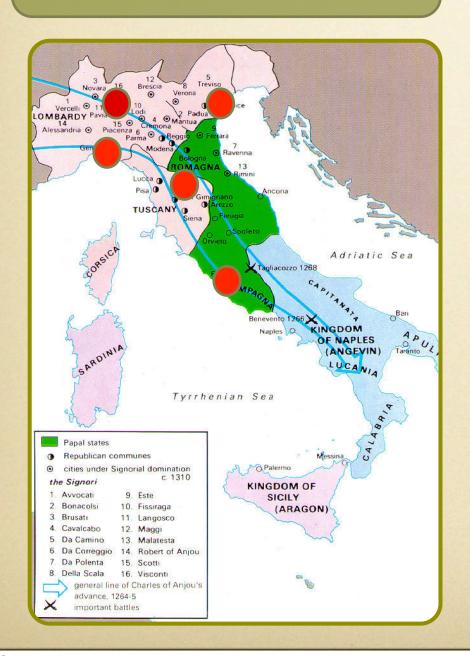
Renaissance

1350 - 1600

Renaissance = Rebirth

- Rebirth of classical art & philosophy
- Classical refers to Ancient Greece & Rome
- Human-centered way of life

Italy was not unified like France & England.



It was made up of many independent city-states (walled urban centers with surrounding countryside).

Major cities in Renaissance Italy:

Milan, Genoa, Florence, Venice, and Rome

Northern Italy was different from the rest of Europe

- Mostly urban
- Secular
- Wealthy merchants (not nobles) dominated politics and society

Oligarchy:
government in
which a few
wealthy people
rule.



The Italian city-states created the first diplomatic services so that trade would not be disrupted (and they could continue to make money).

Florence



Florence was ruled by the di Medici family.

Cosimo di Medici

- founded an academy for the study of Greek Philosophy
- created an income tax that put a heavier burden on the wealthy
 - graduated income tax



Lorenzo di Medici



- grandson of Cosimo
- father of Pope Leo X
- continued the humanist policies of Cosimo

Humanism: way of life centered on human interests and values.

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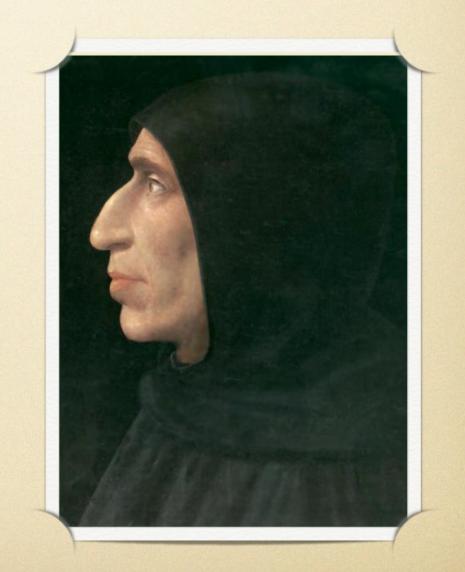
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Humanism looked to classical writers as guides.

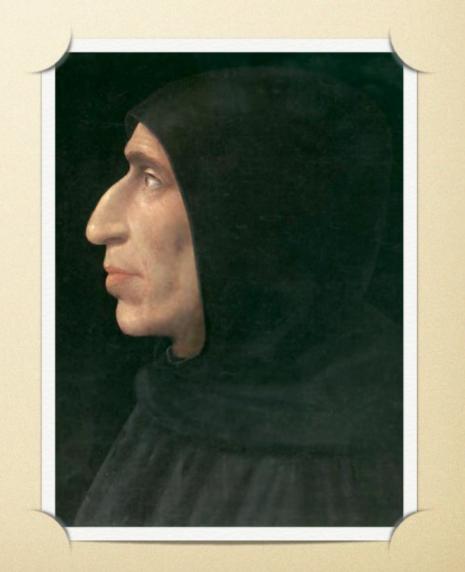
Savonarola

- Dominican friar who preached against the humanism of the di Medici family.
- very charismatic & drew large crowds
- his supporters forced the di Medicis out of power



Savonarola

- After a while, the people rebelled against Savonarola's strict rules.
- Savonarola was hanged.
- The di Medici family returned to power in Florence.





The Death of Savonarola

Rome



- •St. Peter's Basilica, the largest church building in the world, was built during this period.
- Renaissance popes called artists to Rome to decorate the new church.
- Many Renaissance popes were very corrupt.
- Some even bought their titles.

Venice

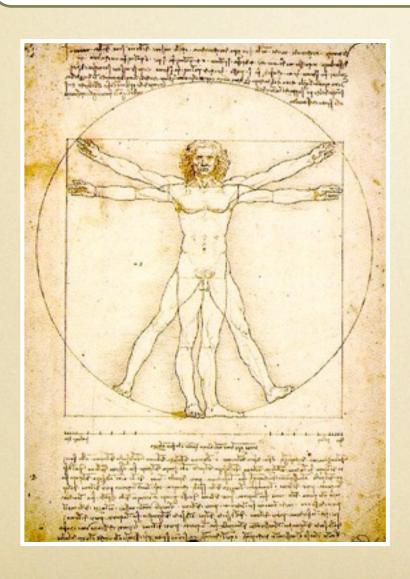


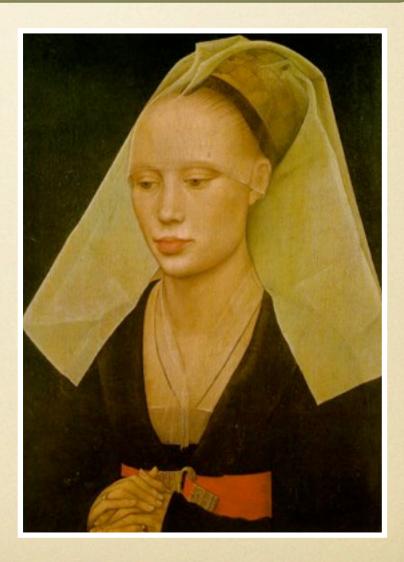
- Extremely wealthy city
- Doge: ruler of Venice elected by the Council of Ten
- Council of Ten: committee of wealthy merchants that held power in Venice

The Prince by Niccolo Machiavelli

- book of advice written for a ruler
- stated that it's acceptable for a ruler to use force and deceit to maintain power
- realpolitik

Renaissance Art





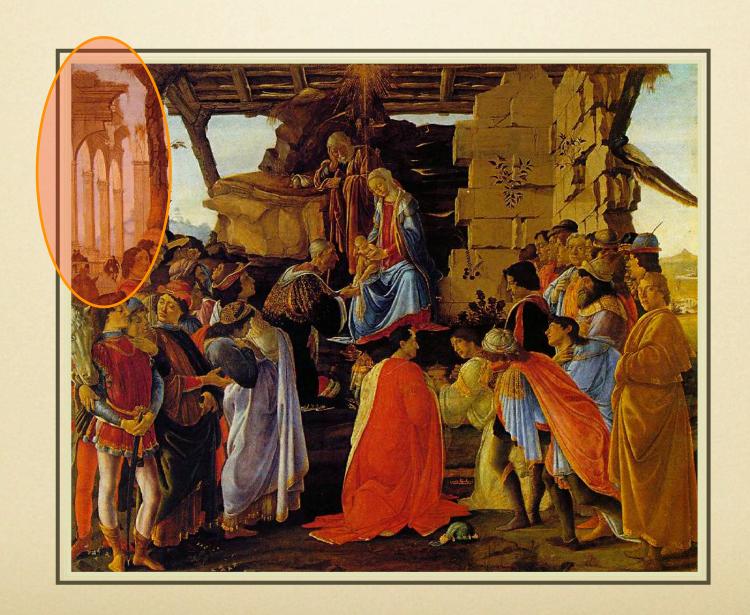


1. Classical Themes & Settings

- Classical refers to the cultures of Ancient Greece and Rome.
- Classical themes depict stories from Greek and Roman history or mythology.
- You can recognize classical settings by looking for
 - columns
 - domes
 - arches



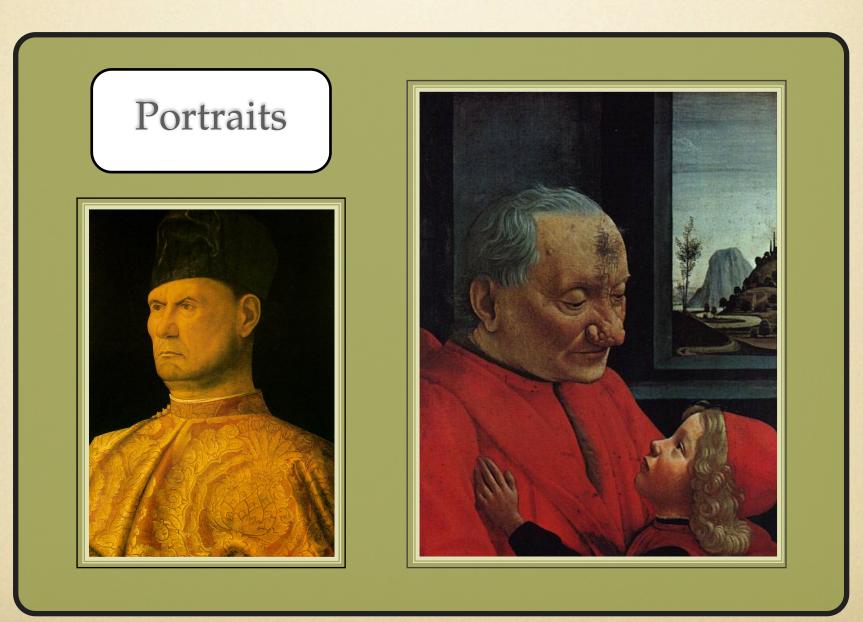
Classical Setting



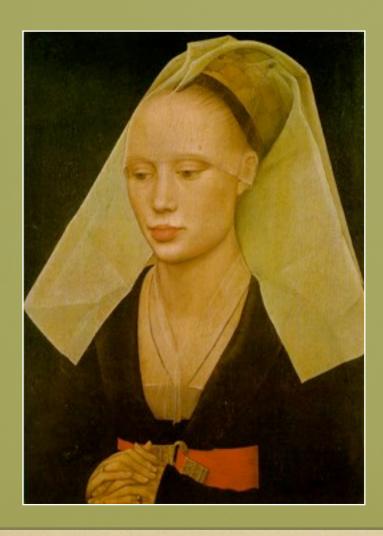
Classical Theme

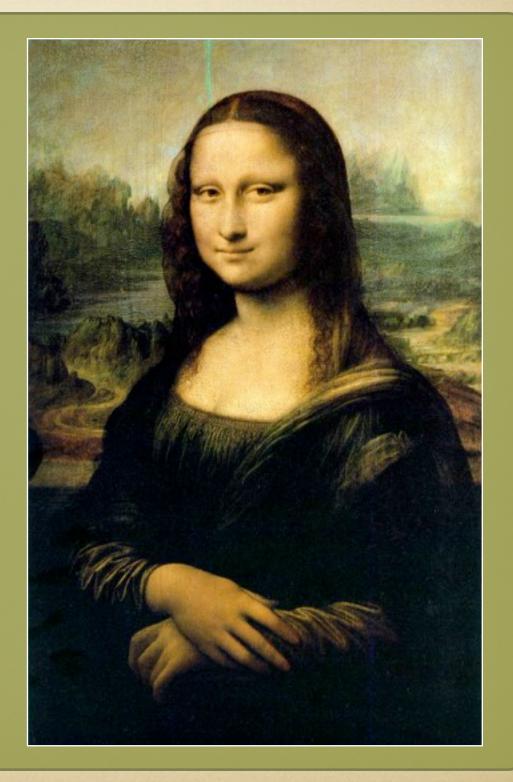


2. Individualism



more portraits





Individualism Continued...

People as people, not just symbols





Medieval



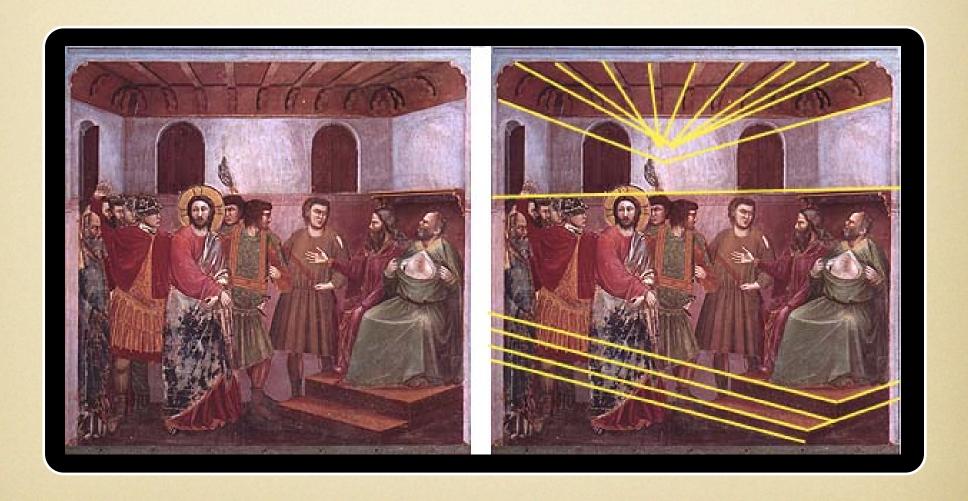
Renaissance

3. Nature

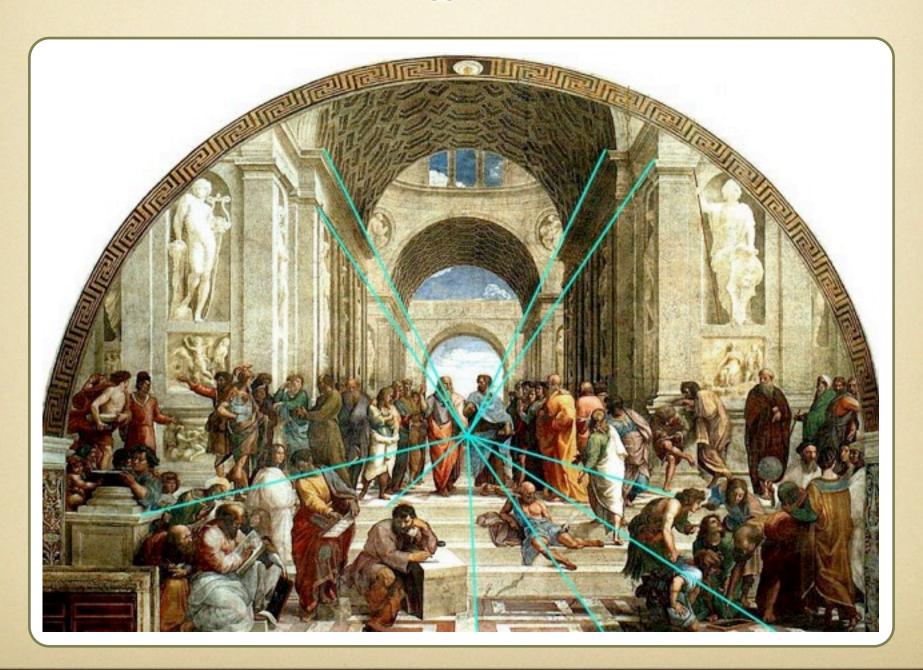


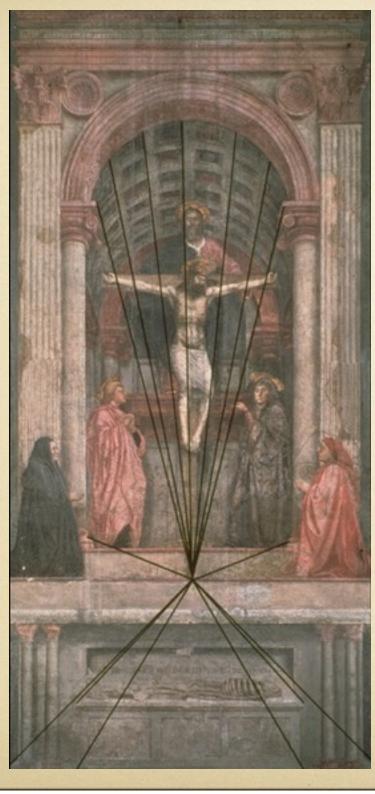


4. Use of Perspective



Perspective





Perspective

Perspective





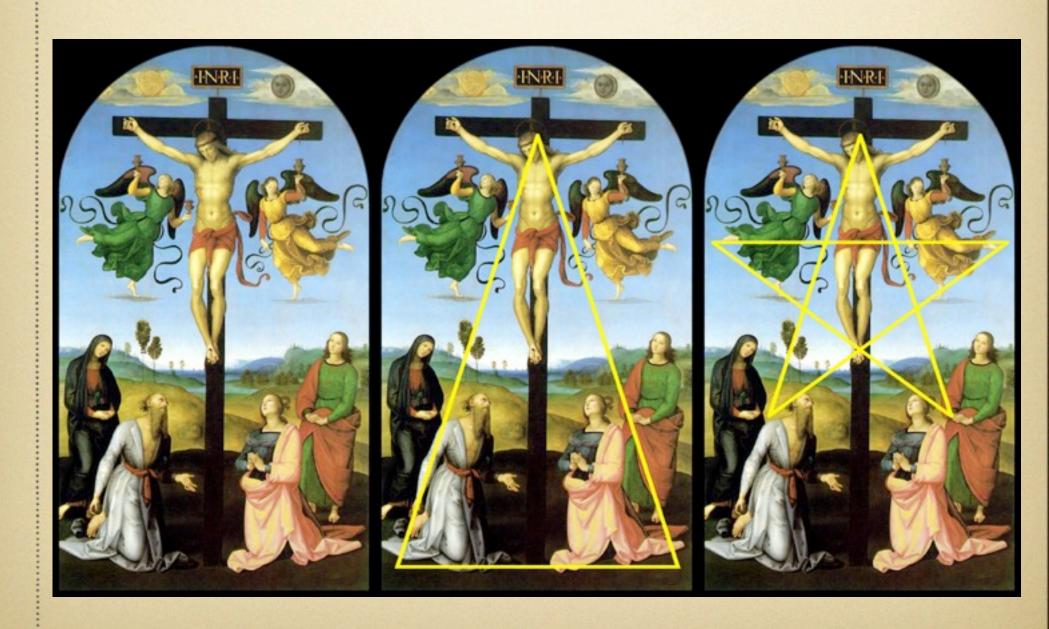
Friday, September 2, 16

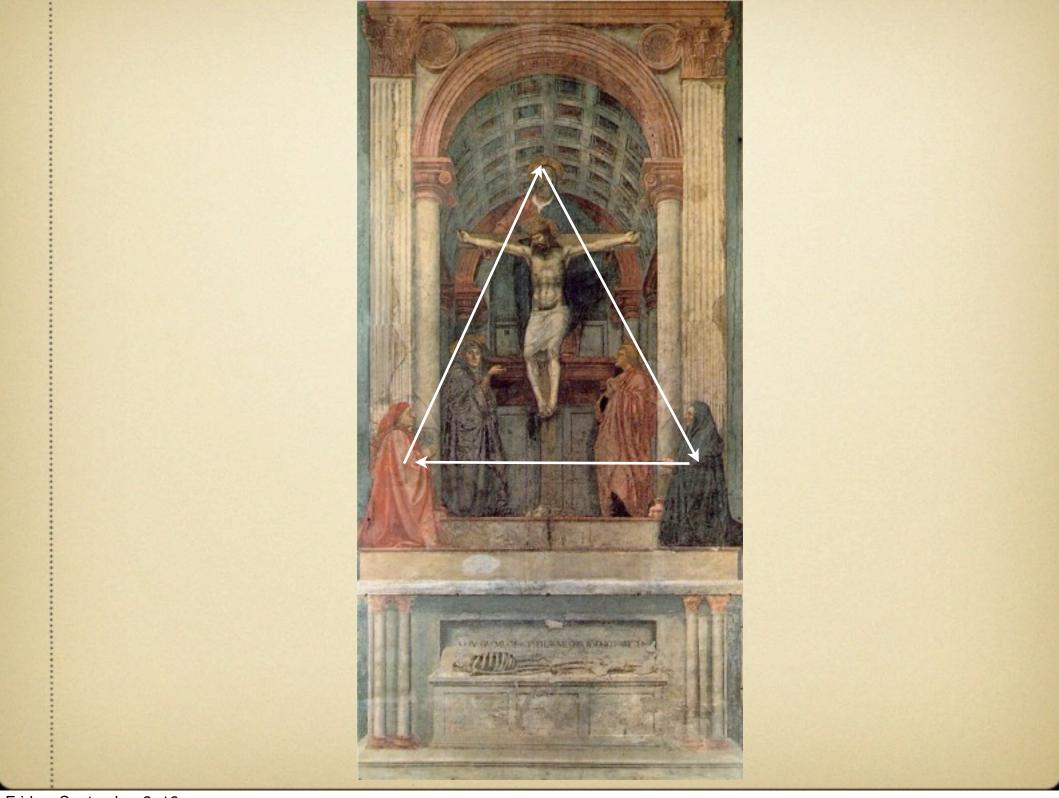
5. Idealized Youth



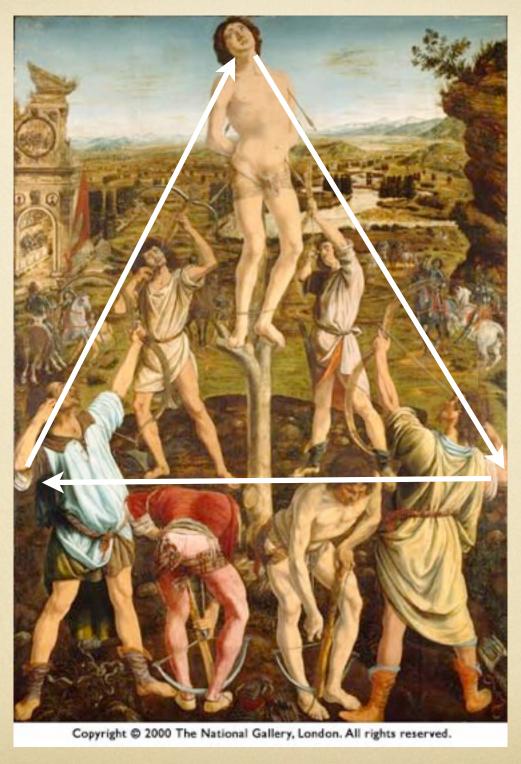


6. Triangular Composition





Friday, September 2, 16

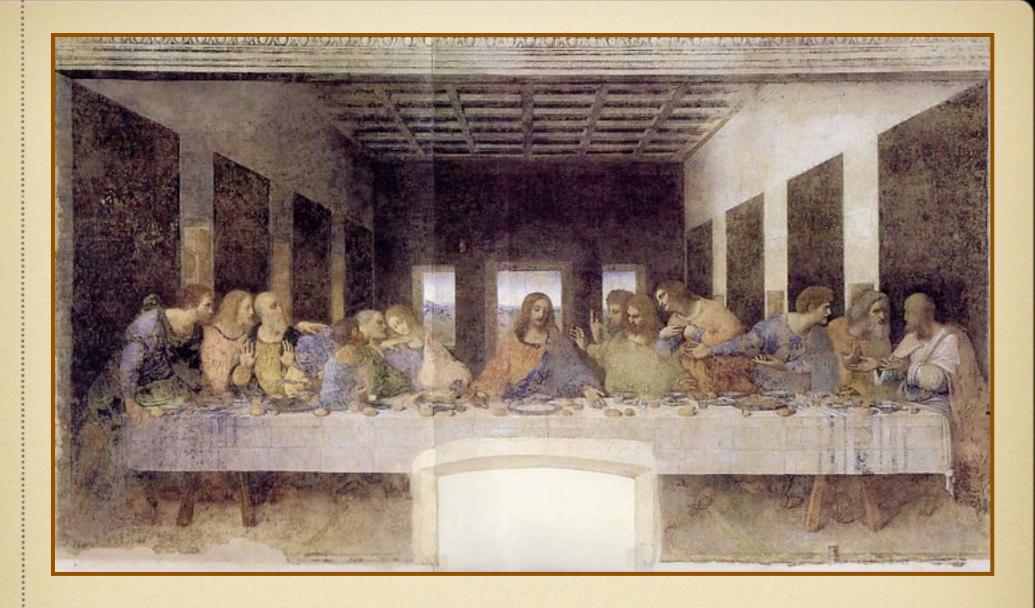


Friday, September 2, 16

7. Symmetry (balance)



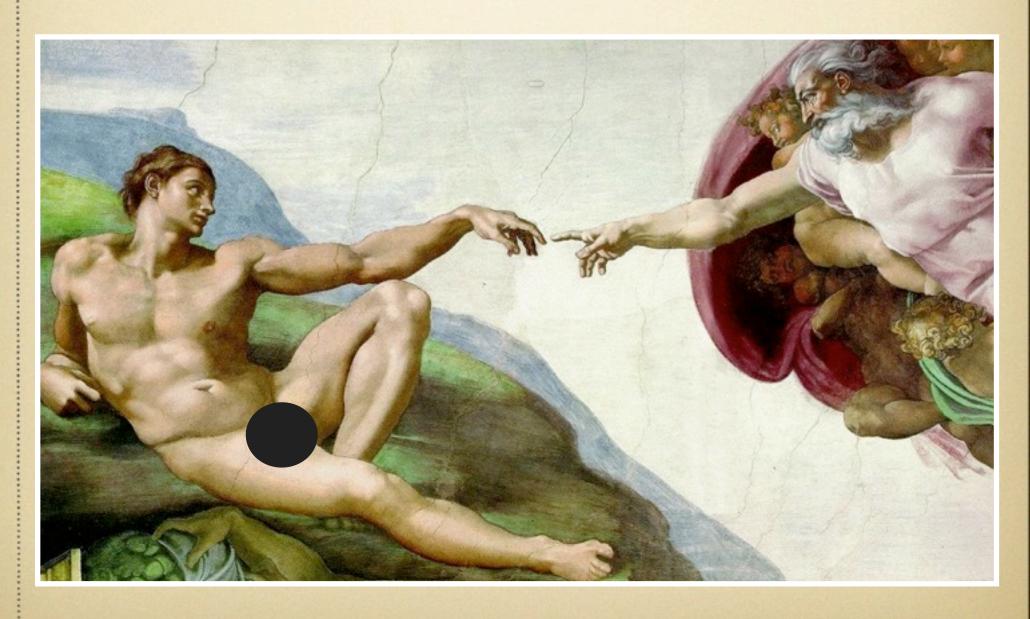
The Last Supper by Jacabo Bassano



Leonardo di Vinci

The Last Supper

8. Knowledge of Anatomy



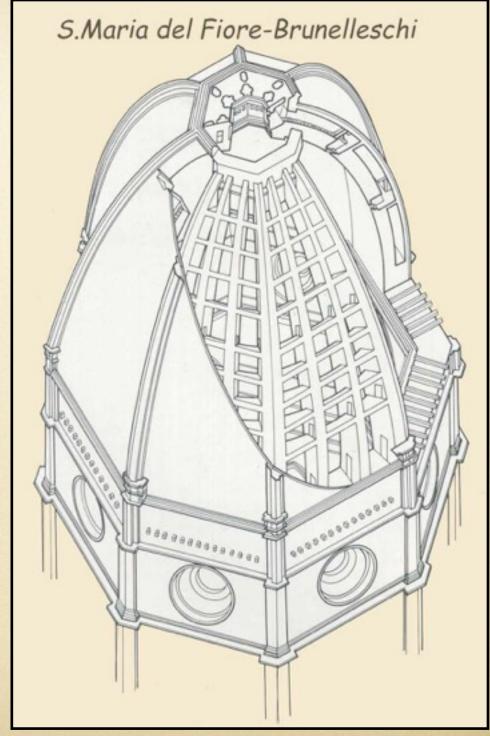
Renaissance Artists and their works of art

Brunelleschi's dome for the Cathedral in Florence, Italy



Brunelleschi's Dome

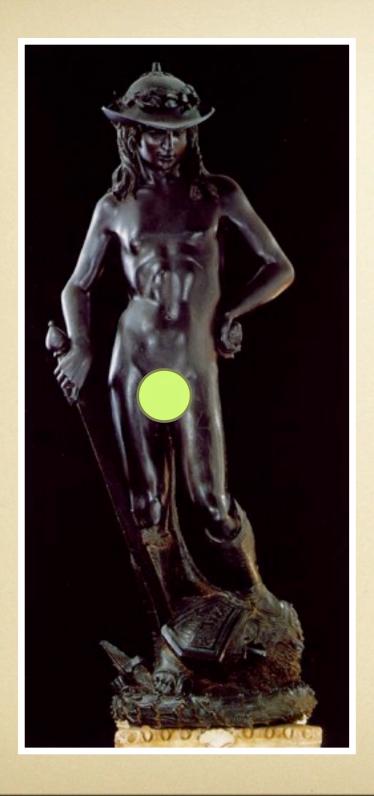




Doors to the
Baptistry
of the
Cathedral in
Florence
by Ghiberti







David by Donatello

First free-standing nude statue since Roman times

Jan van Eyk

Giovanni Arnolfini and Bride



Fra Angelico

The Annunciation



Botticelli



La Primavera

Botticelli



Birth of Venus

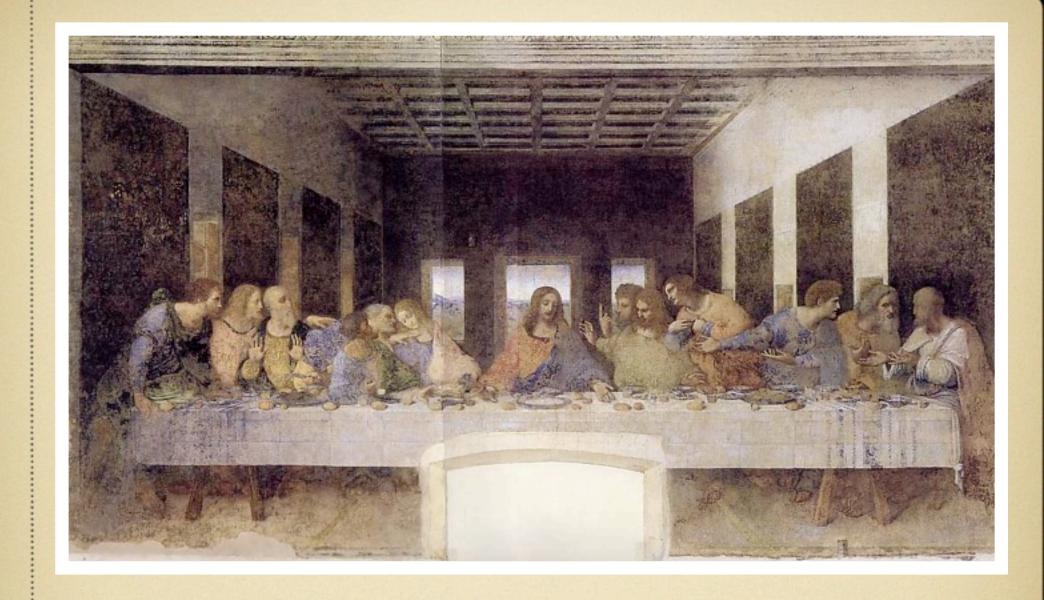
Leonardo di Vinci



Mona Lisa



Madonna of the Rocks



Leonardo di Vinci The Last Supper

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Leonardo di Vinci's Notebooks

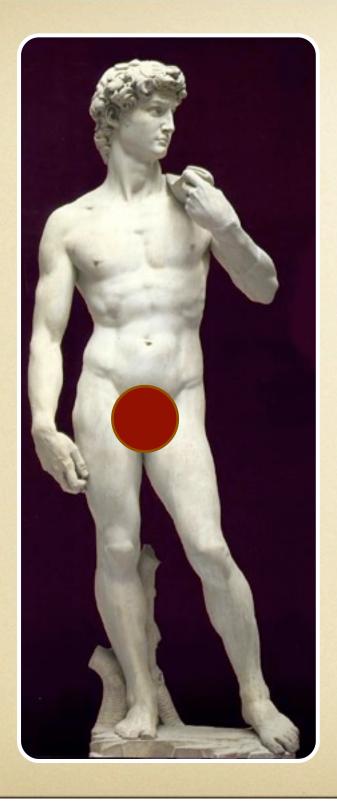




Michelangelo

Pieta





Michelangelo

David



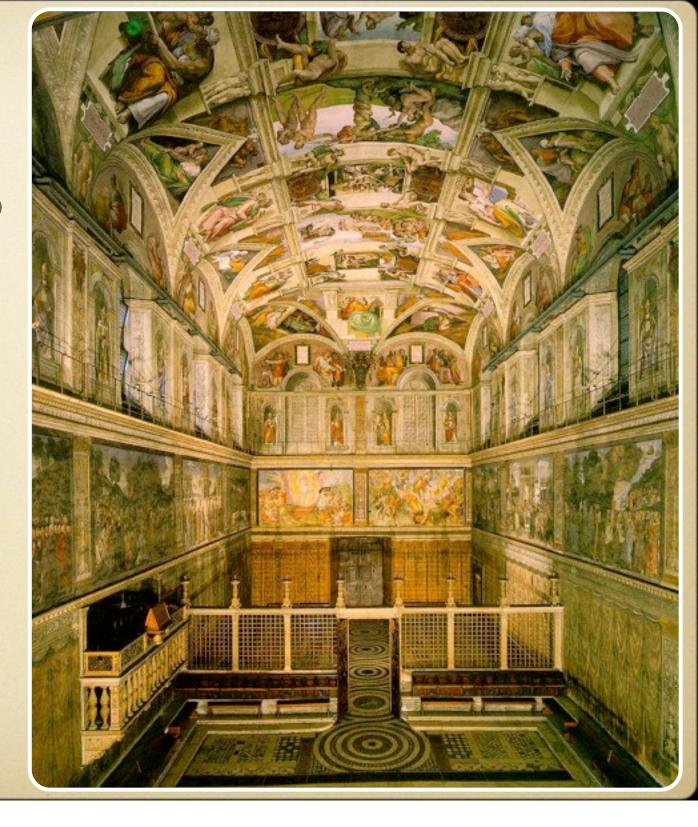
St. Peter's Basilica





Ceiling of the

Sistine Chapel in the Vatican

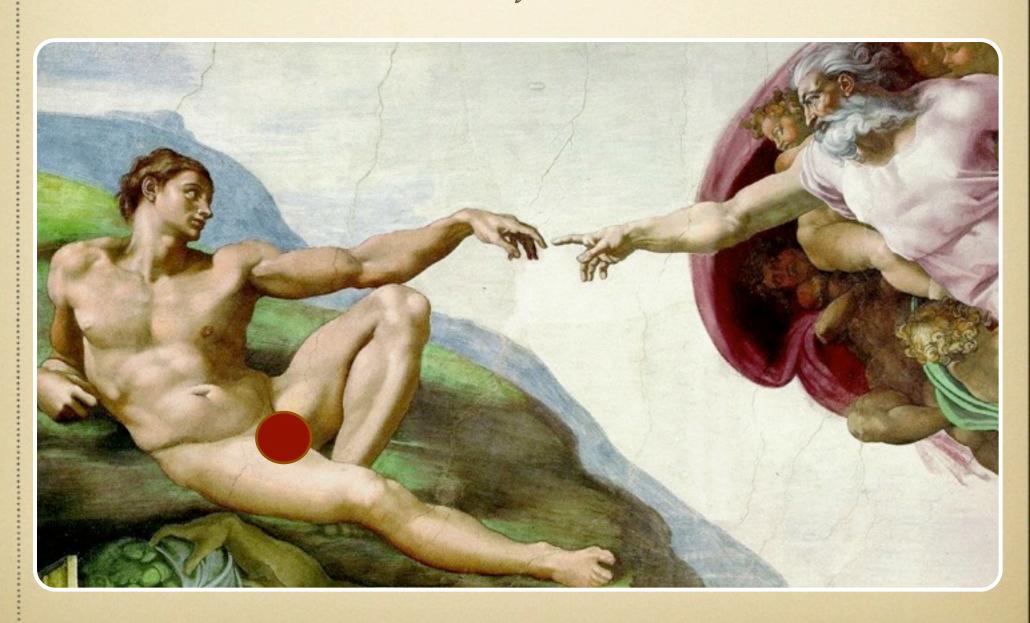








Creation of Adam



The Last Judgement

Painting behind the altar in the Sistine Chapel



Raphael The School of Athens





Raphael
Cowper's Madonna

Northern Renaissance

- Where?
 - Germany
 - Flanders (Belgium & Netherlands)
 - England
- funded by Protestants

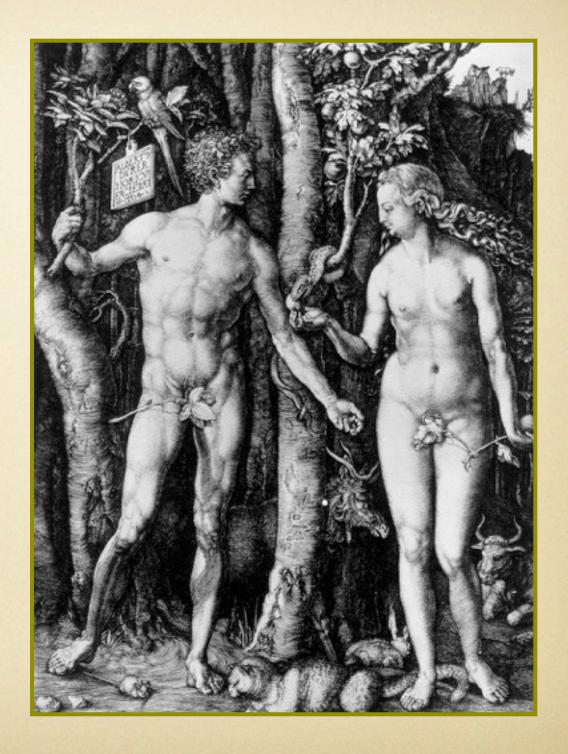
Northern Renaissance



Albrecht Durer

Adam and Eve

etching

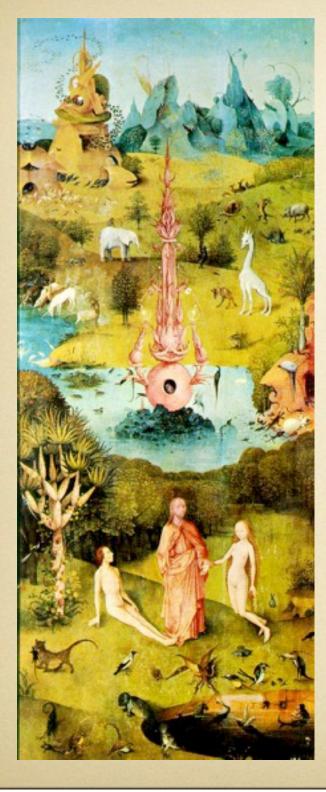


Durer



1502

Durer

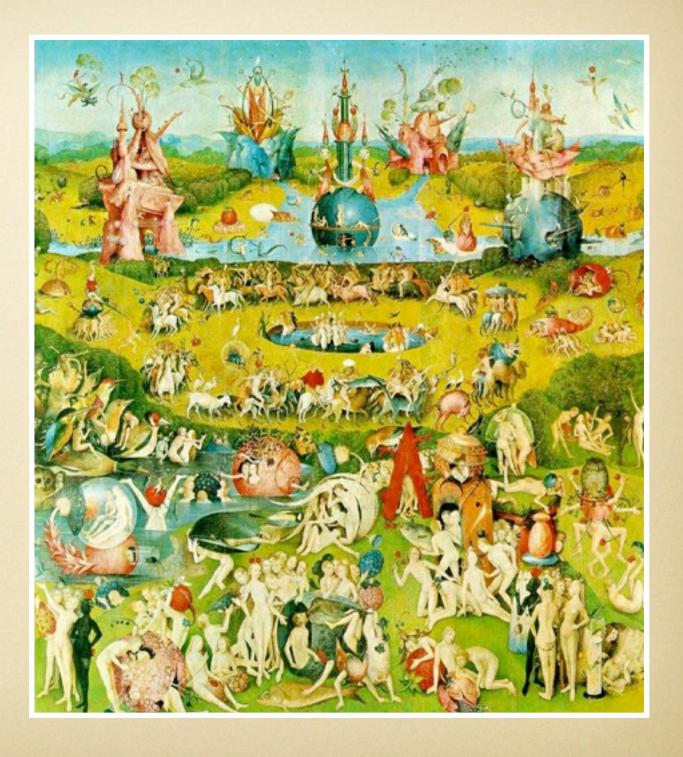


Bosch

Garden of Eden

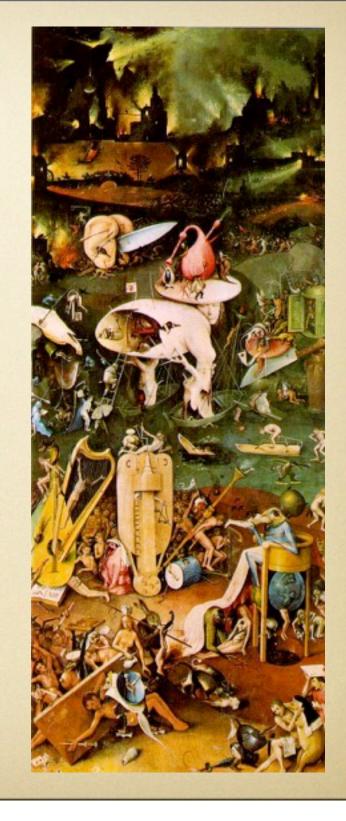
Bosch

Garden of Earthly Delights



Bosch

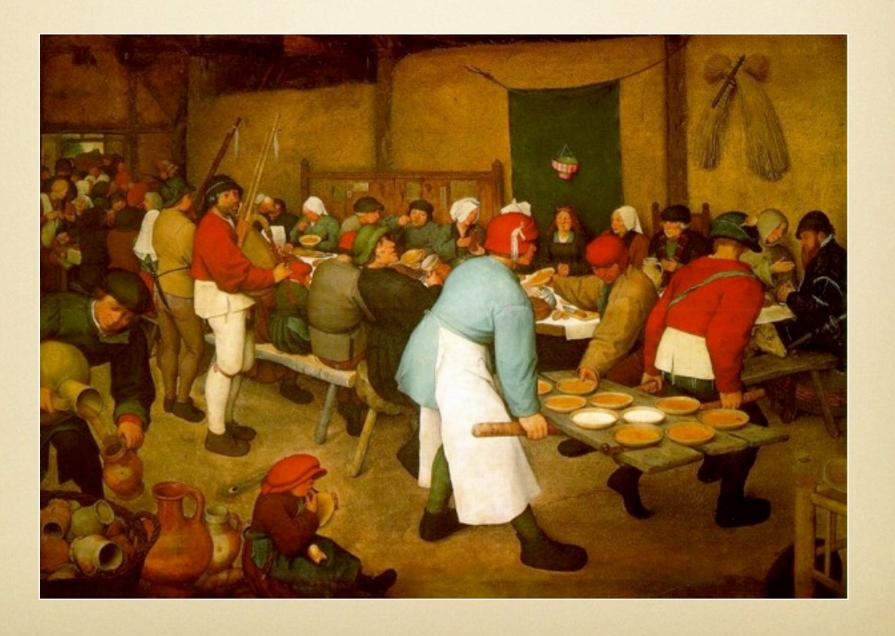
Hell





Bruegel

Peasant Wedding



Bruegel

Peasant Dance



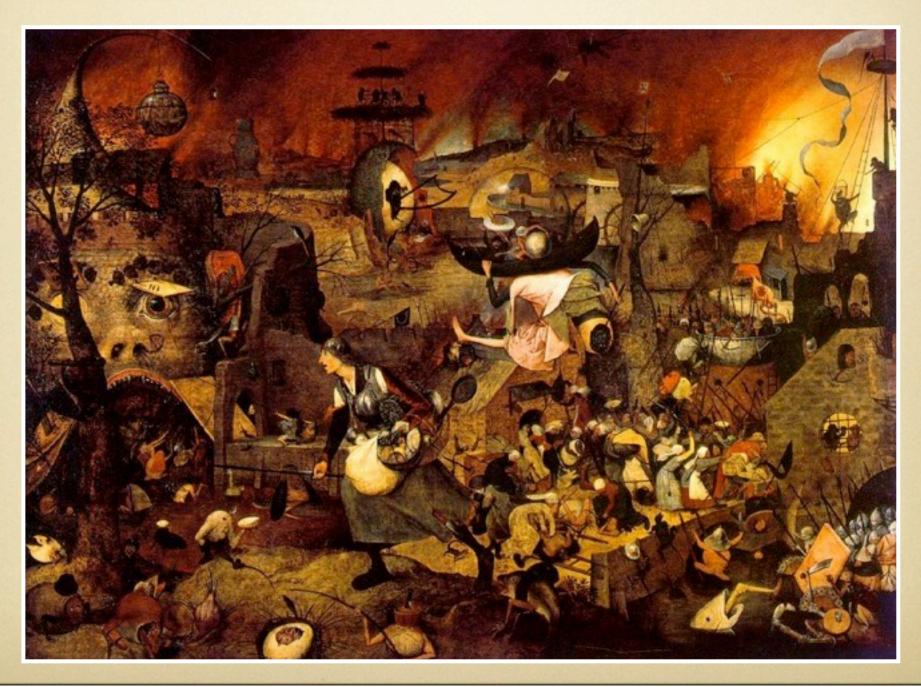
Bruegel

Hunters in the Snow

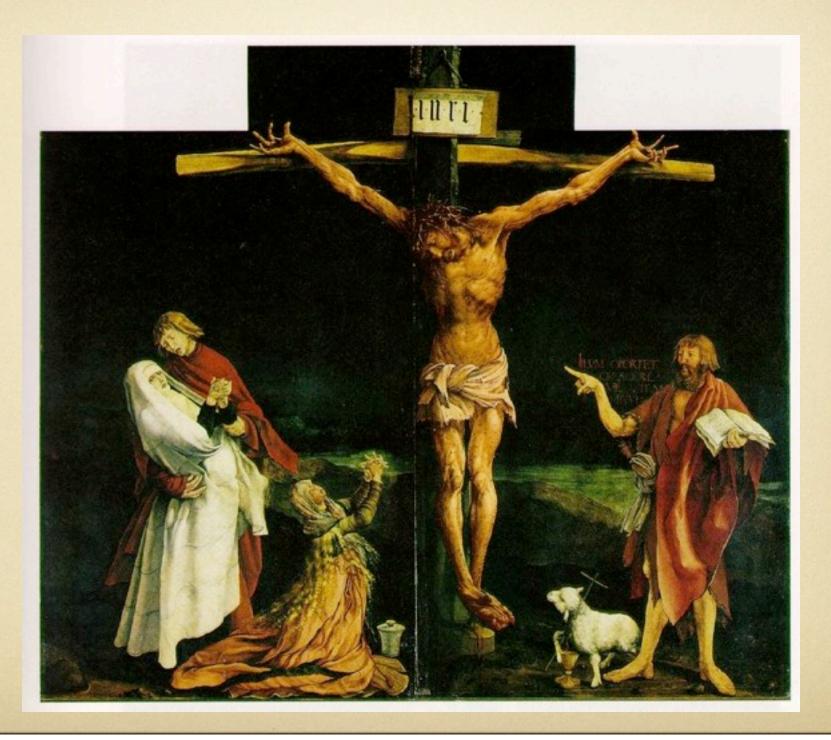


Bruegel

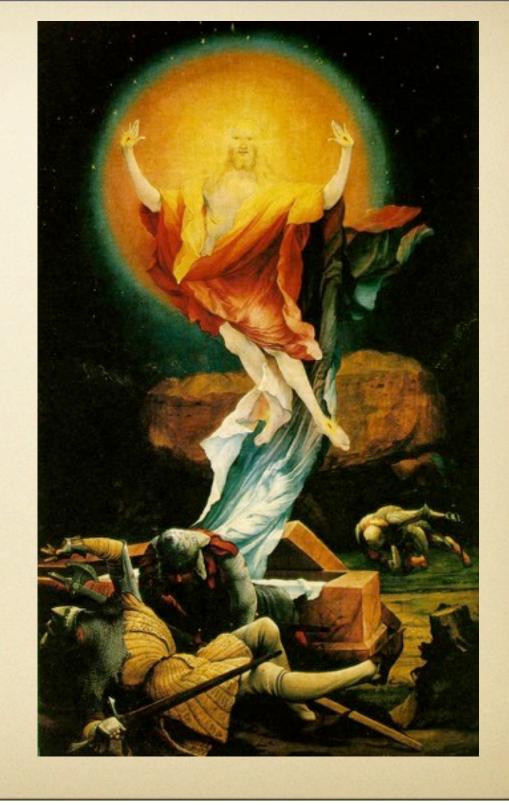
Mad Meg



Grunewald



Grunewald



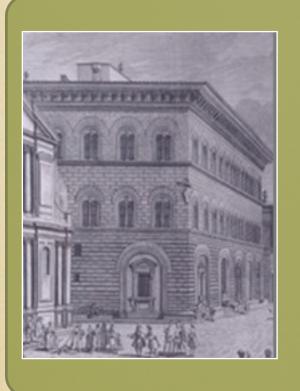
Renaissance Architecture

- Lines are horizontal.
- It copied Greek and Roman architecture.
 - columns, domes, and arches



Palazzo Pitti





Palazzo Medici-Ricci



Hospital of the Innocents

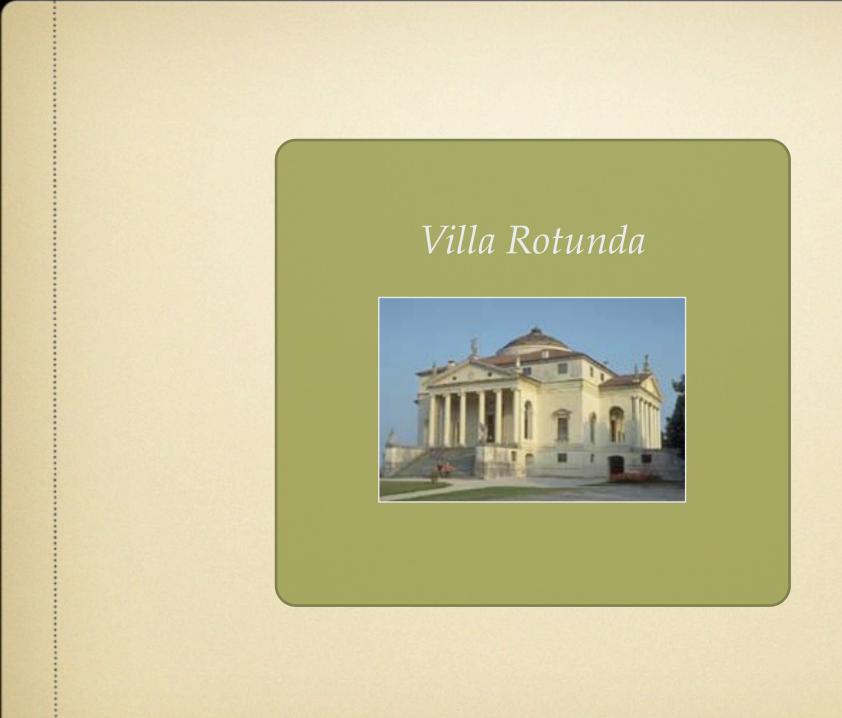


Palazzo Farnese



Palazzo Farnese

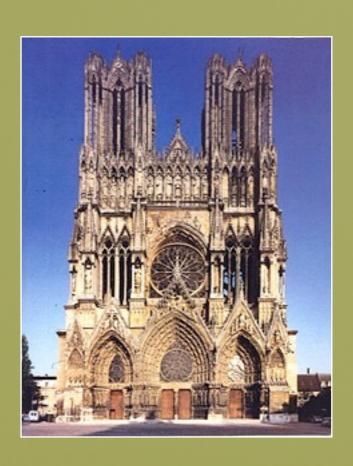




Santa Maria Novella



Renaissance or Gothic Architecture?







Characteristics of Renaissance Music

- mostly vocal
 - polyphony:
 simultaneous
 combination of 2 or
 more melodies
- sacred music
 - masses
 - motets: sacred texts set to music

- secular music
 - madrigals: secular text set to music (chansons)
- instrumental music (dance music for small ensembles)

5 Ordinary Parts of the Roman Catholic Mass

- Kyrie
- Gloria
- Credo
- Sanctus
- Agnus Dei

Nolo Mortem Peccatoris

"I do not wish the death of a sinner"

- Guillaume Dufay (1397-1474)
- Josquin des Prez (1440-1521)
- Palestrina (1525-1594)
- Thomas Tallis (1505-1585)

Nuper Rosarum Flores

commissioned for the consecration of the St. Mary of the Flower cathedral in Florence

Keep

Ave Verum Corpus