

The Art of the Italian Renaissance

Art and Patronage

Italians were willing to spend a lot of money on art.

- / Art communicated social, political, and spiritual values.
- / Italian banking & international trade interests had the money.

Public art in Florence was organized and supported by guilds.



Therefore, the consumption of art was used as a form of competition for social & political status!

Characteristics of Renaissance Art



1. Realism & Expression

Expulsion from the Garden

Masaccio

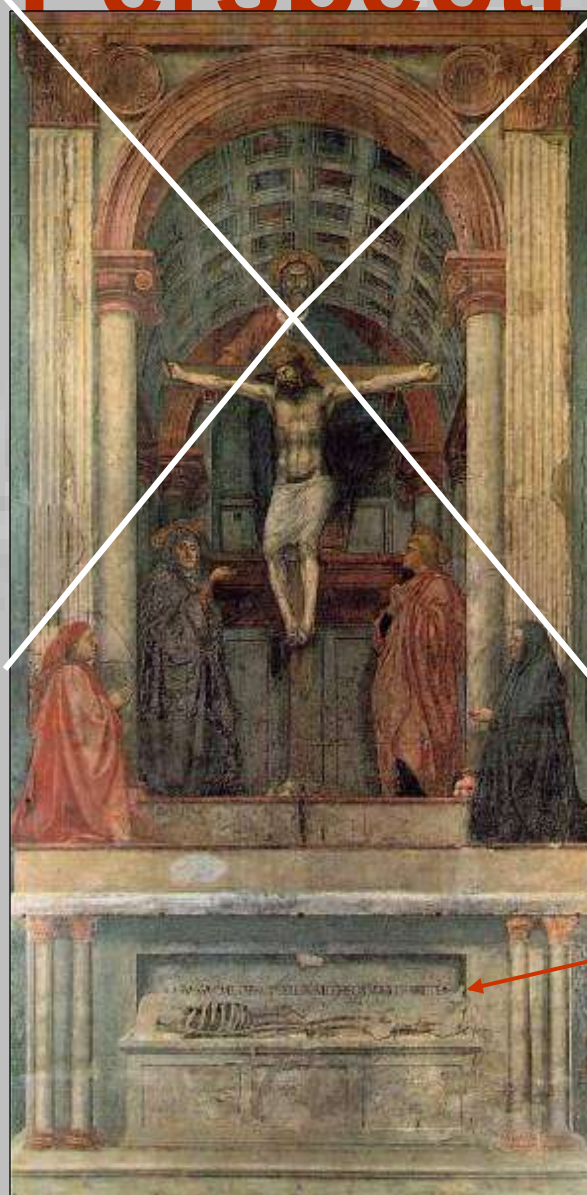
1427

First nudes since classical times.

2. Perspective

Perspective!
Perspective!
Perspective!
Perspective!
Perspective!
Perspective!

First use
of linear
perspective!



The Trinity

Masaccio

1427

*What you are,
I once was;
what I am,
you will
become.*



3. Classicism

Greco-Roman influence.

Secularism.

Humanism.

Individualism free standing figures.

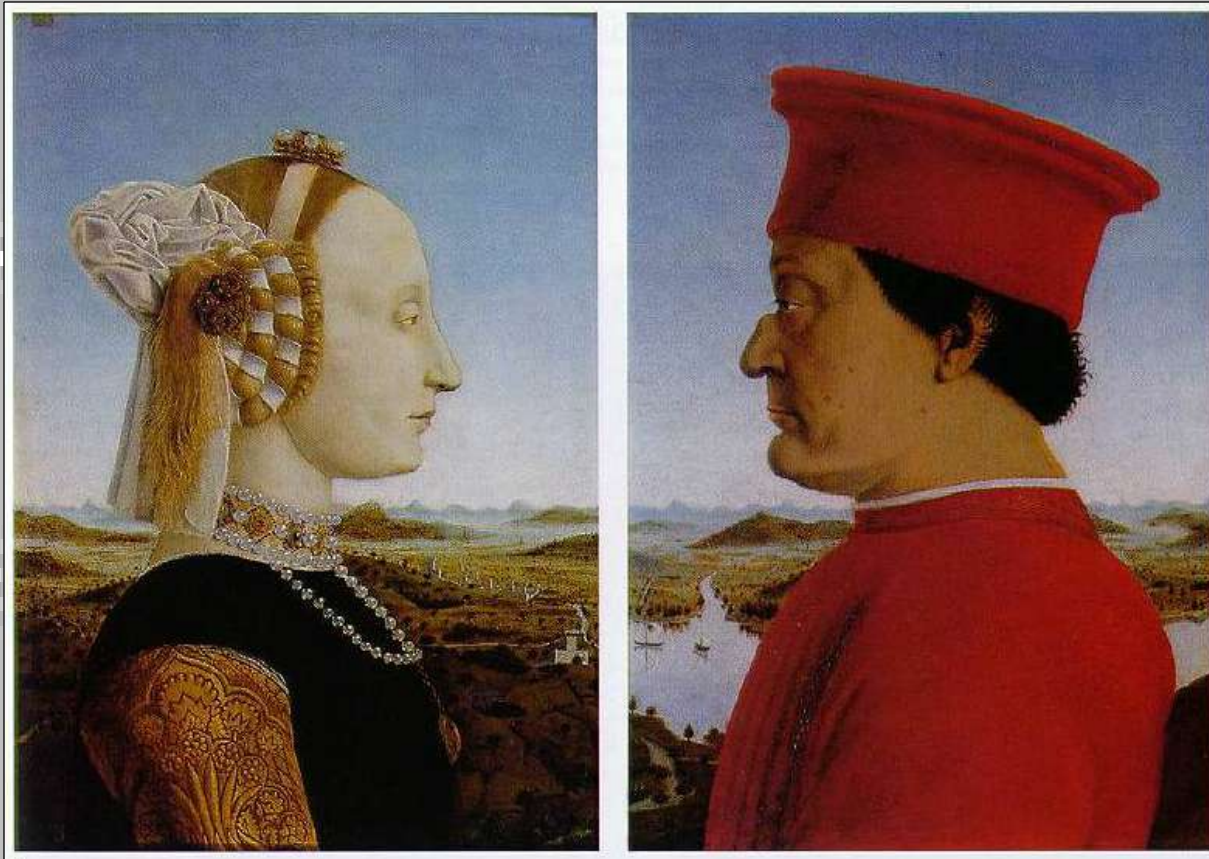
Symmetry/Balance

The "Classical Pose"
Medici "Venus" (1c)

4. Emphasis on Individualism

Batista Sforza & Federico de Montefeltre: The Duke & Dutchess of Urbino

Piero della Francesca, 1465-1466.



5. Geometrical Arrangement of

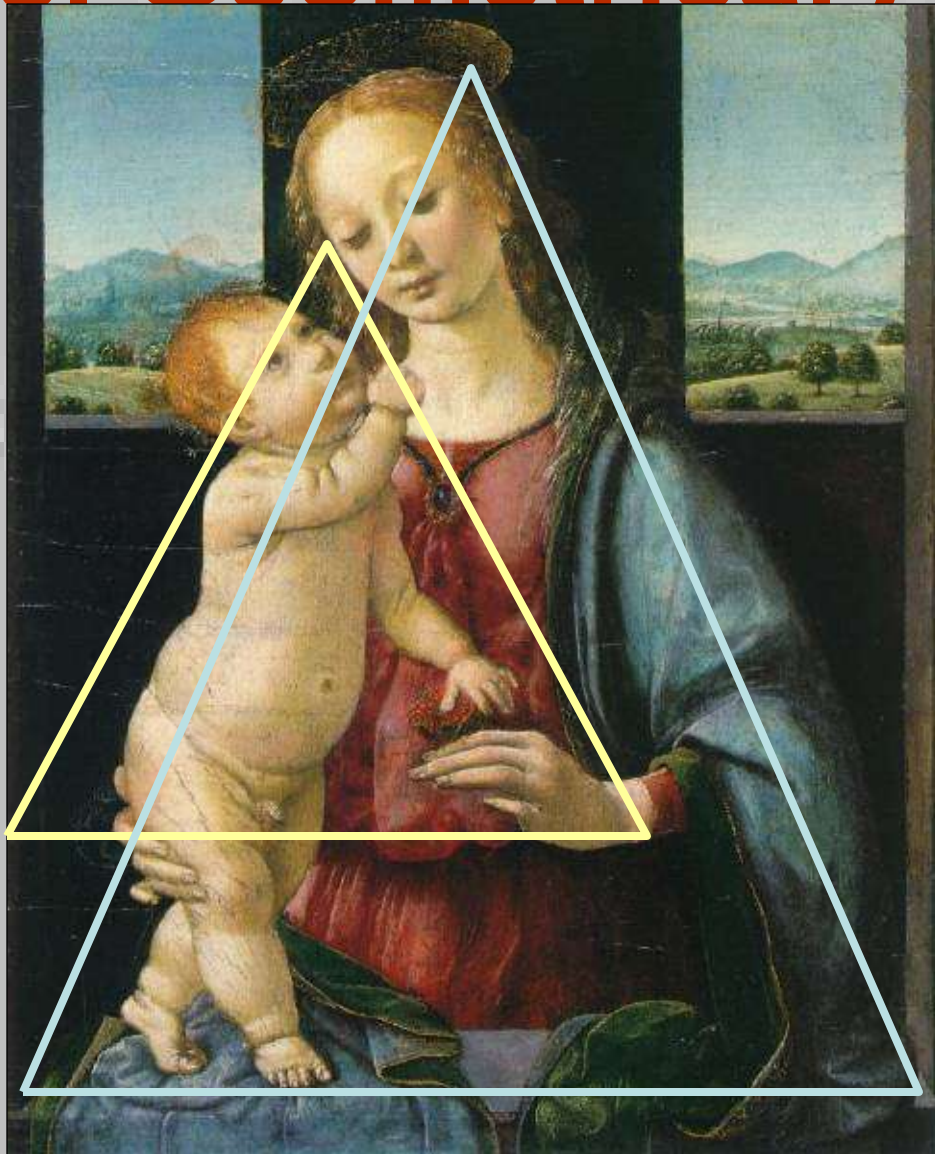
Figures

*The Dreyfus
Madonna
with the
Pomegranate*

Leonardo da
Vinci

1469

The figure as
architecture!



6. Light & Shadowing/Softening

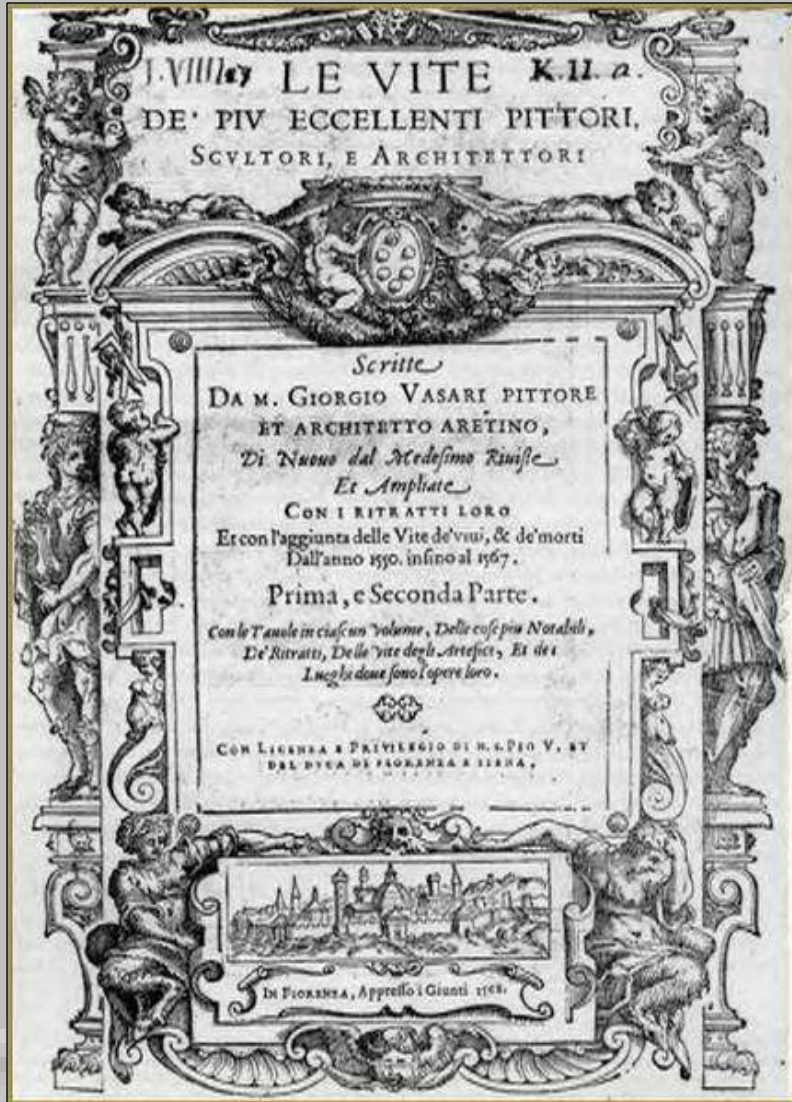


7. Artists as Lives/Celebrities

*Lives of the Most
Excellent
Painters,
Sculptors, and
Architects*

Giorgio Vasari

1550





Renaissance Florence

Renaissance Florence



Florentine lion:
symbol of St.
Mark



1252 - first gold
florins minted



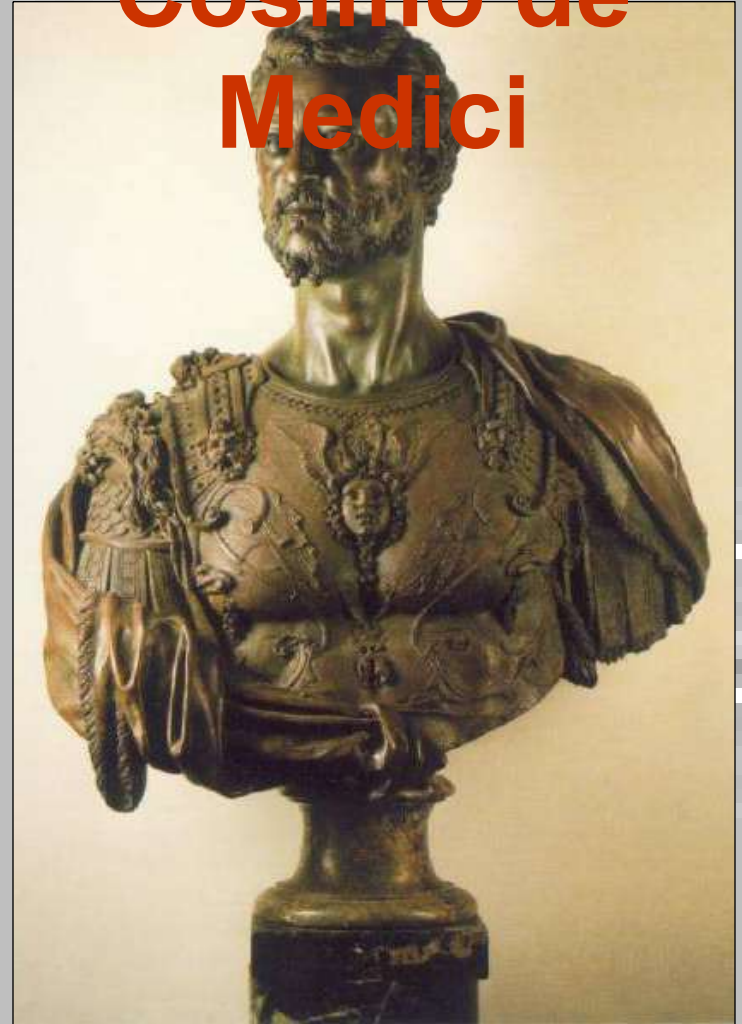
The Wool Factory
by Mirabello Cavalori, 1570

Lorenzo the Magnificent



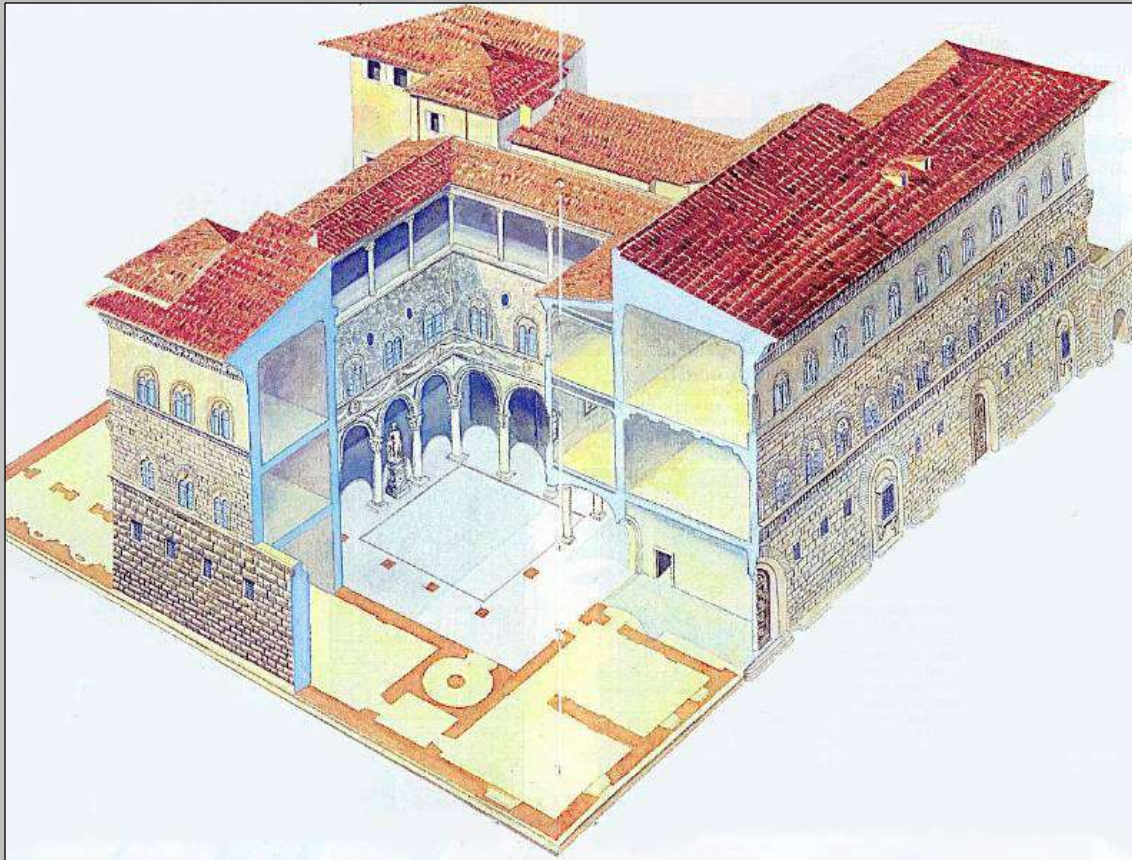
1478 - 1521

Cosimo de Medici



1517 - 1574

Florence Under the Medici



The Medici Palace

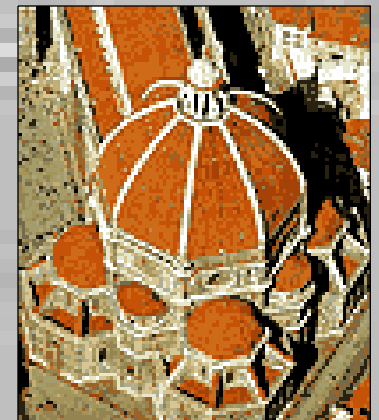
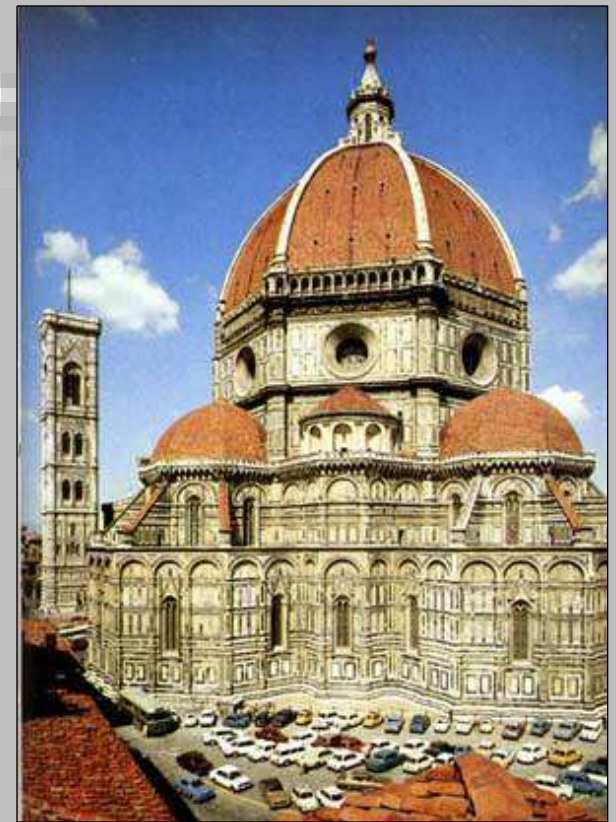


Medici Chapel

Filippo Brunelleschi
1377 - 1436

Architect

*Cuppolo of St. Maria
del Fiore*



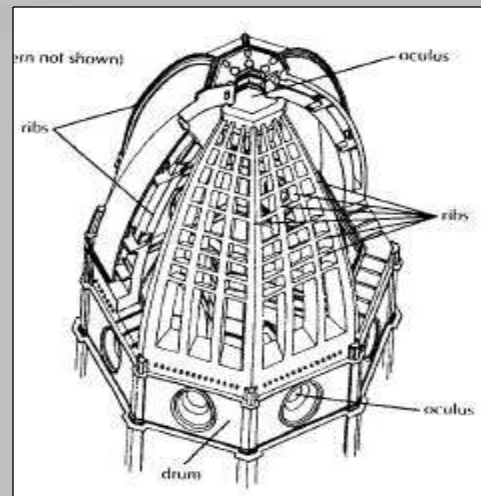
Filippo Brunelleschi

Commissioned to build the cathedral dome.

/ Used unique architectural concepts.

i He studied the ancient Pantheon in Rome.

i Used ribs for support.



Brunelleschi's "Secret"



Brunelleschi's



Dome Comparisons

Il Duomo
(Florence)



St. Peter's
(Rome)



St. Paul's
(London)



US capital
(Washington)



The Ideal City
Piero della Francesca,
1470



A Contest to Decorate the Cathedral: *Sacrifice of Isaac* Panels

Brunelleschi



Ghiberti

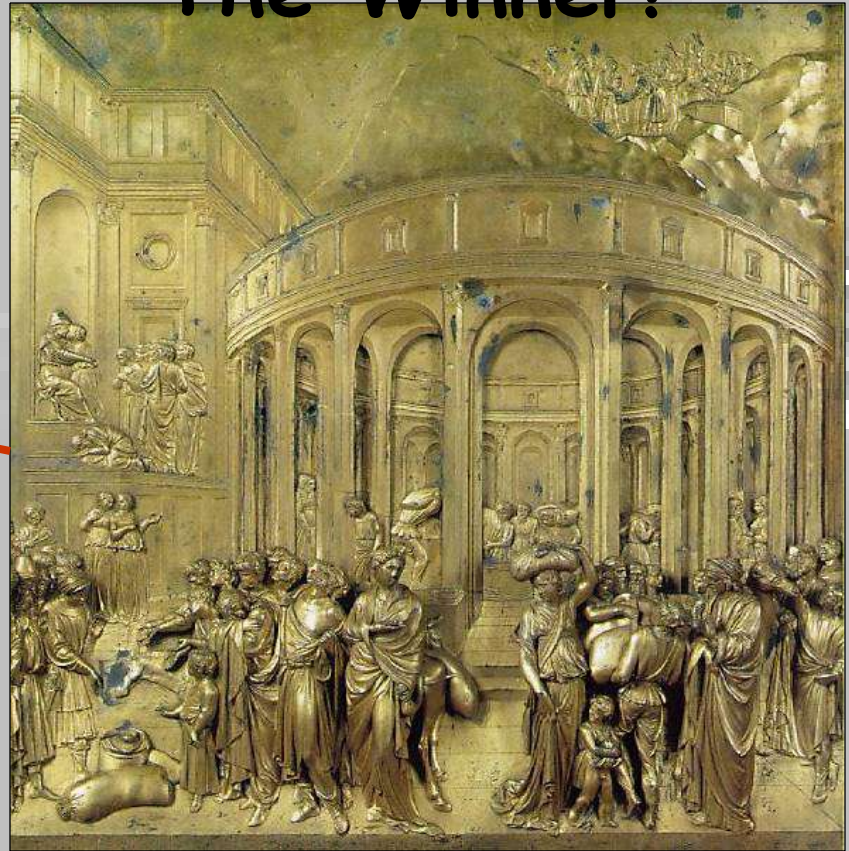


Ghiberti – *Gates of Paradise*

Baptistry Door Florence – 1425 - 1452



The Winner!



The Liberation of Sculpture



David by Donatello

1430

First free-form bronze
since Roman times!



David

Verrocchio

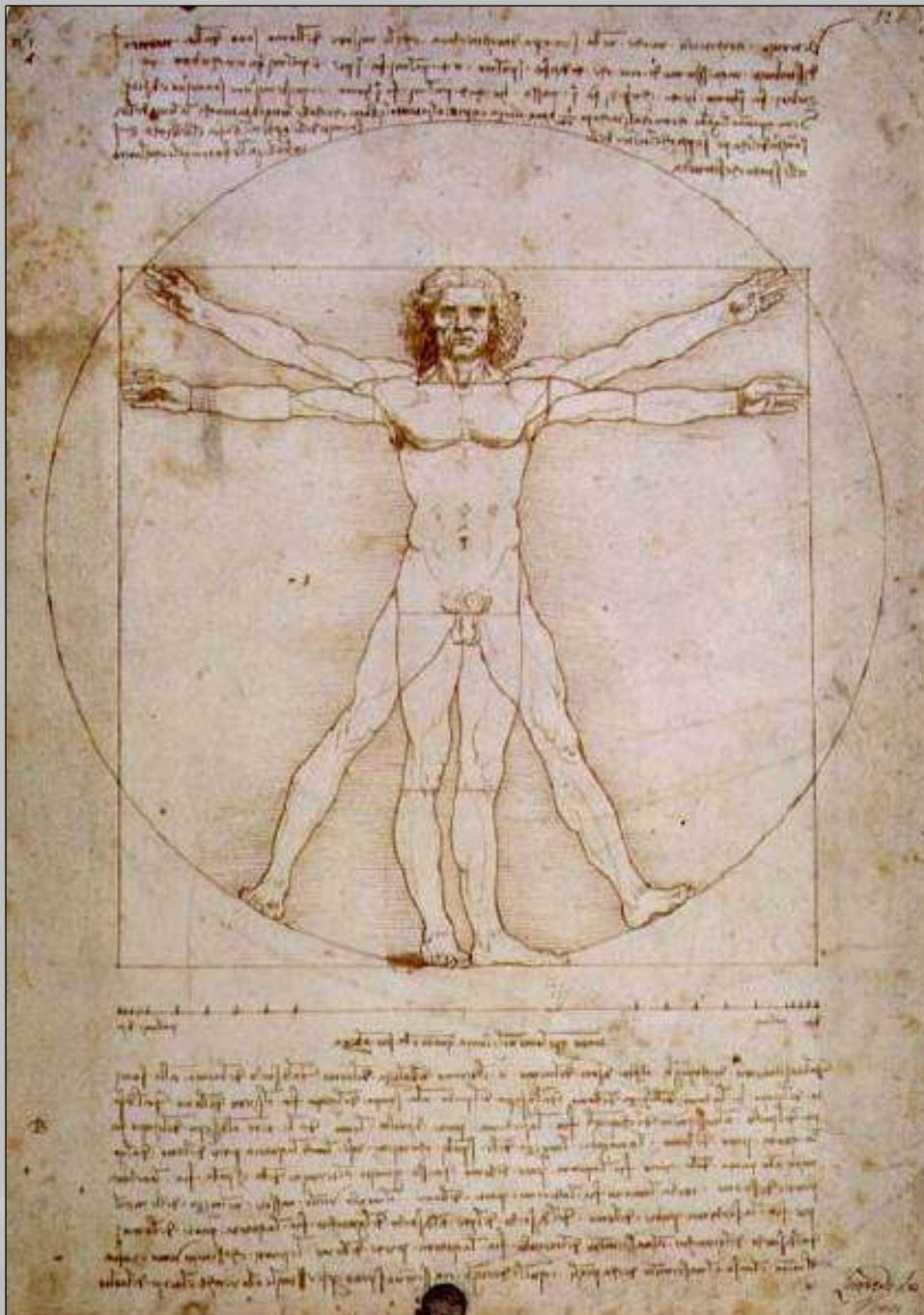
1473 - 1475

The Baptism of Christ Verrocchio, 1472 - 1475



Leonardo
da Vinci

The Renaissance 'Individual'



Vitruvian Man

Leonardo da
Vinci

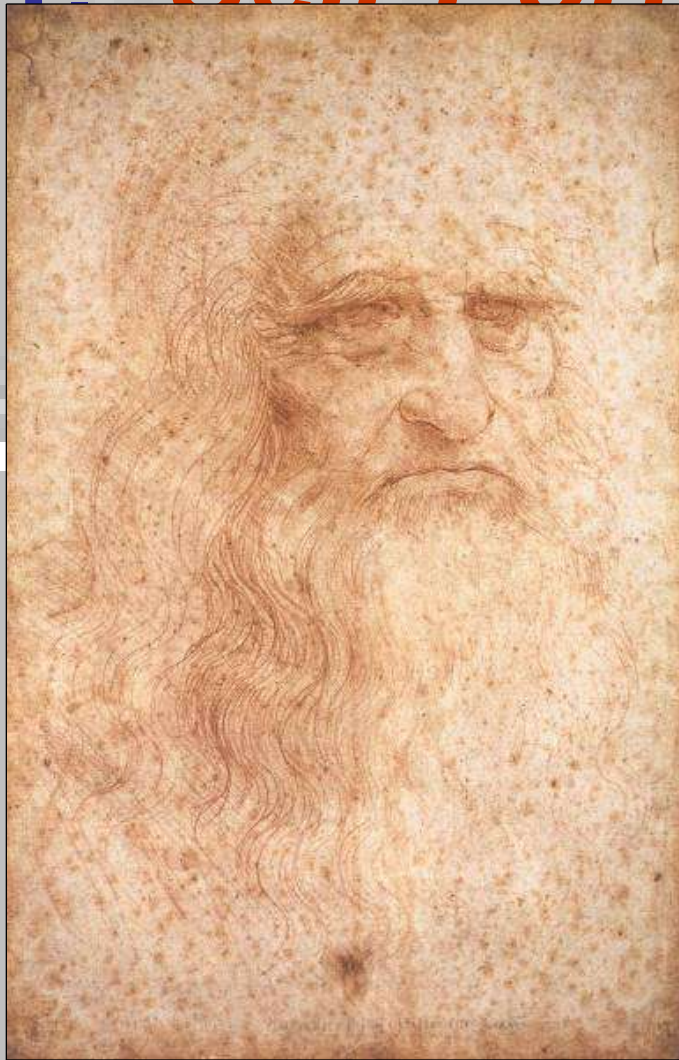
1492

The
L'uomo
universale

The Renaissance “Man”

- Broad knowledge about many things in different fields.
- Deep knowledge/skill in one area.
- Able to link information from different areas/disciplines and create new knowledge.
- The Greek ideal of the “well-rounded man” was at the heart of Renaissance education.

1. *Self-Portrait* -- da Vinci, 1512



Artist

Sculptor

Architect

Scientist

Engineer

Inventor

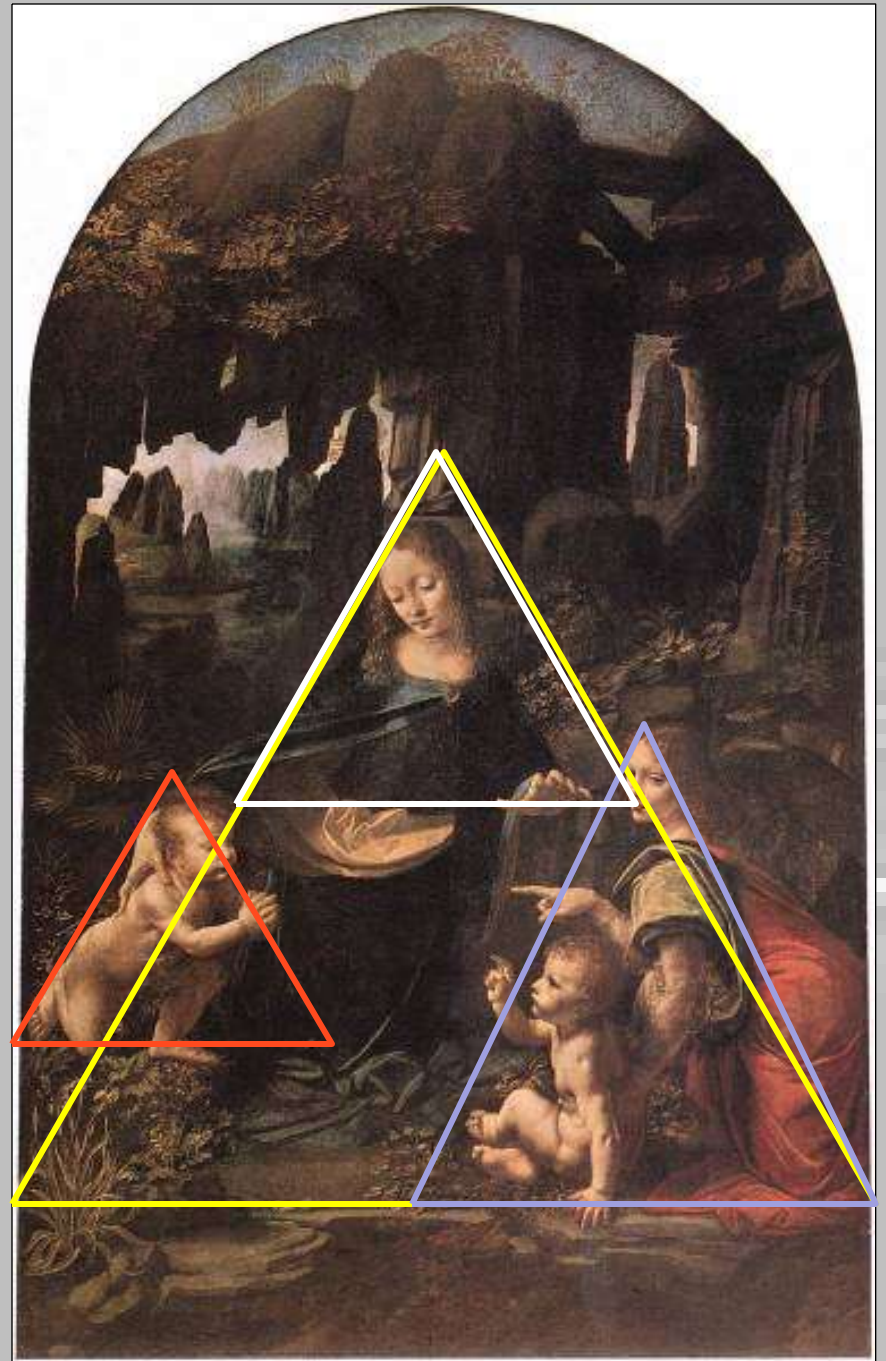
1452 - 1519

Leonardo, the Artist

*The Virgin of
the Rocks*

Leonardo da
Vinci

1483-1486



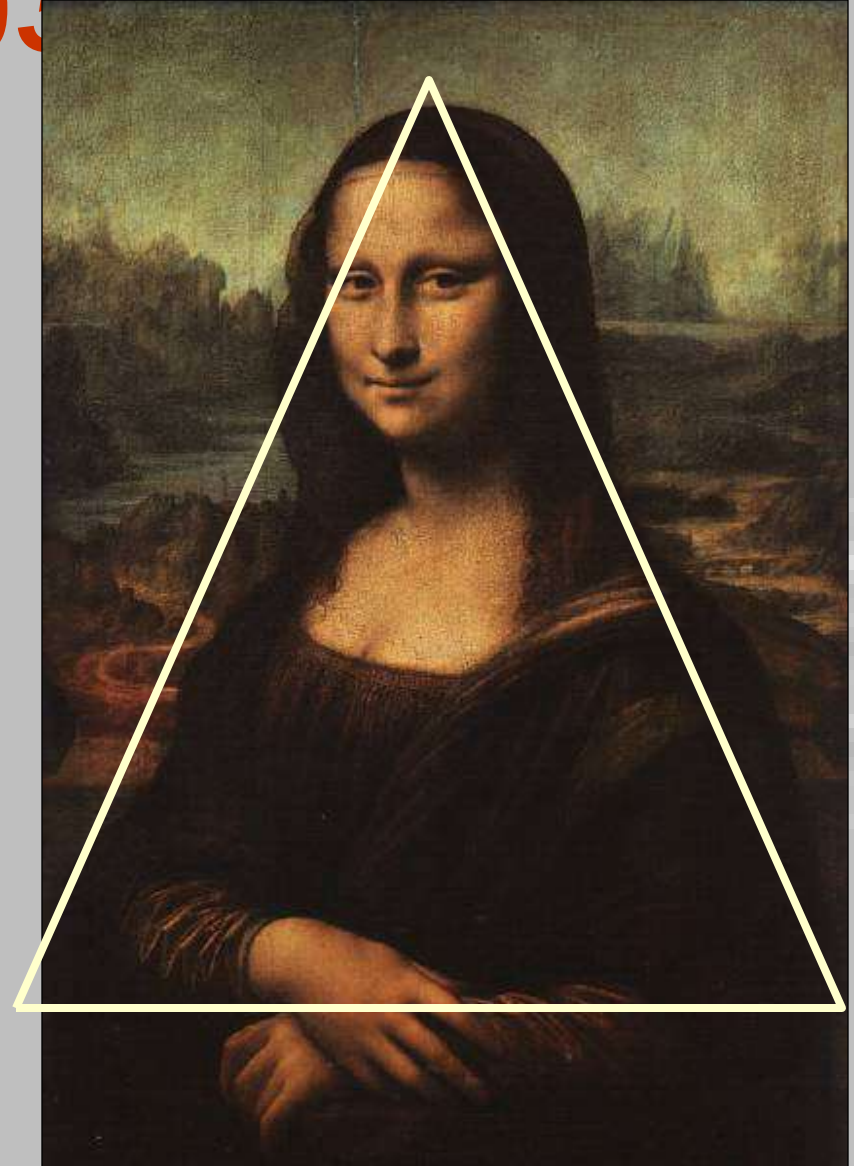
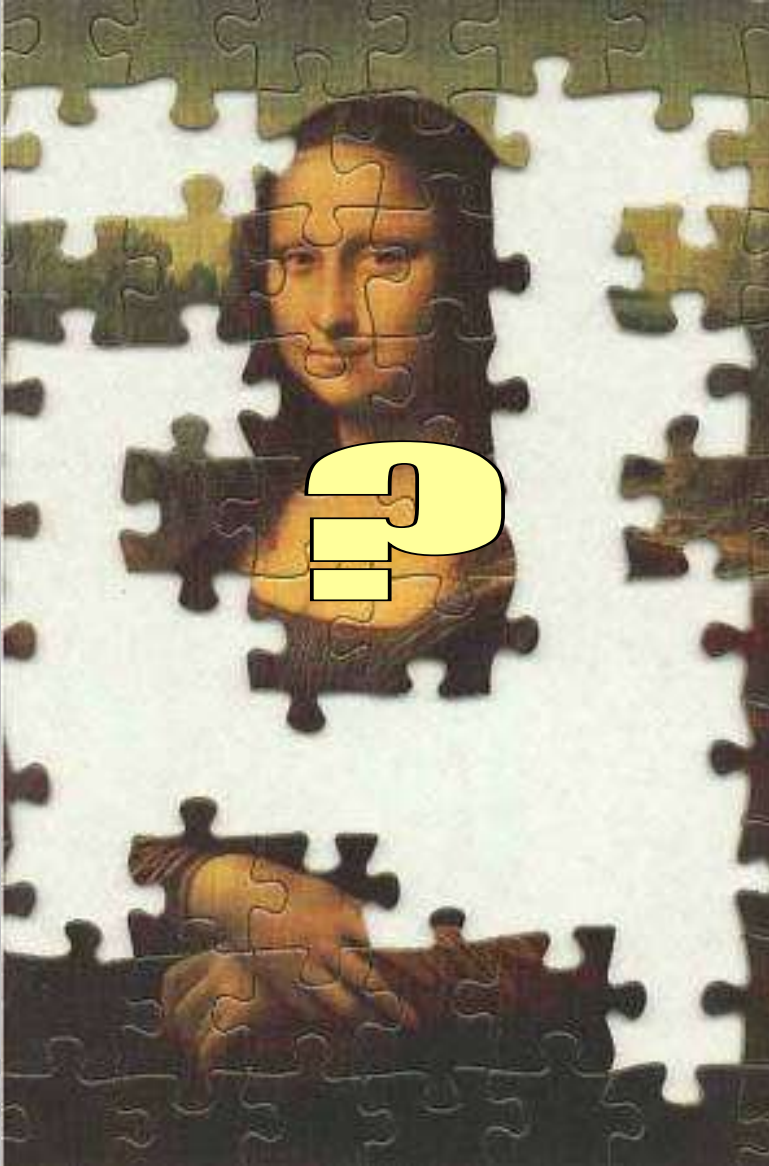
Leonardo, the Artist:

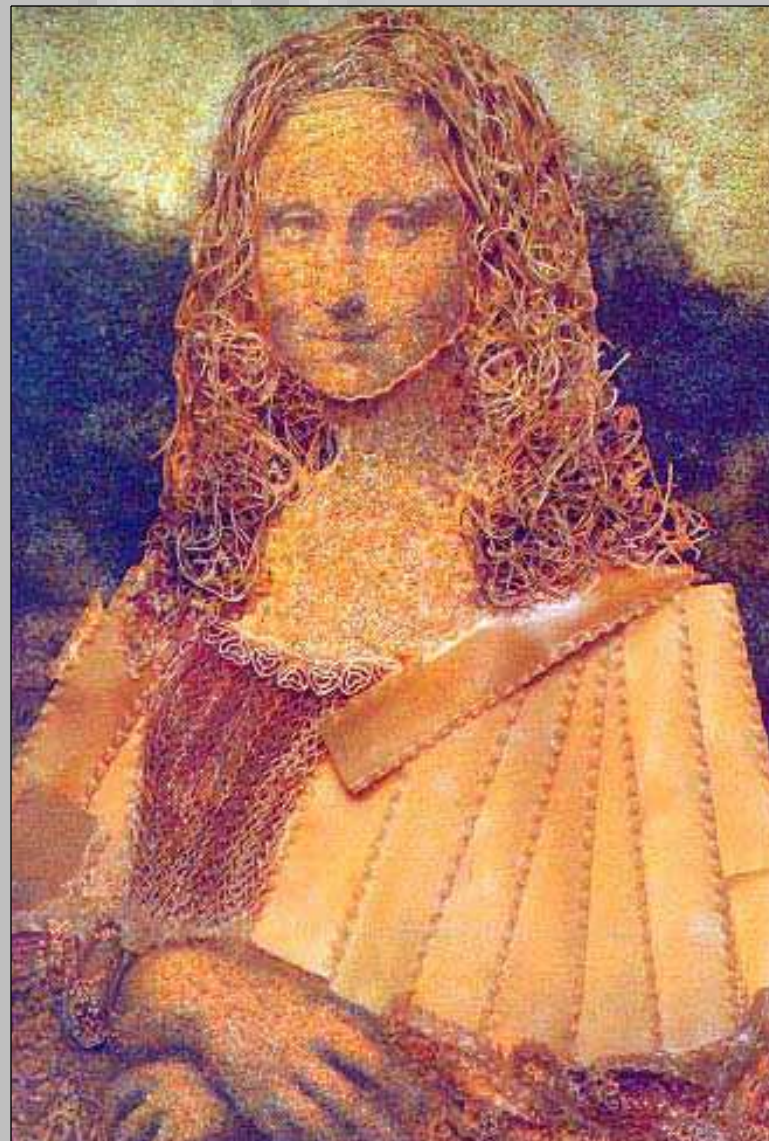
From his *Notebooks* of over 5000 pages

08-

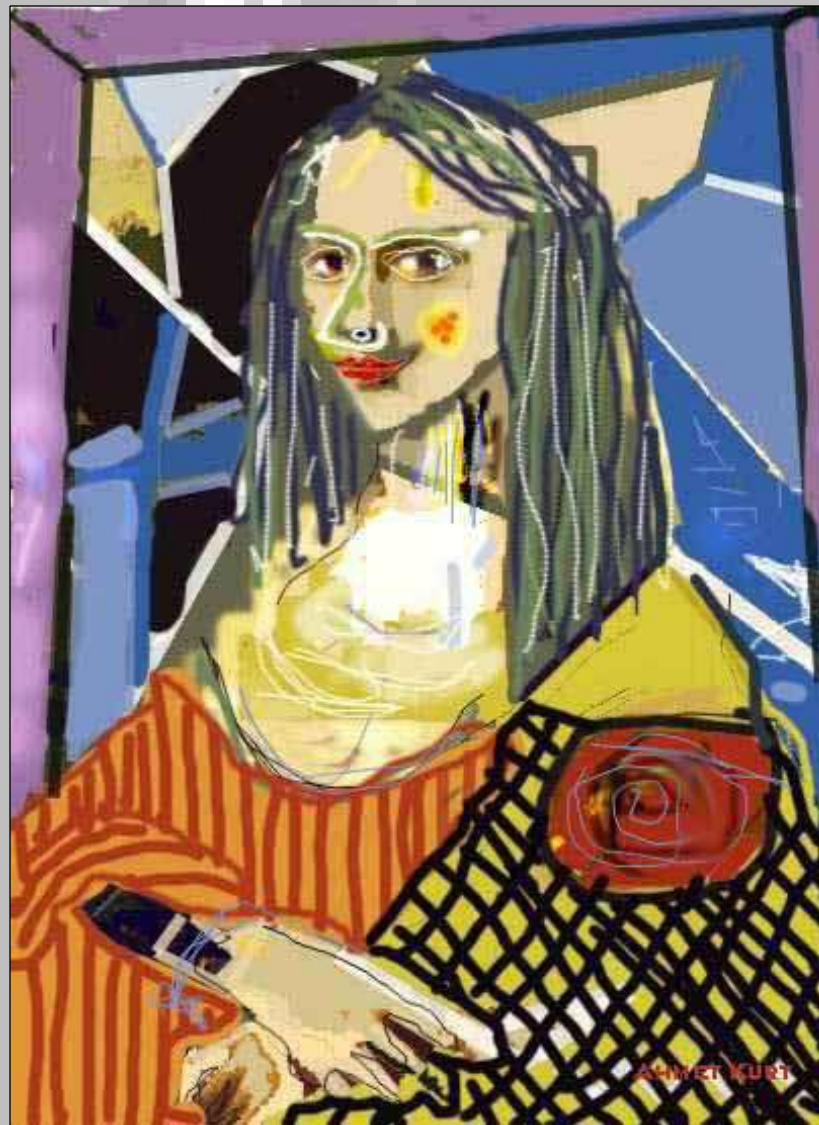


Mona Lisa – da Vinci, 1503-4

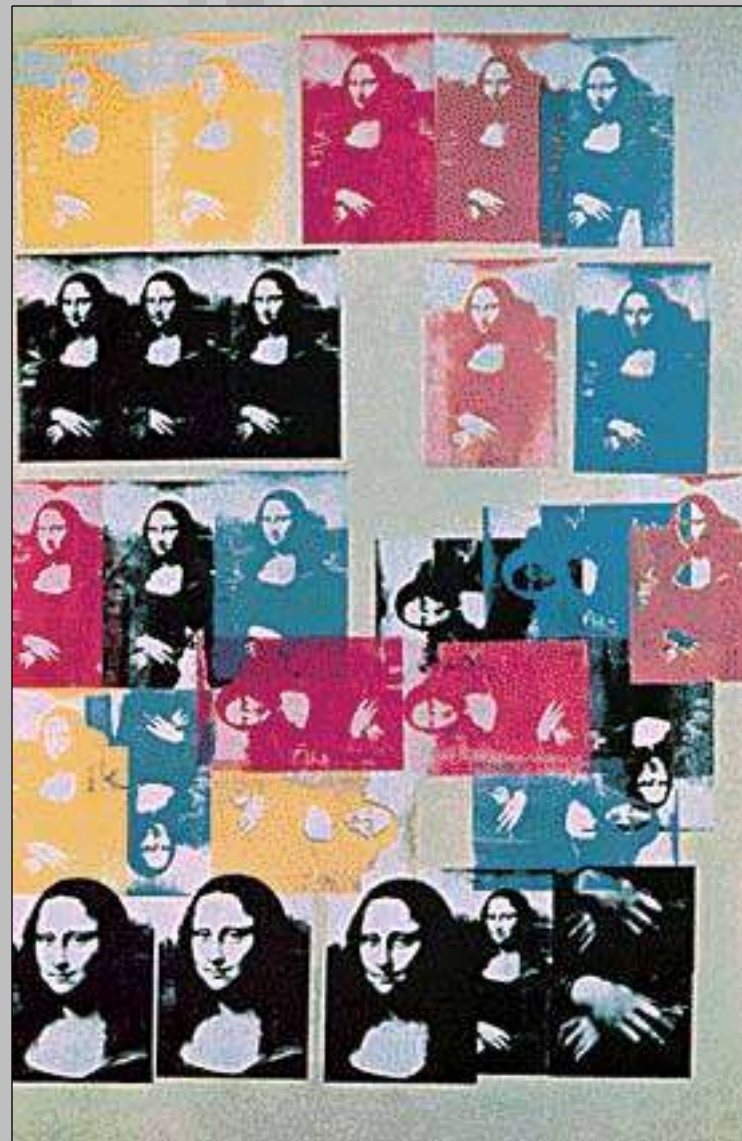




A Macaroni Mona

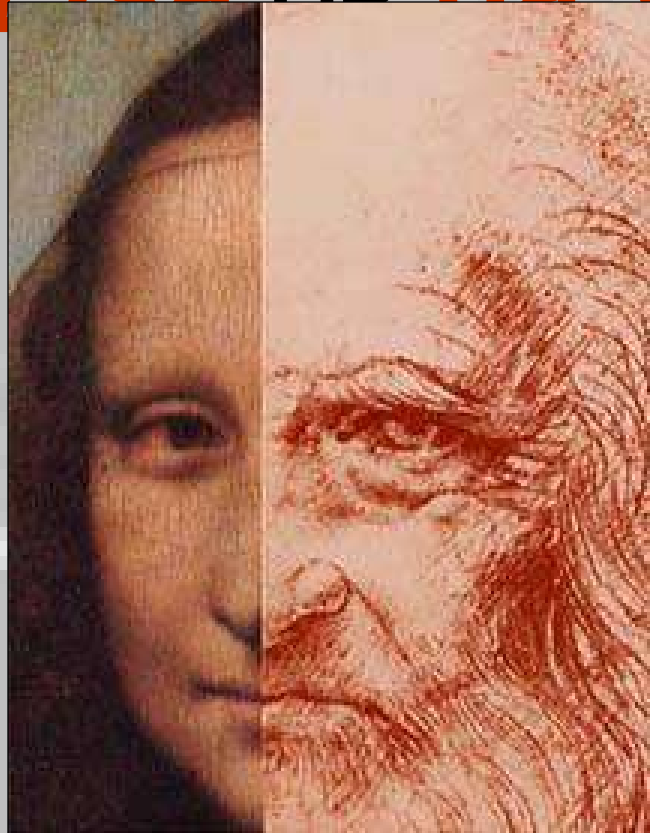


A Picasso Mona

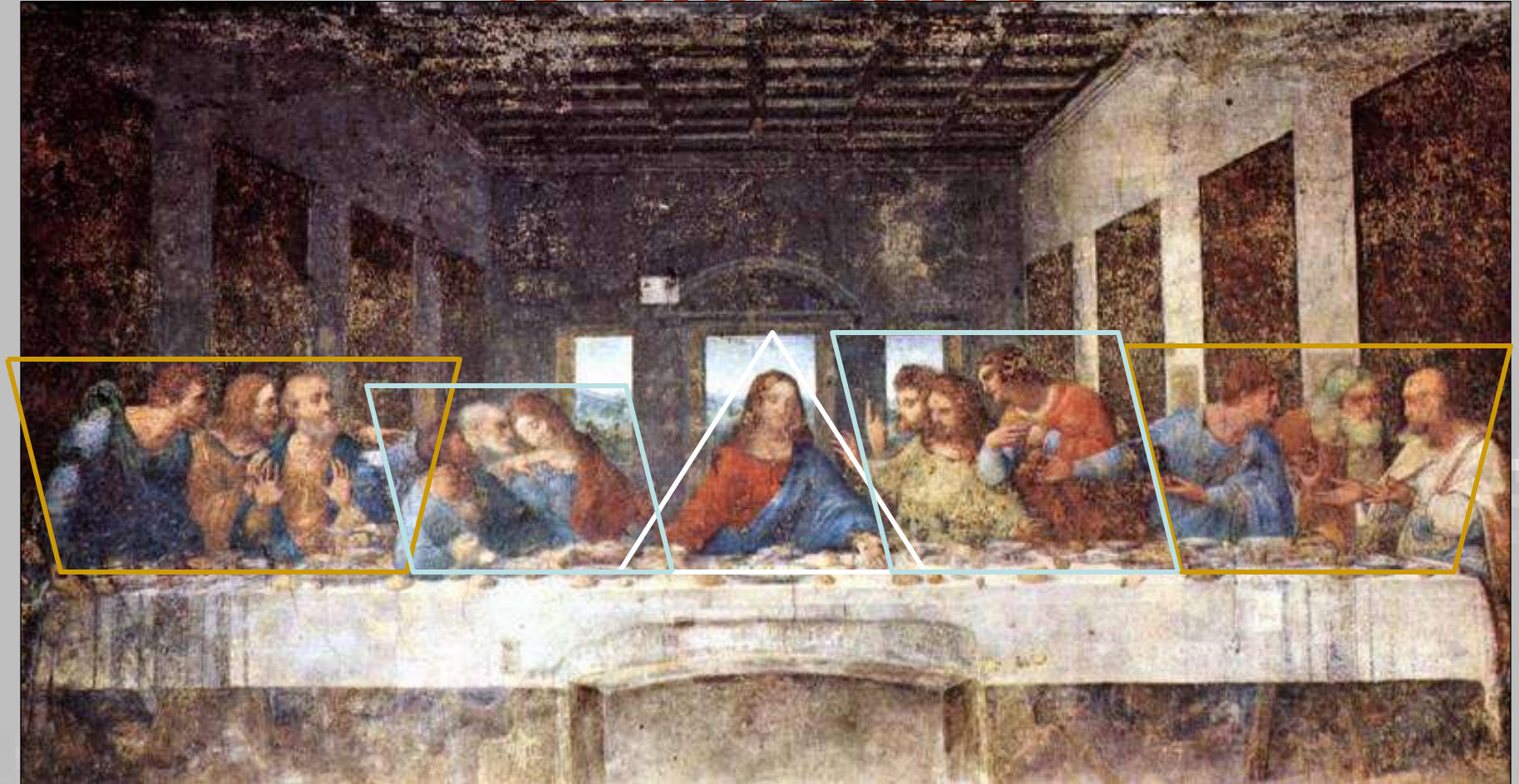


An Andy Warhol Mona

Mona Lisa OR da Vinci??



The Last Supper - da Vinci, 1498 & Geometry



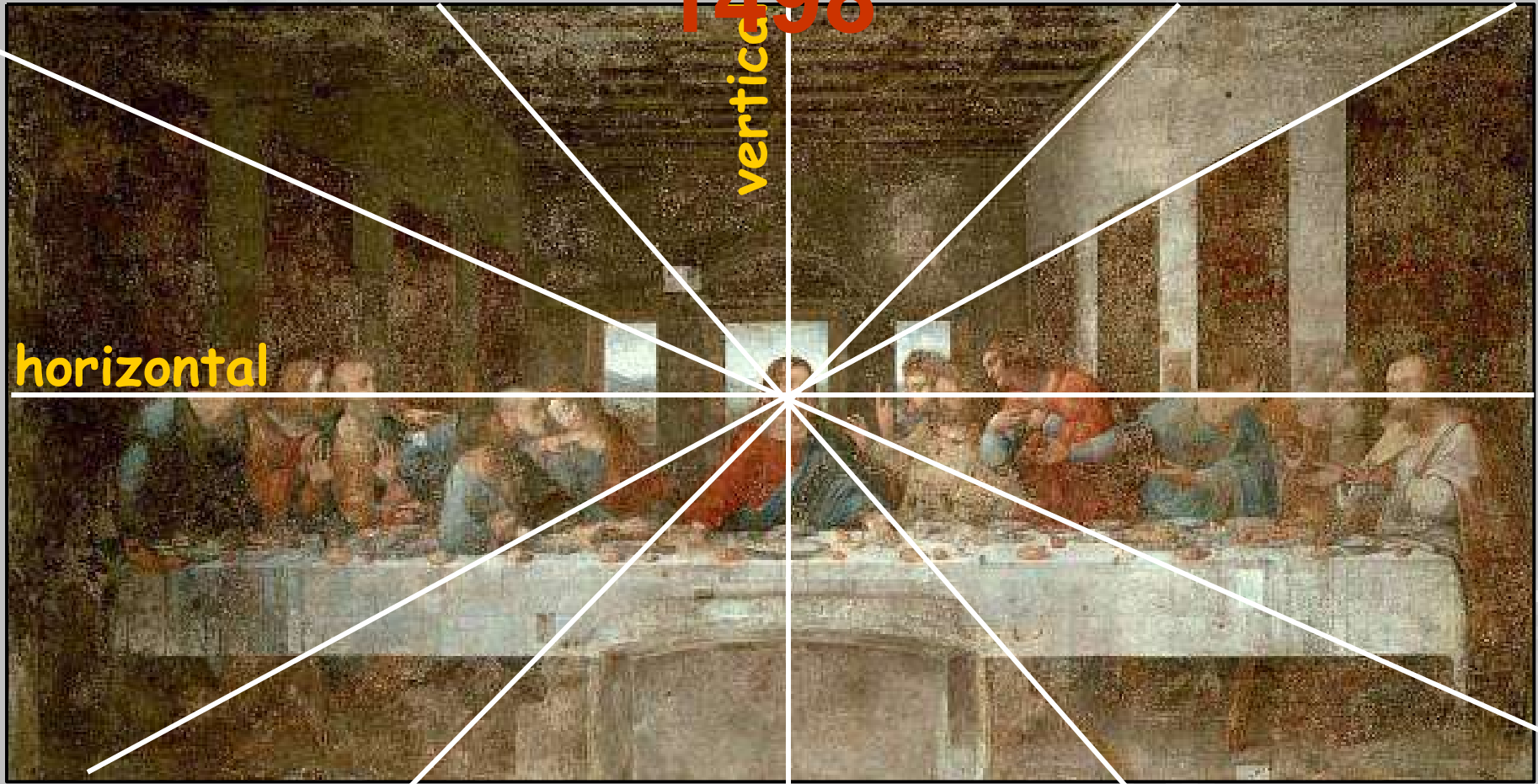


Refractory

**Convent of
Santa Maria
delle Grazie**

Milan

The Last Supper - da Vinci, 1498



Perspective!

Deterioratio n



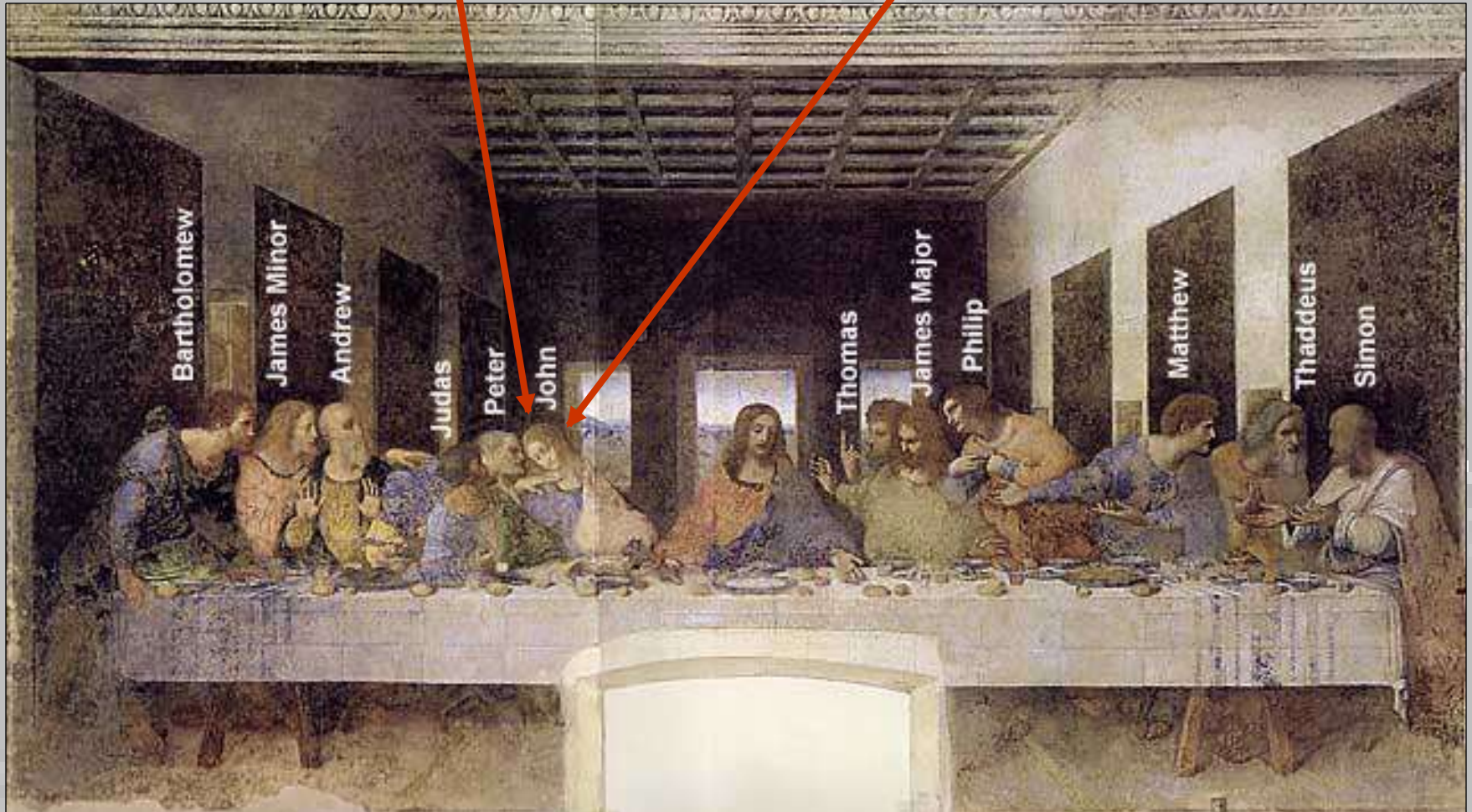
Detail of
Jesus

*The Last
Supper*

Leonardo da
Vinci

1498

A Da Vinci “Code”: St. John or Mary Magdalene?



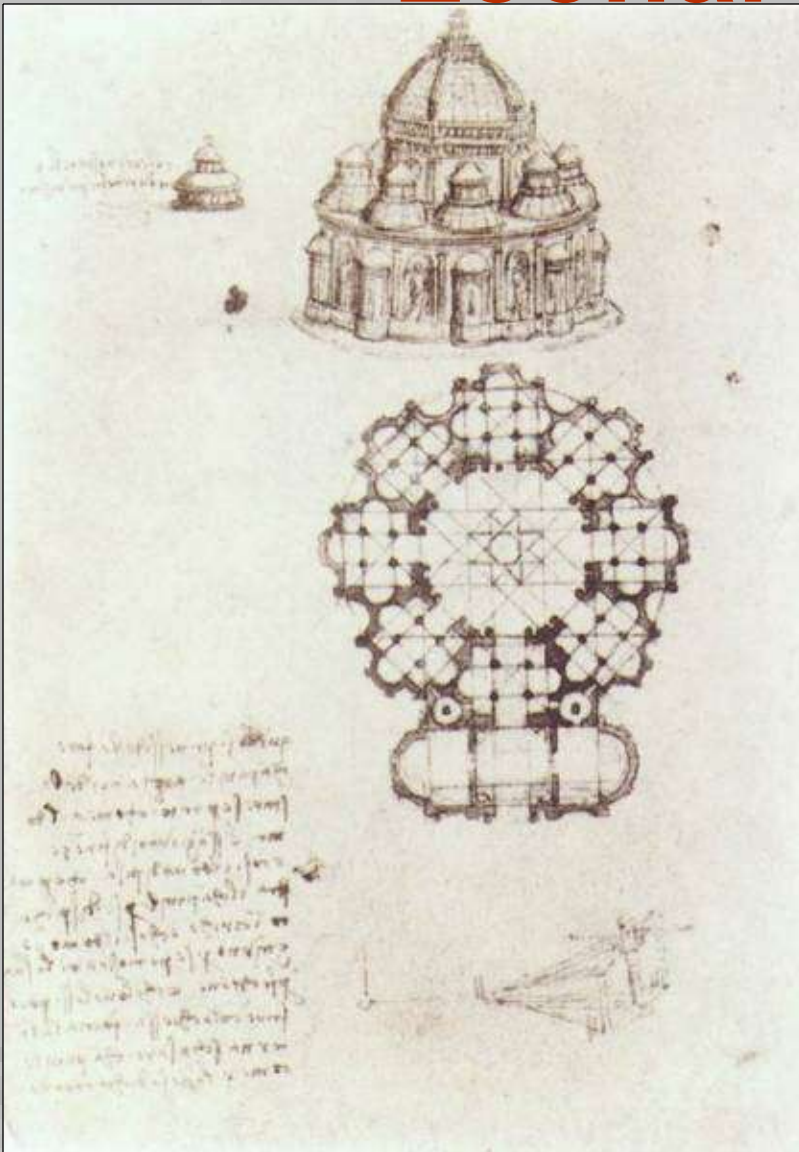
Leonardo the Sculptor



An
Equestrian
Statue

1516-1518

Leonardo, the Architect: Drawings from his *Notebook*



Study of a
central church.

1488

Leonardo, the Architect: Pages from his *Notebook*



Plan of the city of Imola, 1502.

Leonardo, the Scientist (Biology): Pages from his *Notebook*

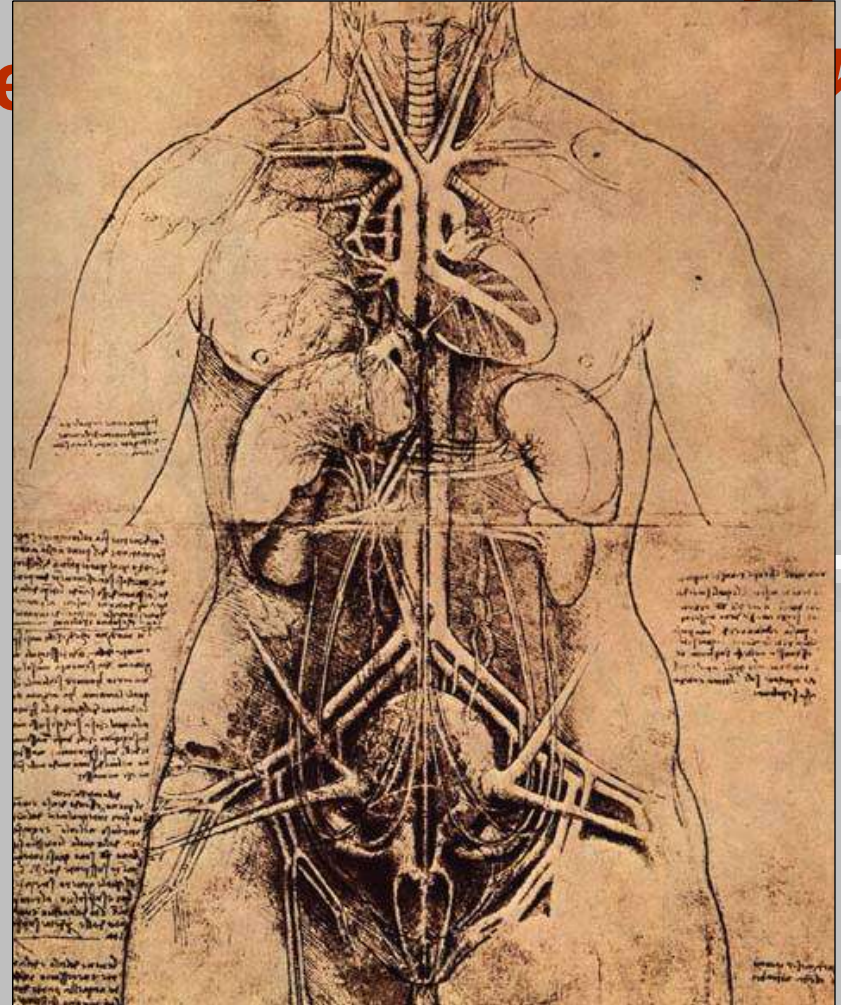
An example of
the humanist
desire to unlock
the secrets of
nature.



Leonardo, the Scientist (Anatomy):

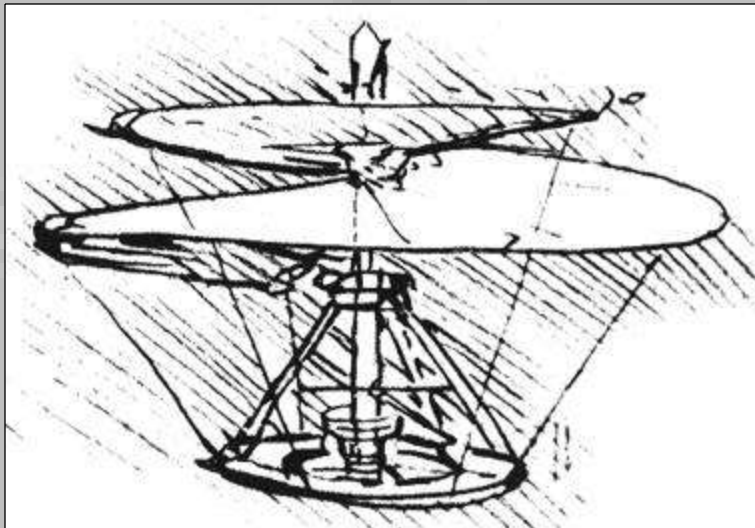
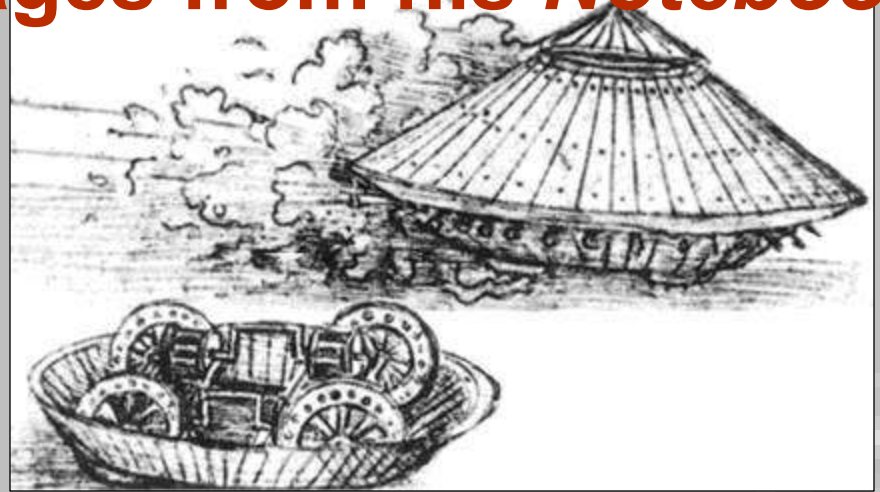
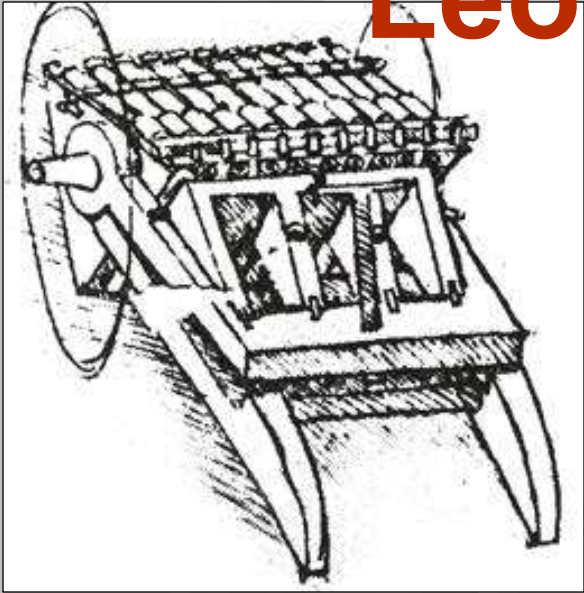
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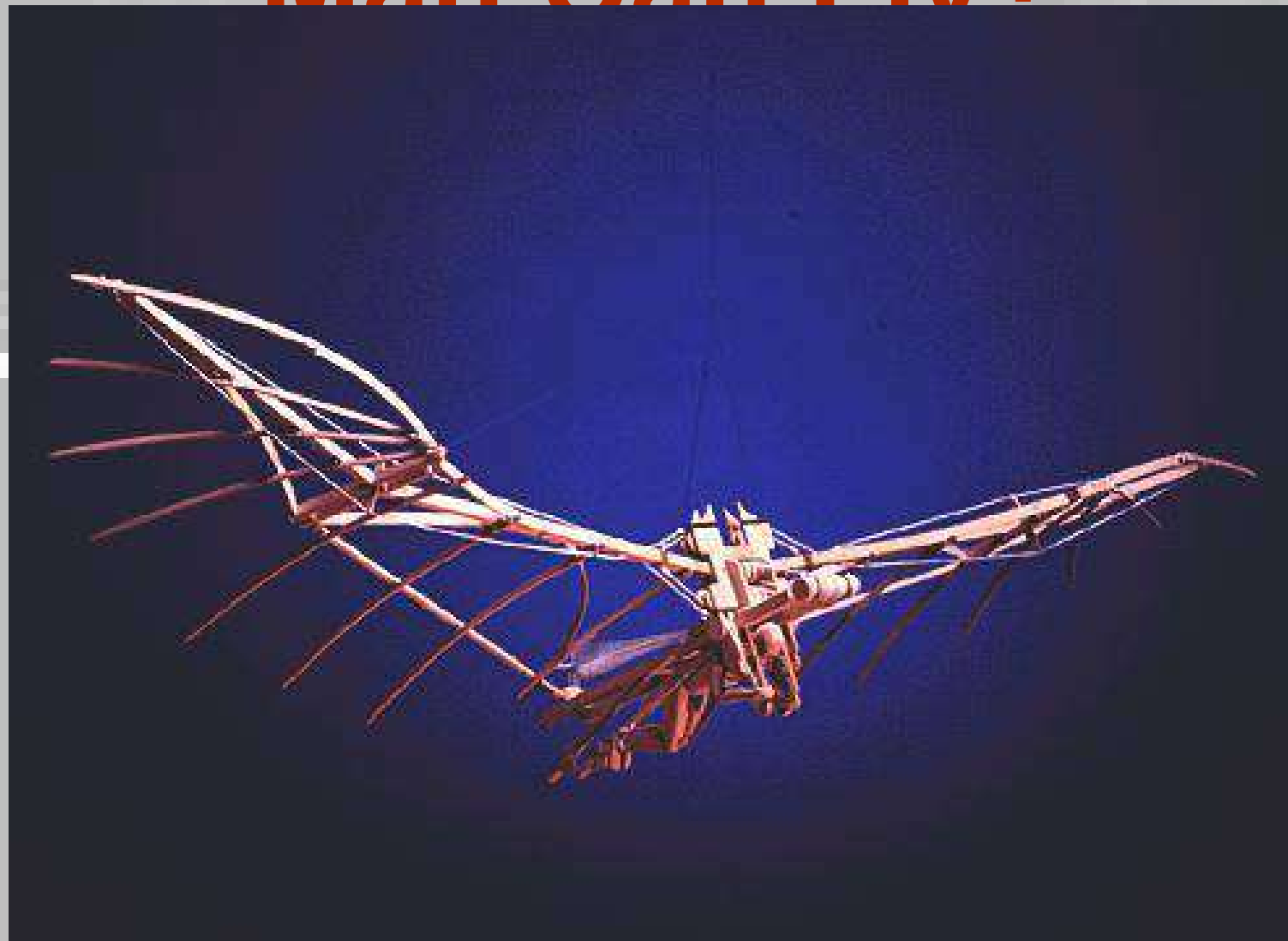


Leonardo, the Inventor:

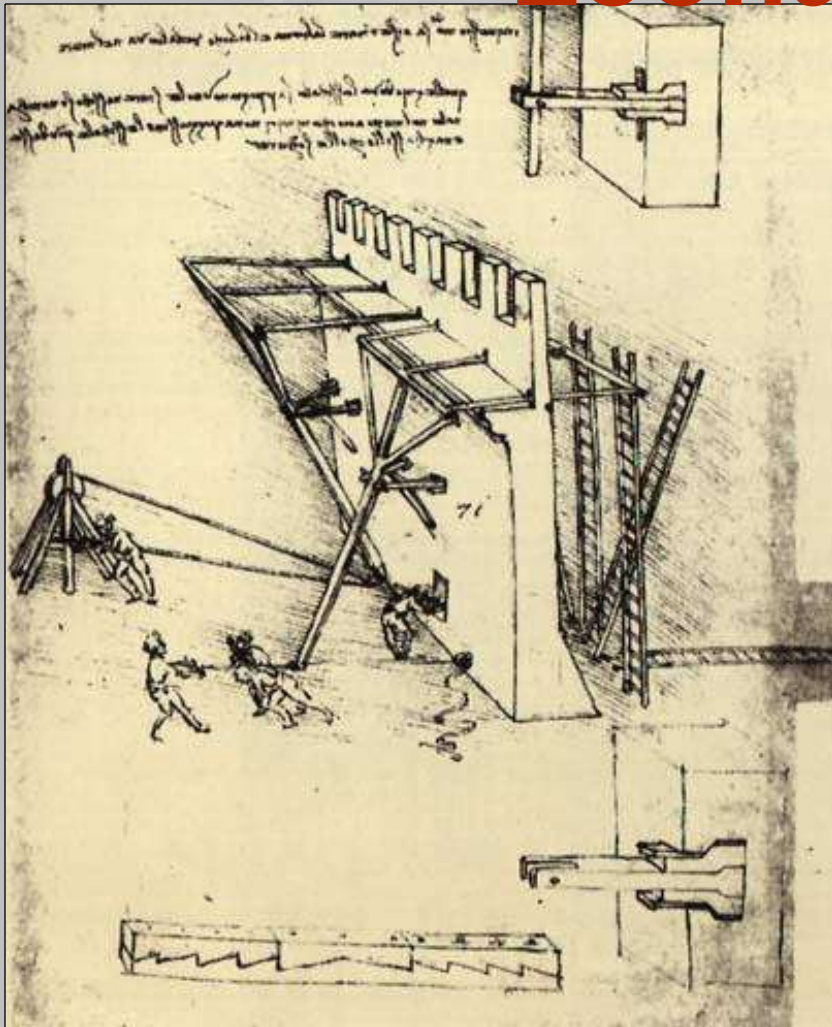
Pages from his *Notebook*



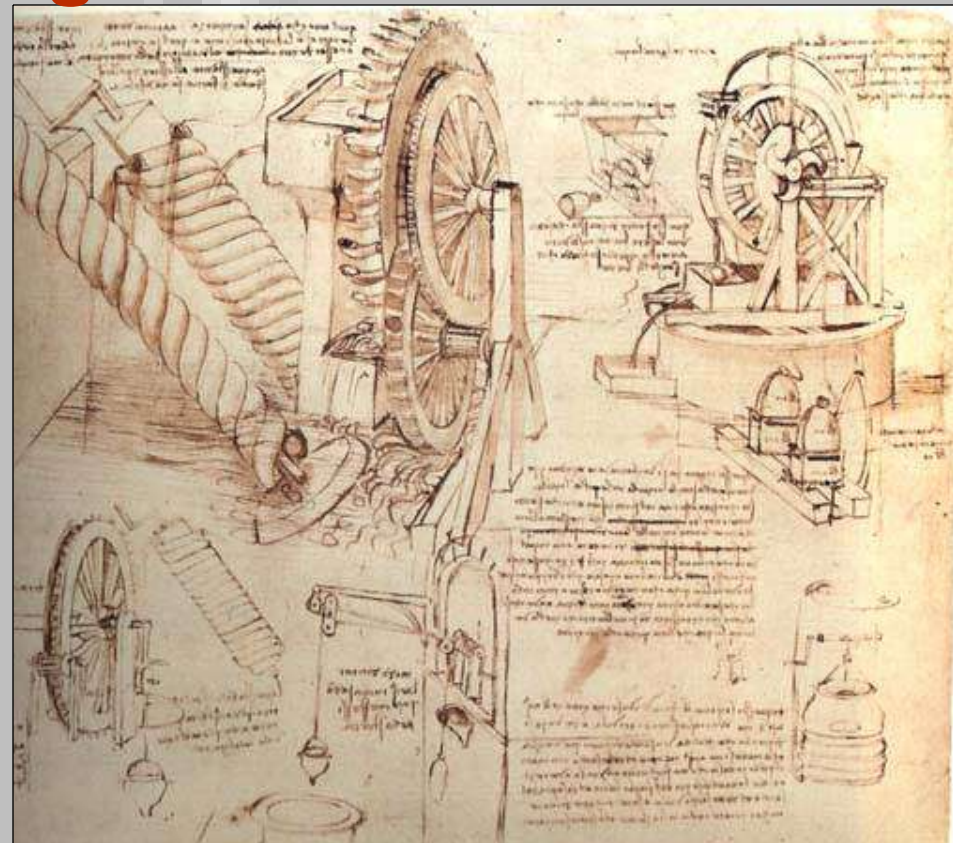
Man Can Fly?



Leonardo, the Engineer: Pages from his *Notebook*



A study of siege defenses.

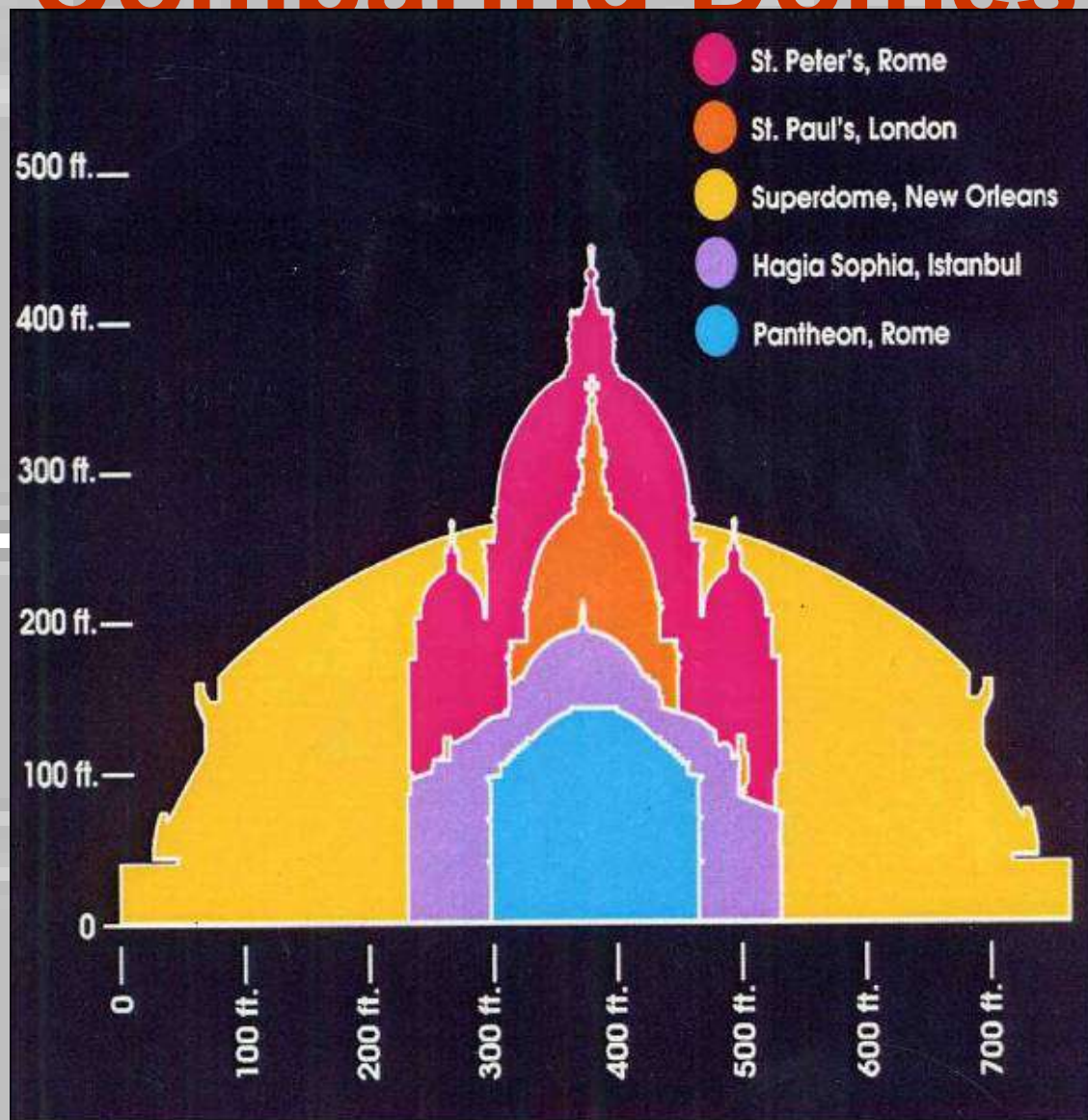


Studies of water-lifting
devices.



Renaissance Rome

Comparing Domes

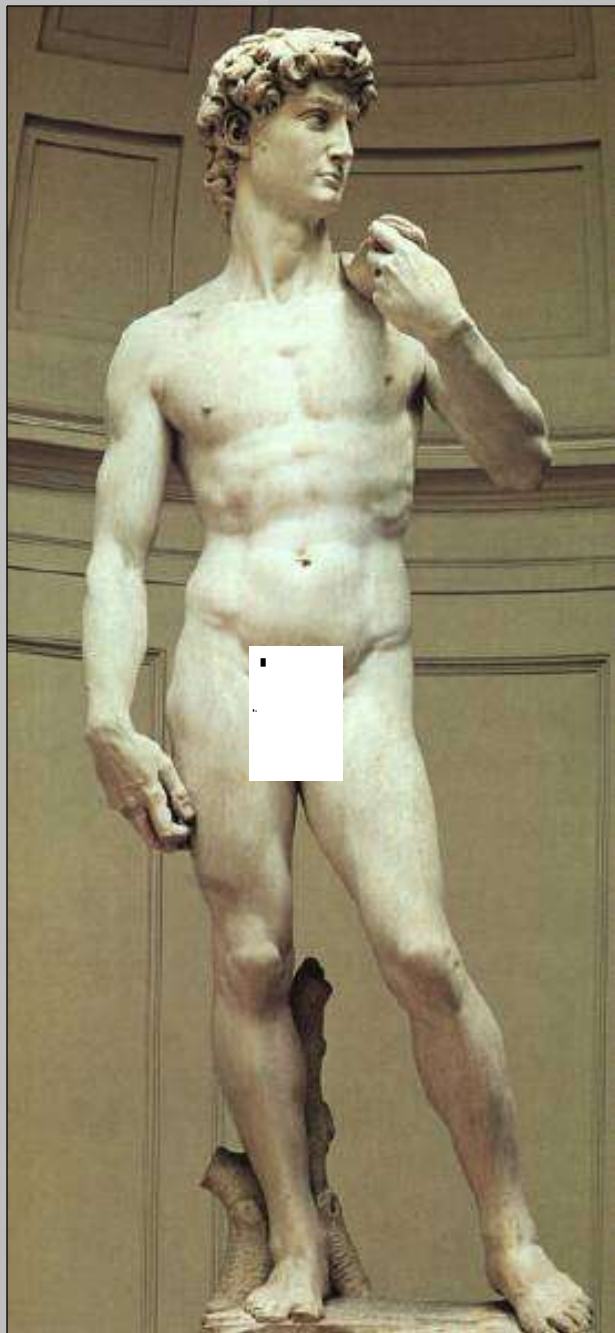


2. Michelangelo Buonoratti



1475 - 1564

He represented
the body in
three
dimensions of
sculpture.



David

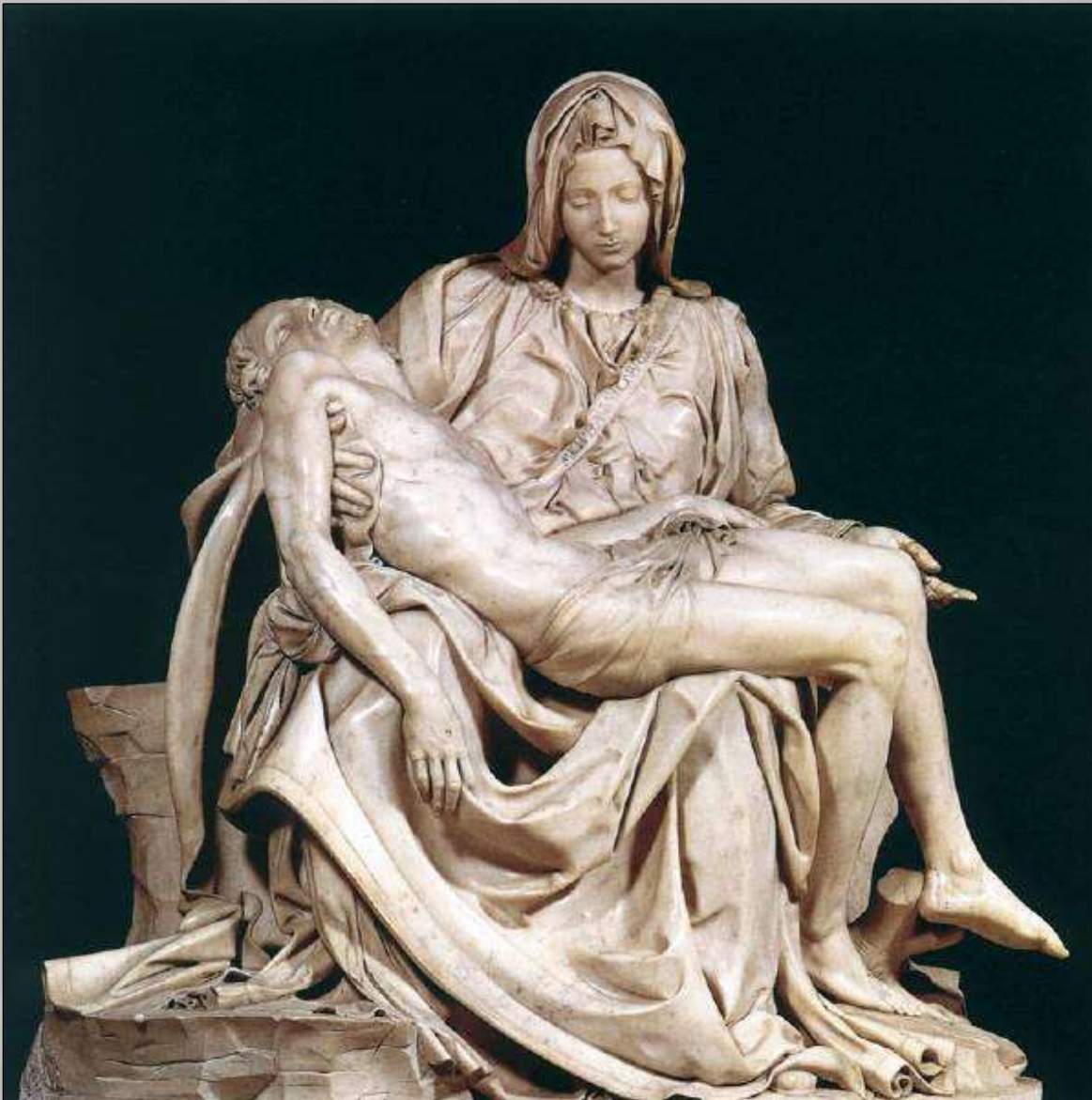
Michelangelo
Buonarotti

1504

Marble



The Popes as Patrons of the



The Pietà

Michelangelo
Buonarroti

1499

marble

The Sistine Chapel

**Michelangelo
Buonarroti**

1508 - 1512



The Sistine Chapel's Ceiling

Michelangelo Buonarroti

1508 - 1512

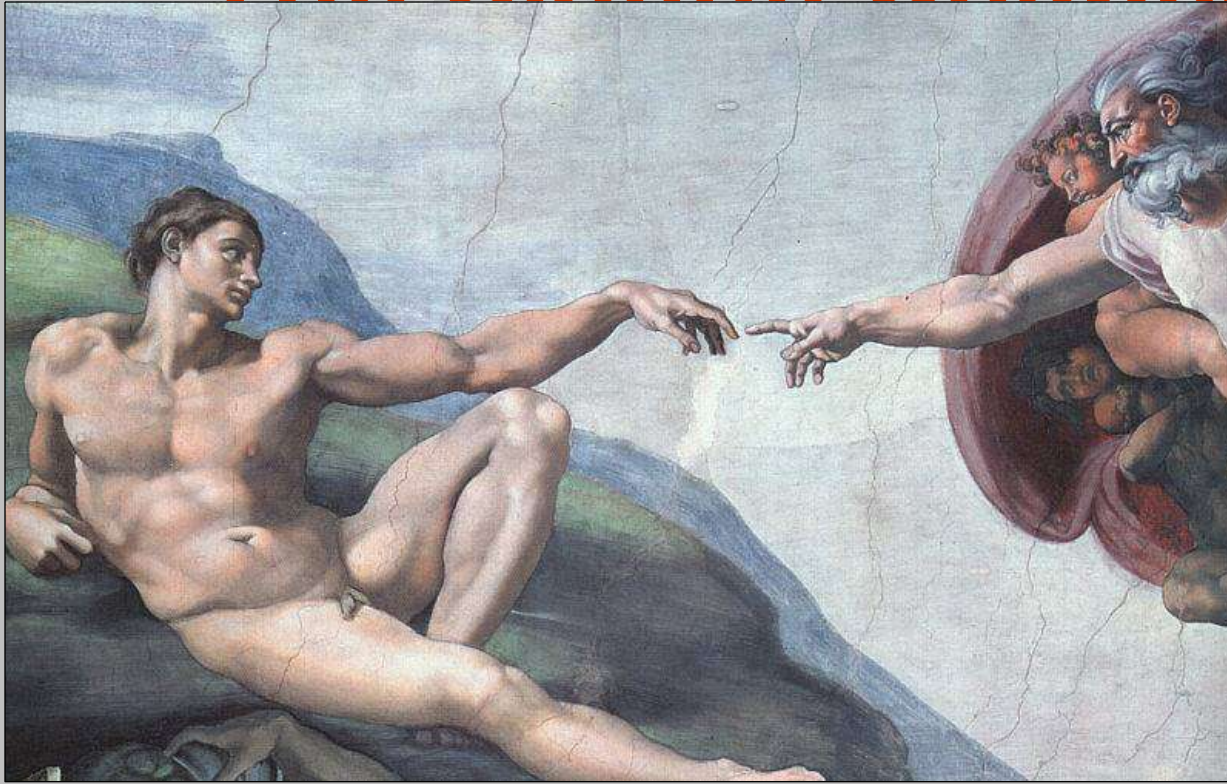


The Sistine Chapel Details

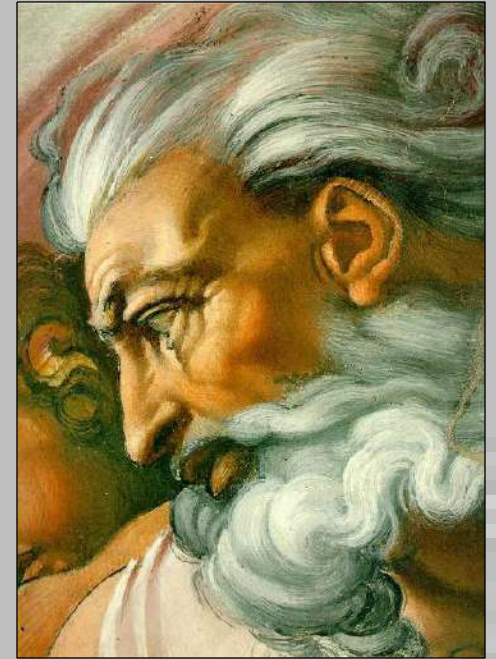
**The
Creation
of the
Heavens**



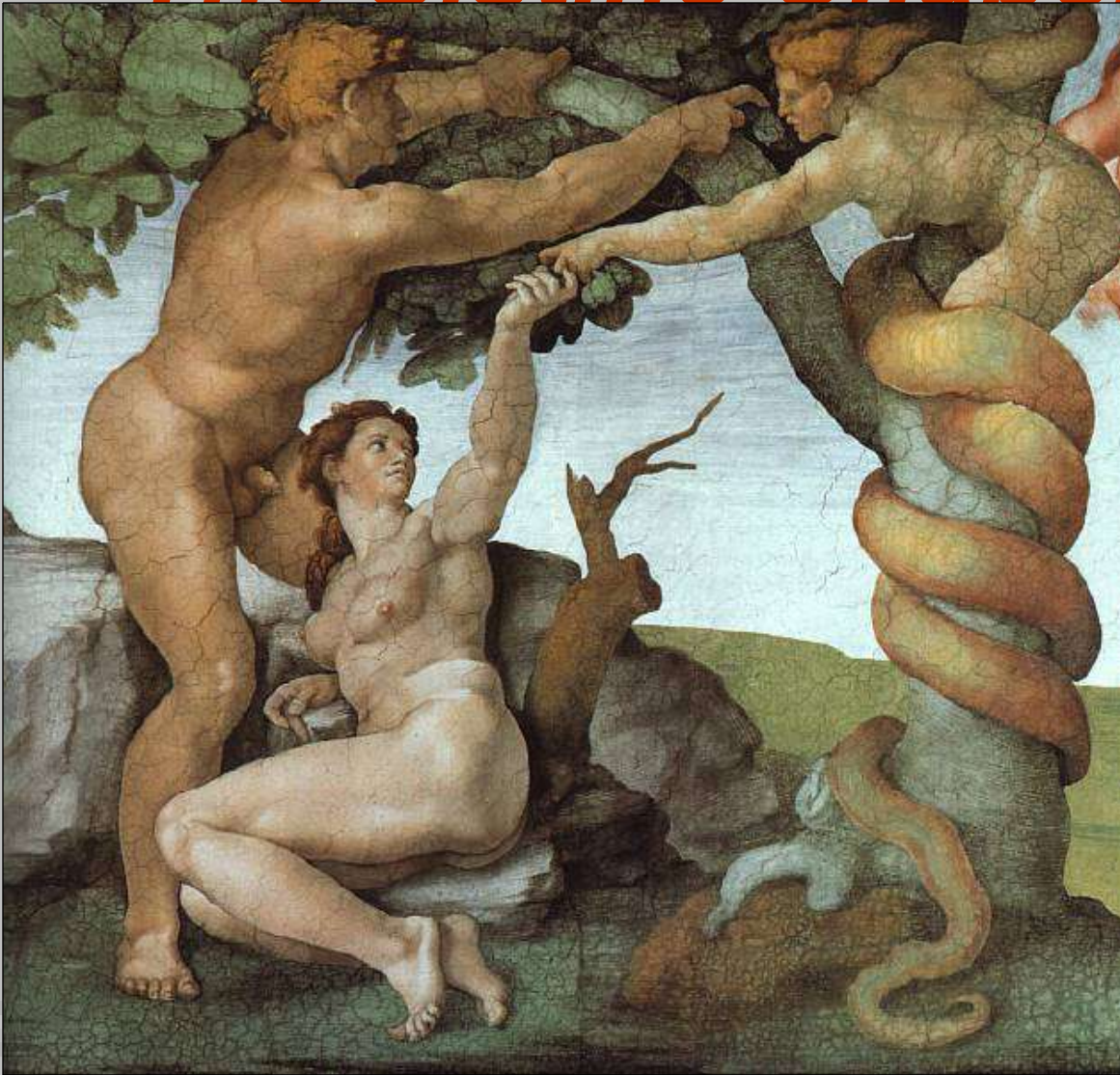
The Sistine Chapel Details



Creation of Man



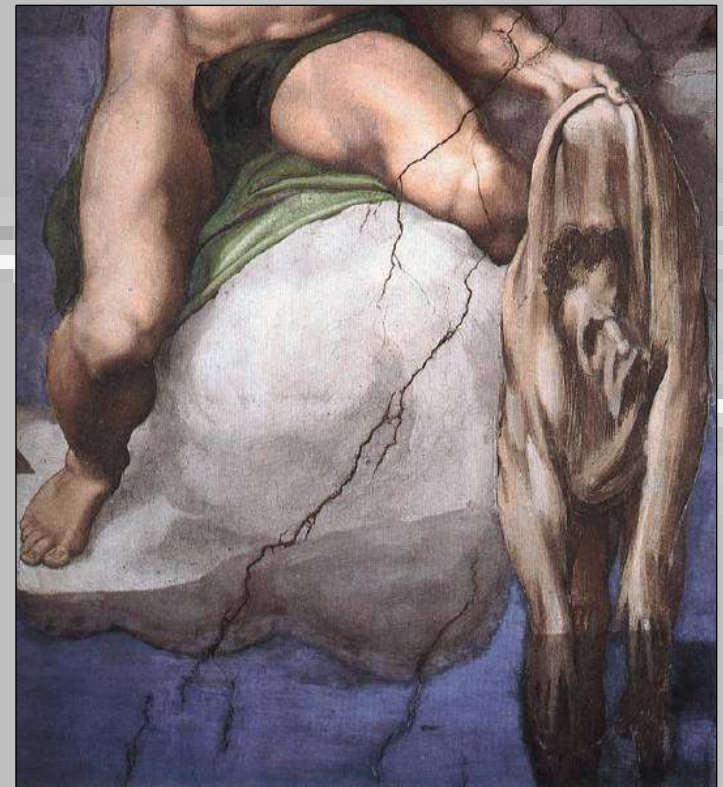
The Sistine Chapel Details



*The Fall
from
Grace*

The Sistine Chapel Details

The Last Judgment



3. Raffaello Sanzio (1483-1520)



Self-Portrait, 1506



*Portrait of the Artist with
a Friend, 1518*

Baldassare Castiglione by Raphael, 1514-1515

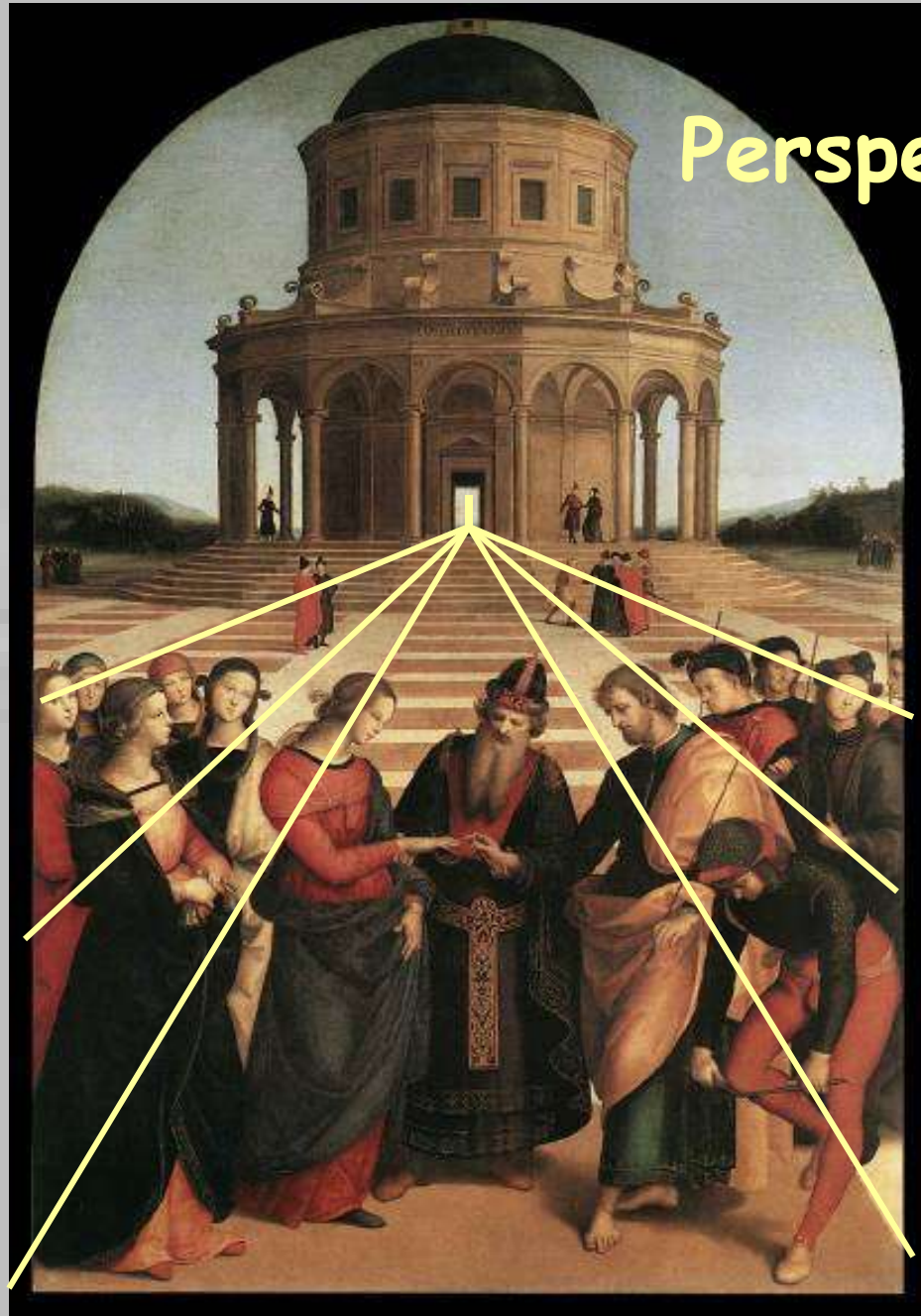


Castiglione represented the humanist "gentleman" as a man of refinement and self-control.

***Betrothal
of the
Virgin***

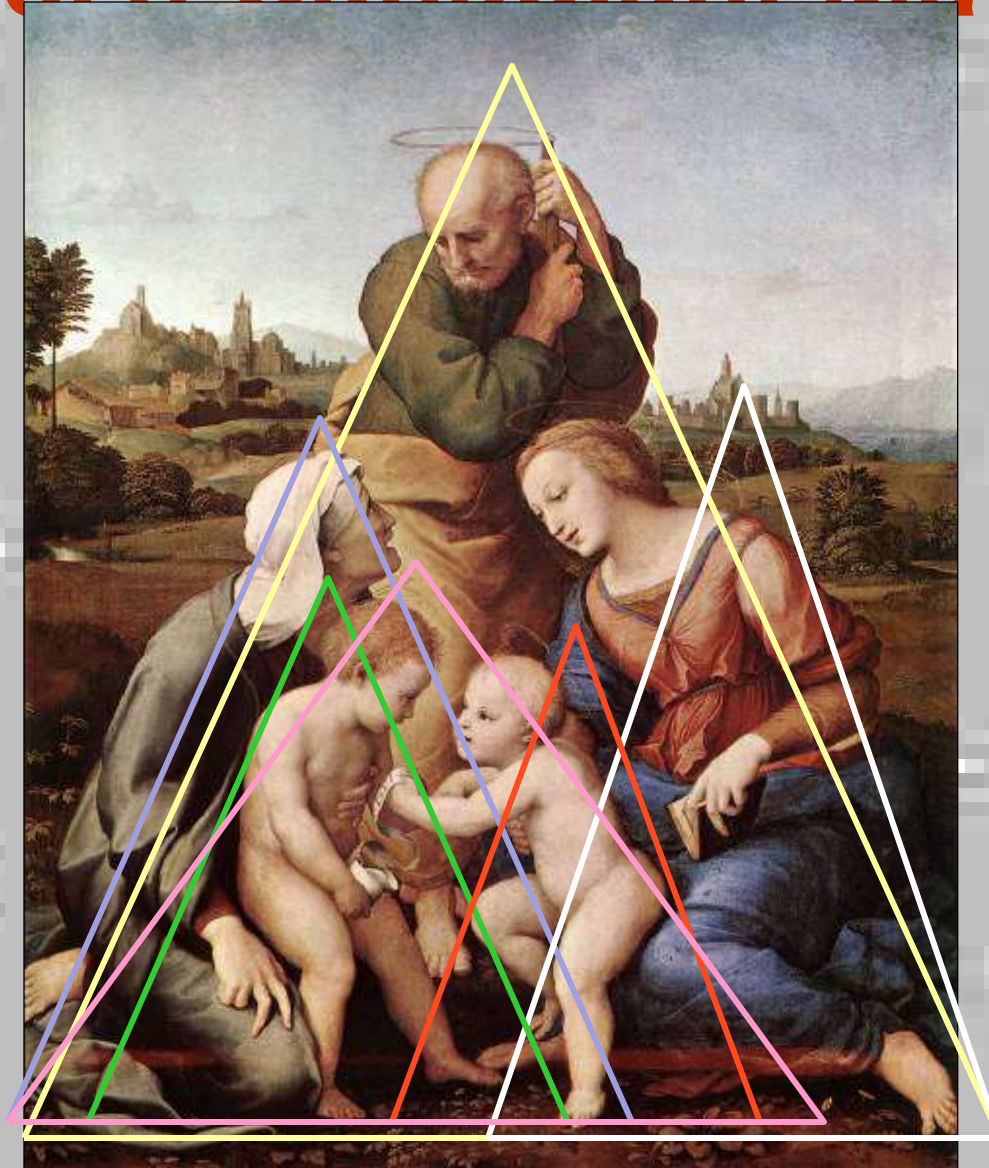
Raphael

1504



Perspective!

Raphael's *Canadiani Madonna*,



Raphael's *Madonnas* (1)



Sistine Madonna



Cowpepper Madonna

Raphael's *Madonnas* (2)



Madonna della Sedia



Alba Madonna

The School of Athens – Raphael,

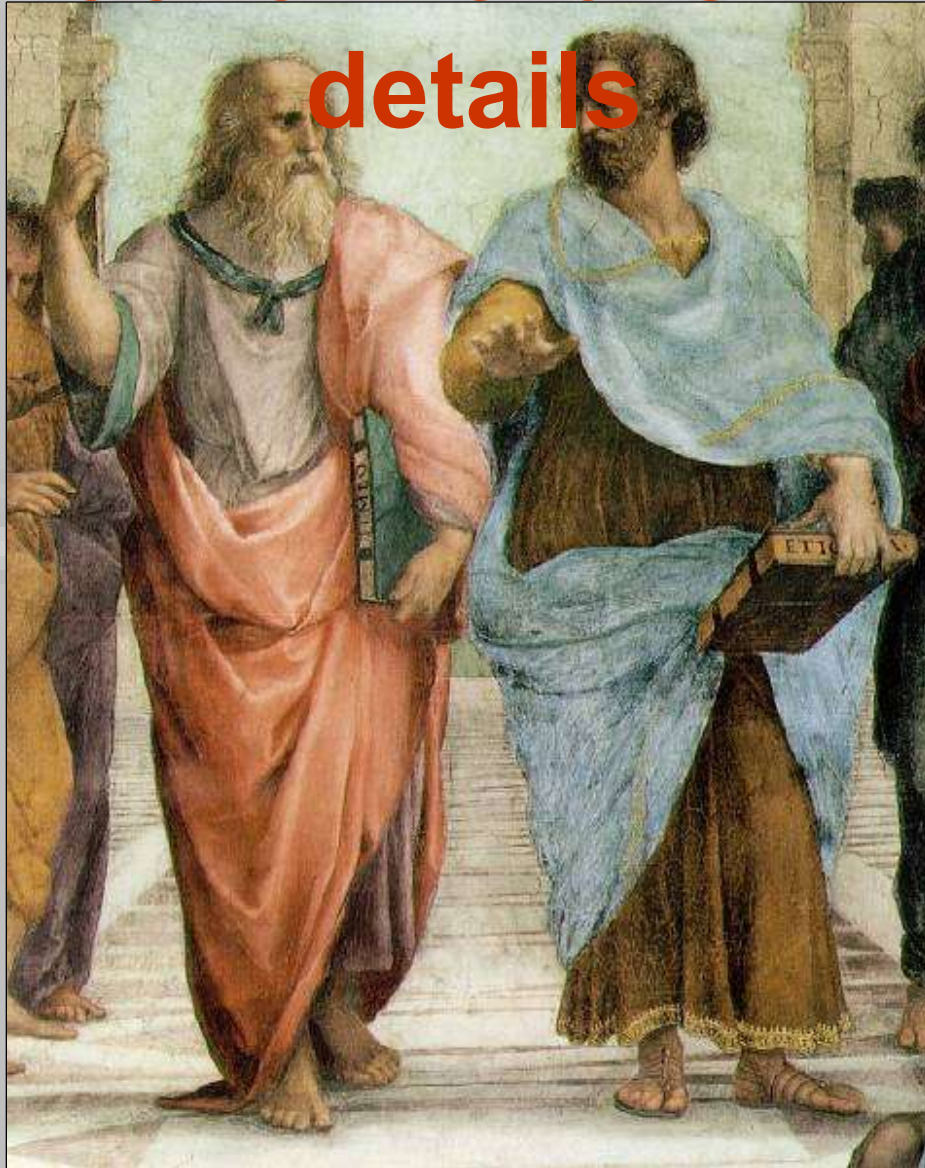
1510 -11

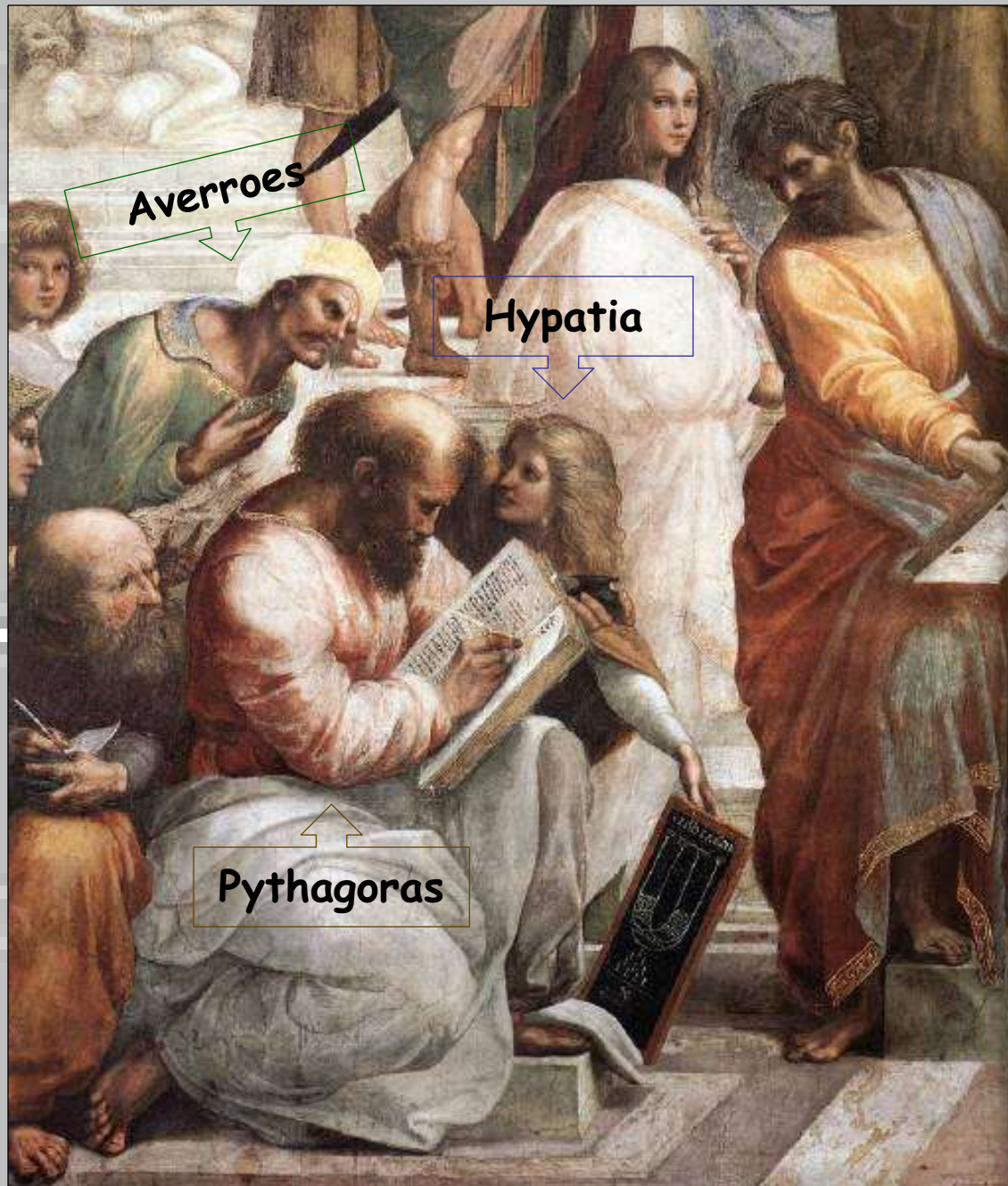
- One point perspective.
- All of the important Greek philosophers and thinkers are included all of the great personalities of the Seven Liberal Arts!
- A great variety of poses.
- Located in the papal apartments library.
- Raphael worked on this commission simultaneously as Michelangelo was doing the Sistine Chapel.
- No Christian themes here.

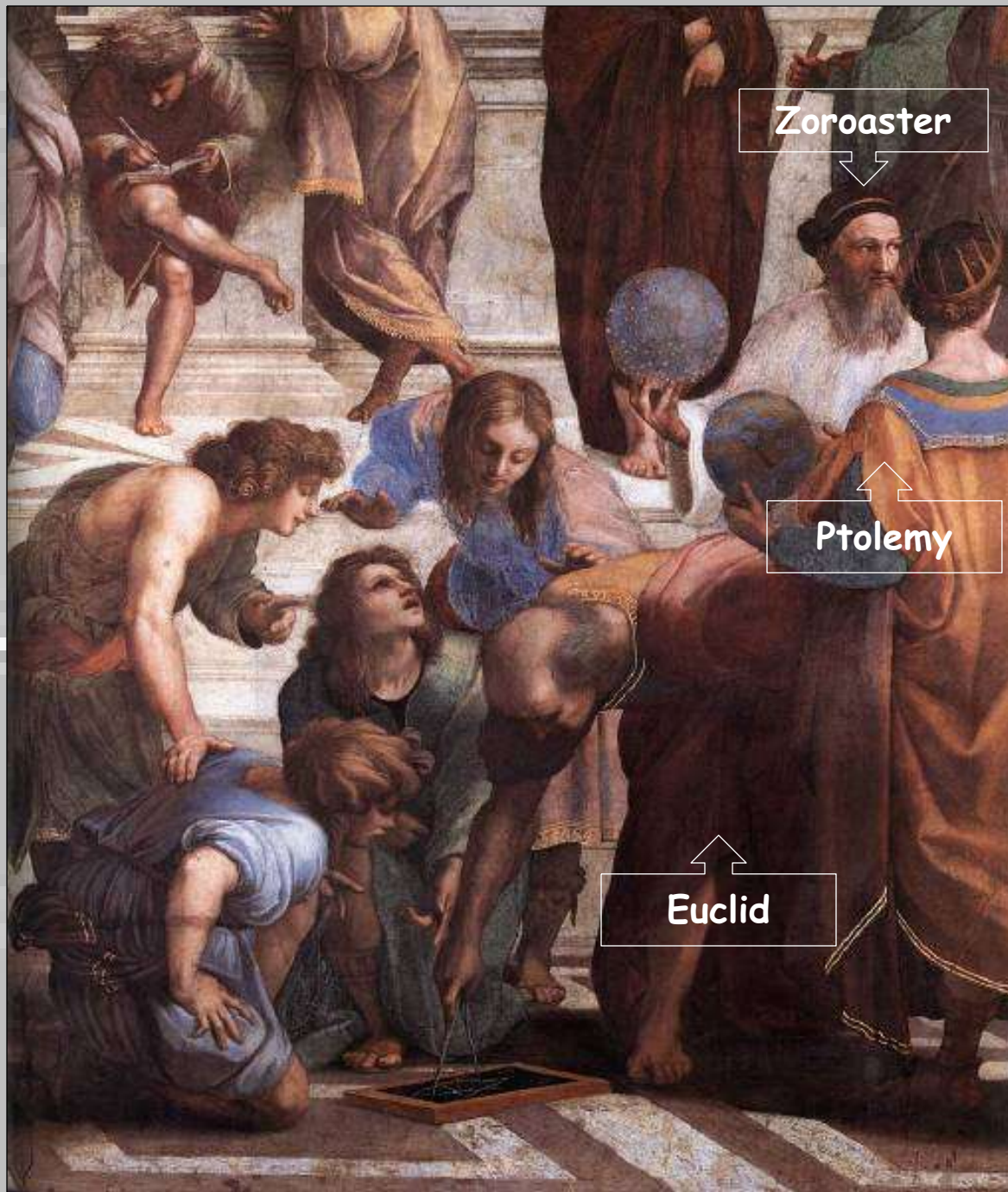
The School of Athens – Raphael, 1510 -11



The School of Athens – Raphael, **details**







Zoroaster

Ptolemy

Euclid

The Liberation of St. Peter by **Raphael 1514**



Portrait of Pope Julius II by Raphael, 1511-1512



More concerned with politics than with theology.

The "Warrior Pope."

Great patron of Renaissance artists, especially Raphael & Michelangelo.

Died in 1513

Pope Leo X with Cardinal Giulio deMedici and Luigi De Rossi by Raphael, 1518-1519

A Medici Pope.

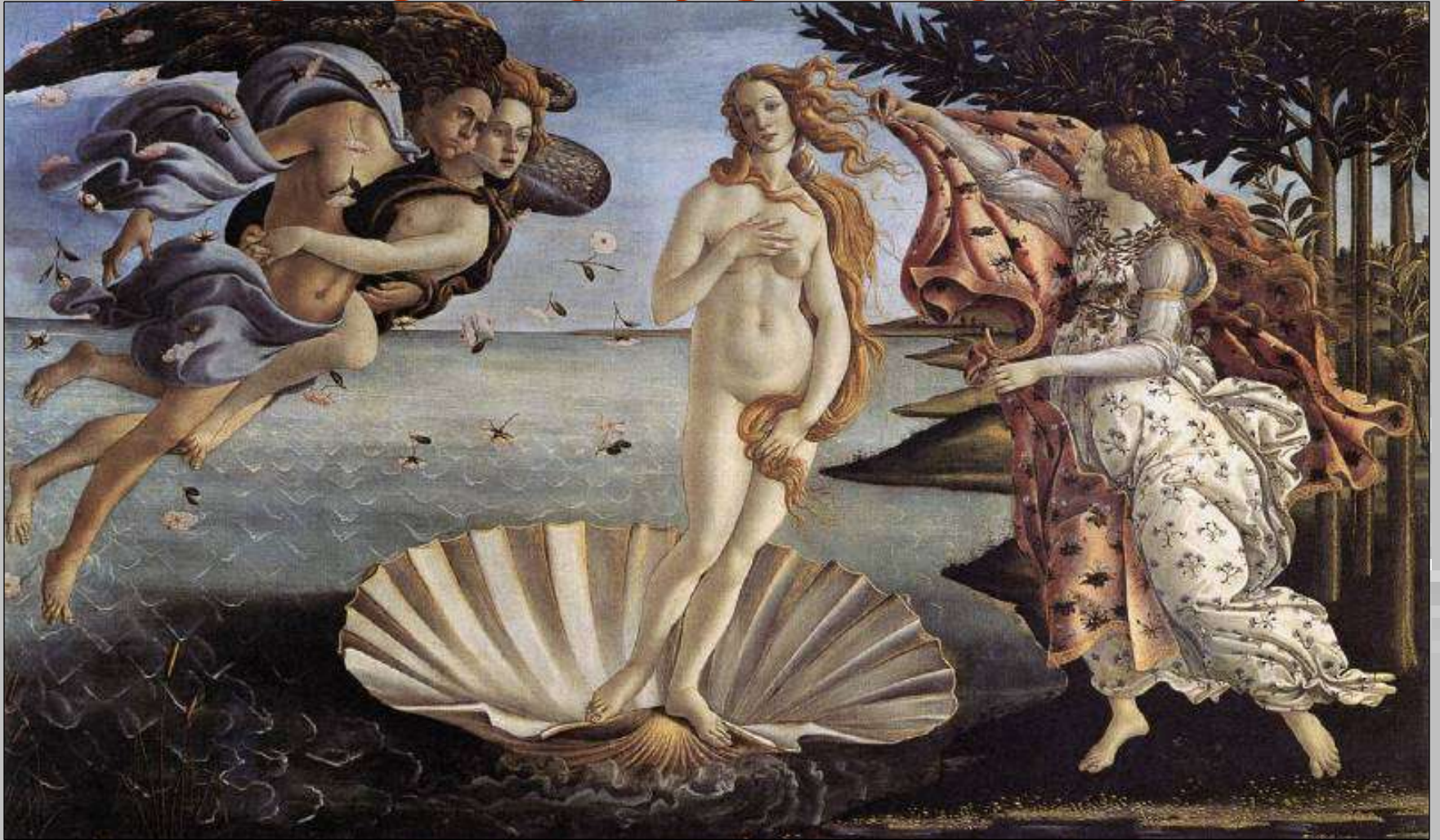
He went through the Vatican treasury in a year!

His extravagances offended even some cardinals [as well as Martin Luther!].

Started selling indulgences.



Birth of Venus – Botticelli.



An attempt to depict perfect beauty.

2002 Euro Coin



Botticelli's Venus Motif.

10¢ Italian Euro coin.

Primavera – Botticelli, 1482



Depicted classical gods as almost
naked and life-size.

A Portrait of Savonarola

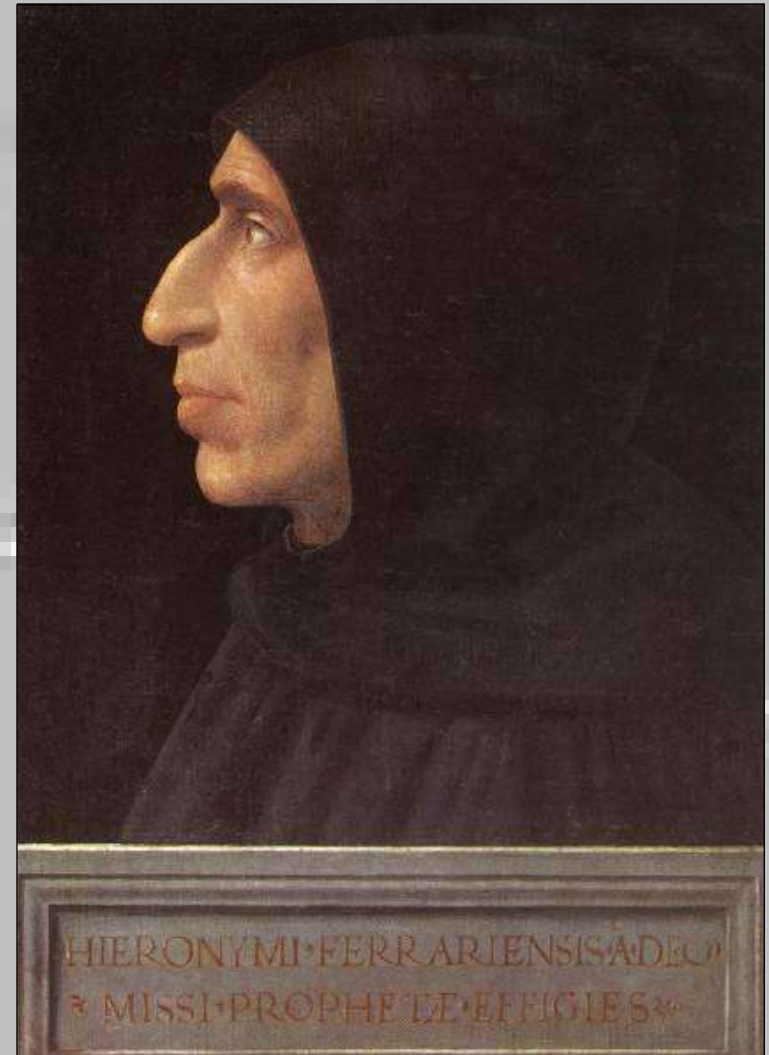
By Fra Bartolomeo, 1498.

Dominican friar who decried money and power.

Anti-humanist he saw humanism as too secular, hedonistic, and corrupting.

The “Bonfire of the Vanities,” 1497.

- / Burned books, artwork, jewelry, and other luxury goods in public.
- / Even Botticelli put some of his paintings on the fire!!



The Execution of





Venice During the Renaissance

The Doge, Leonardo Loredon **Berlini 1501**



Venus of Urbino – Titian 1558



The Penitent Mary Magdalene by Titian, 1533



By the mid-16c,
High Renaissance
art was declining.

Mannerism
became more
popular.

This painting is a
good example of
this new artistic
style.