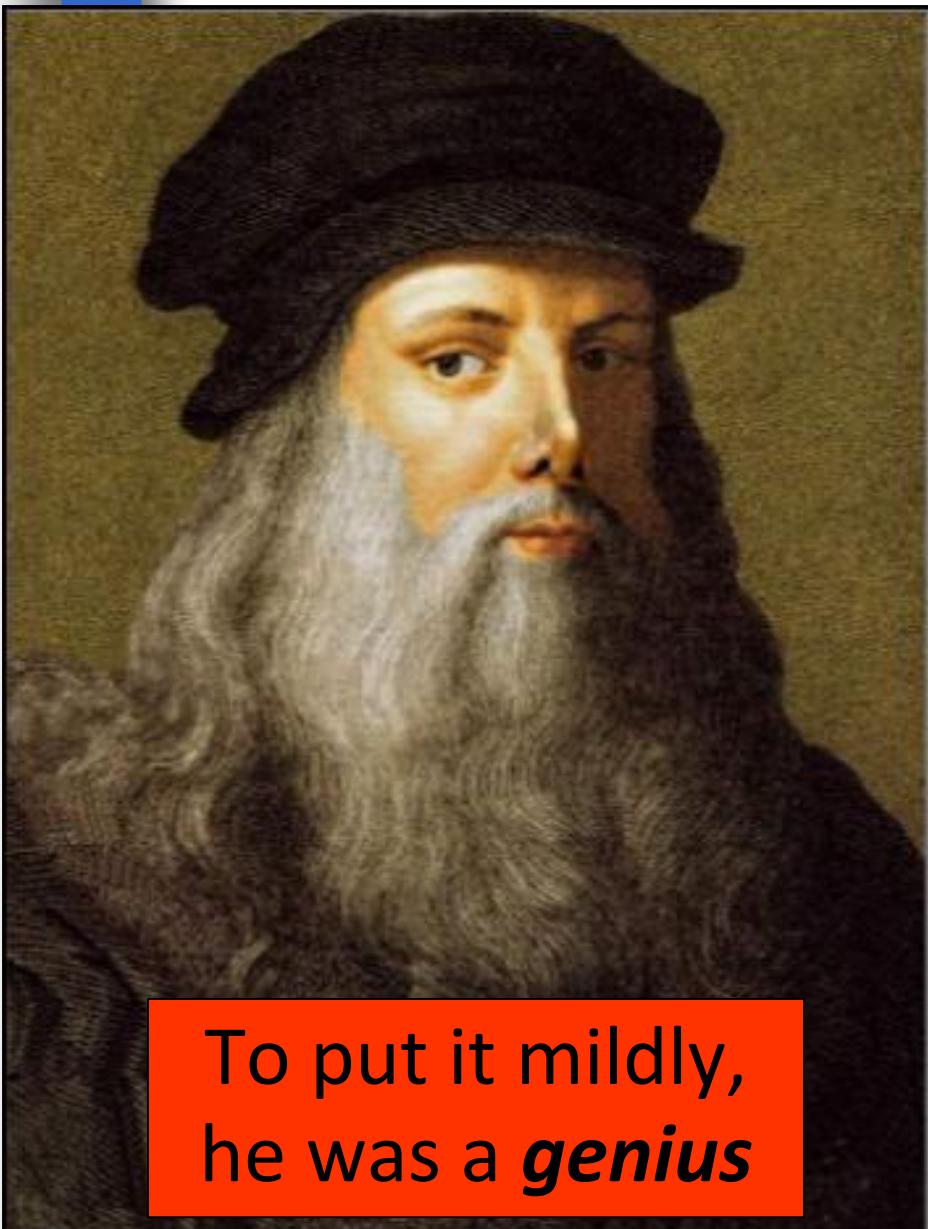


Leonardo da Vinci



The ultimate
*“Renaissance
man”* was
Leonardo di ser
Piero da Vinci,
better known as
simply *“Leonardo
da Vinci”*

Leonardo da Vinci

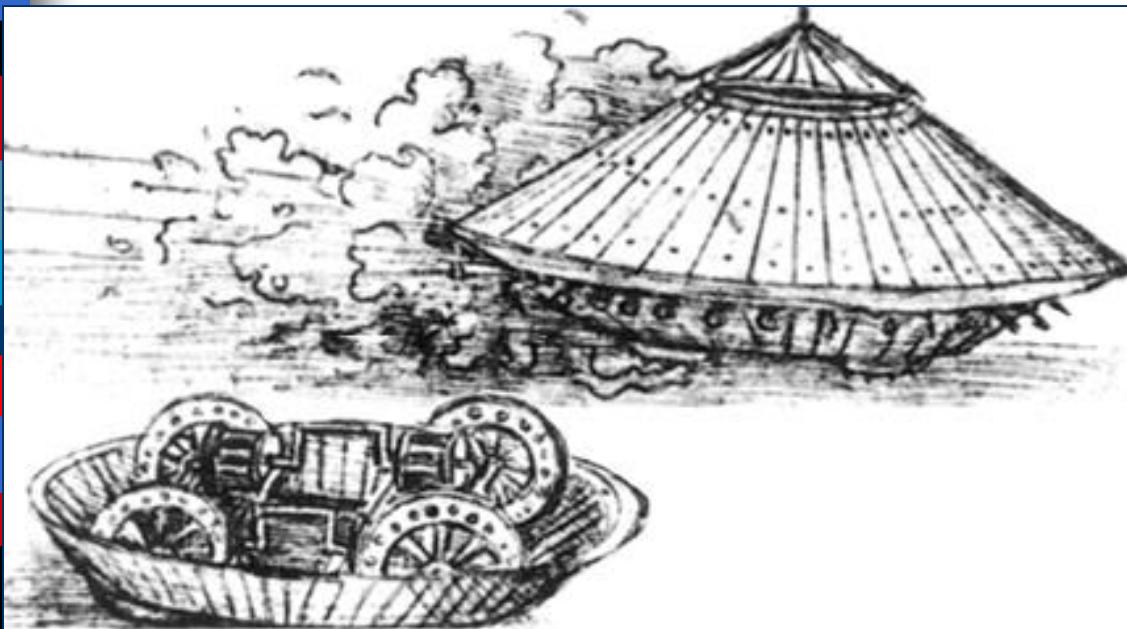


To put it mildly,
he was a *genius*

Da Vinci had an incredible *intellect* and superb observational abilities, making him a true *master* of the Renaissance era

He was a painter, sculptor, architect, inventor, engineer, scientist, alchemist, musician, anatomist, map-maker, and writer

Leonardo da Vinci



*From da Vinci's
sketchpad: an
idea for an
armored vehicle*

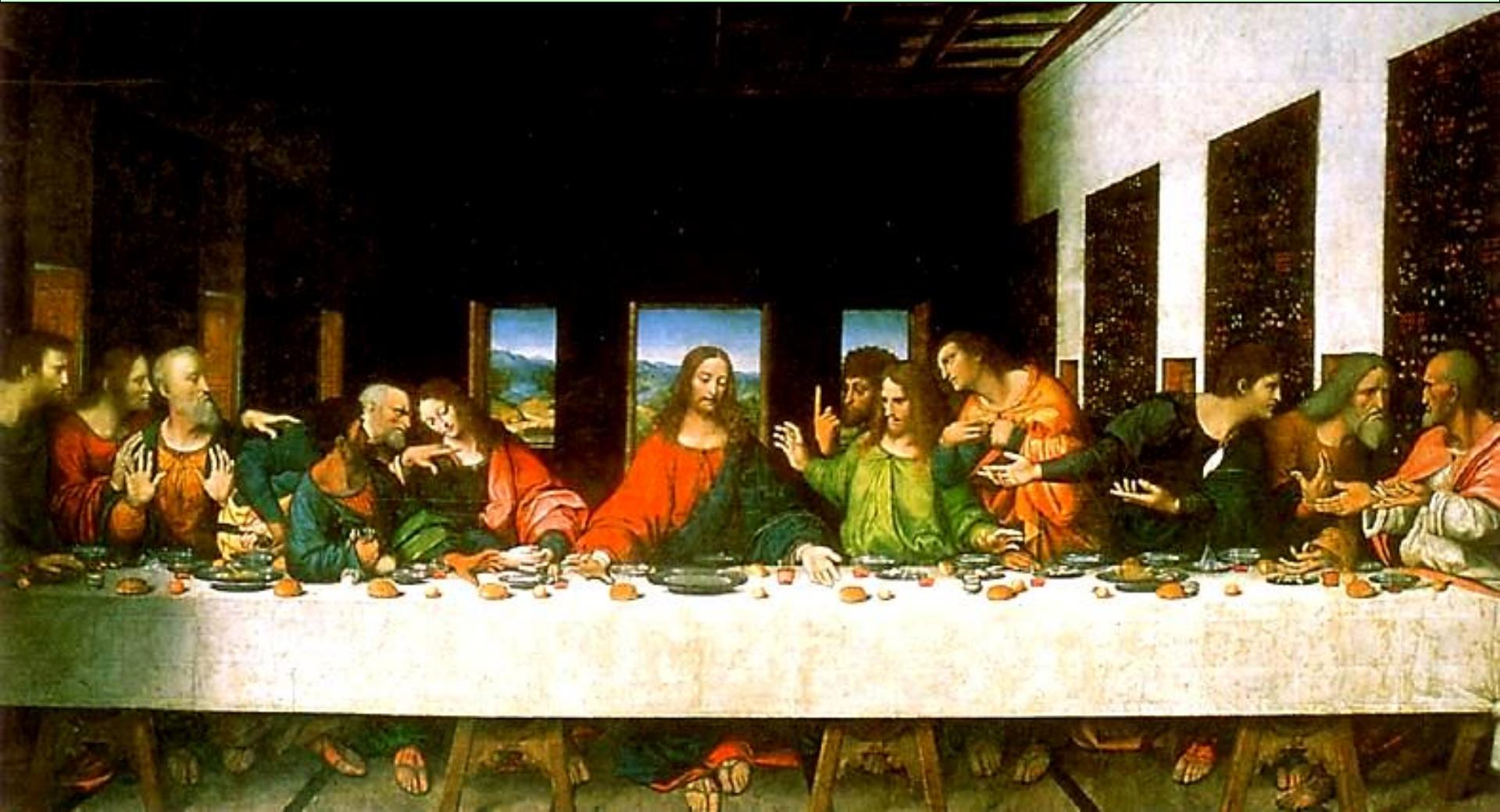
Leonardo first gained employment as an engineer ***designing weapons*** for the ruler of the Italian city of Milan

After that, his ***skills*** as painter and architect attracted the interest of many powerful people, and he went on to make some of the ***greatest art*** in history

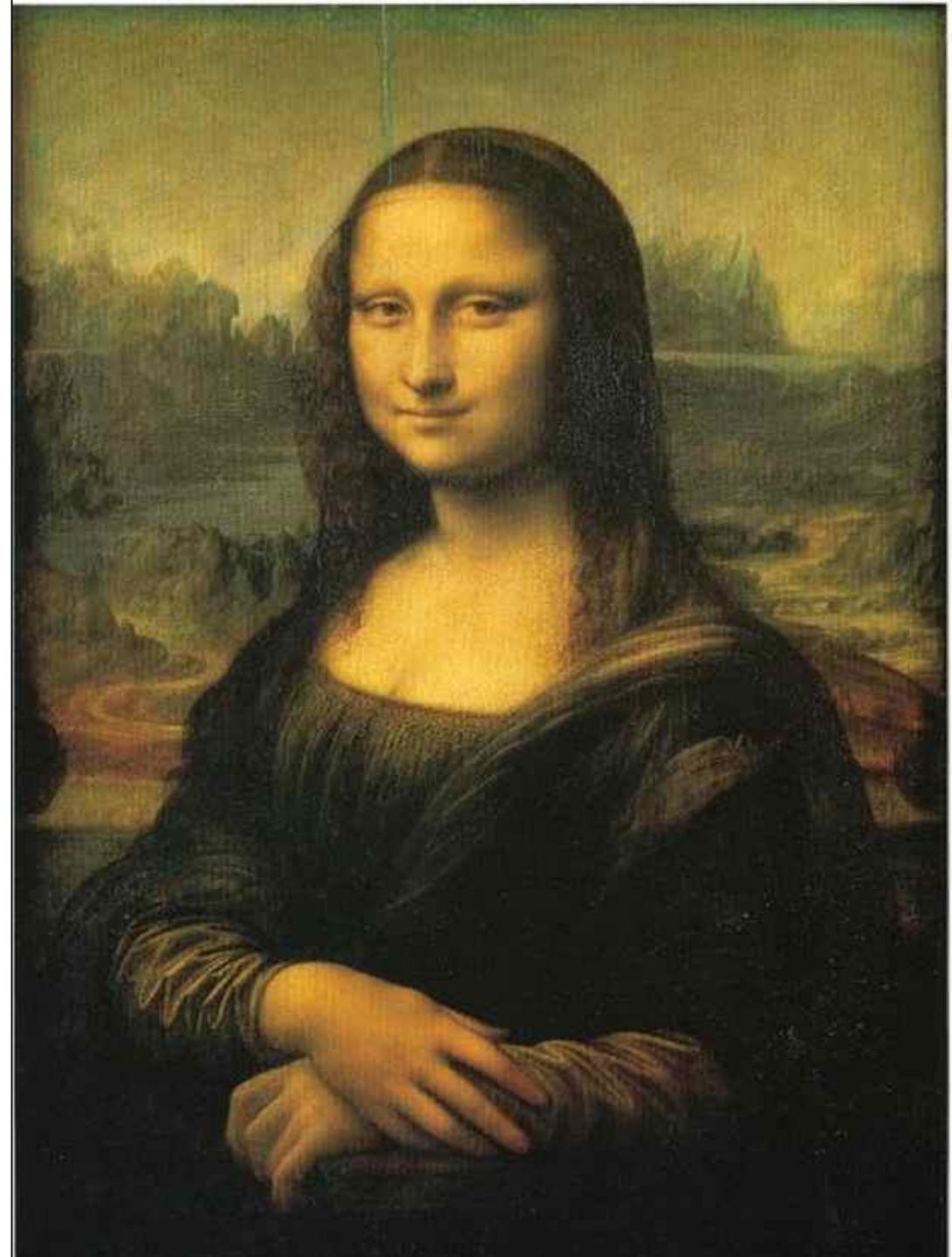


He was a painter
and sculptor
whose art was
known for
incredible *realism*
and *emotion*

His painting, “*Last Supper*”, shows Jesus’ final meeting with the Twelve Apostles before his crucifixion; the facial expressions, *detail*, hidden symbolism, and *emotion* made it a masterpiece

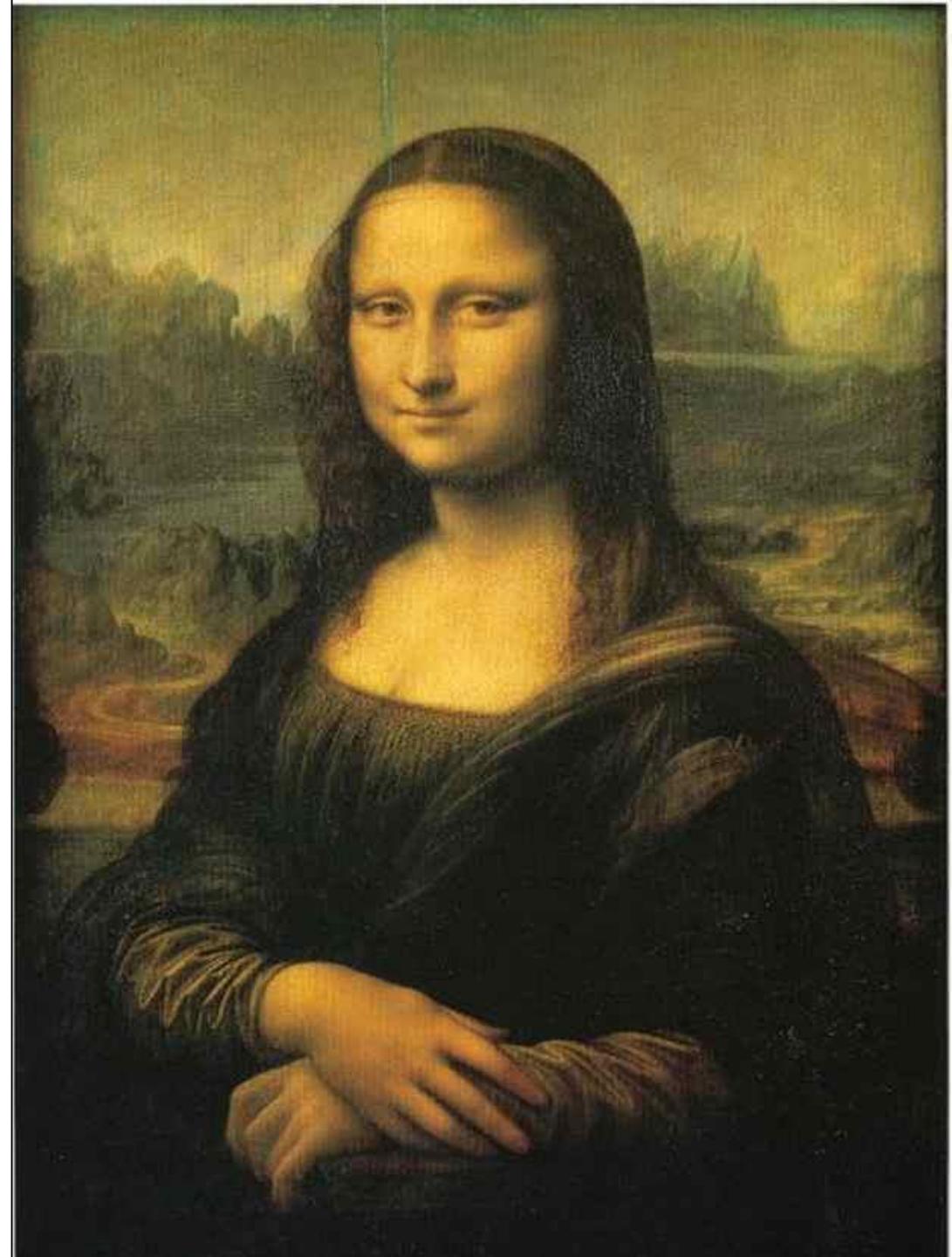


Leonardo da Vinci's greatest *masterpiece* was the “*Mona Lisa*”, which was known for its emotion, detail, and depth



The “Mona Lisa” is perhaps the ***most recognizable*** painting in history

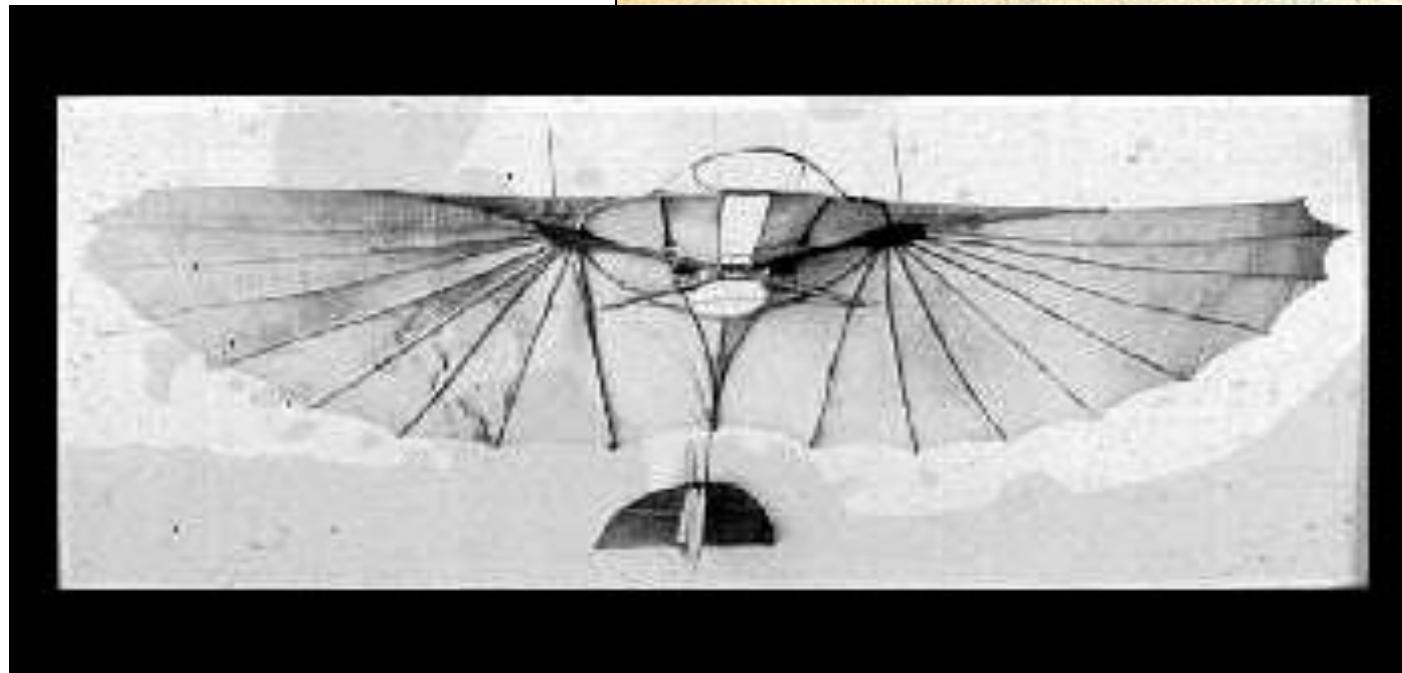
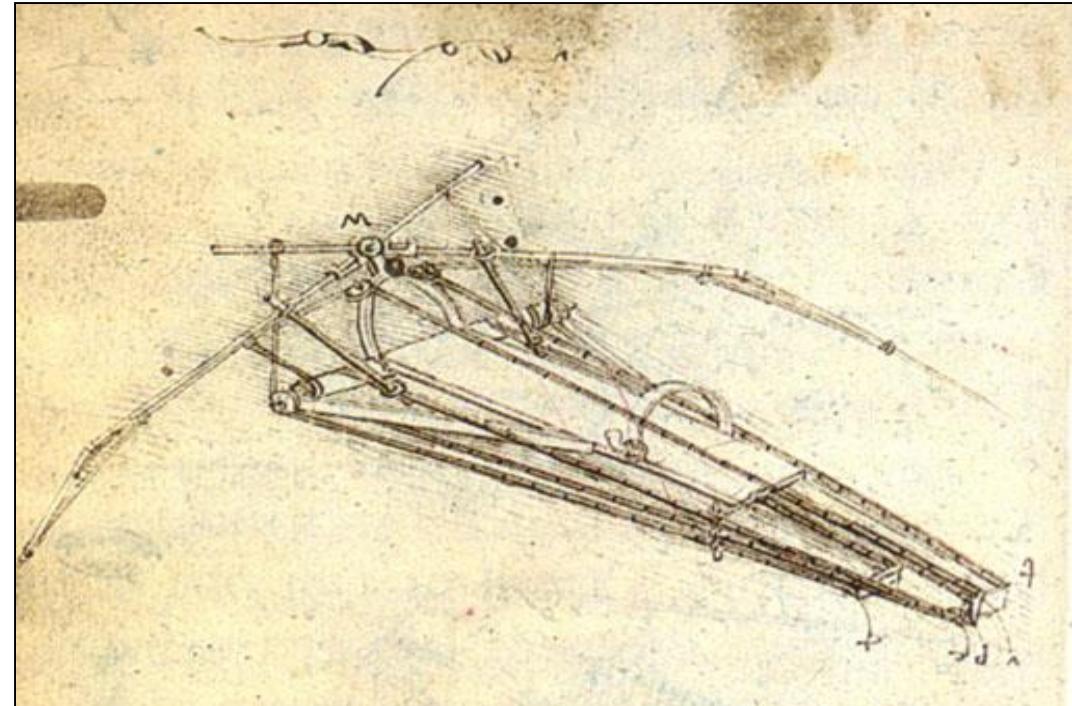
For years, people have tried to figure out the ***identity*** of the woman in the painting, as well as the reason behind her mysterious ***smile***

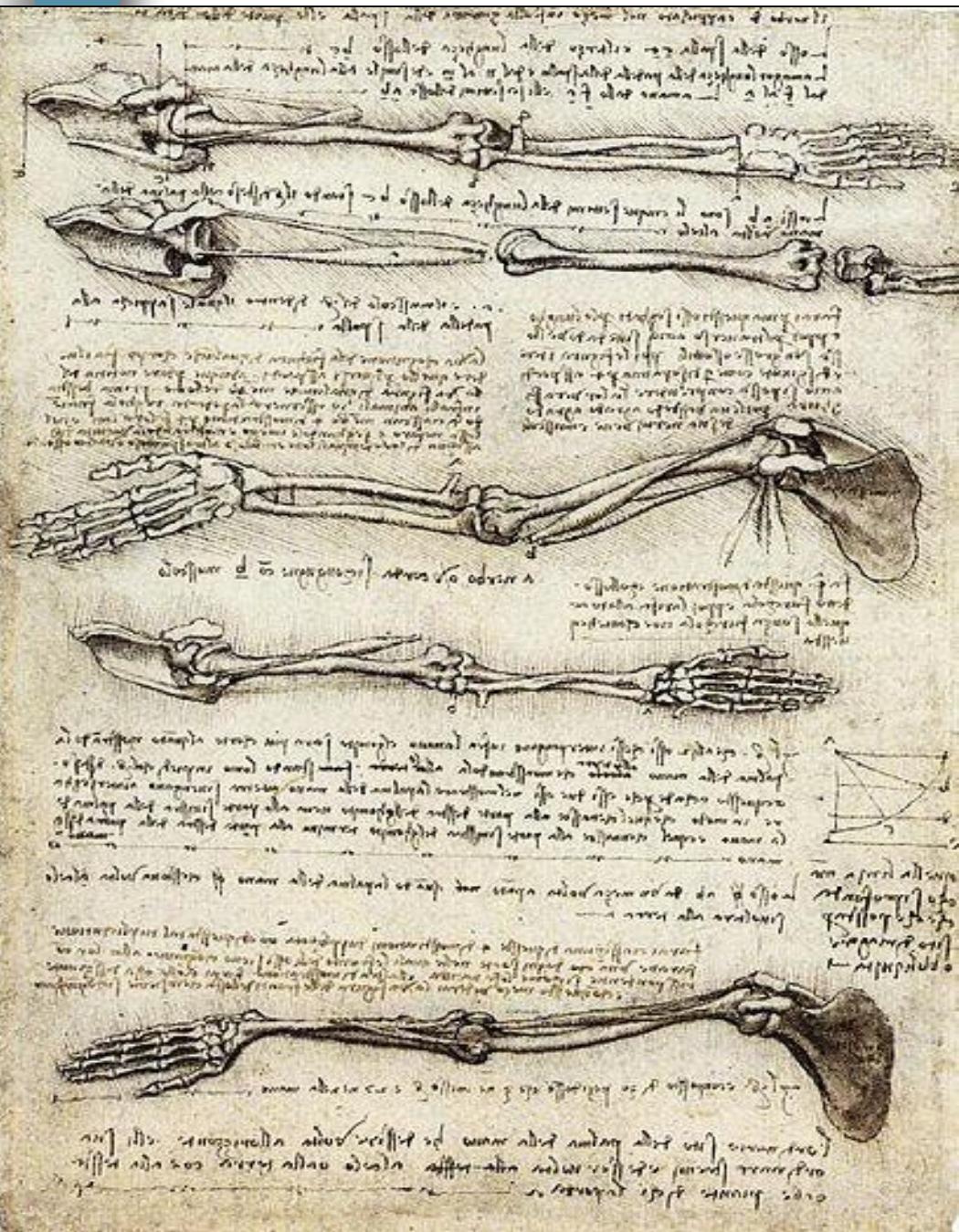


Other paintings,
such as “*Virgin of
the Rocks*”,
blended religious
themes with da
Vinci’s love and
respect of *nature*



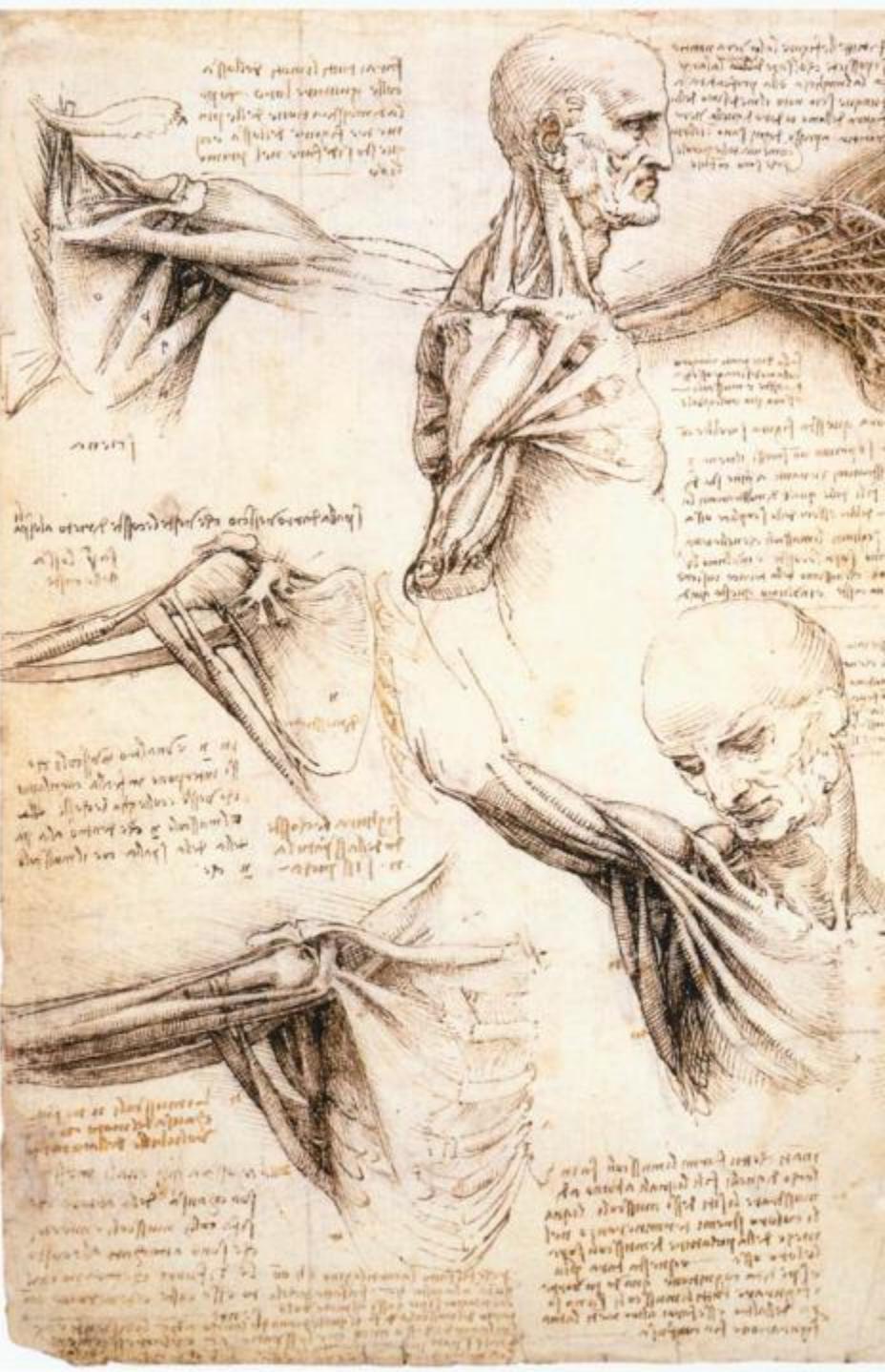
Da Vinci studied birds and tried to engineer *flying machines*; none were practical, only imaginative

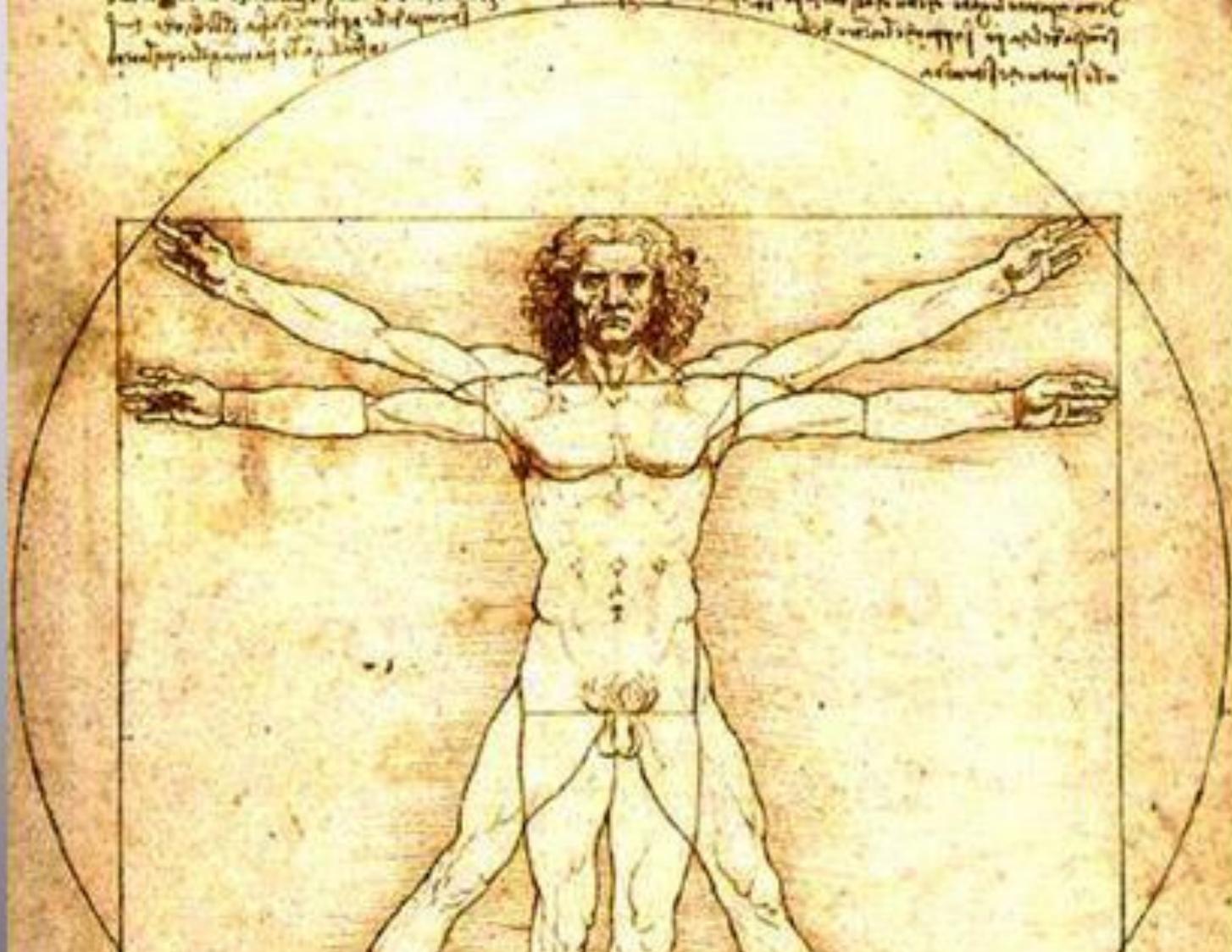




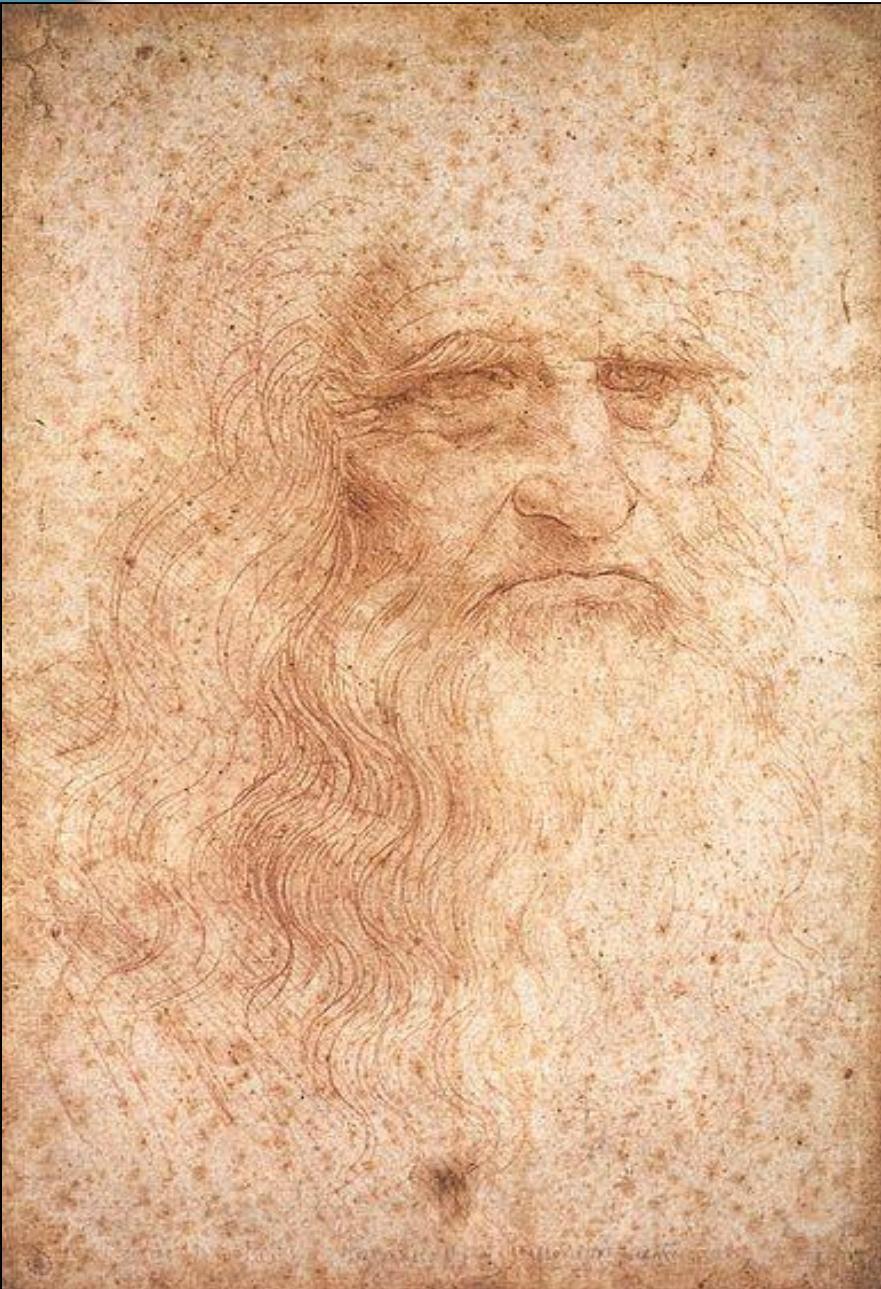
Da Vinci had a darker side: in his study of the *human body*, he exhumed many corpses and *dissected* them

His knowledge of anatomy also enabled him to invent several instruments of *torture*





In a blend of art and science, da Vinci sketched the drawing of the “**Vitruvian Man**”, which showed the ideal mathematical *proportions* of the human body



***“Art is never
finished, only
abandoned.”***

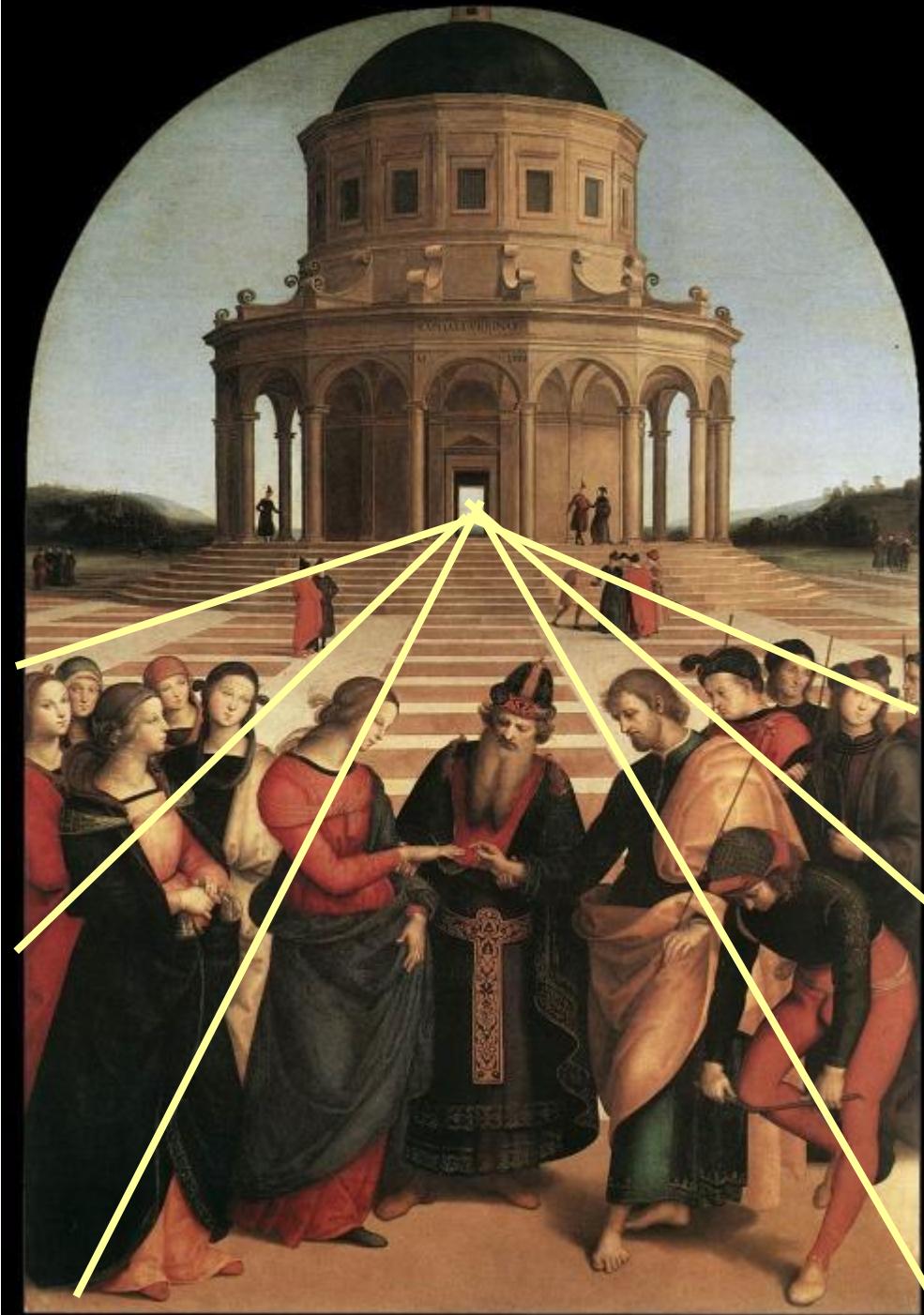
vibemato desirò

Raphael

Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino (better known as “Raphael”)
“perfected”
Renaissance painting

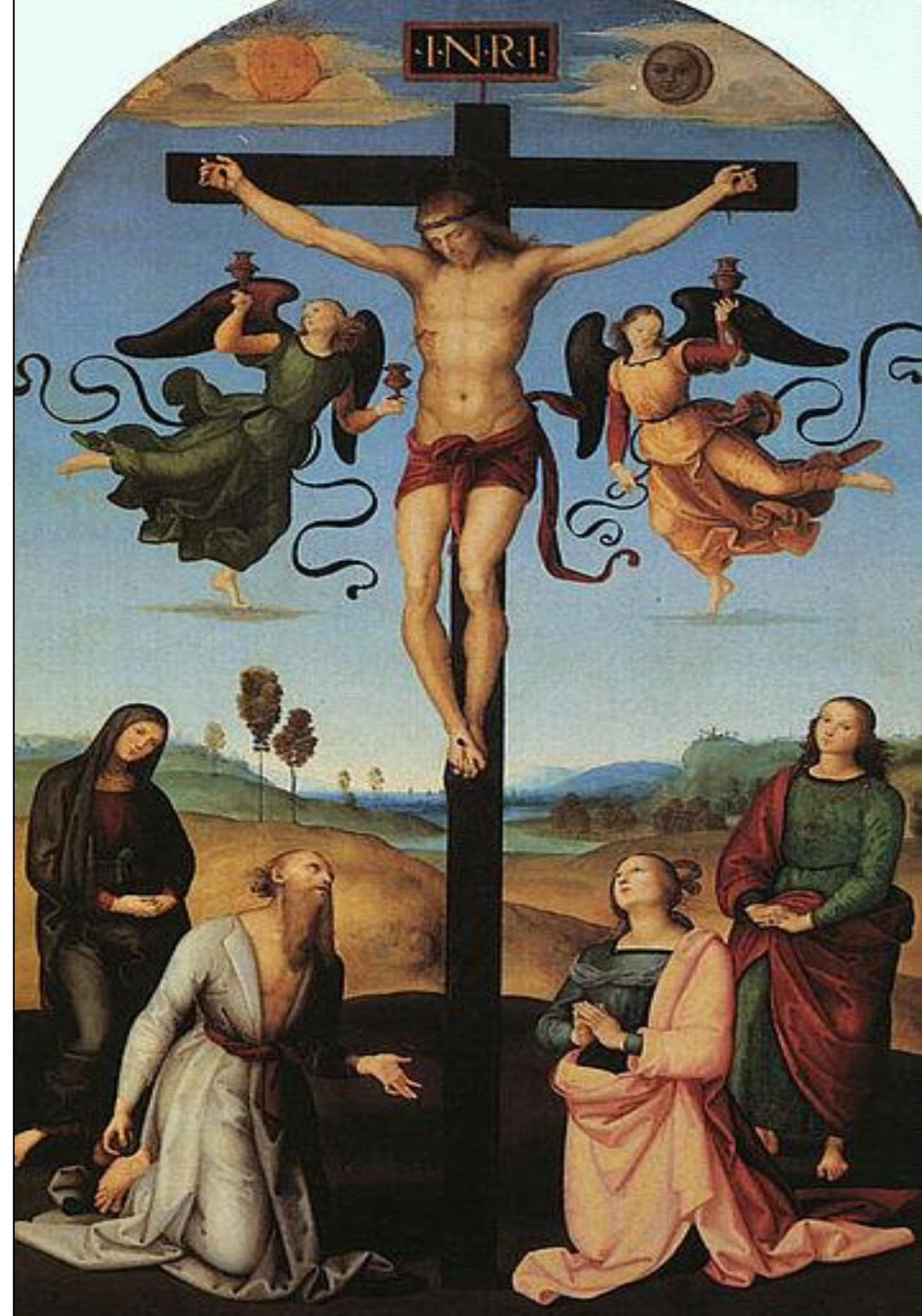
He improved
perspective and ***realism***
by studying the works
of Leonardo and
Michelangelo



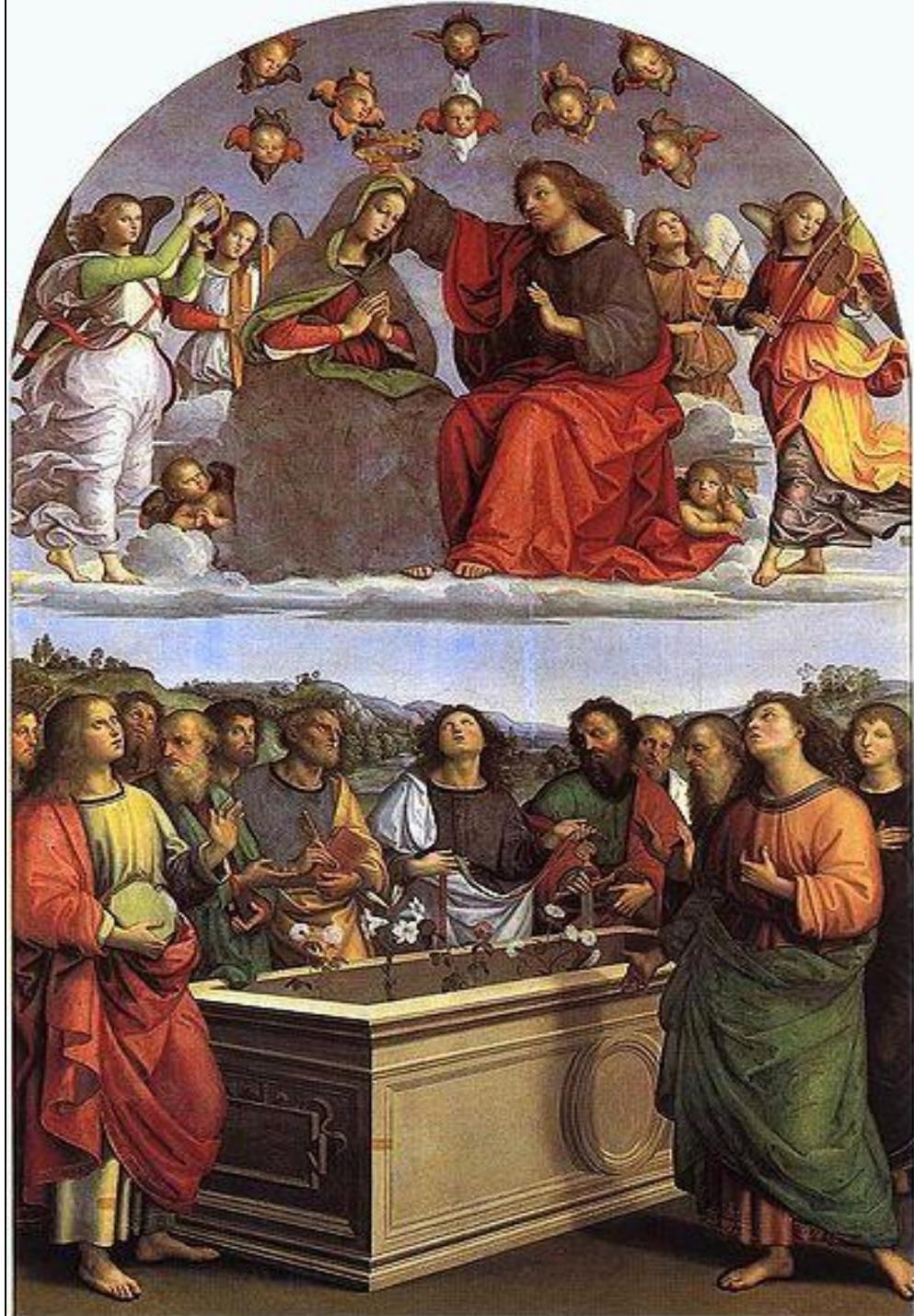


Raphael's
*“Betrothal
of the Virgin”*

Raphael's talents caught the notice of Catholic *Popes*, who commissioned him to create numerous religious paintings

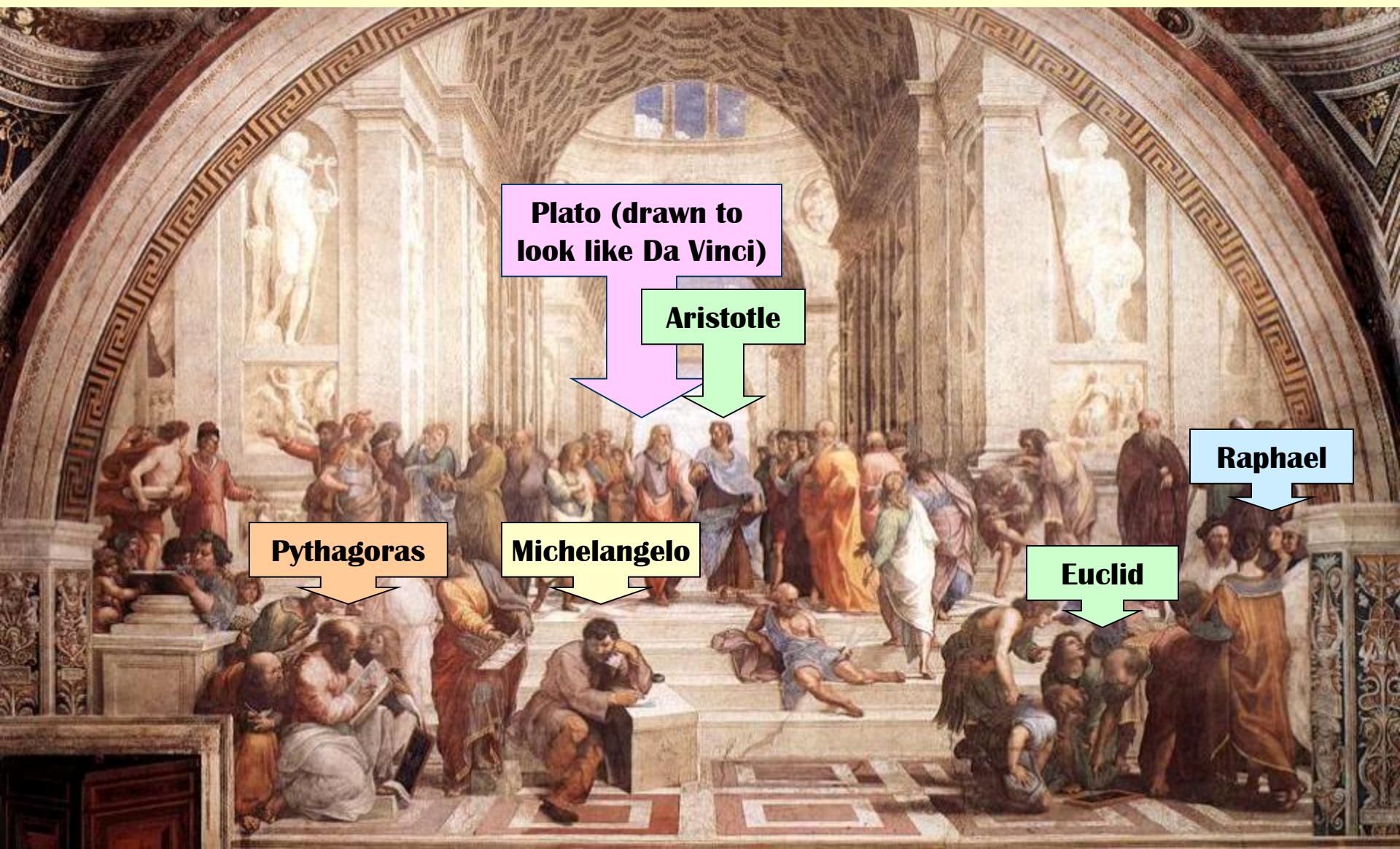


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Raphael's greatest painting was "*School of Athens*" which blended *Classical figures* from Greece and Rome with important people from the *Renaissance*



Brunelleschi



He studied the Roman Pantheon, then built the Cuppolo of Maria del Fiore **Cathedral** in Florence

Filippo Brunelleschi was Florence's greatest **architect**



The Cathedral's dome *inspired* many modern designs



Il Duomo, Florence



US Capital,
Washington, D.C.

Renaissance Writers: Petrarch



The “humanist” writers of the Renaissance era eagerly hunted down Roman and Greek ***texts***, wanting to spread that ***Classical knowledge***

The humanist writers, like Francesco Petrarch, ***translated*** the Latin and Greek words into their countries’ ***languages***, so more people could read the Classical texts

Petrarch is considered the ***father*** of Renaissance humanism

In the Middle Ages, writings focused on God and ***religion***; the Renaissance focused on ***secular*** (non-religious) matters

Humanist writers tried to balance their faith with ***individual*** dignity, ***human*** society, and ***nature***

Ecce nuptio solitum compromissum qui fuit
Brennus qui multo populus qui volebat pere
Civis tua resipicit Dux minima dedit
Et per duas fata que non per festa volunt
Conveniens recte t' tua dulca puer
Hoc tua grammatica hoc mea mentis professio
Cognoscere etiam cursum - astutus chancier
In nobis puer tuus es plenius amans
Et tua pueritiam gloria amans Dux
Hoc pueritiam tuus es deplorans et dixi
Idem tuus sparsus fons lacrimarum puer
Laudes exponit tuus non puer gloria amans
Quia latitum pueras non thura tua fer
Iam pueritiam vulgariter agens - et fons puer
Et tuus resipicit usque pueritiam
Ecce tuus quid eruditur multo tempore subducatur
Festinat - non pro pueris plures sunt
Prestansq; fuisse florentiam ad famulitiam
Fama quodex natus in Dux teat ad amans
Magistris hinc sit et amans amans
Graecis non recedit - tamquam et Dux ha
fratresq; natus - passimq; et natus amans
Hoc illeris duximus - ad amans puer
Aut sicut amans habentur pueri duximus
Antiqui mythicae credibilia duximus
Ecce natus erunt pueri pueri amans
Civis qui ius regis uterum habet
Hoc in telligimus que facit uterum

Renaissance Writers: Dante

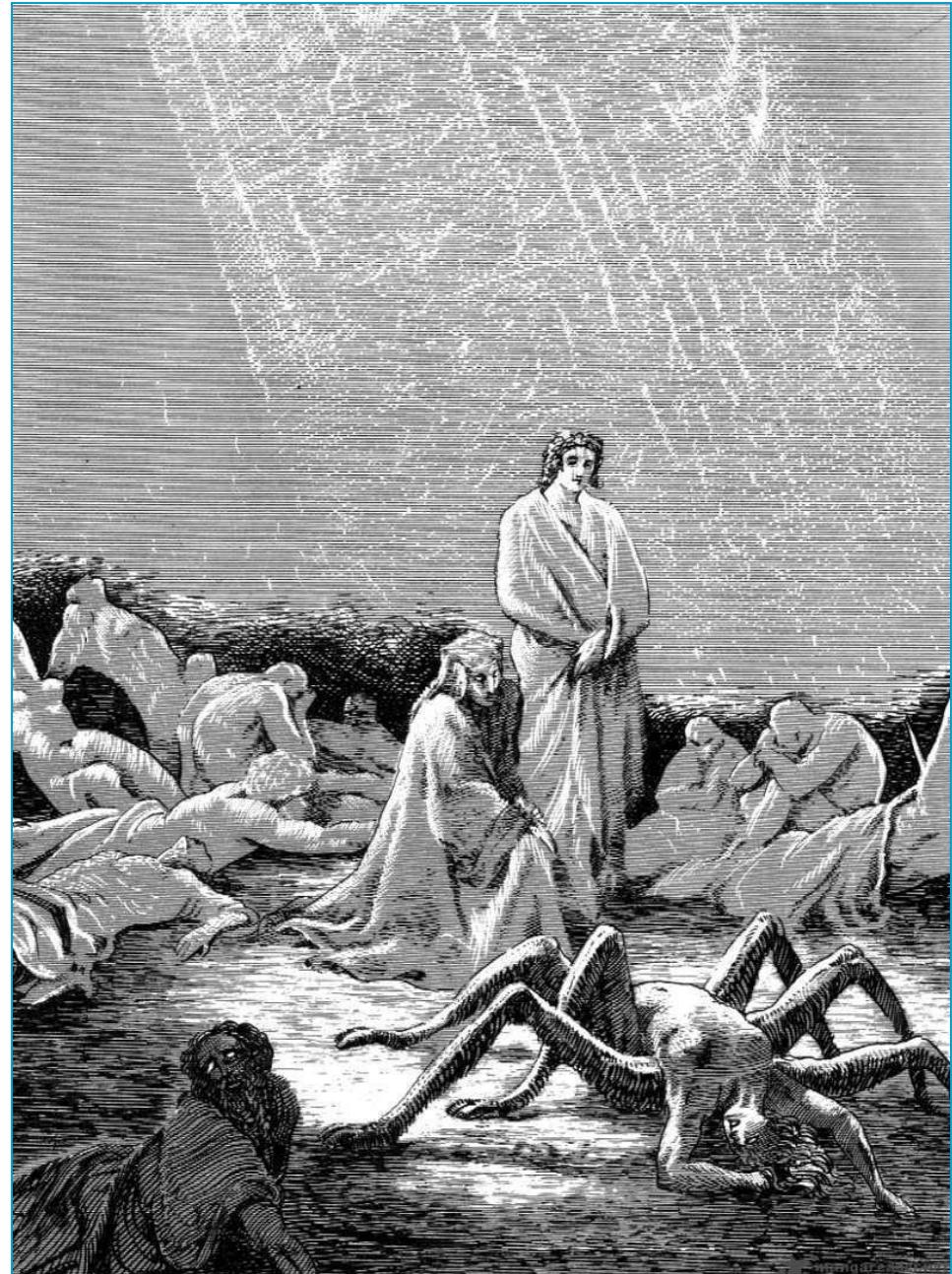


Dante Alighieri was a writer from Florence, Italy who wrote in the ***vernacular***, which is common everyday speech

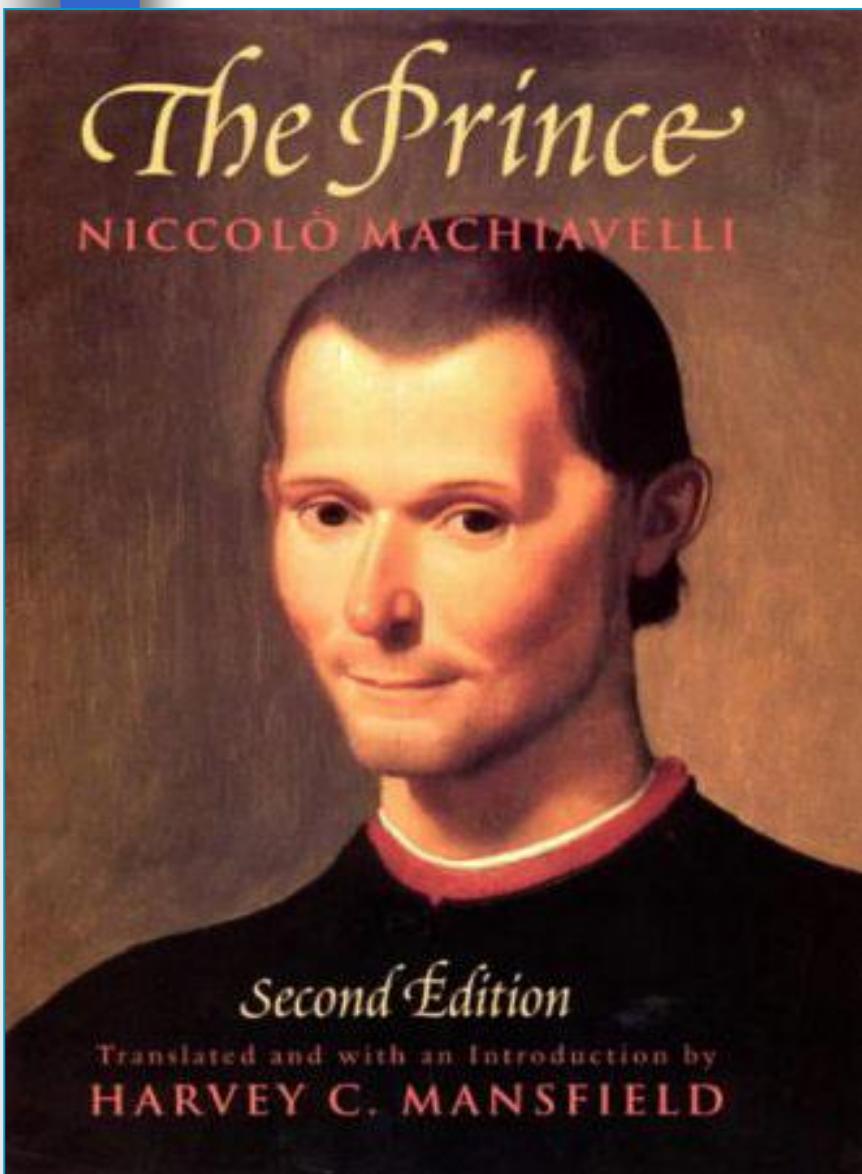
He wrote a lengthy poem called ***The Divine Comedy*** that remains one of the most celebrated pieces of literature of all time

The story told by Dante in “The Divine Comedy” was an *imaginary journey* into Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven

Dante writes about the *sins* of man and provides *social commentary* on many people of the Renaissance era



Renaissance Writers: Machiavelli



Niccolo Machiavelli was a former government worker in Florence who wrote about his experiences in **politics**

His book is entitled
"The Prince"

Counter to the optimism of most Renaissance writing, Machiavelli wrote with cold, factual **realism** about politicians

Some of Machiavelli's ideas about politics: (1) to be a *successful* ruler, a prince must be willing to be *feared* over being loved

(2) A ruler should *use force* and be willing to *lie* to stay in power and bring peace to the city-state

(3) He wrote that rulers should do what *works best*, not necessarily what is good or moral



(4) Machiavelli wrote that the *ends* (achieving a goal) justifies the *means* (actions taken to achieve that goal)

"The Prince" was a very influential book

The Northern Renaissance

The Renaissance *spread* from Italy as scholars and merchants from other areas visited Italian city-states



As these ideas spread, this “*Northern Renaissance*” developed its own characteristics

Area shown in map C



The Renaissance Spreads Across Europe 1350–1600

Flow of Renaissance ideas

Important Renaissance Artists



Architect



Painter



Sculptor



Writer

Map shows boundaries of 1470.

The Renaissance in *France* was most known for its unique *architecture*







The Renaissance in *England* was most known for *literature*



The Renaissance Spreads Across Europe 1350–1600

Flow of Renaissance ideas

Important Renaissance Artists

- Architect
- Painter
- Sculptor
- Writer

Map shows boundaries of 1470.

0 250 500 miles
0 250 500 kilometers

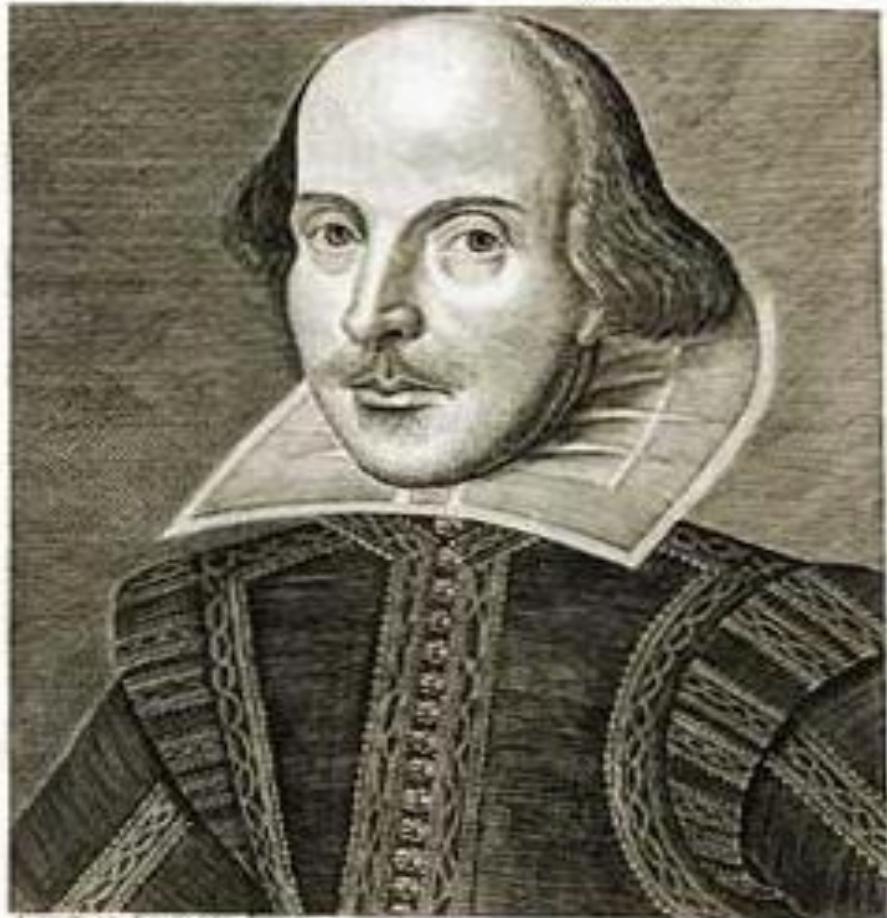
Improvements to the printing press sped the Renaissance spread. Books more widely available, scholars across Europe learned of new ideas.



The plays of
William
Shakespeare
remain some of
the most respected
works of **writing** in
the world today

Mr. WILLIAM
SHAKESPEARES
COMEDIES,
HISTORIES, &
TRAGEDIES.

Published according to the True Originall Copies.



L O N D O N
Printed by Isaac Iaggard, and Ed. Blount. 1623.

Desiderius Erasmus was a Catholic **priest** from Holland who became an influential humanist writer

Dismayed at the **corruption** of the Catholic Church he served, Erasmus wrote “*In Praise of Folly*”, which sharply **criticized** the abuses of Church leaders



Area shown in map C



The Renaissance Spreads Across Europe 1350–1600

Flow of Renaissance ideas

Important Renaissance Artists



Architect



Painter



Sculptor



Writer

Map shows boundaries of 1470.

0 250 500 miles
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Improvements to the printing press sped the Renaissance spread. Books more widely available, scholars across Europe learned of new ideas.





Wedding Portrait by Jan Van Eyck

The Renaissance in
the Netherlands was
most known for
realism in art

The Effect of the Printing Press



Gutenberg's invention would greatly help the ideas of the Renaissance *spread* throughout Europe

In 1455, a German artisan and businessman named Johannes **Gutenberg** took the Chinese idea of the **printing press** and invented a far more efficient version of it

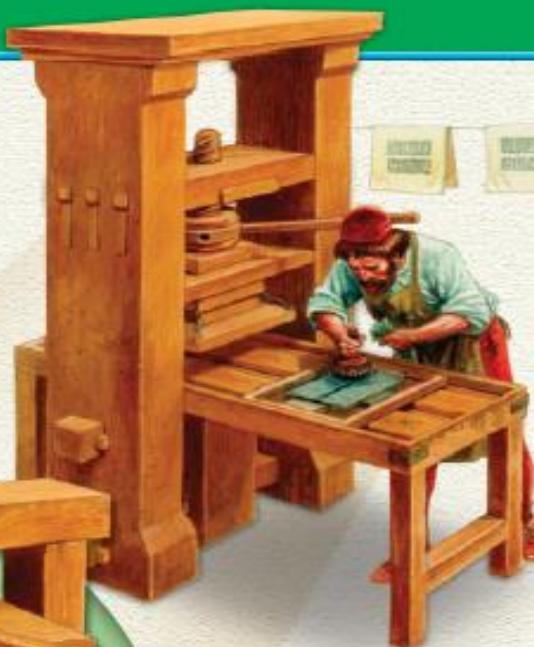
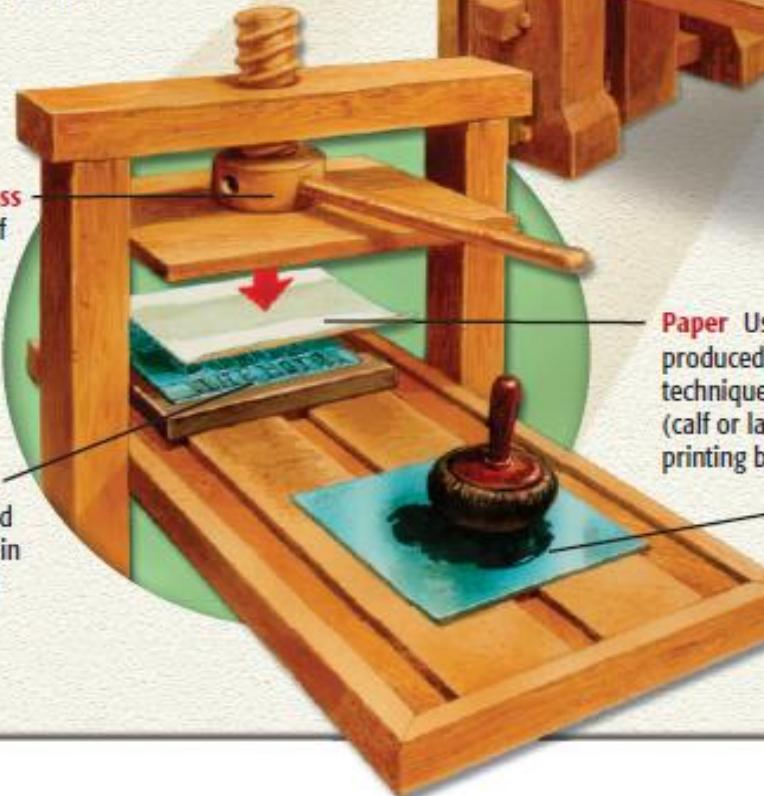
The printing press made production of **books** (which were handwritten before) far cheaper, easier, and **faster**

The Effect of the Printing Press

Global Impact

The Printing Press

Many inventions are creative combinations of known technologies. In 1452, Johann Gutenberg combined known technologies from Europe and Asia with his idea for molding movable type to create a printing press that changed the world.



Paper Using paper mass-produced by Chinese techniques, rather than vellum (calf or lambskin), made printing books possible.

Ink Oil-based inks from 11th century Europe worked better on type than tempera inks.

A copyist took five months to produce a single book.



One man and a printing press could produce 500 books in the same amount of time.



As Gutenberg said of the printing press: “*A spring of truth shall flow from it...*”

Area shown in map C



The Renaissance Spreads Across Europe

The *impact* of the Renaissance cannot be overstated, as the era of the Middle Ages was over and Medieval Europe changed into *Modern Europe* as a result.



Europeans ***questioned*** many existing preconceptions, such as ***ideas*** about religion, science, and government

The Renaissance era marked the ***rise*** of the West, a time when Europeans began to spread their influence to parts of ***America*** and Asia



Guess if the following
pieces of art (A-J) are:

Renaissance

or

Medieval



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



**Originally created by
Brooks Baggett**

**Revamped by
Christopher Jaskowiak**