

Renaissance

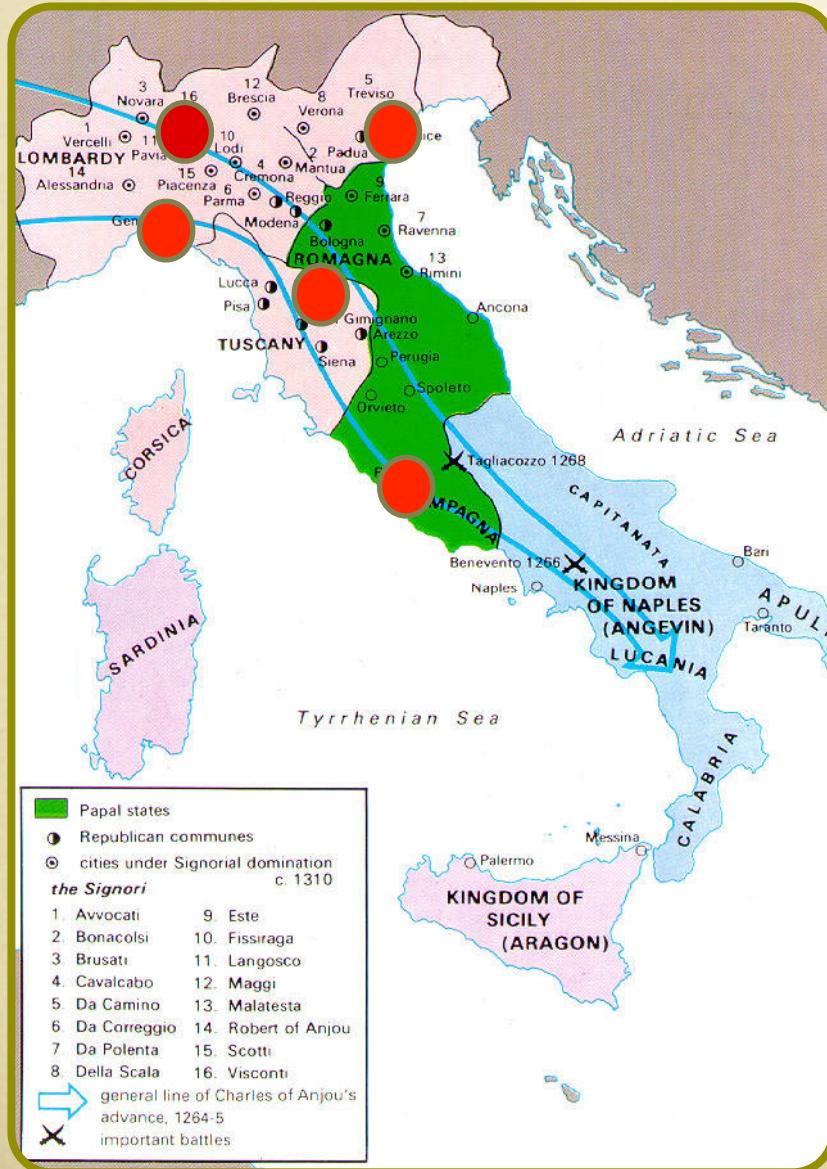
1350 - 1600

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

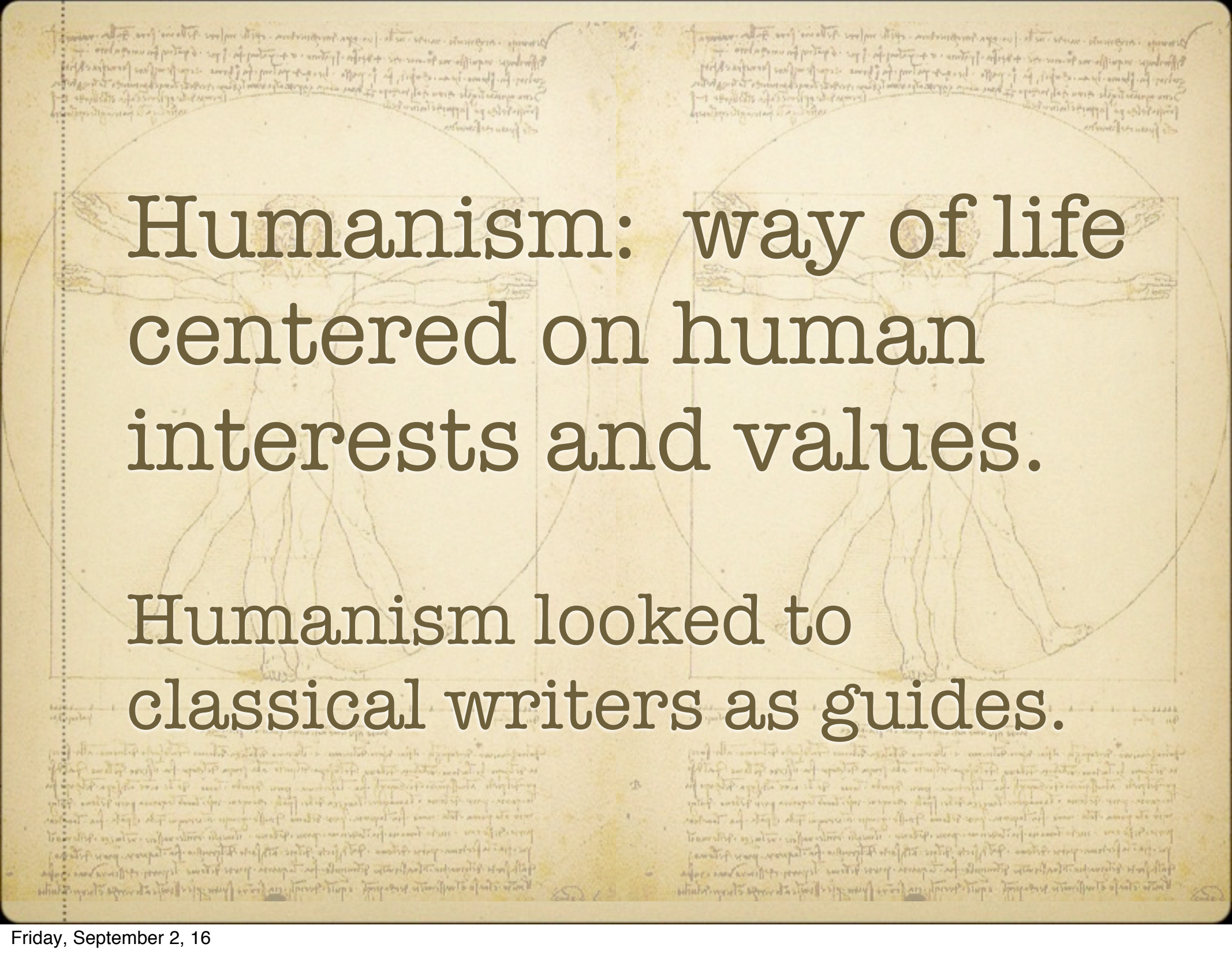
- founded an academy for the study of Greek Philosophy
- created an income tax that put a heavier burden on the wealthy
- graduated income tax



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.

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



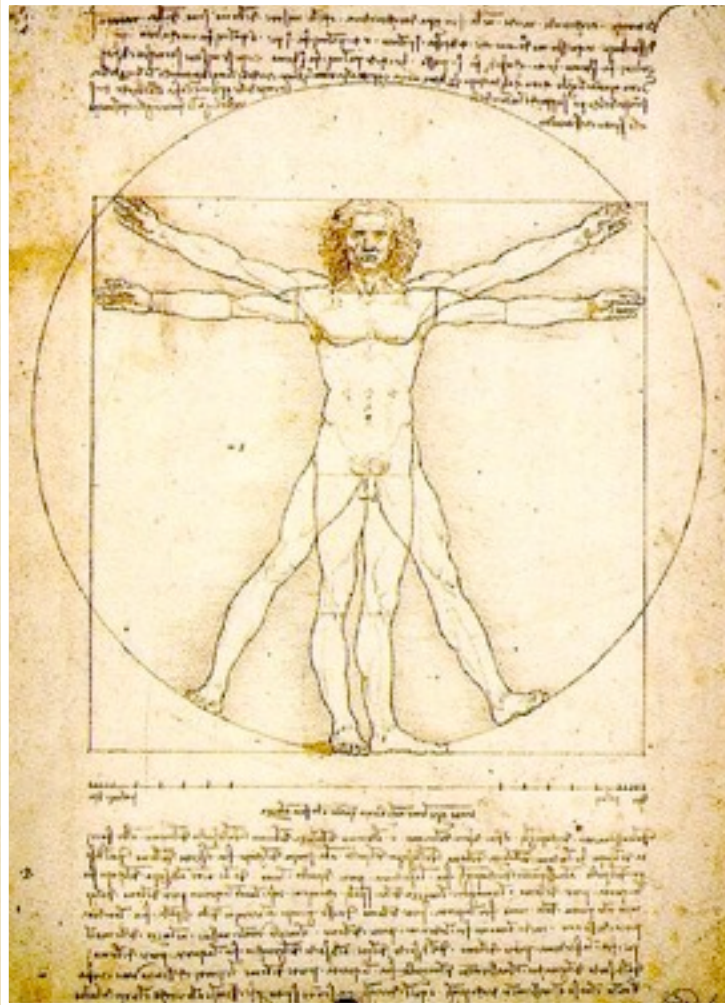
- Extremely wealthy city
- Doge: ruler of Venice elected by the Council of Ten
- Council of Ten: committee of wealthy merchants that held power in Venice

The Prince

by Niccolò 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



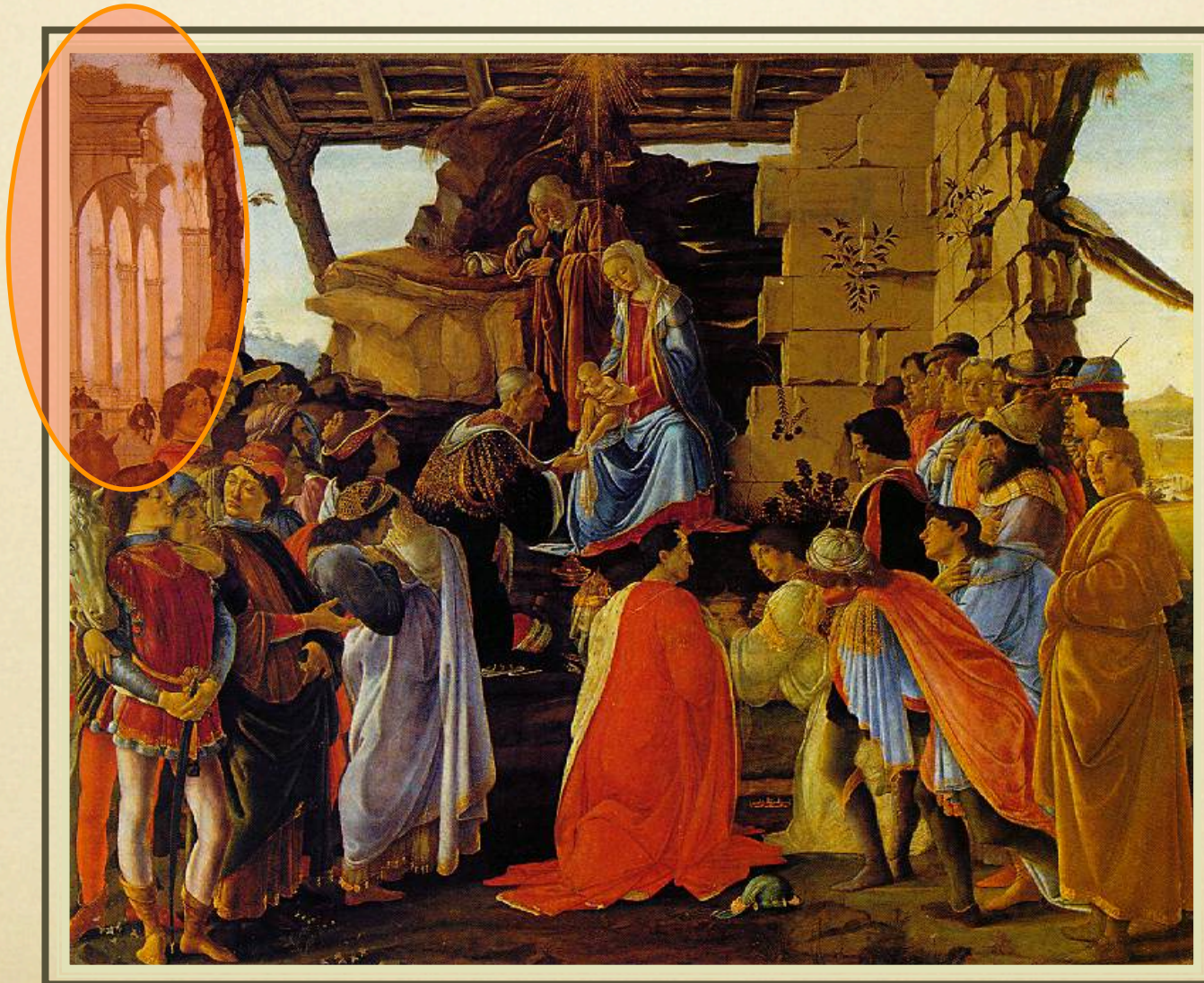
Characteristics of Renaissance Art

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

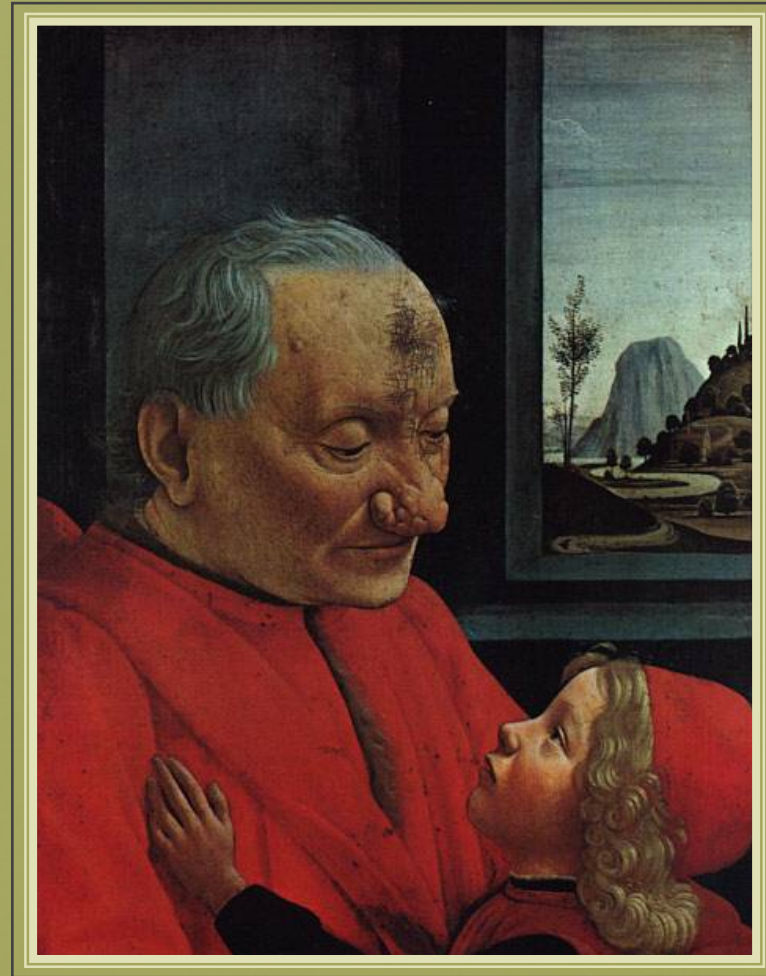


Classical Theme

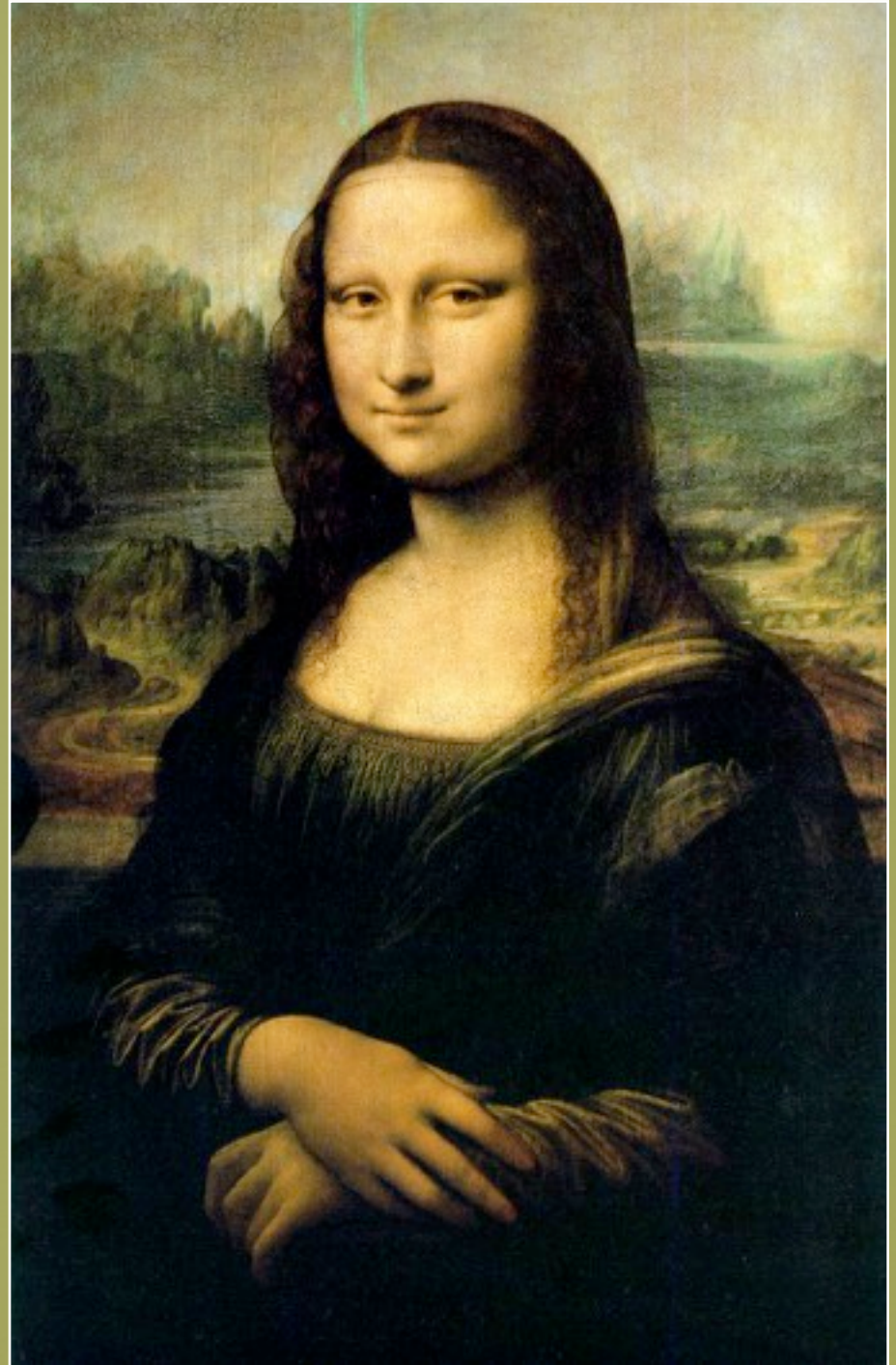


2. Individualism

Portraits



more portraits



Individualism Continued...

People as people, not just symbols

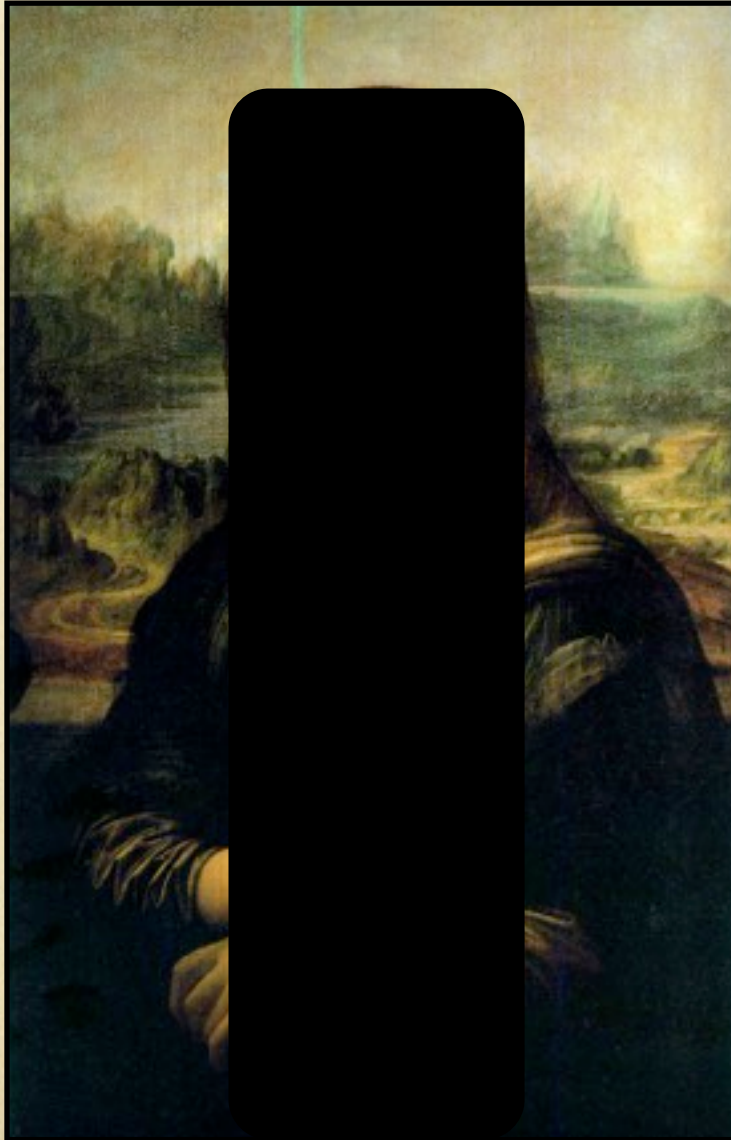


Medieval

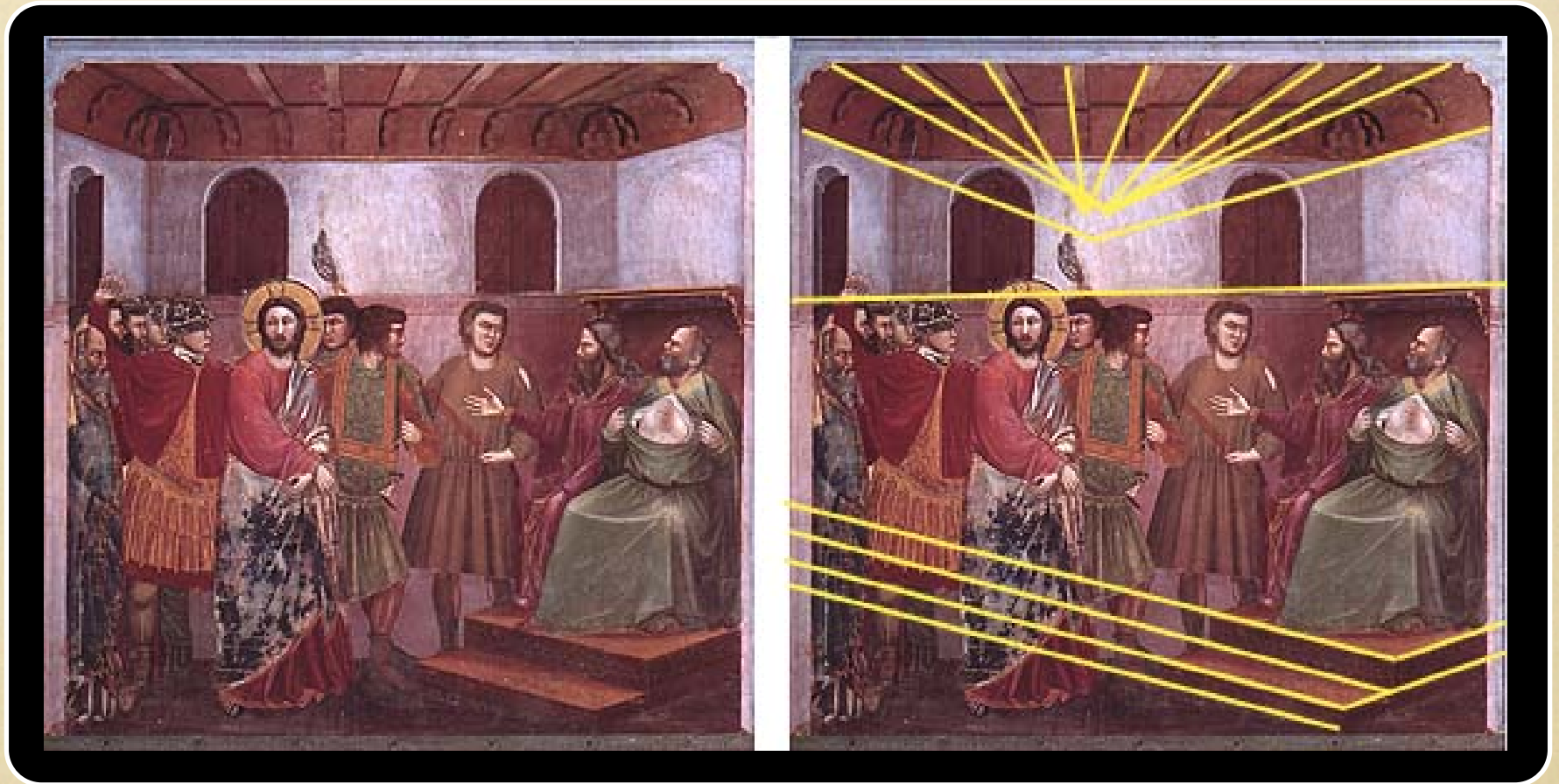


Renaissance

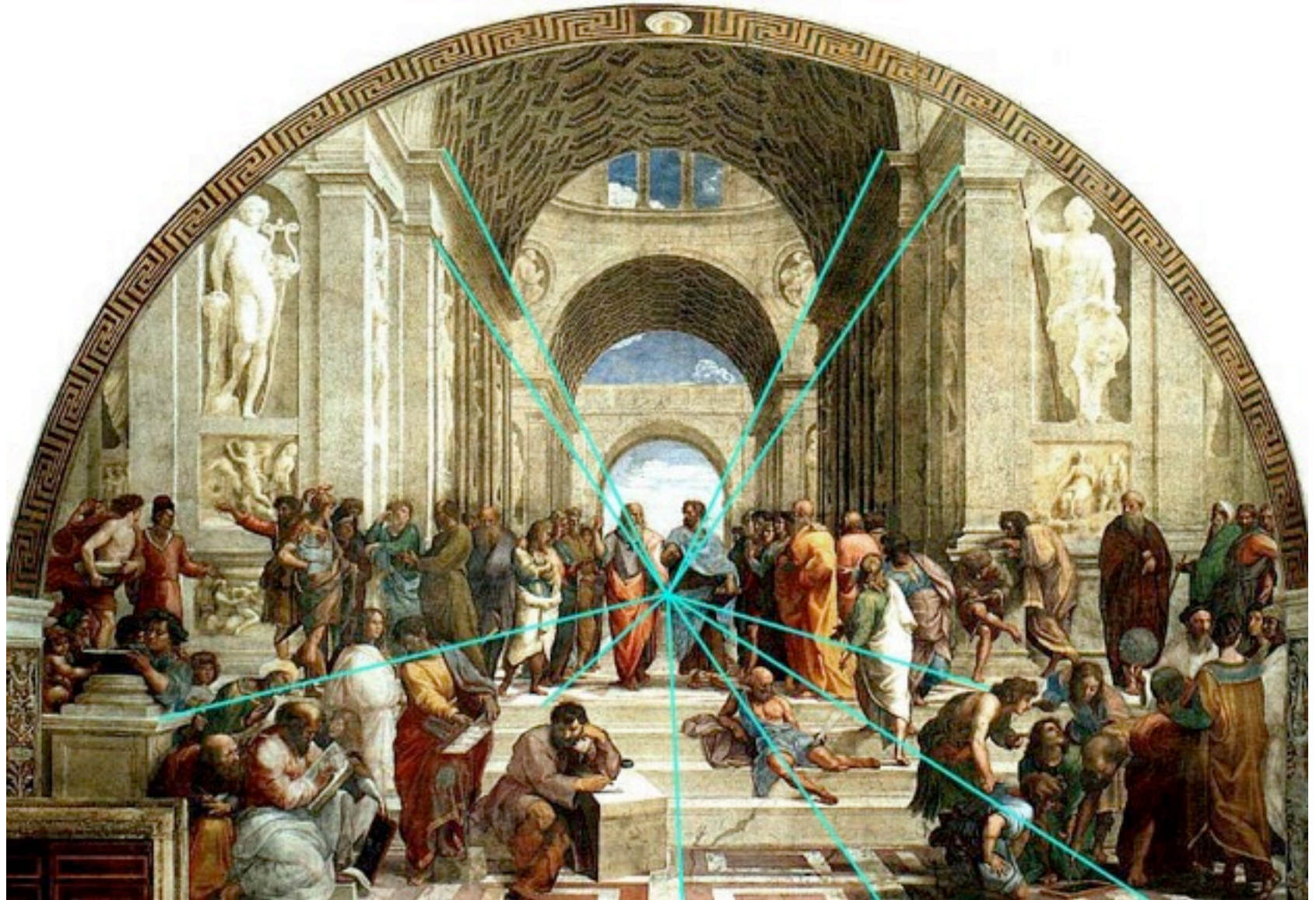
3. Nature



4. Use of Perspective



Perspective





Perspective

Perspective



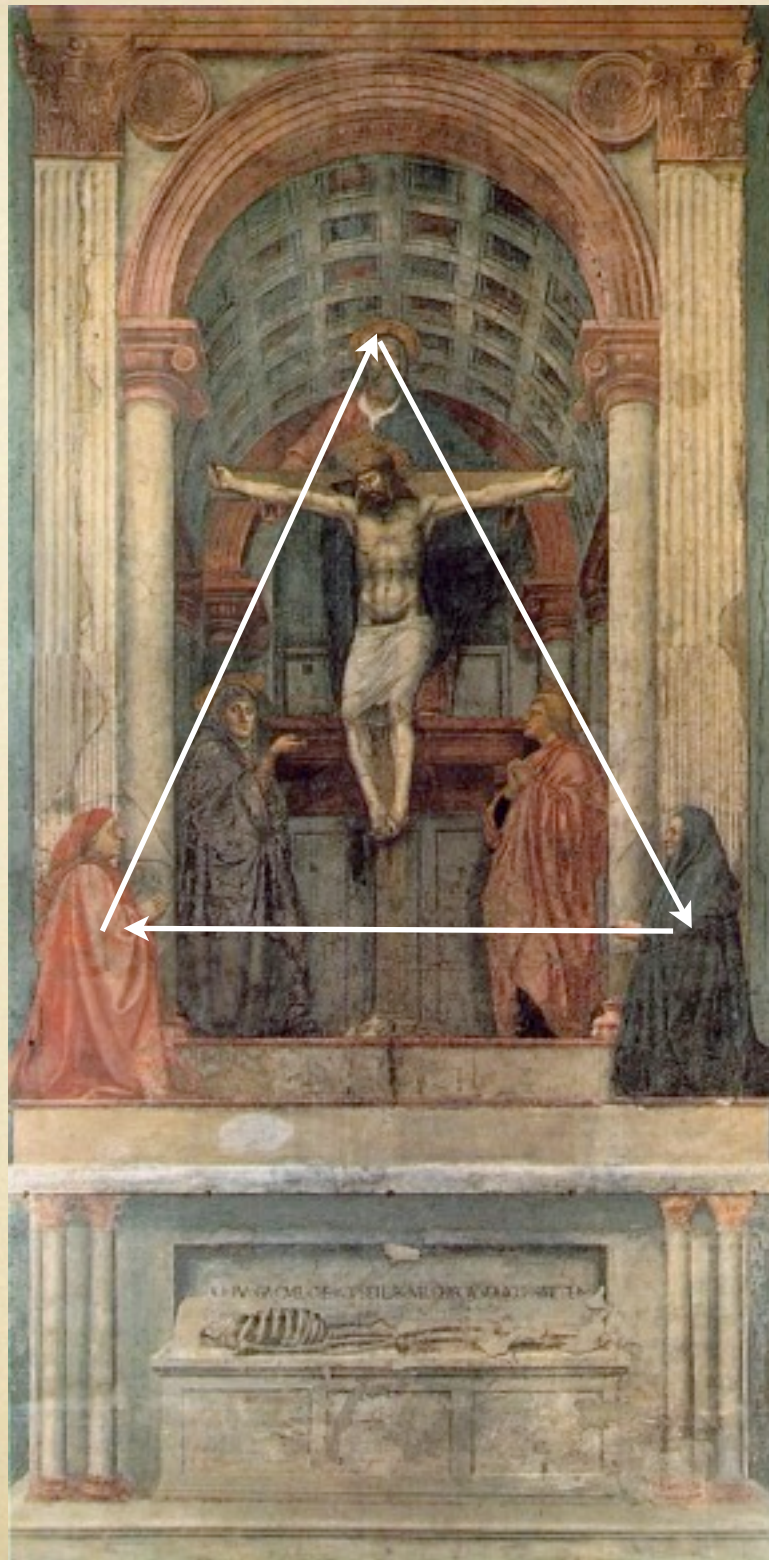


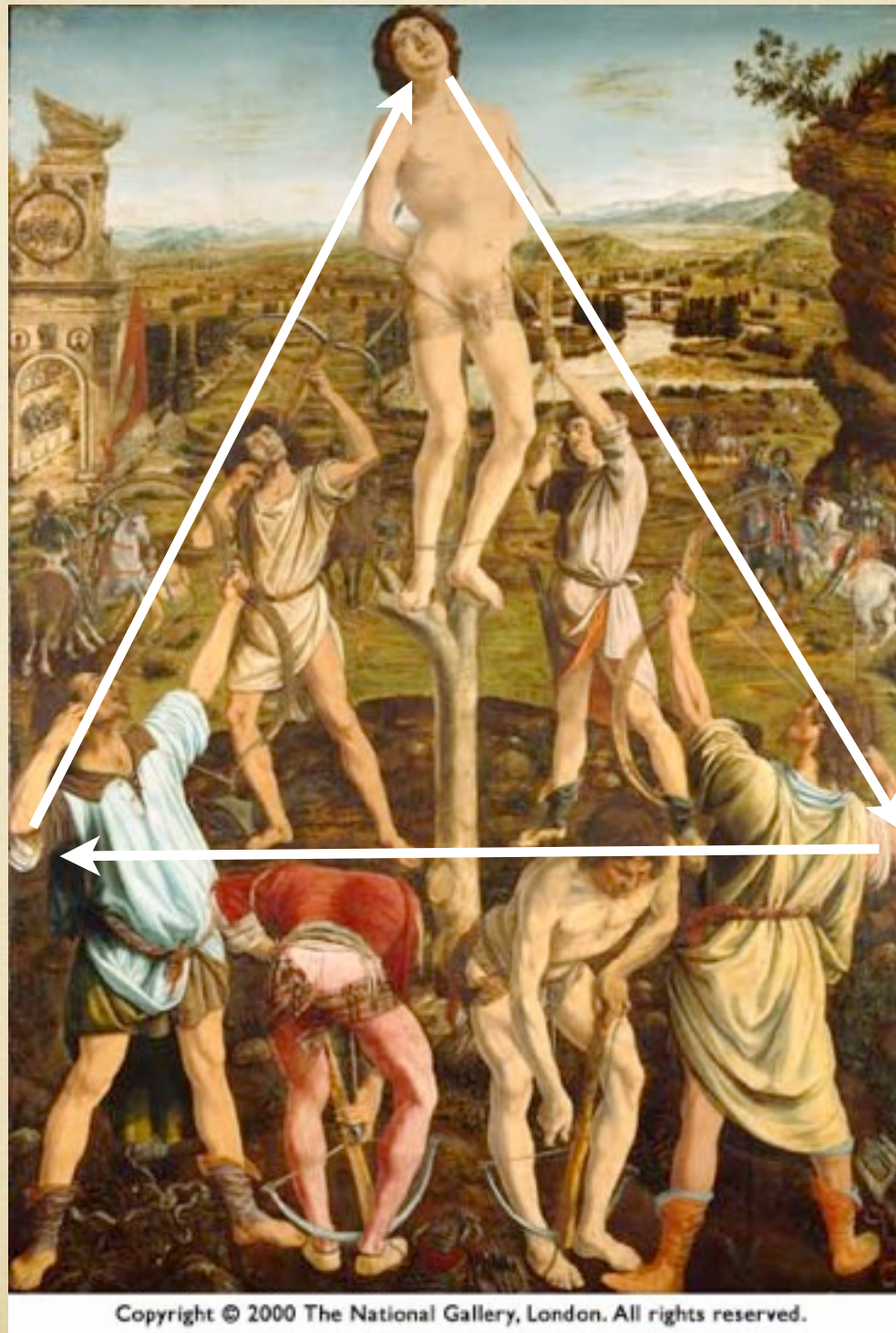
5. Idealized Youth



6. Triangular Composition



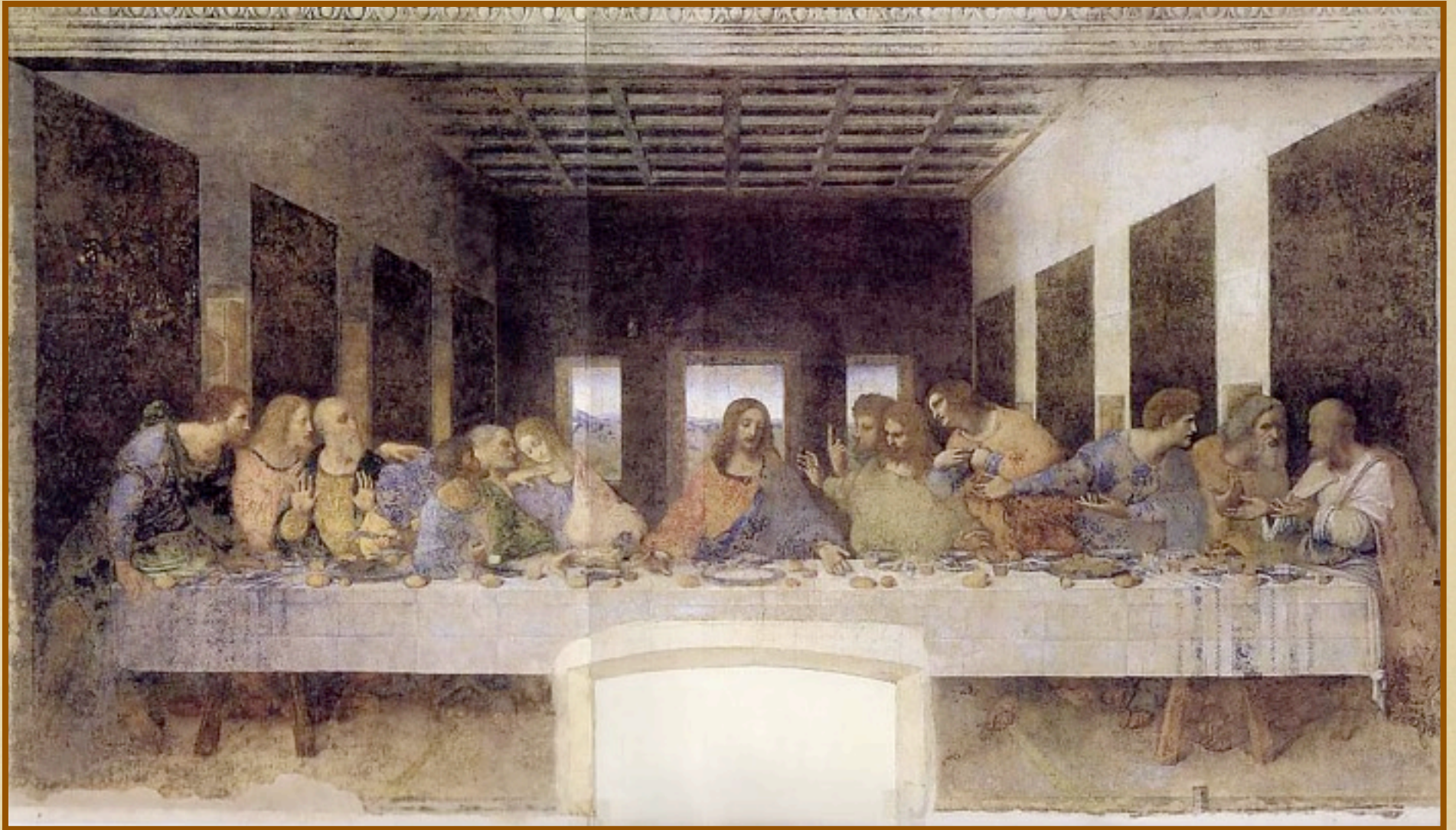




7. Symmetry (balance)



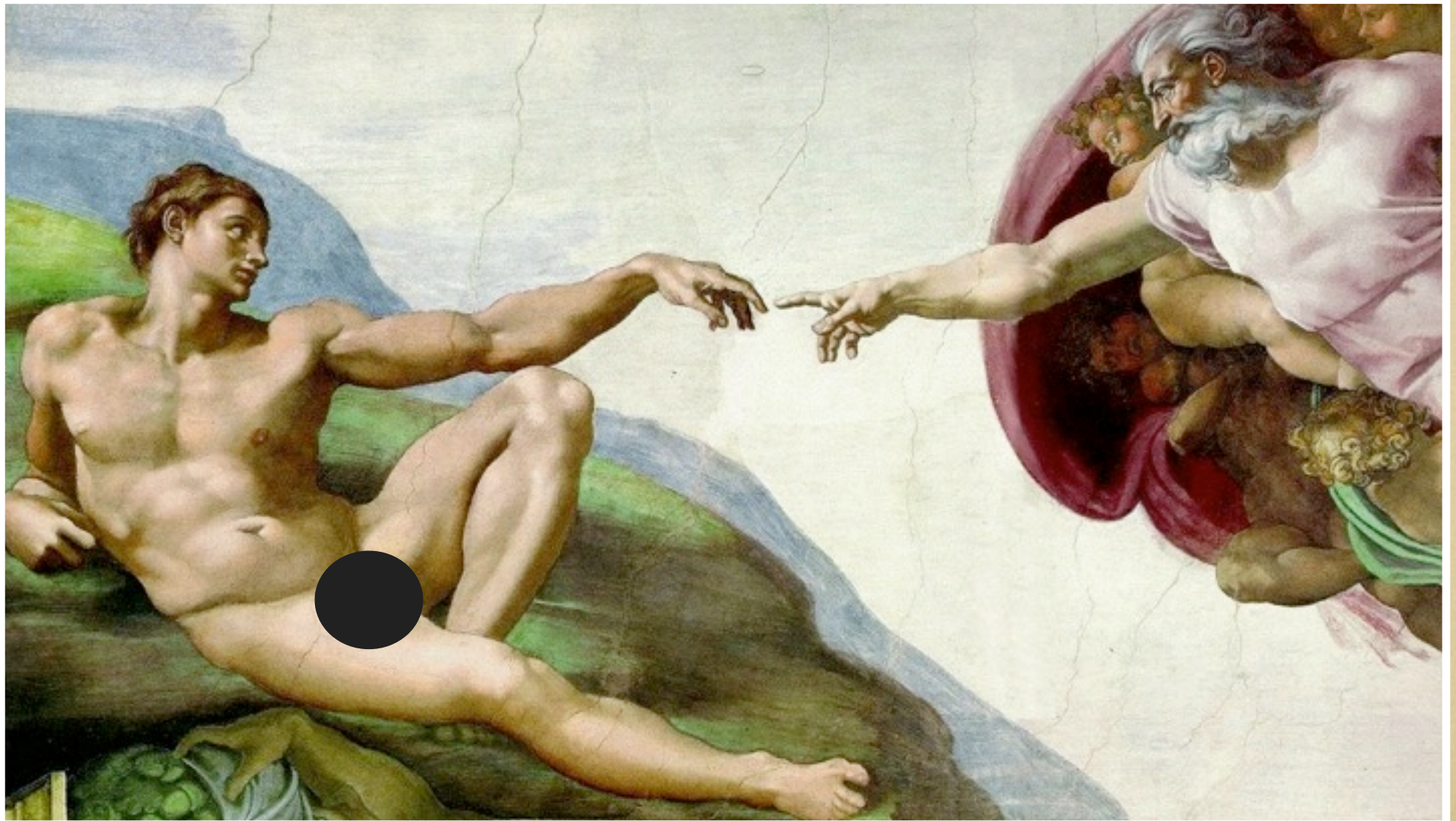
The Last Supper by Jacopo Bassano



Leonardo di Vinci

The Last Supper

8. Knowledge of Anatomy



Renaissance Artists and their works of art

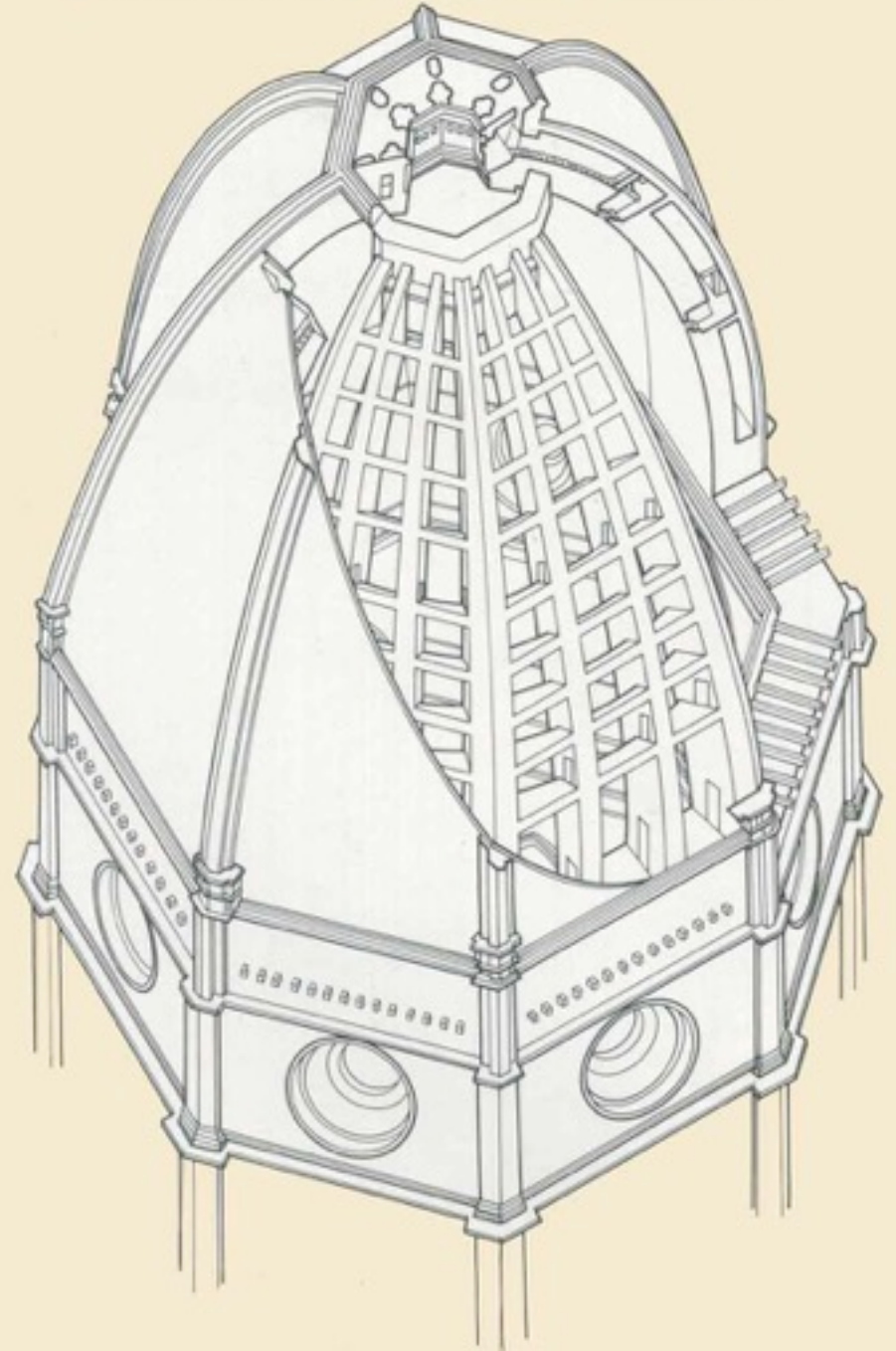
Brunelleschi's dome for the Cathedral in Florence, Italy



Brunelleschi's Dome

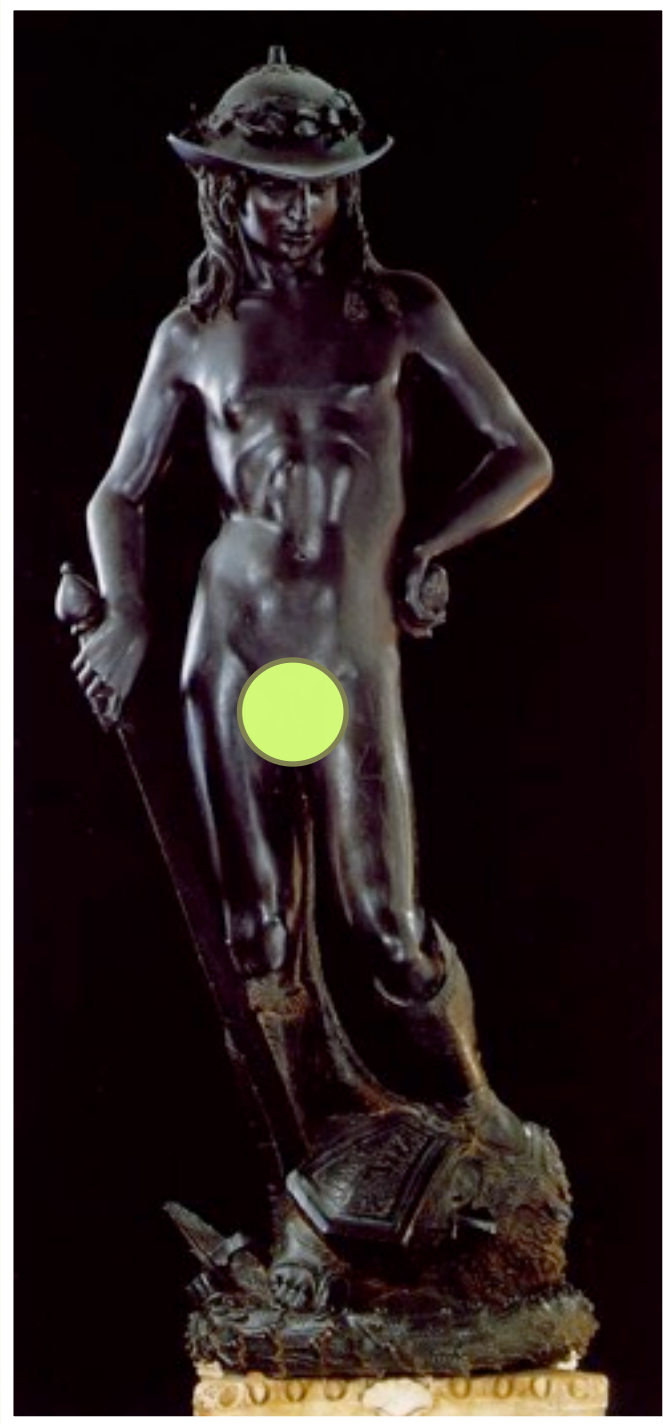


S.Maria del Fiore-Brunelleschi



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

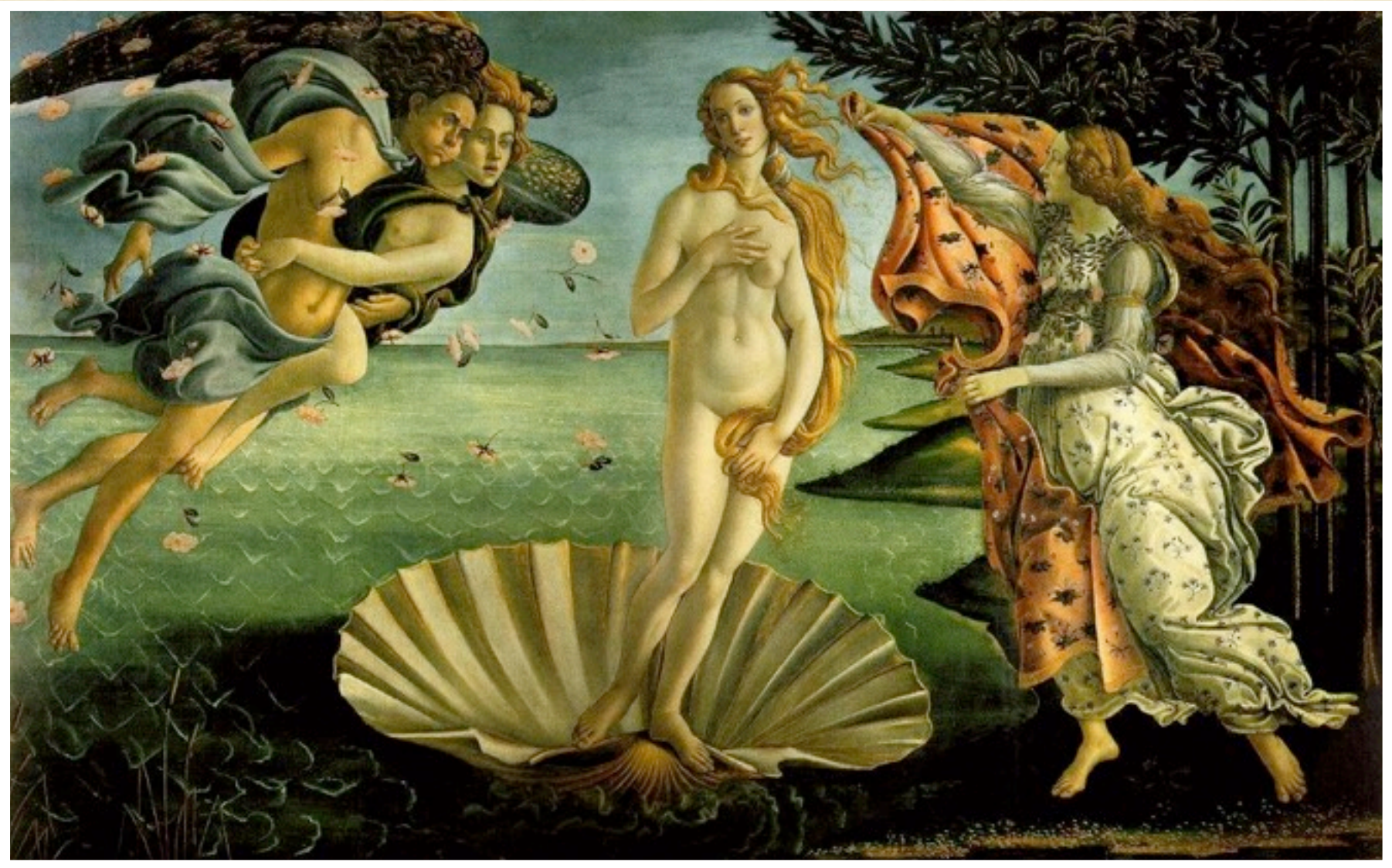


Botticelli



La Primavera

Botticelli



Birth of Venus

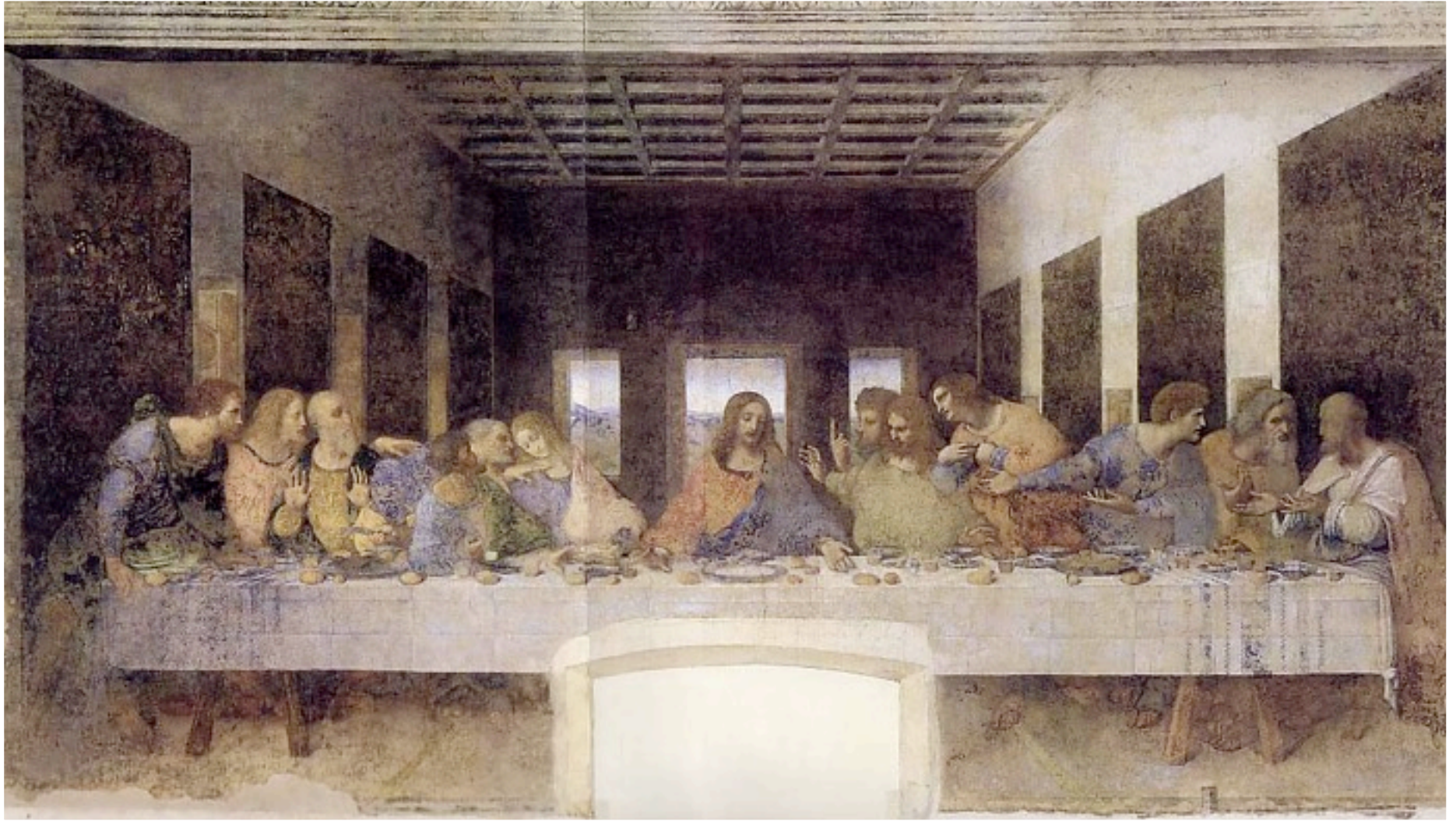
Leonardo di Vinci



Mona Lisa

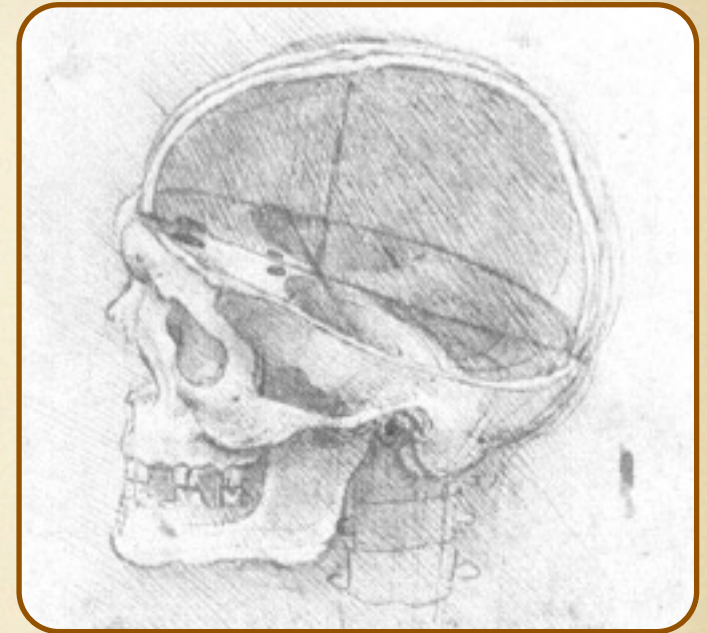
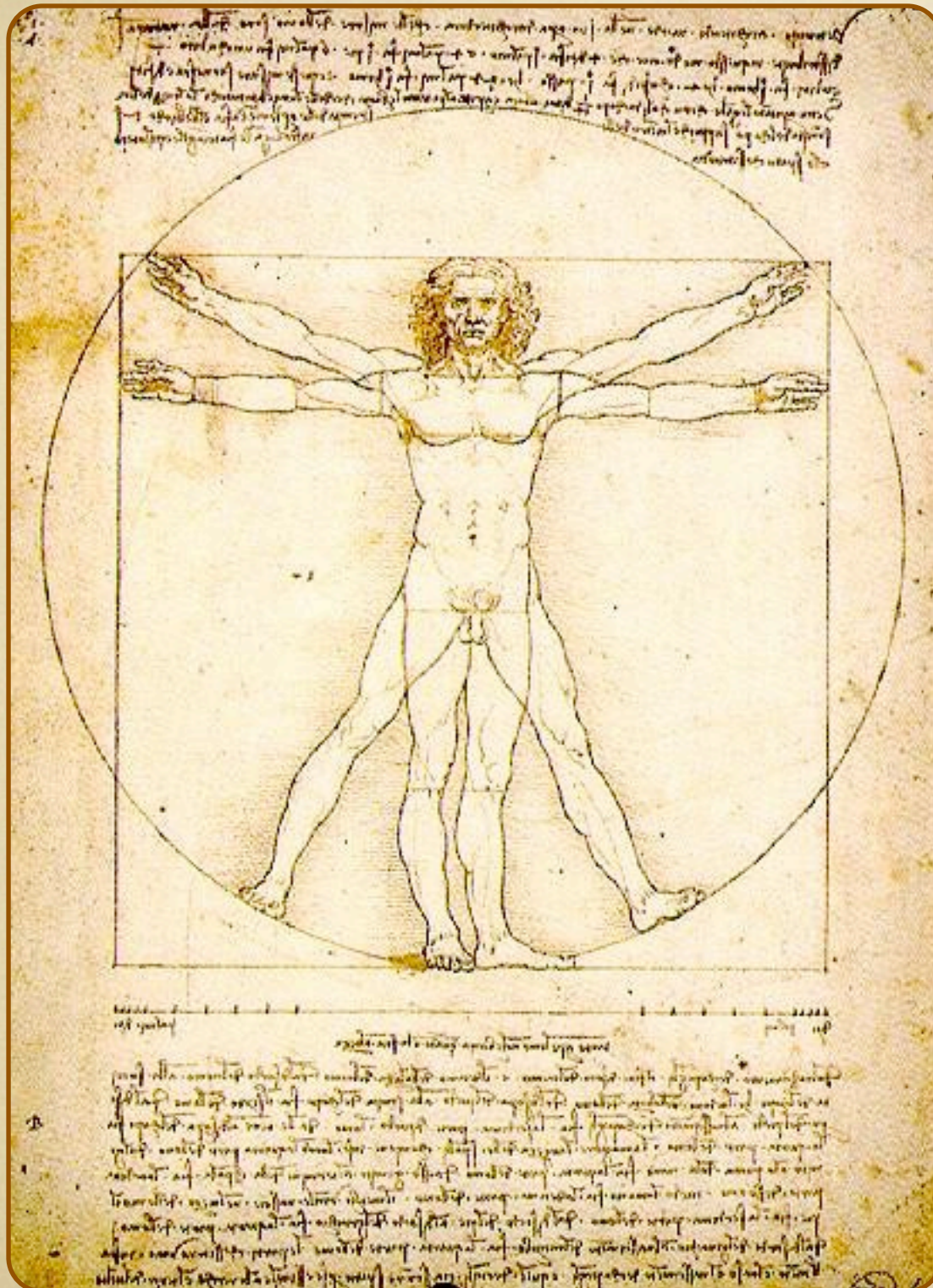


Madonna of the Rocks



Leonardo di Vinci
The Last Supper

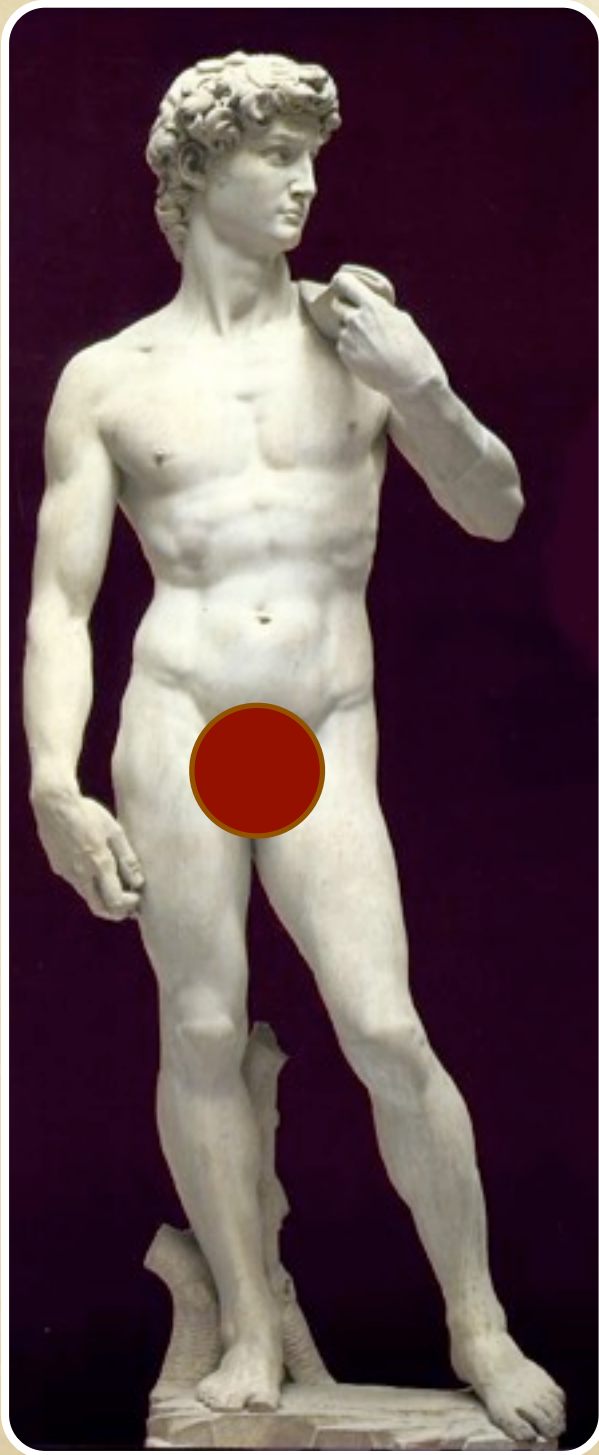
Leonardo di Vinci's Notebooks



Michelangelo

Pieta





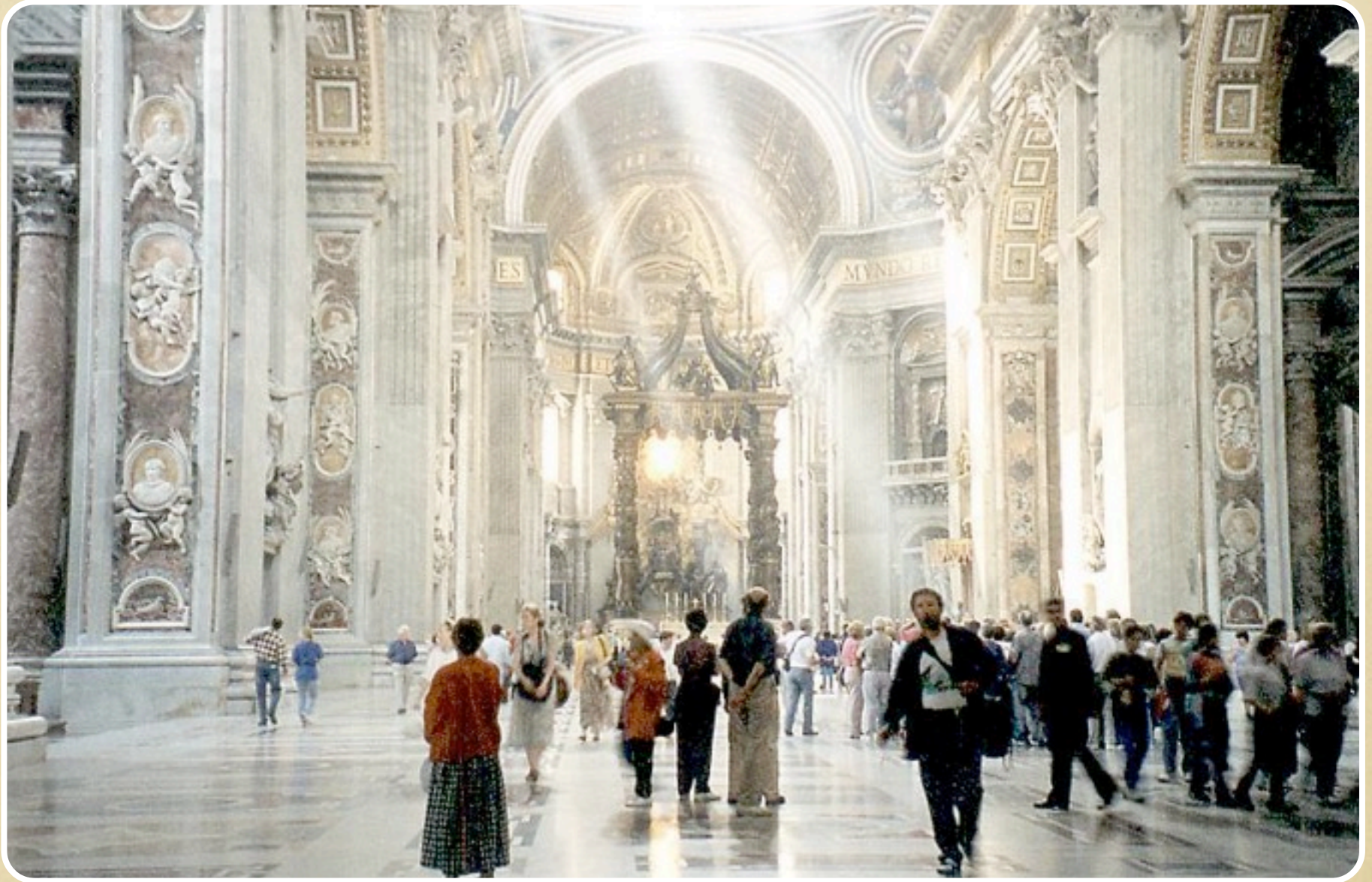
Michelangelo

David

Michelangelo



St. Peter's Basilica





Michelangelo

Ceiling
of the
Sistine Chapel
in the Vatican



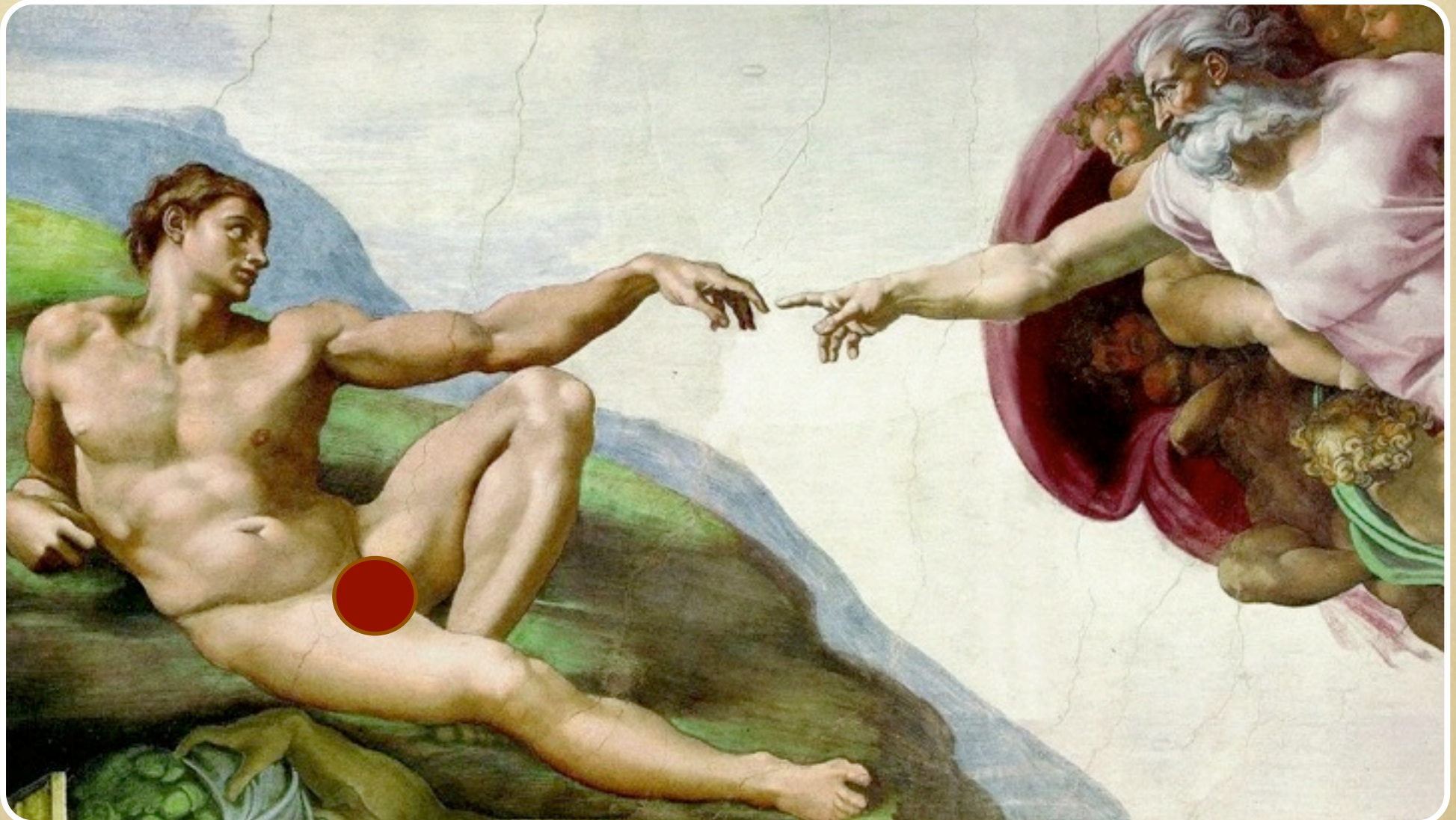






Michelangelo

Creation of Adam



Michelangelo

The Last Judgement

Painting behind
the altar
in the
Sistine Chapel



Raphael *The School of Athens*



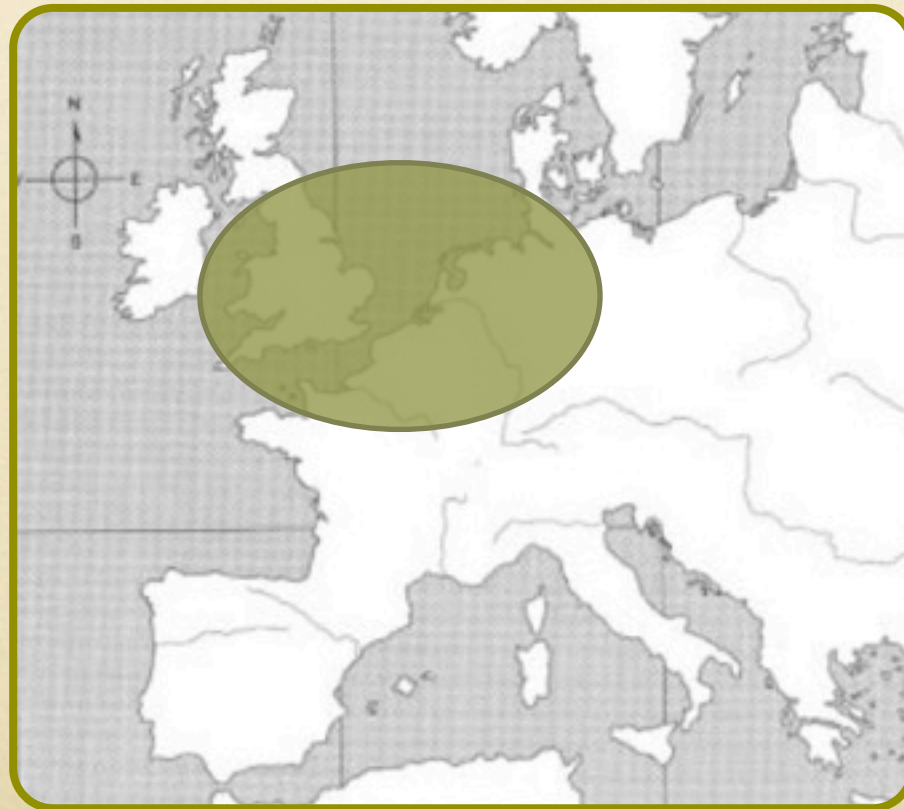


Raphael
Cowper's Madonna

Northern Renaissance

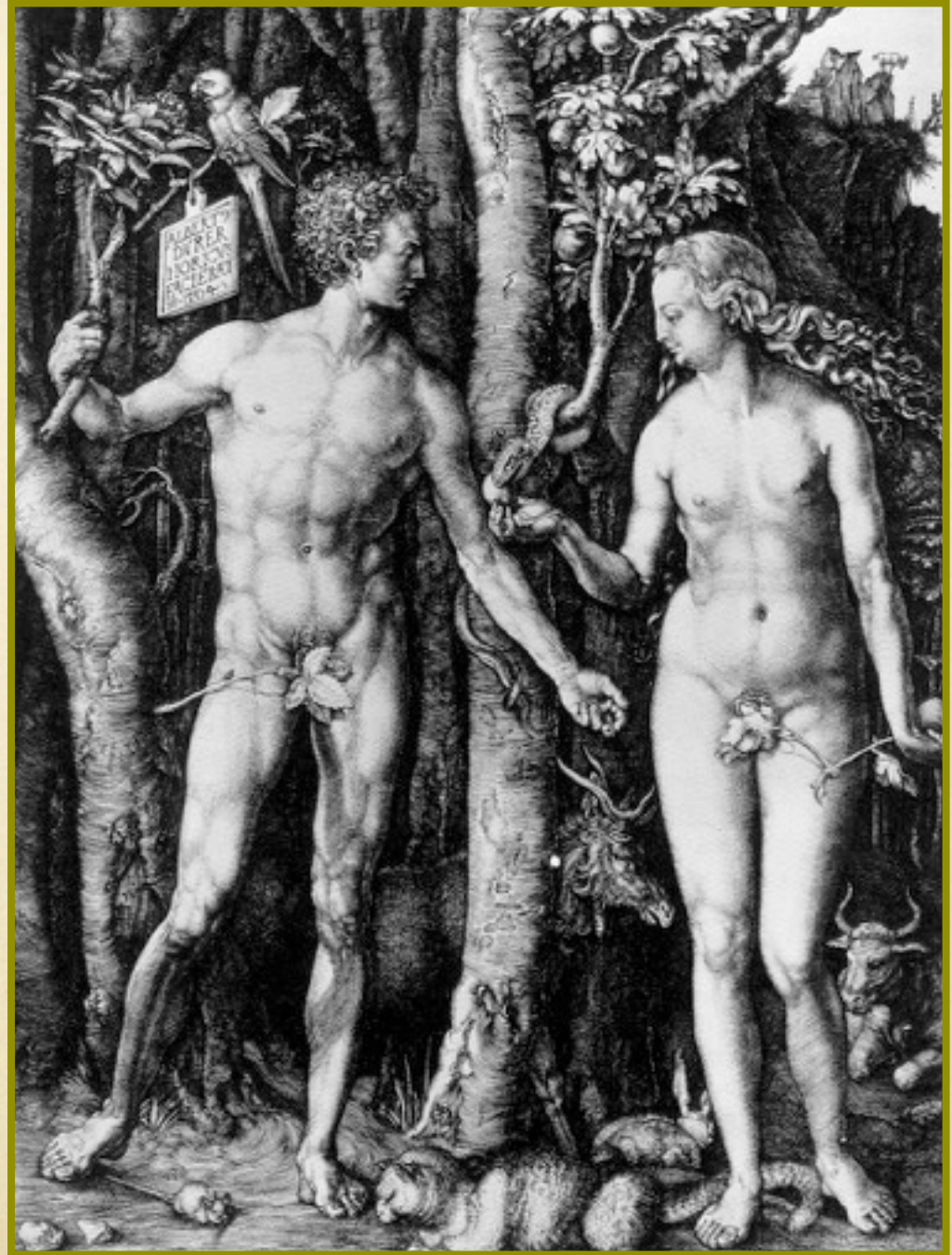
- Where?
 - Germany
 - Flanders (Belgium & Netherlands)
 - England
- funded by Protestants

Northern Renaissance



Albrecht Durer
Adam and Eve

etching



Durer



Durer



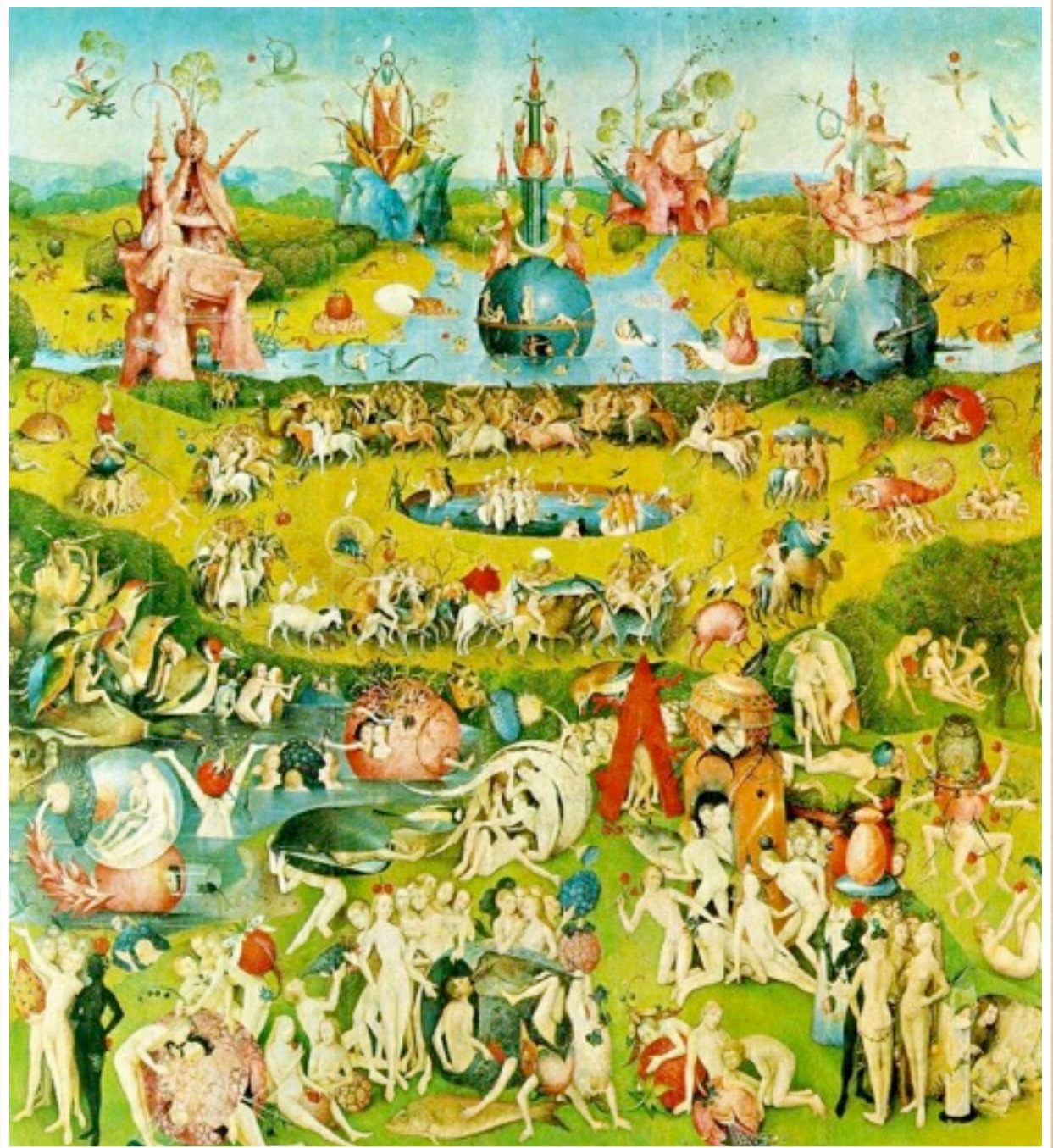


Bosch

Garden of Eden

Bosch

*Garden of
Earthly Delights*



Bosch

Hell





Bruegel

Peasant Wedding



Bruegel

Peasant Dance



Bruegel

Hunters in the Snow

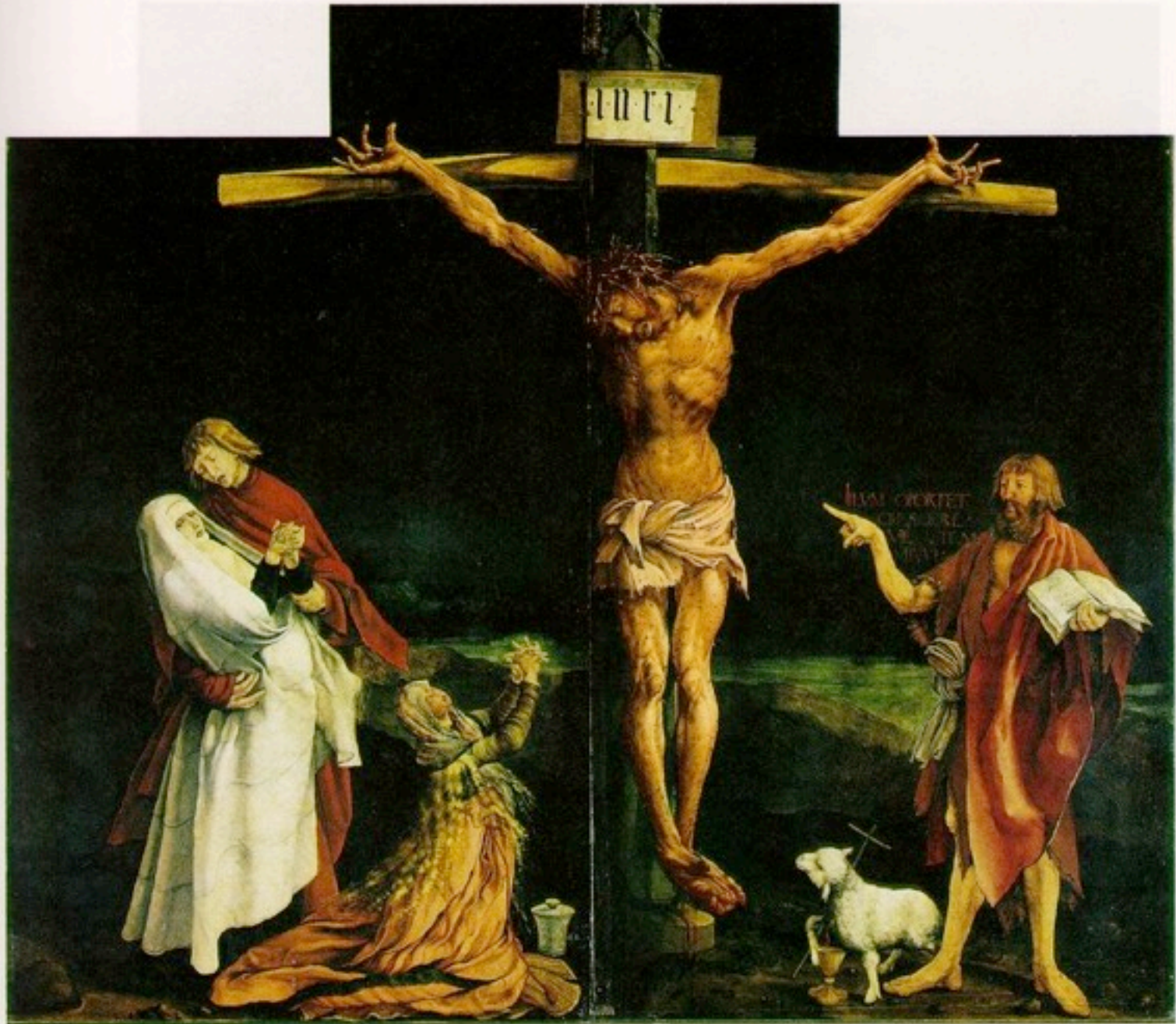


Bruegel

Mad Meg



Grunewald



Grunewald



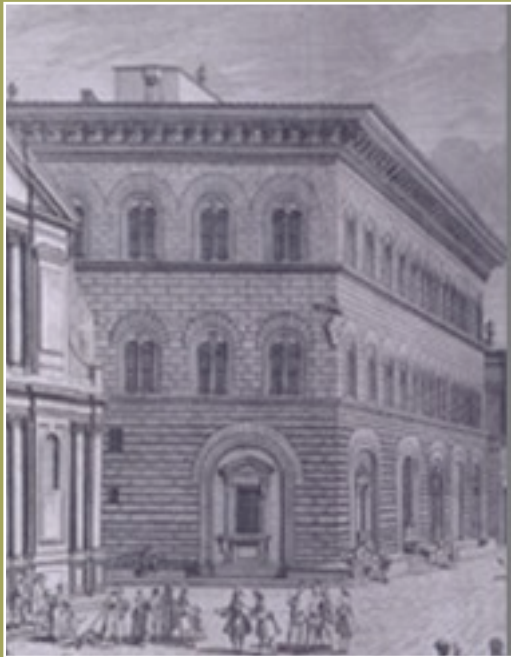
Renaissance Architecture

- 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
a Chiesa di S. Brigiida, a Chiesa di S. Maria del Orsione, detta la Morra, e Arco, che porta in la Strada Giulia, p. Palazzo della Religione Trinitaria, e Palazzo Mandorli.*

Palazzo Farnese



Villa Rotunda



Santa Maria Novella



Renaissance or Gothic Architecture?



Renaissance Music

Characteristics of Renaissance Music

- mostly vocal
 - polyphony: simultaneous combination of 2 or more melodies
- secular music
 - madrigals: secular text set to music (chansons)
 - instrumental music (dance music for small ensembles)
- sacred music
 - masses
 - motets: sacred texts set to music

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