

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

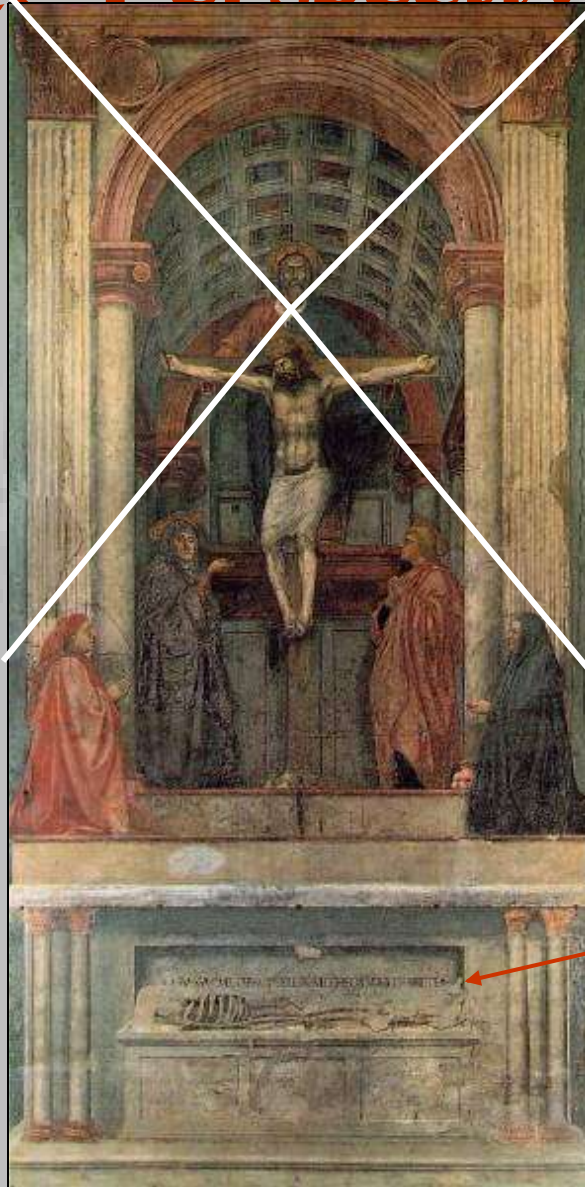
1427

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.

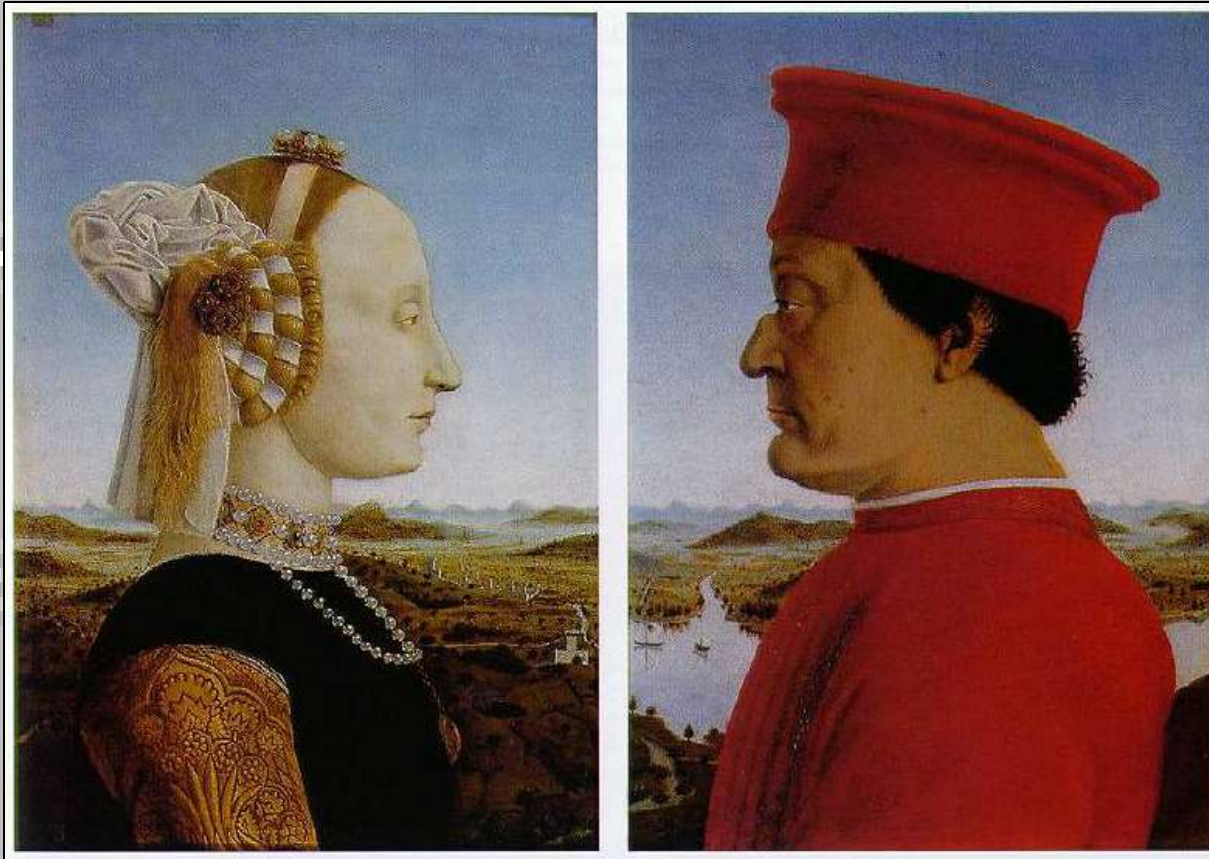
Symmetry/Balance

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

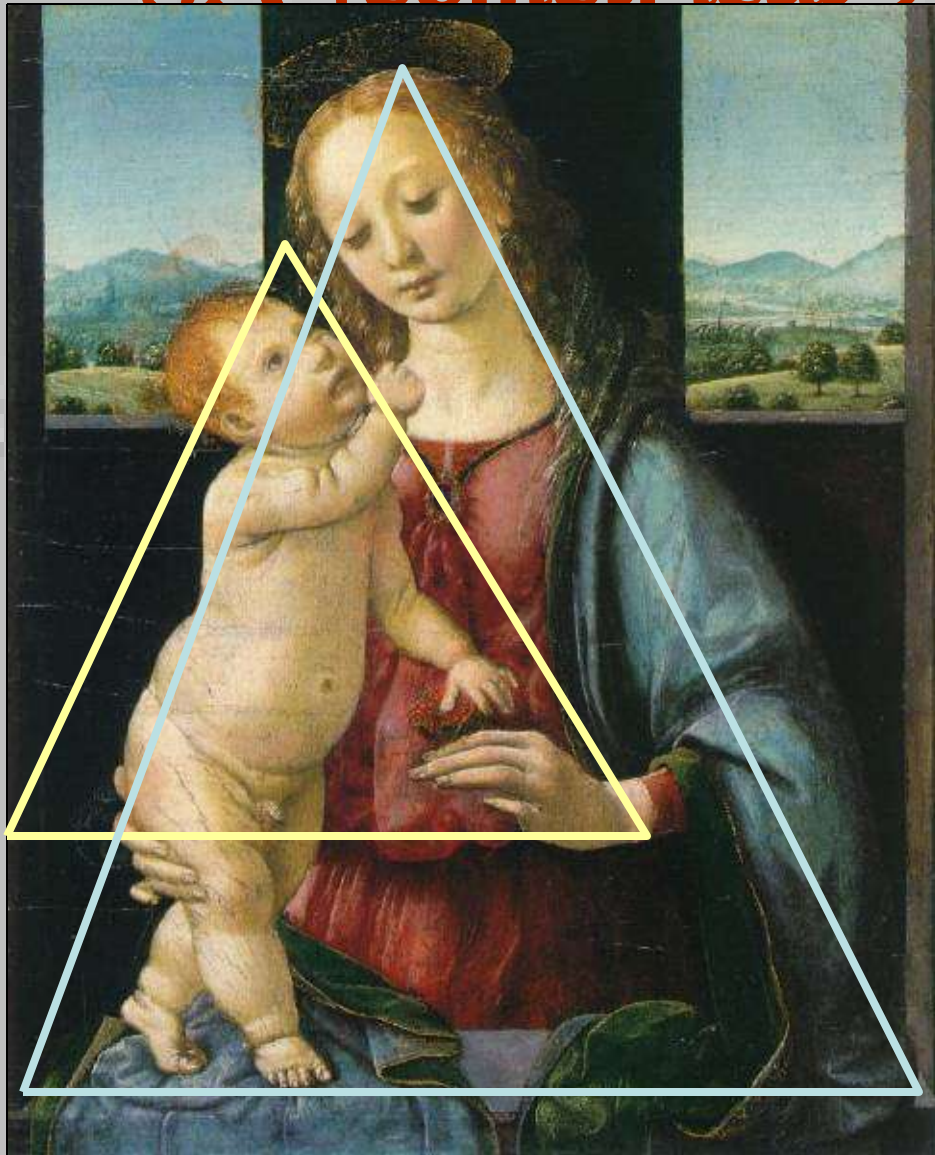
4. Emphasis on Individualism

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

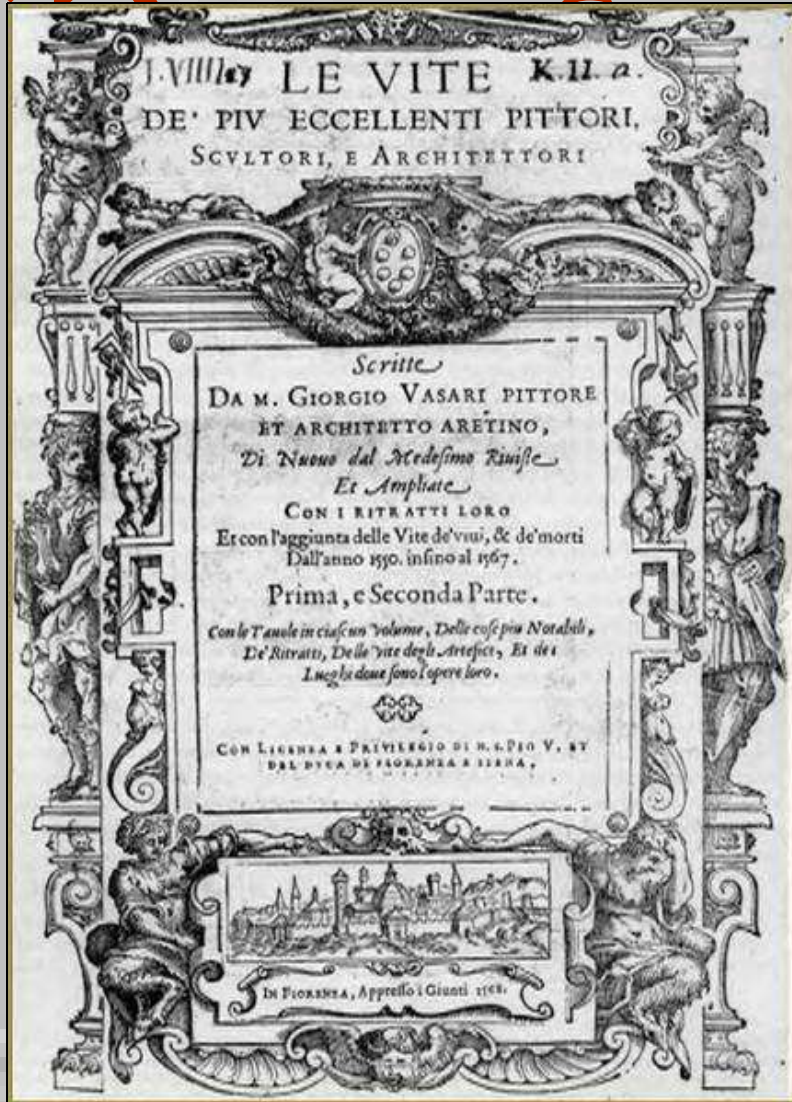
1469

The figure as
architecture!

6. Light & Shadowing/Softening Edges



7. Artists as Personalities/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*



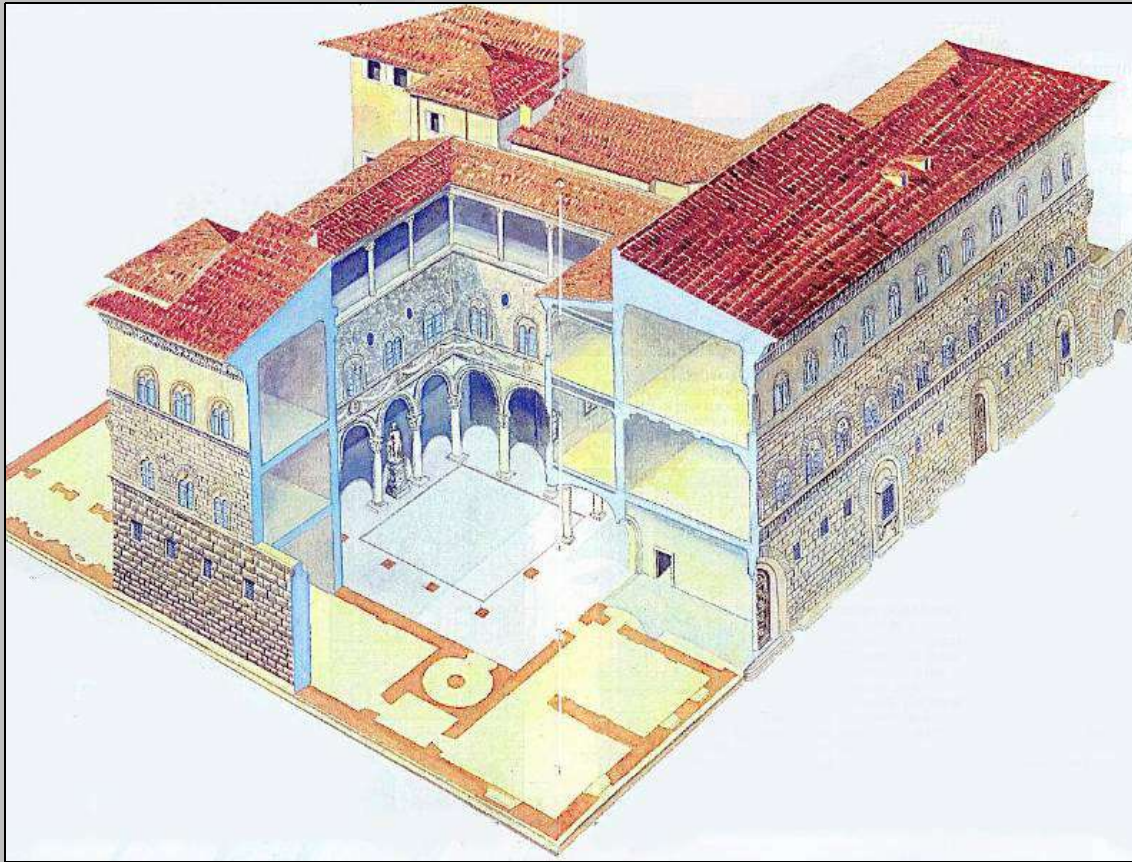
1478 - 1521

Cosimo de Medici



1517 - 1574

Florence Under the Medici



The Medici Palace

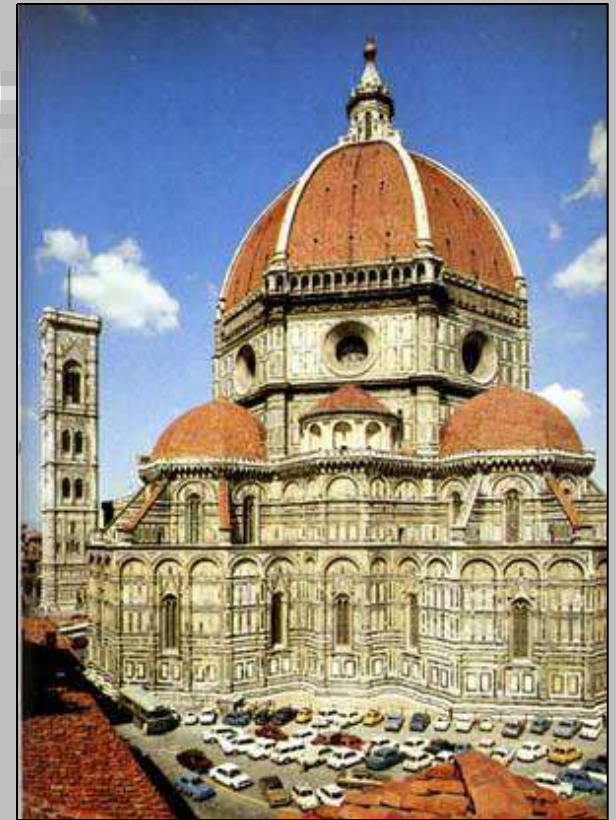


Medici Chapel

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



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

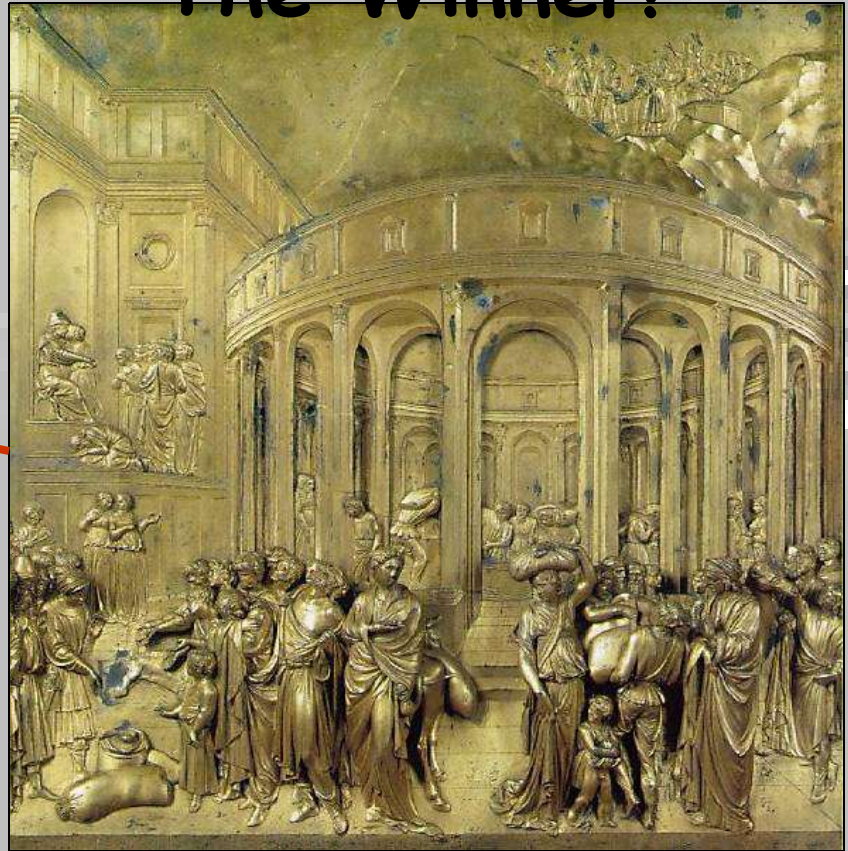


Ghiberti - *Gates of Paradise*

Baptistry Door, Florence - 1425 - 1452



The Winner!



The Liberation of Sculpture



David by Donatello

1430

First free-form bronze
since Roman times!



David

Verrocchio

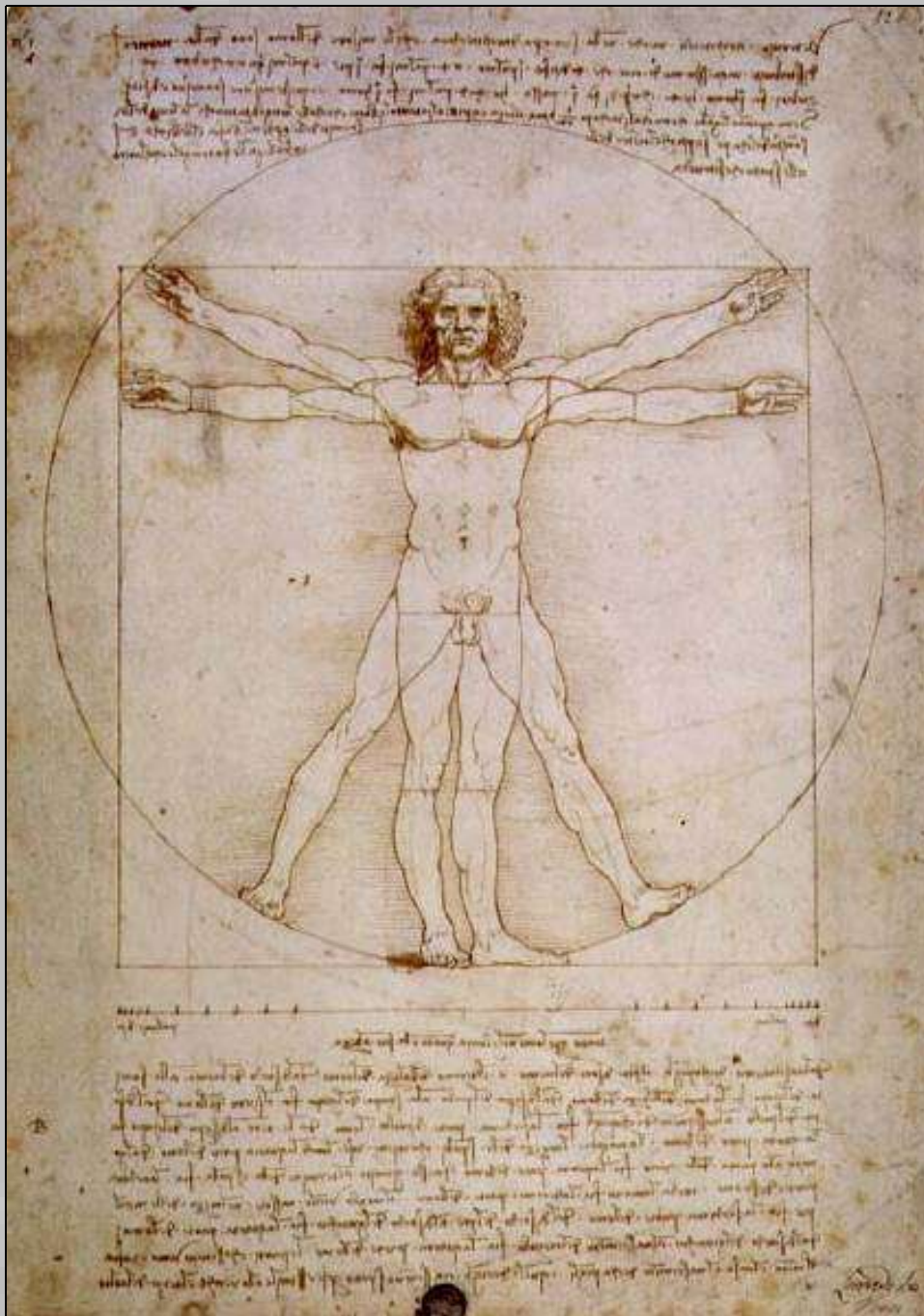
1473 - 1475

The Baptism of Christ Verrocchio, 1472 - 1475



Leonardo
da Vinci

The Renaissance 'Individual'



Vitruvian Man

Leonardo da
Vinci

1492

The
Uomo
universale

The Renaissance “Man”

Broad knowledge about many things in different fields.

Deep knowledge/skill in one area.

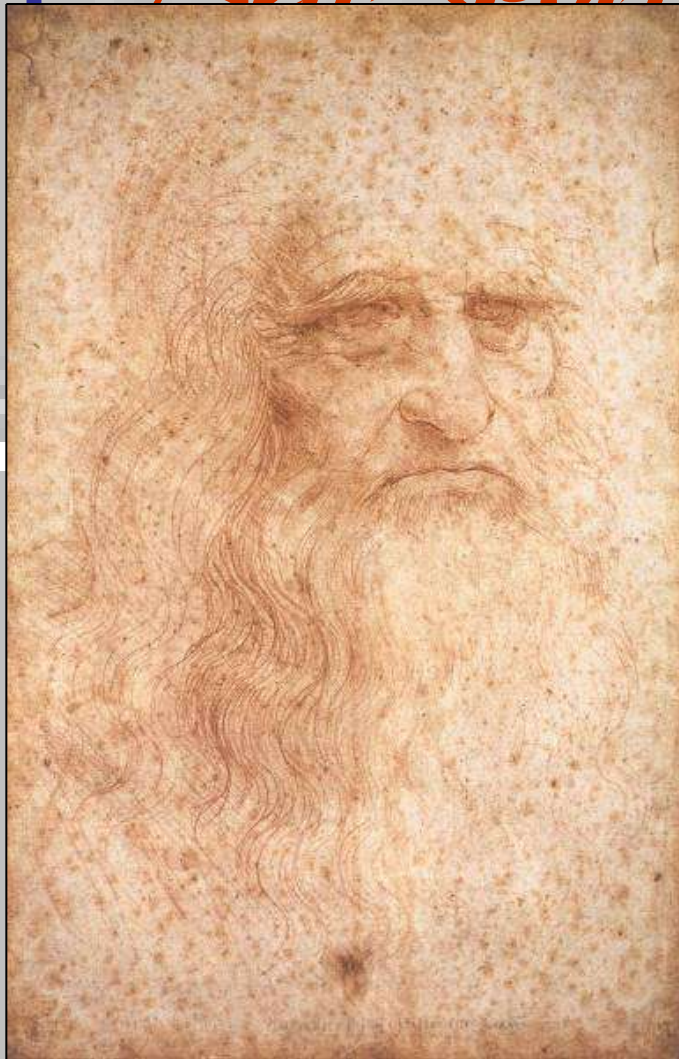
Able to link information from different areas/disciplines and create new knowledge.

The Greek ideal of the “well-rounded man” was at the heart of Renaissance education.

1

Self-Portrait - - da Vinci,

512



Artist

Sculptor

Architect

Scientist

Engineer

Inventor

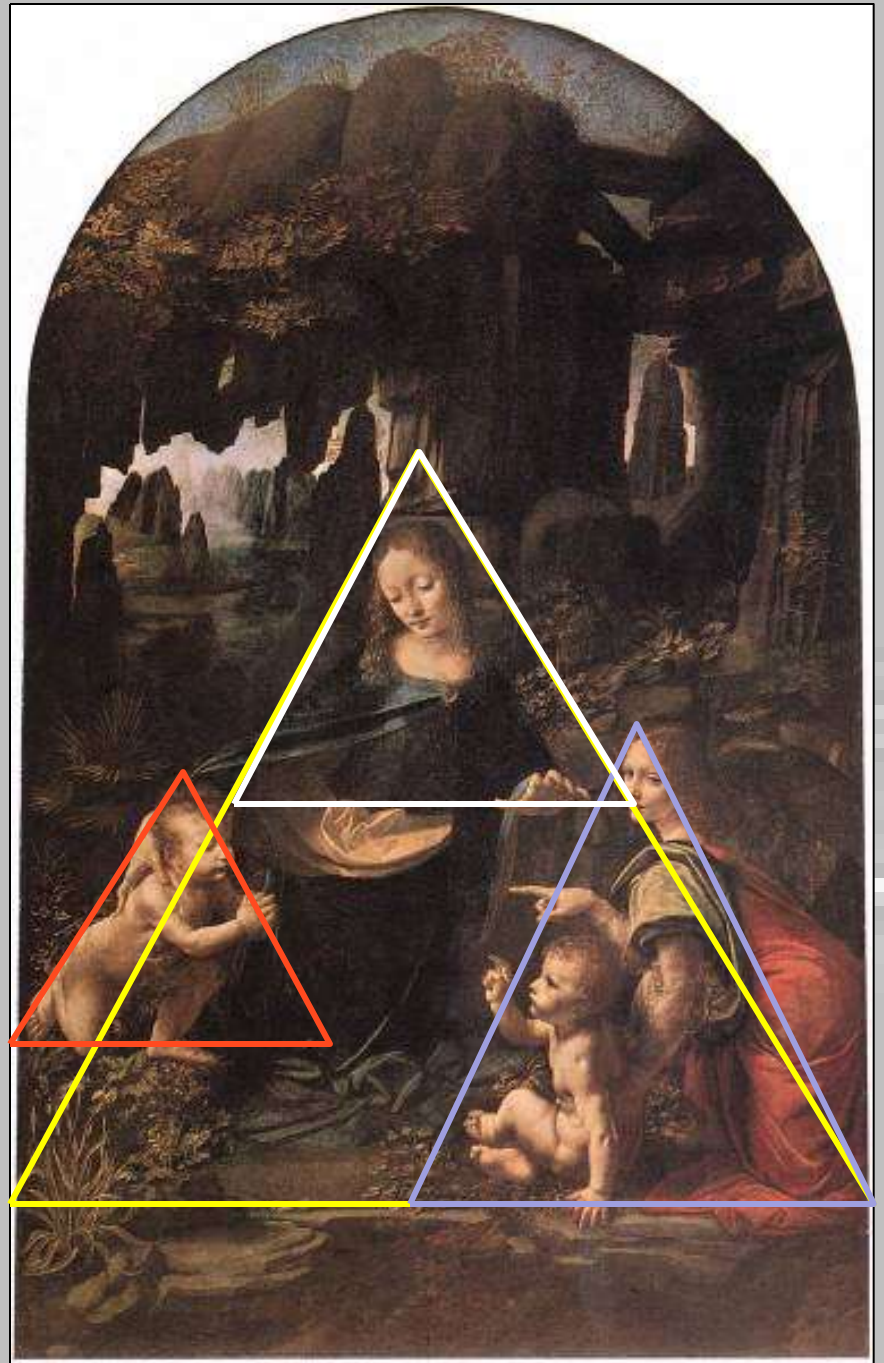
1452 - 1519

Leonardo, the Artist

The Virgin of the Rocks

Leonardo da
Vinci

1483-1486

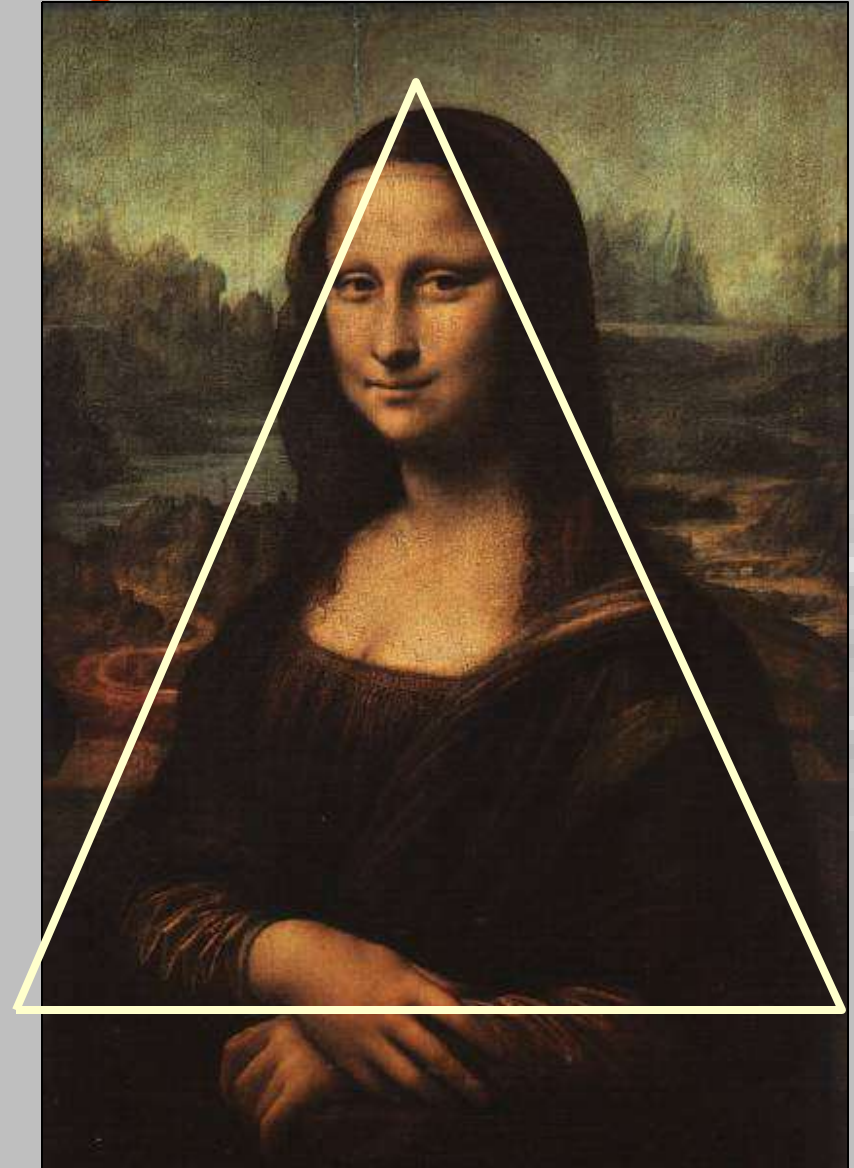


Leonardo, the Artist:

From his Notebooks of over 5000 pages (1508-1519)

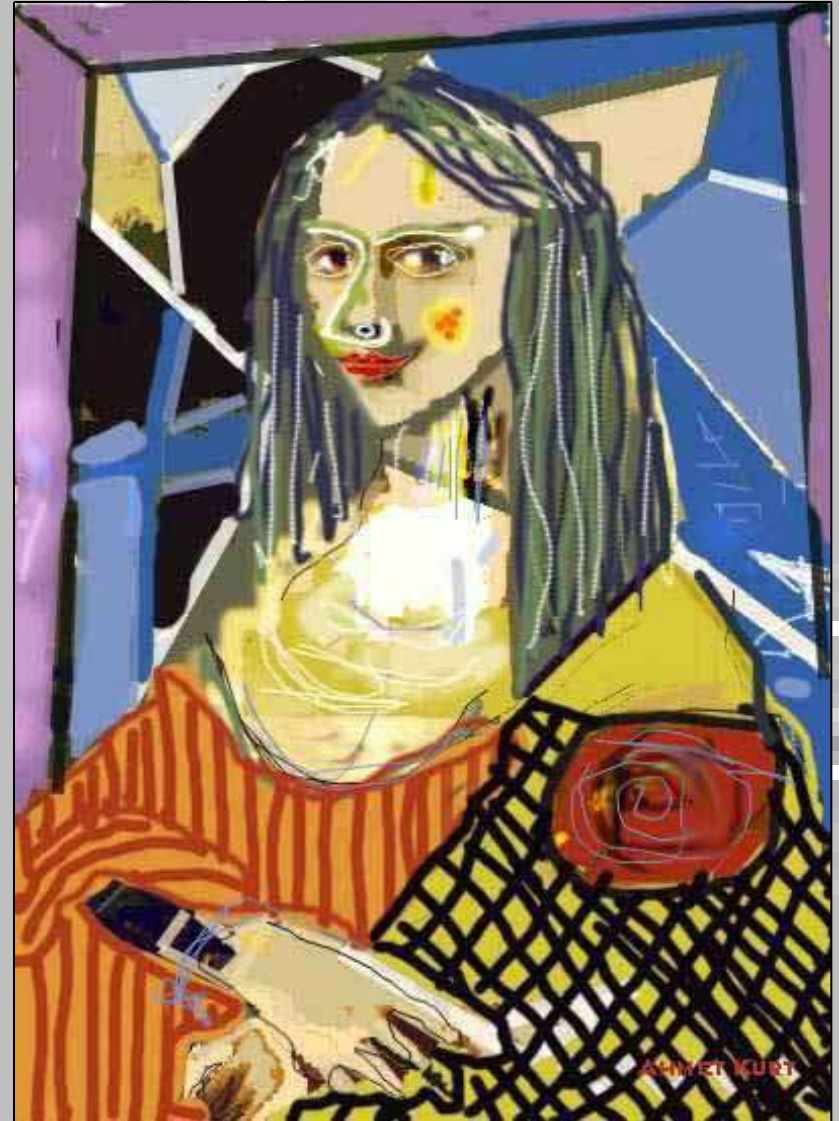


Mona Lisa - da Vinci, 1503-4





A Macaroni Mona

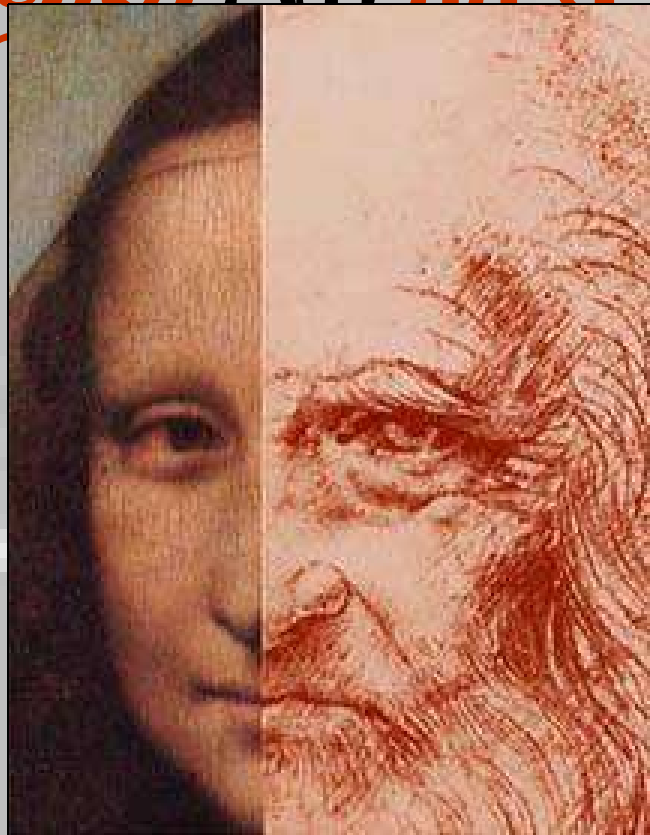


A Picasso Mona

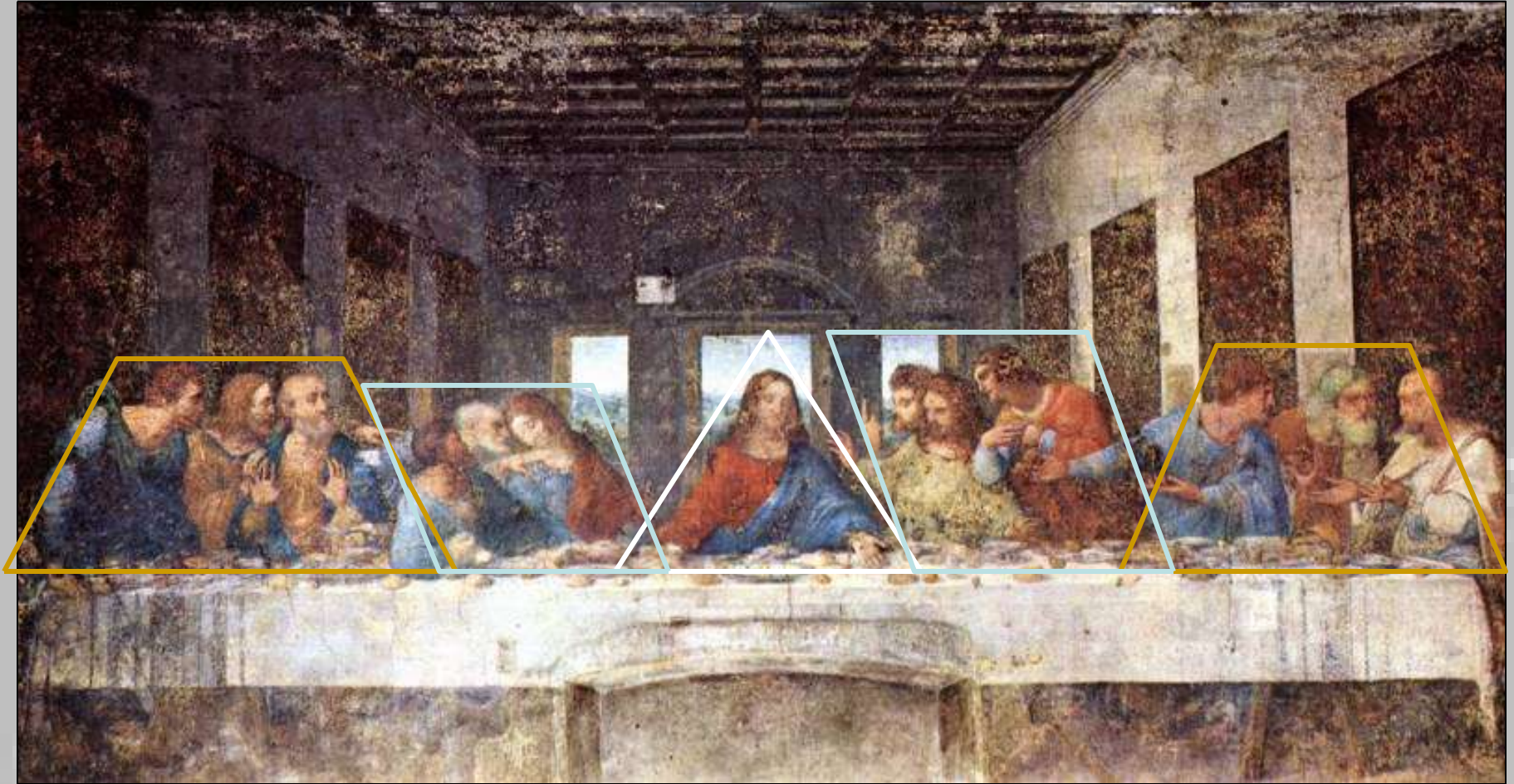


An Andy Warhol Mona

Mona Lisa da Vinci??



The Last Supper - da Vinci, 1498 & Geometry





Refractory

*Convent of
Santa Maria
delle Grazie*

Milan

The Last Supper - da Vinci, 1498



Perspective!



Deterioration

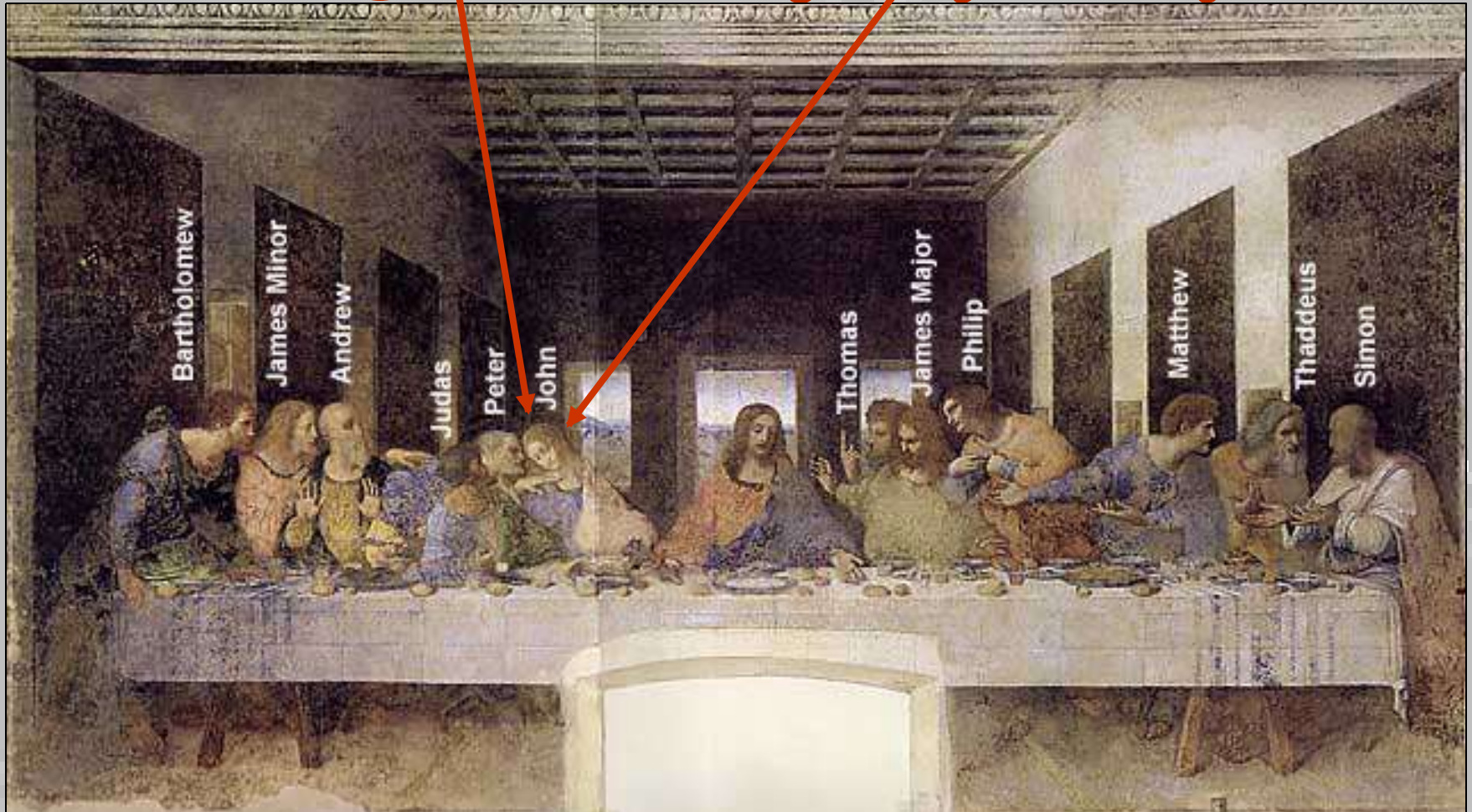
Detail of
Jesus

*The Last
Supper*

Leonardo da
Vinci

1498

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



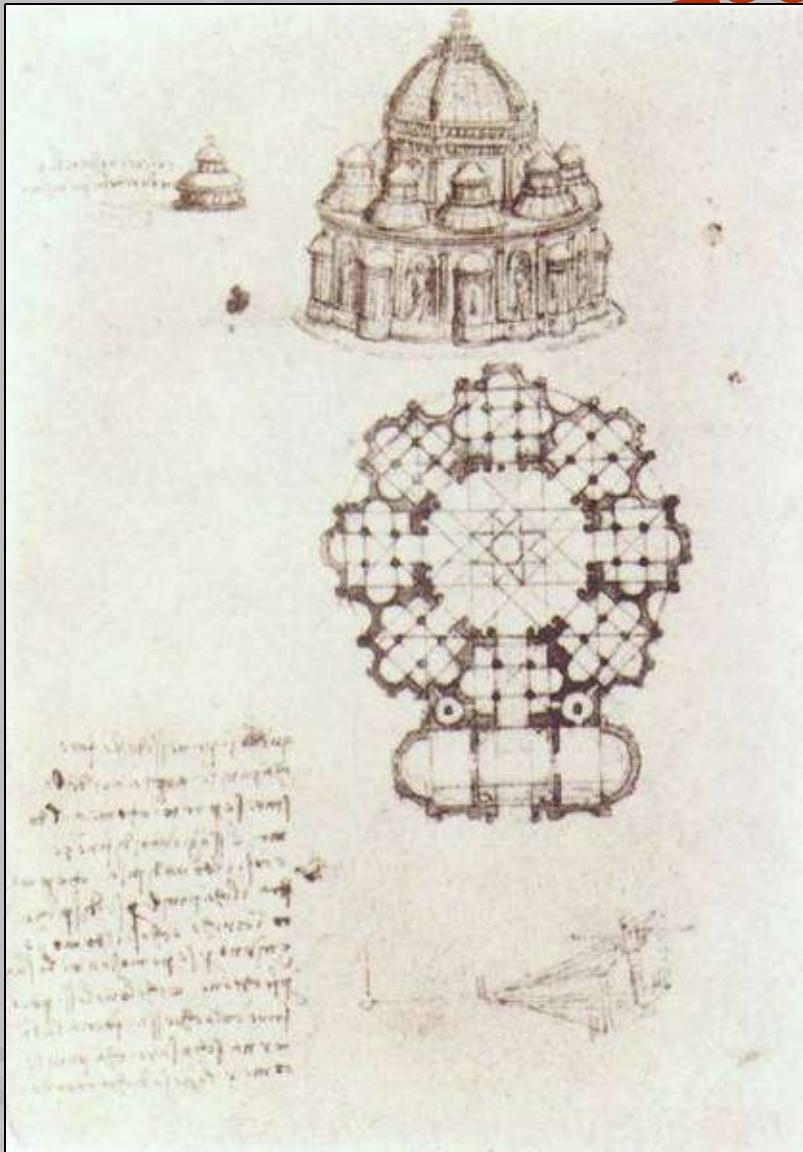
Leonardo the Sculptor



An
Equestrian
Statue

1516-1518

Leonardo, the Architect: Pages from his *Notebook*

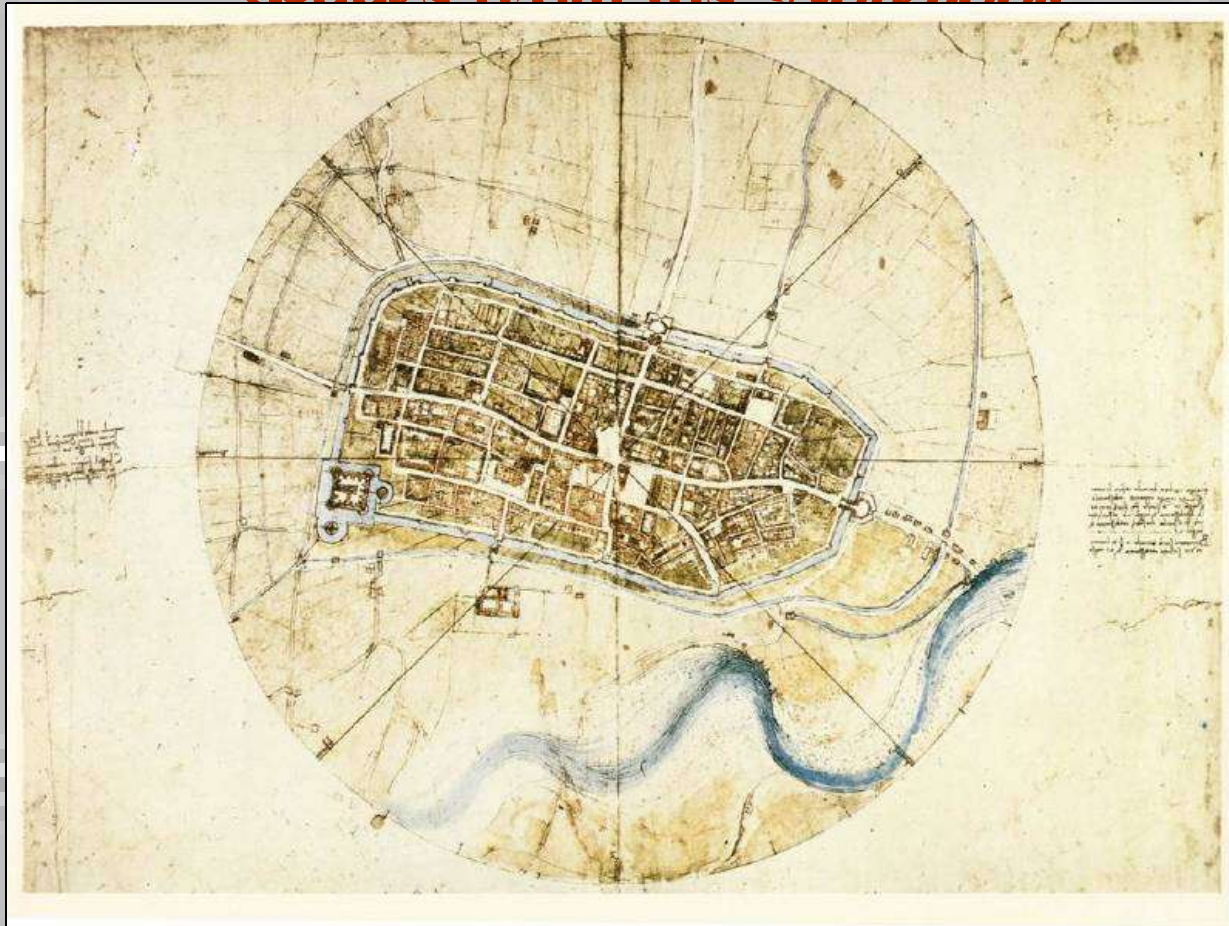


Study of a
central church.

1488

Leonardo, the Architect:

Pages from his Notebook



Plan of the city of Imola, 1502.

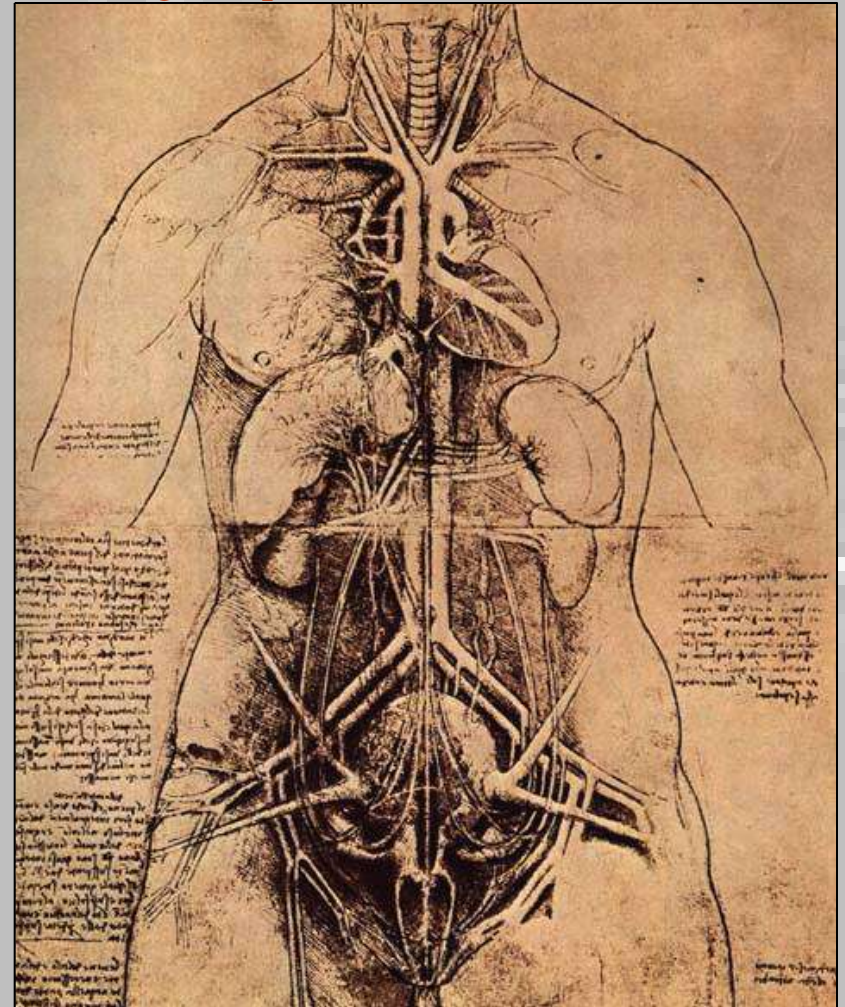
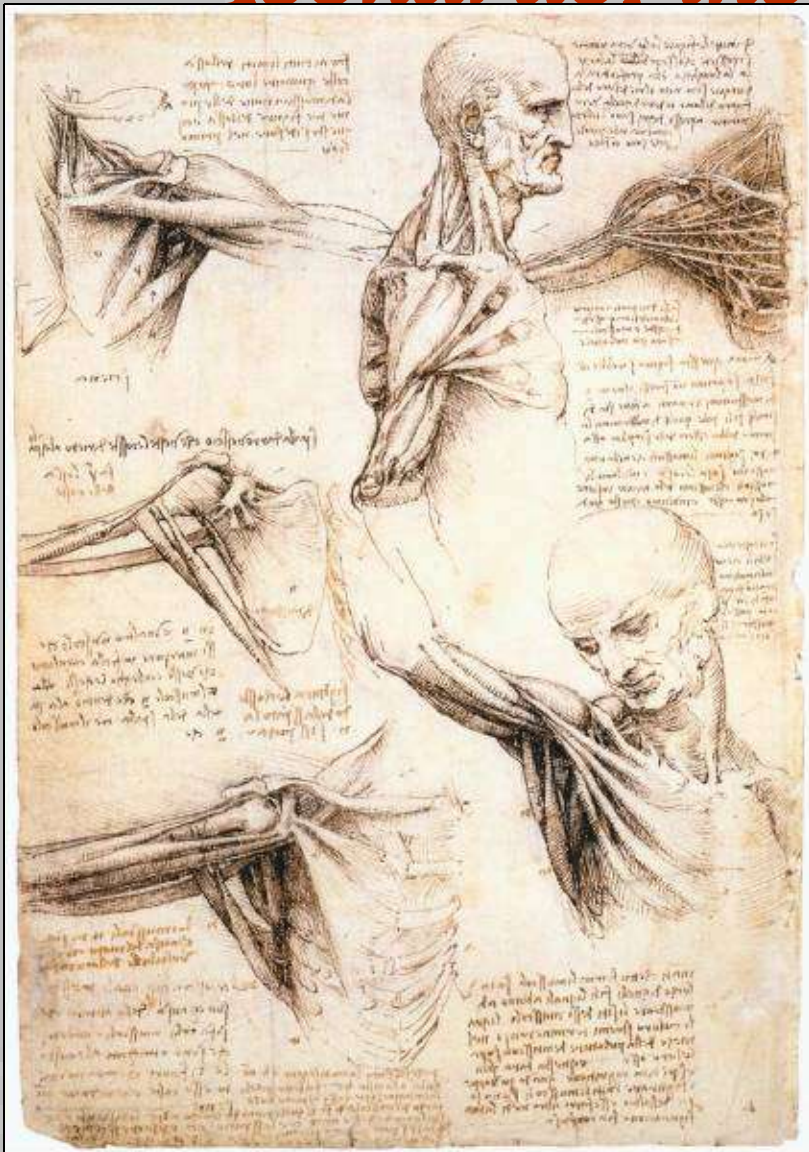
Leonardo, the Scientist (Biology):

Pages from his *Notebook*

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

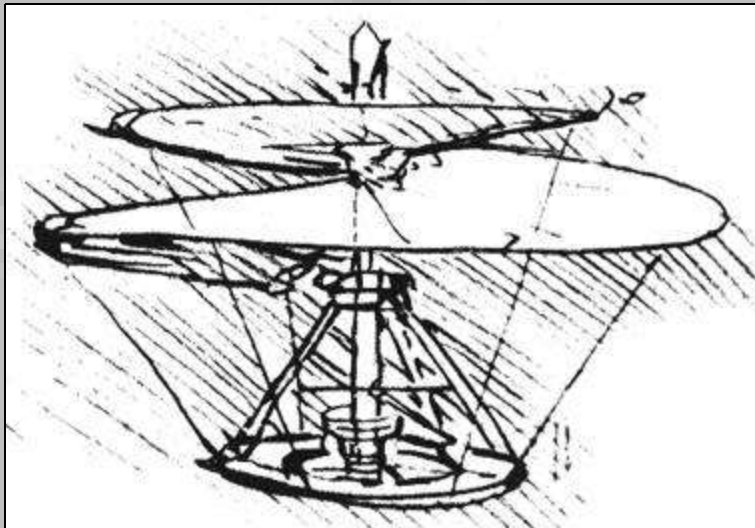
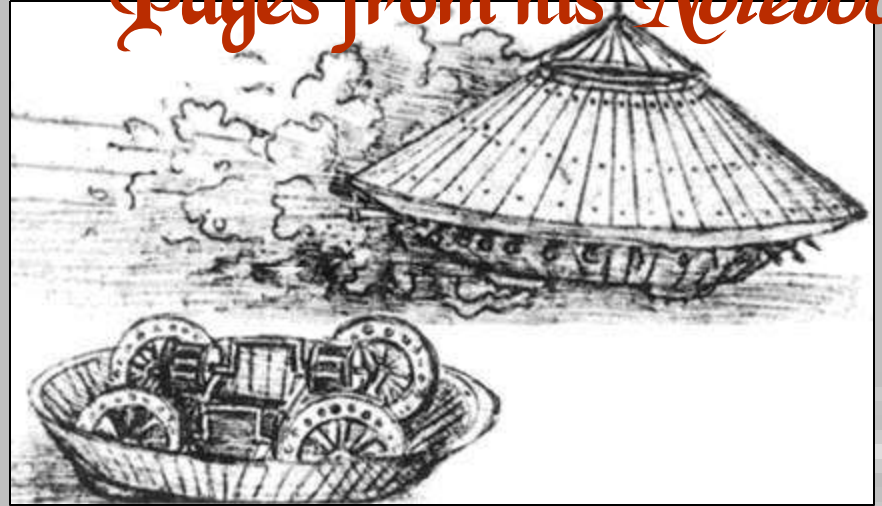
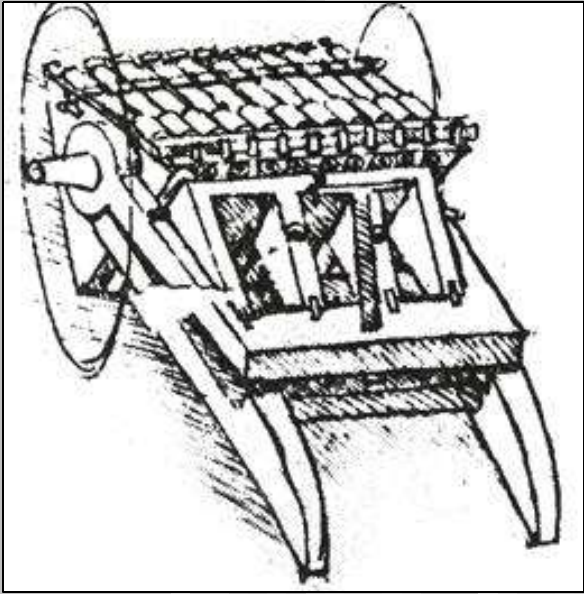


Leonardo, the Scientist (Anatomy): Pages from his *Notebook*

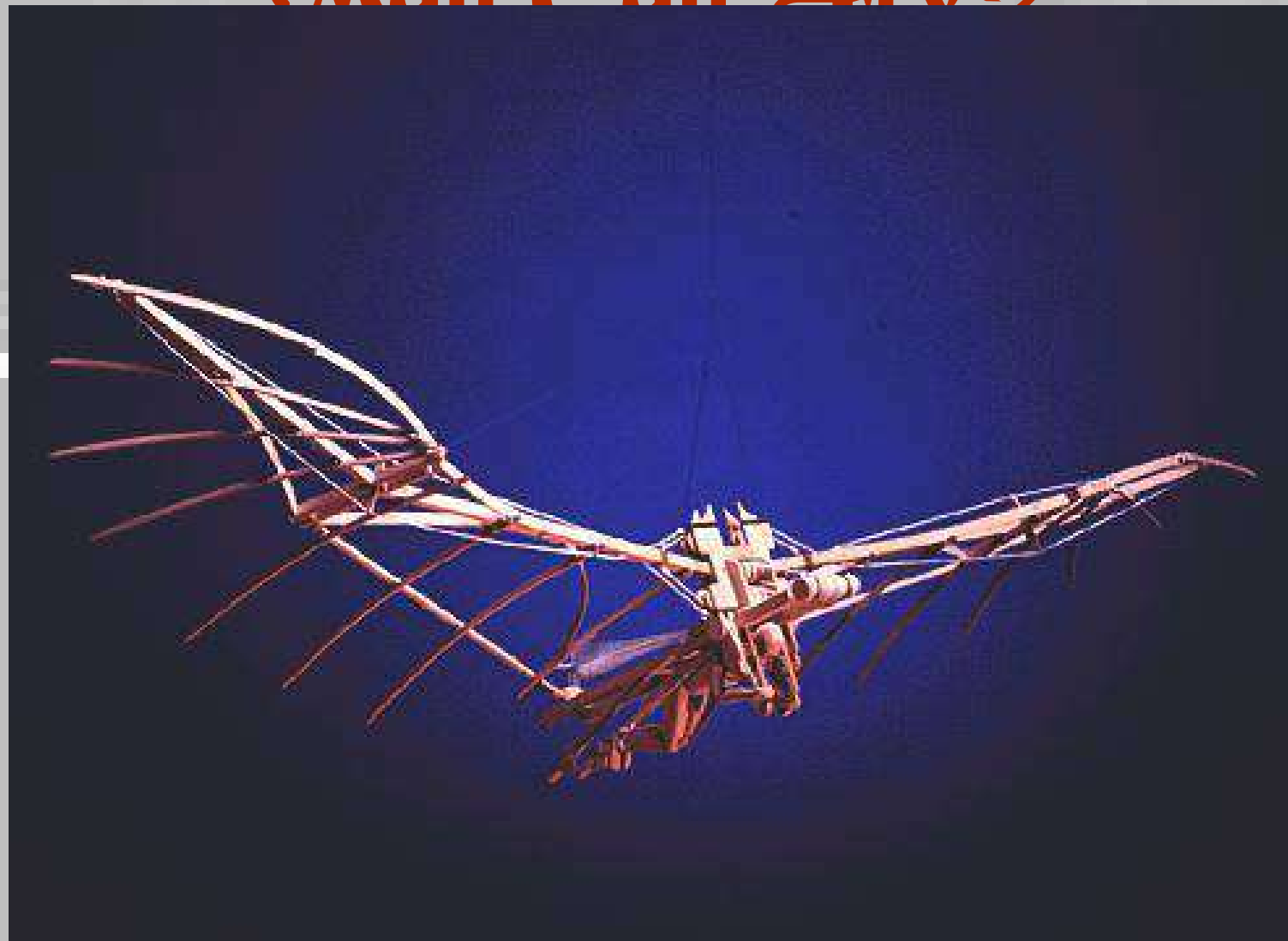


Leonardo, the Inventor:

Pages from his *Notebook*

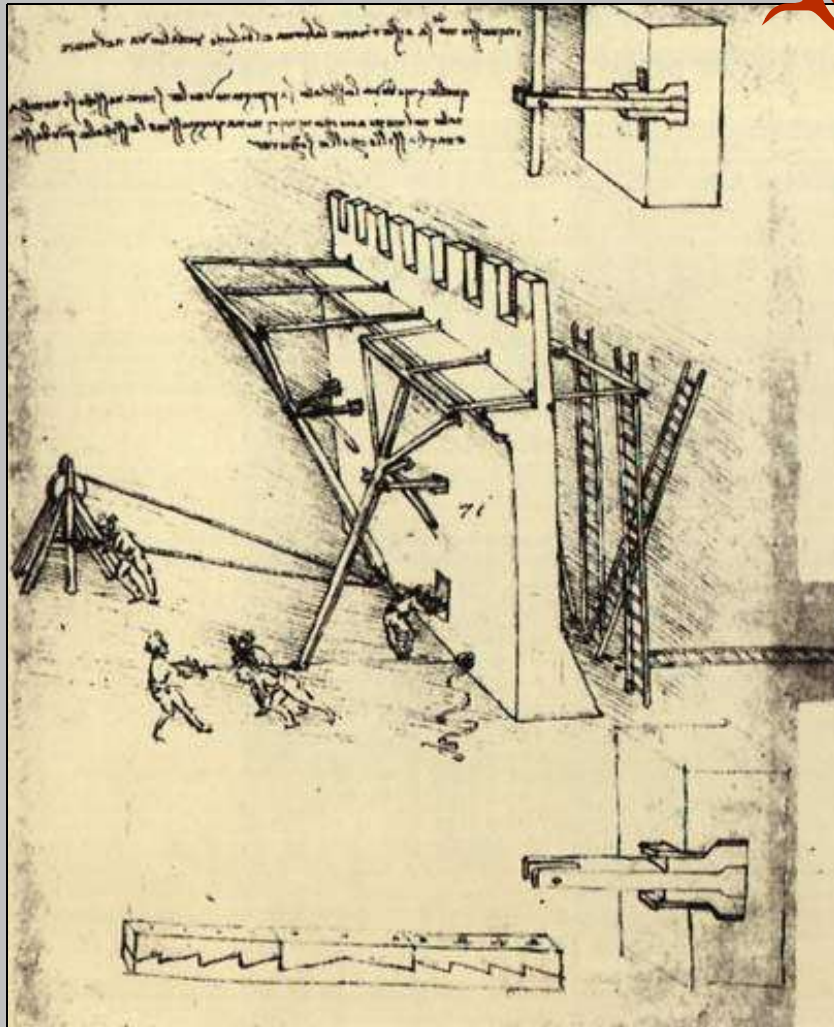


Man Can Fly

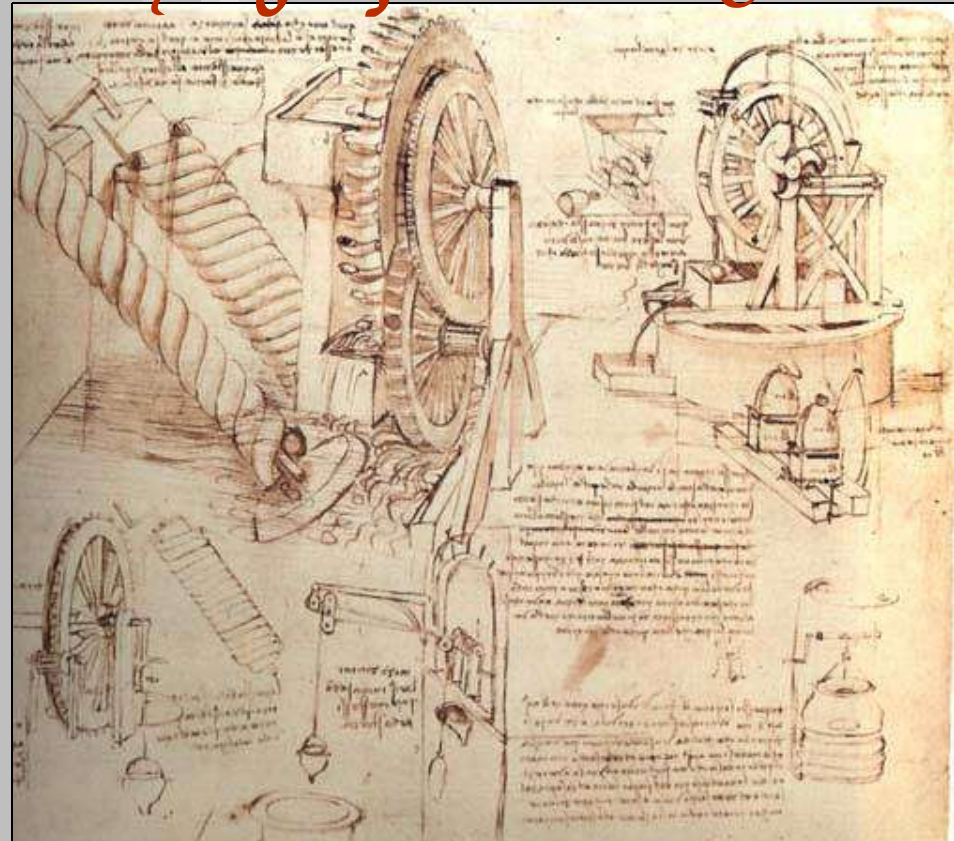


Leonardo, the Engineer:

Pages from his *Notebook*



A study of siege defenses.

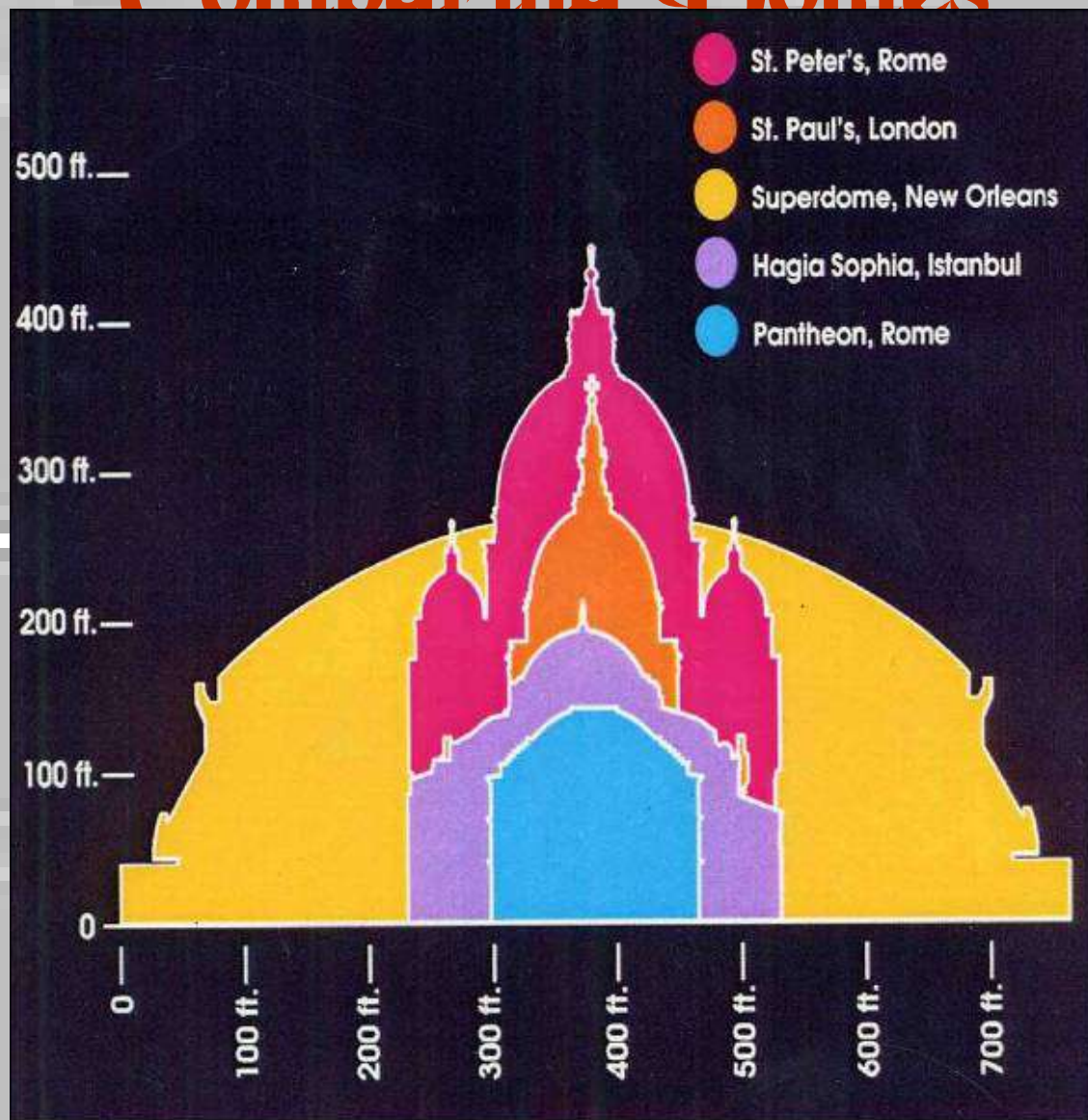


Studies of water-lifting devices.



Renaissance Rome

Comparing Domes

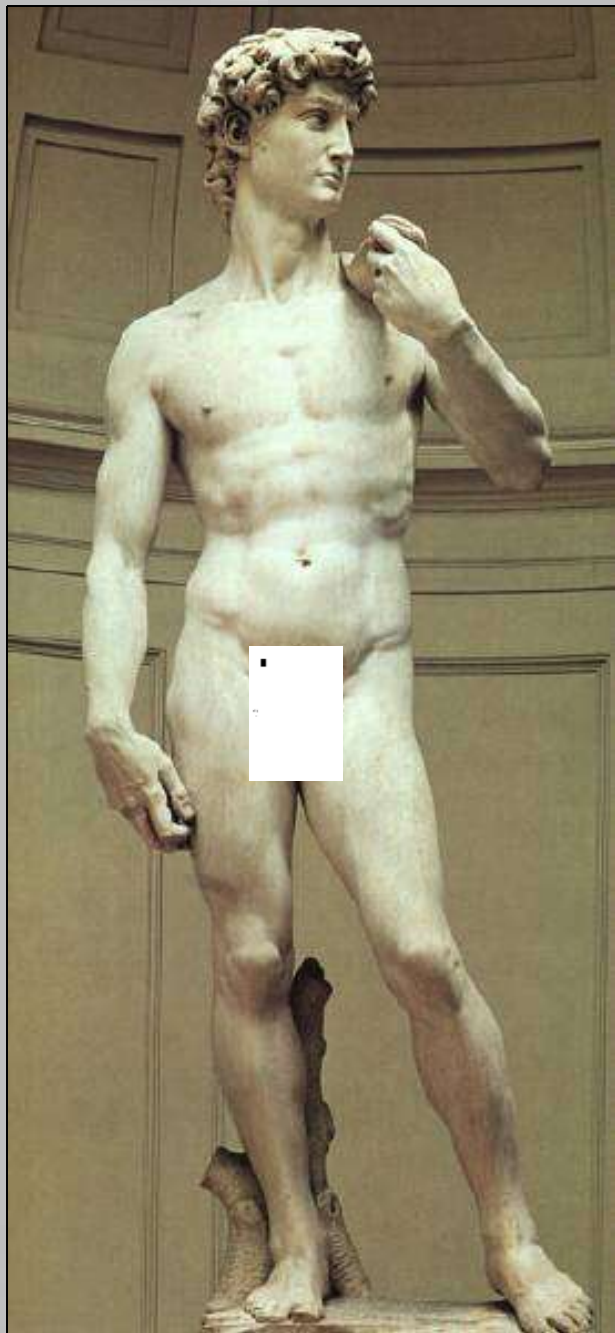


2. Michelangelo Buonoratti



1475 - 1564

He represented
the body in
three
dimensions of
sculpture.

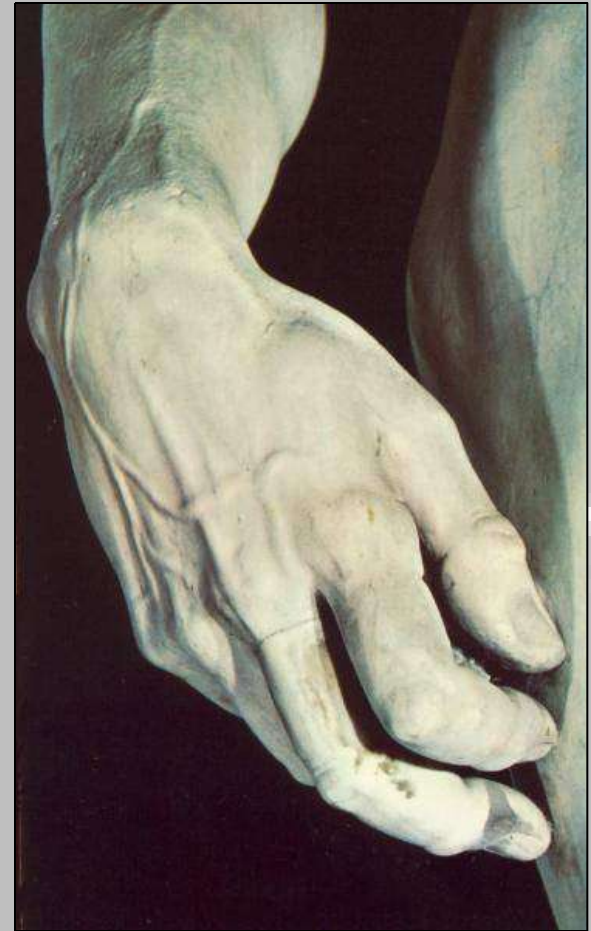


David

**Michelangelo
Buonarotti**

1504

Marble



The Popes as Patrons of the Arts



The Pieta

Michelangelo
Buonarroti

1499

marble

The Sistine *Chapel*

Michelangelo
Buonarroti

1508 - 1512



The Sistine Chapel's Ceiling
Michelangelo Buonarroti
1508 - 1512

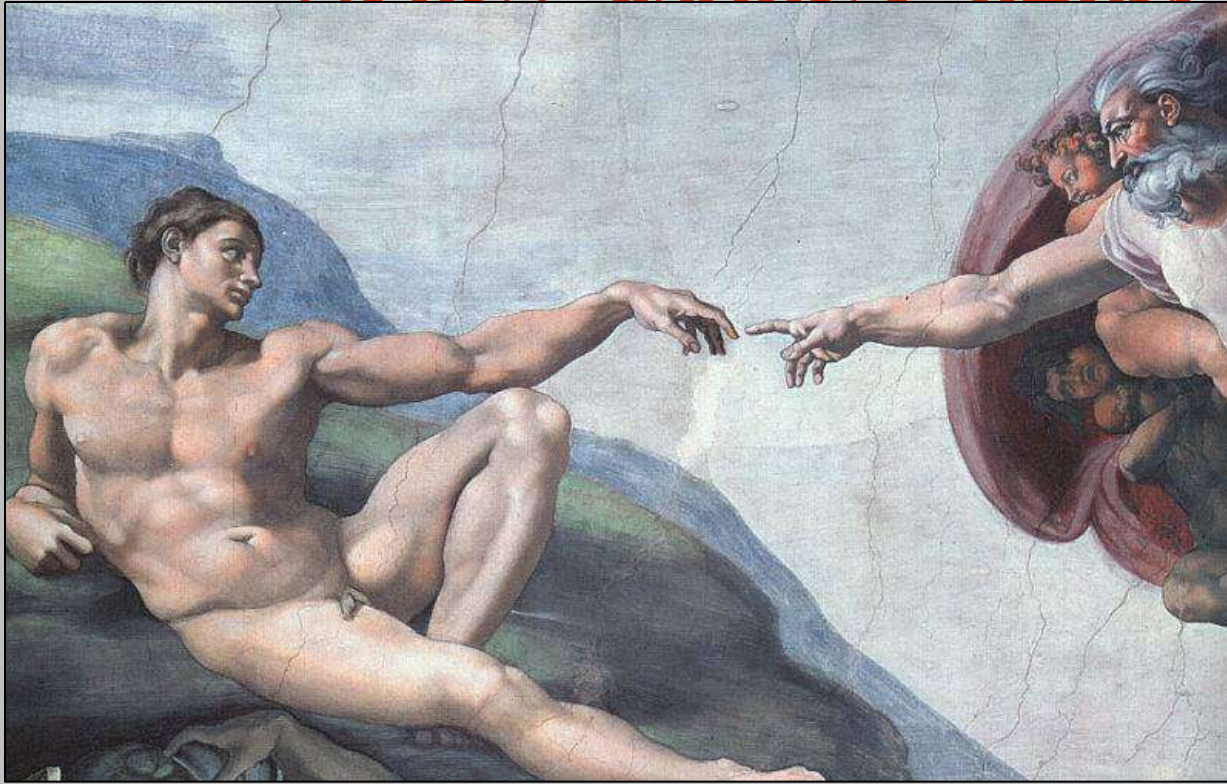


The Sistine Chapel Details

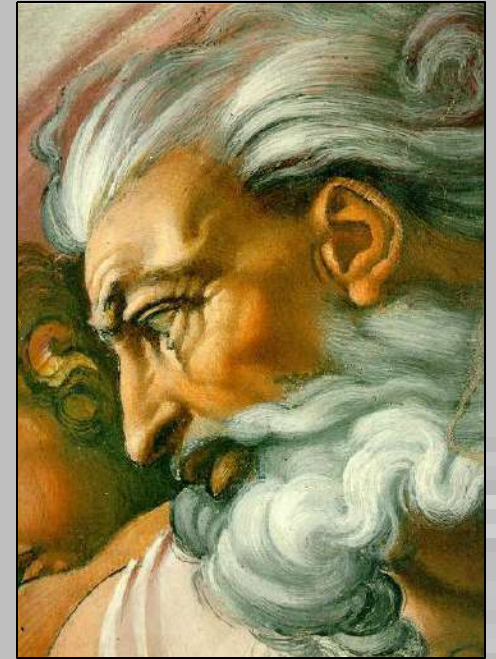
*The
Creation
of the
Heavens*



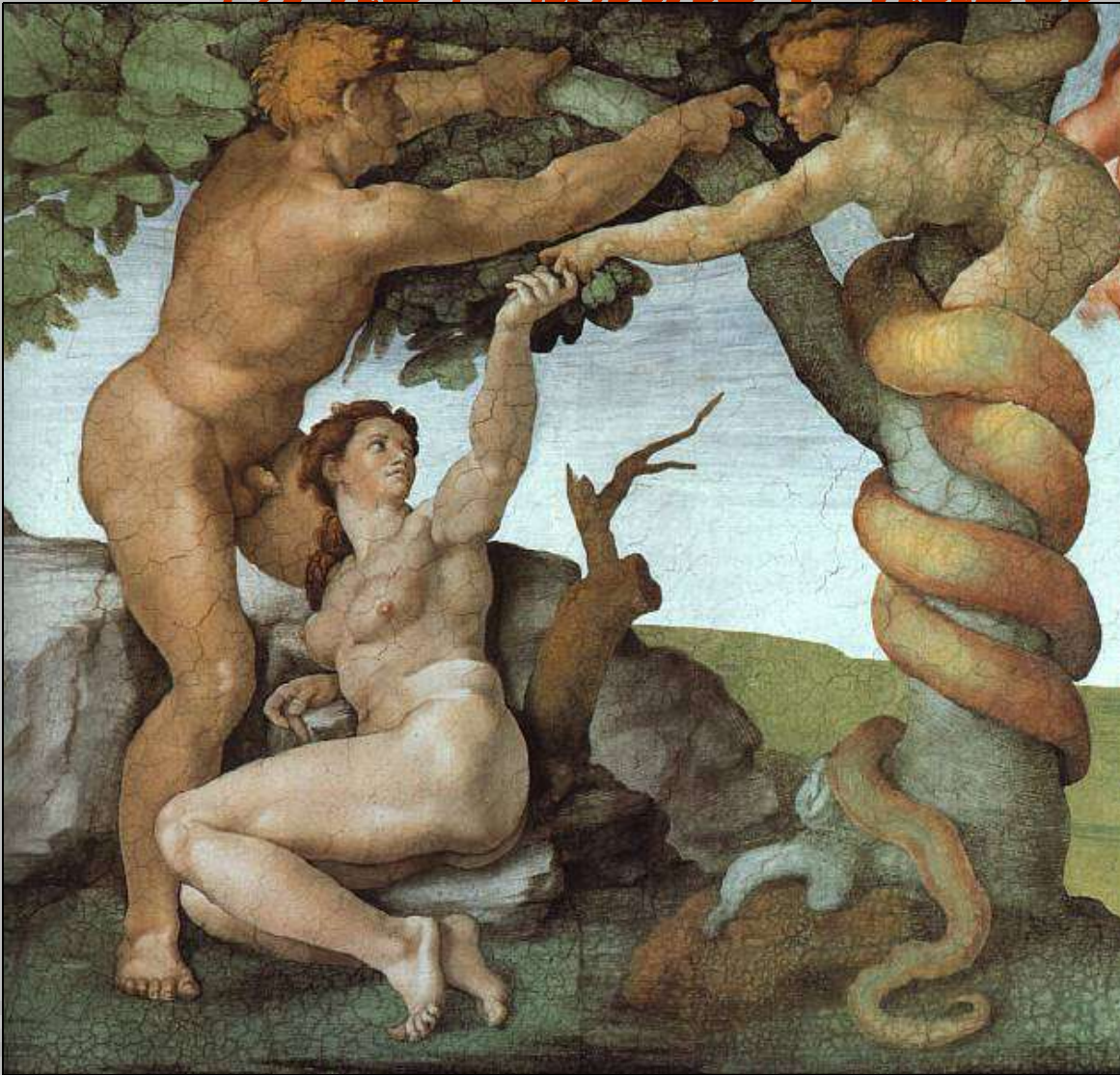
The Sistine Chapel Details



Creation of Man



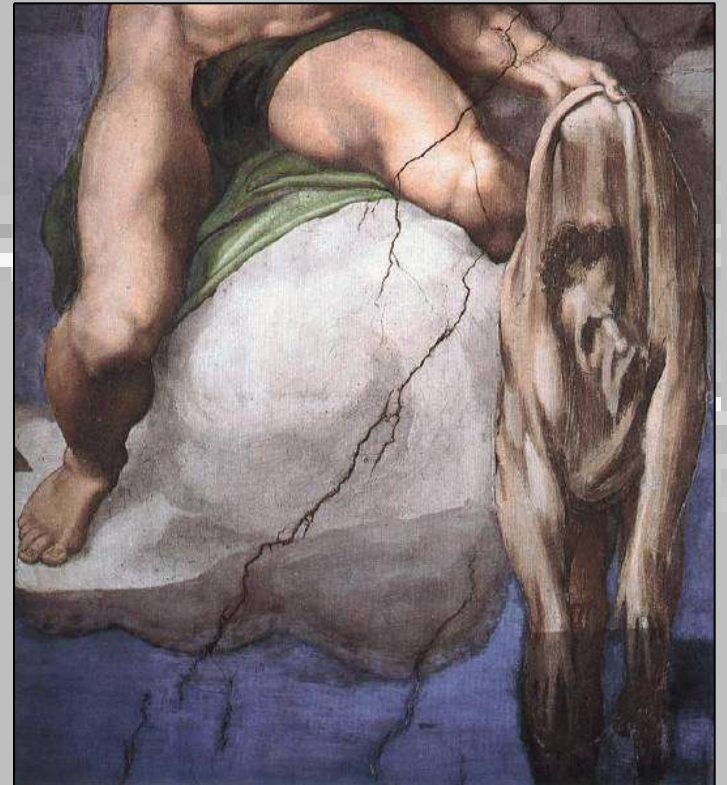
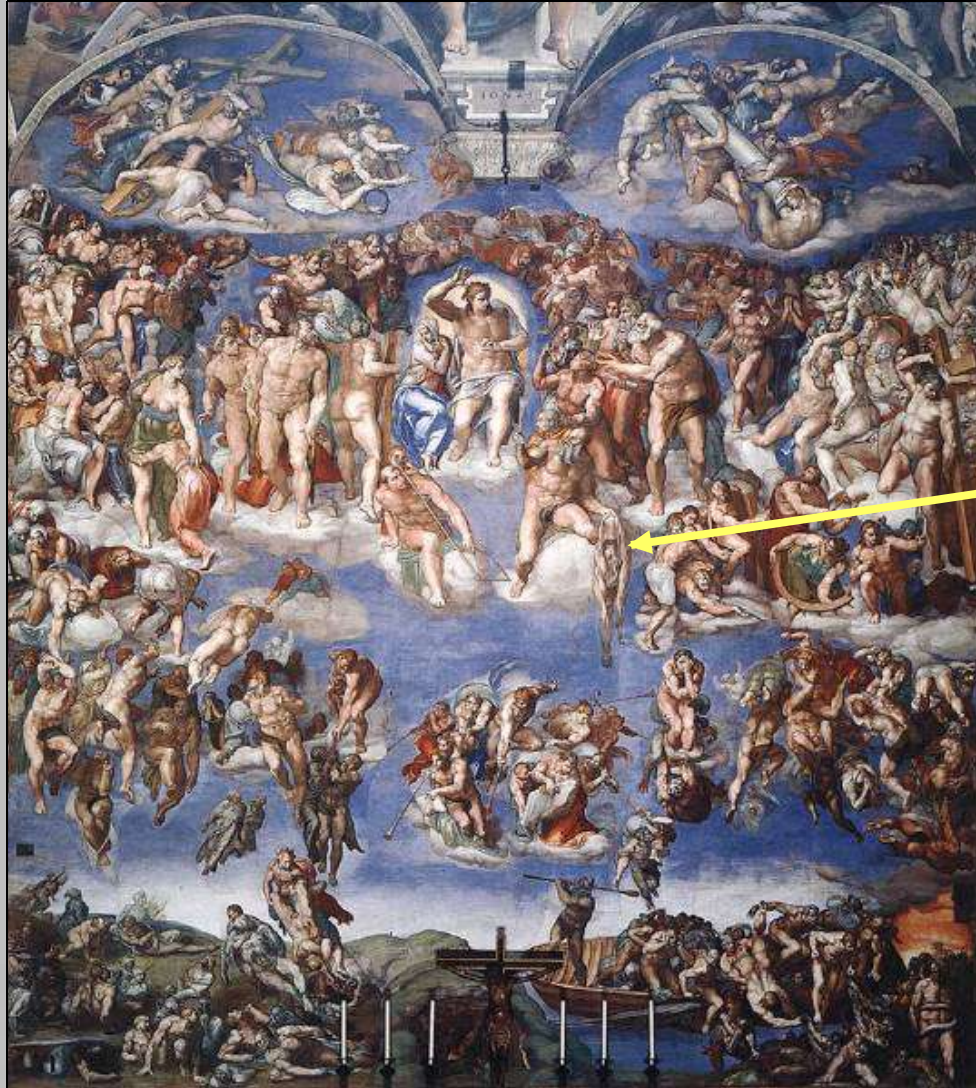
The Sistine Chapel Details



*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

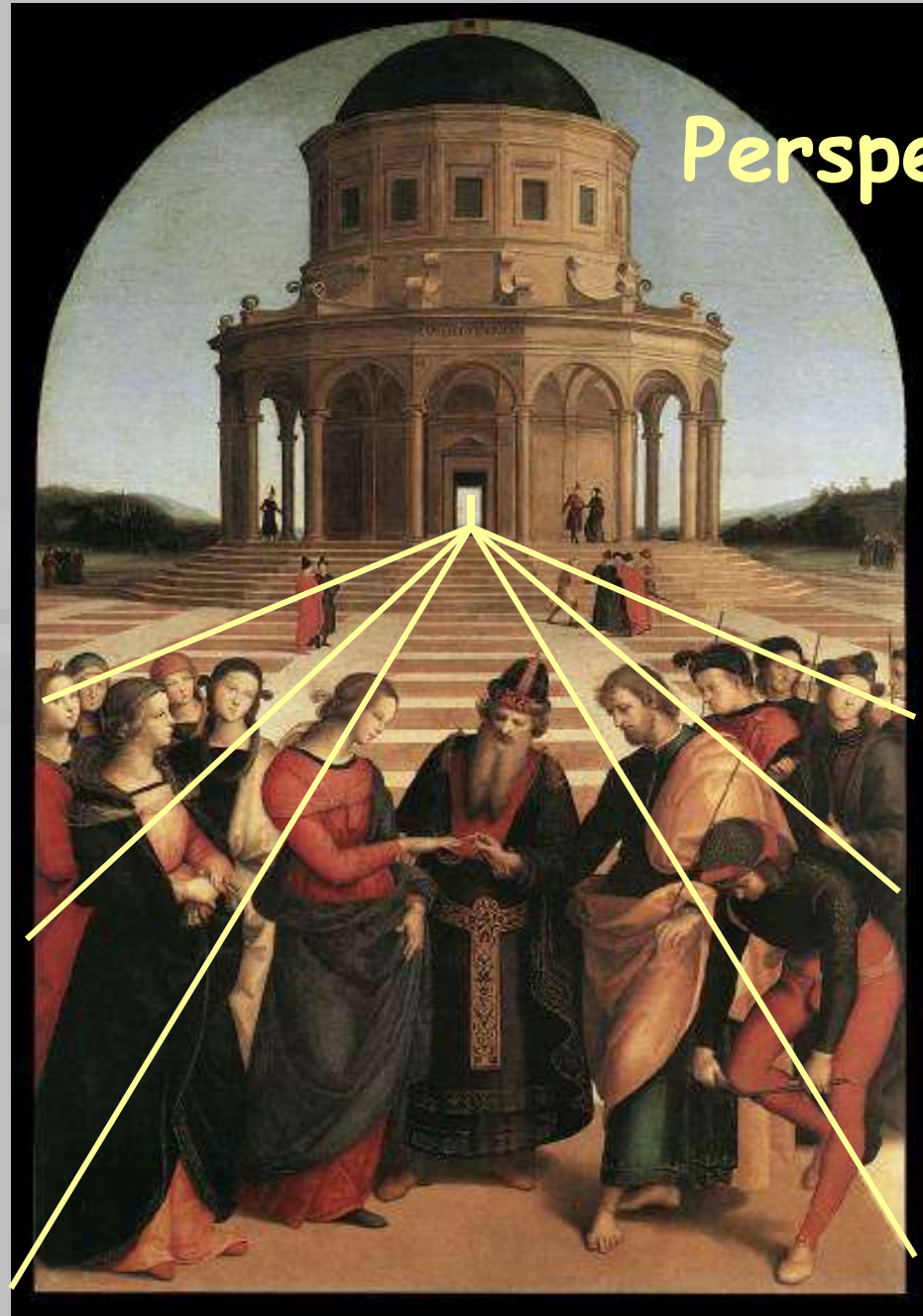


Castiglione represented the humanist "gentleman" as a man of refinement and self-control.

*Betrothal
of the
Virgin*

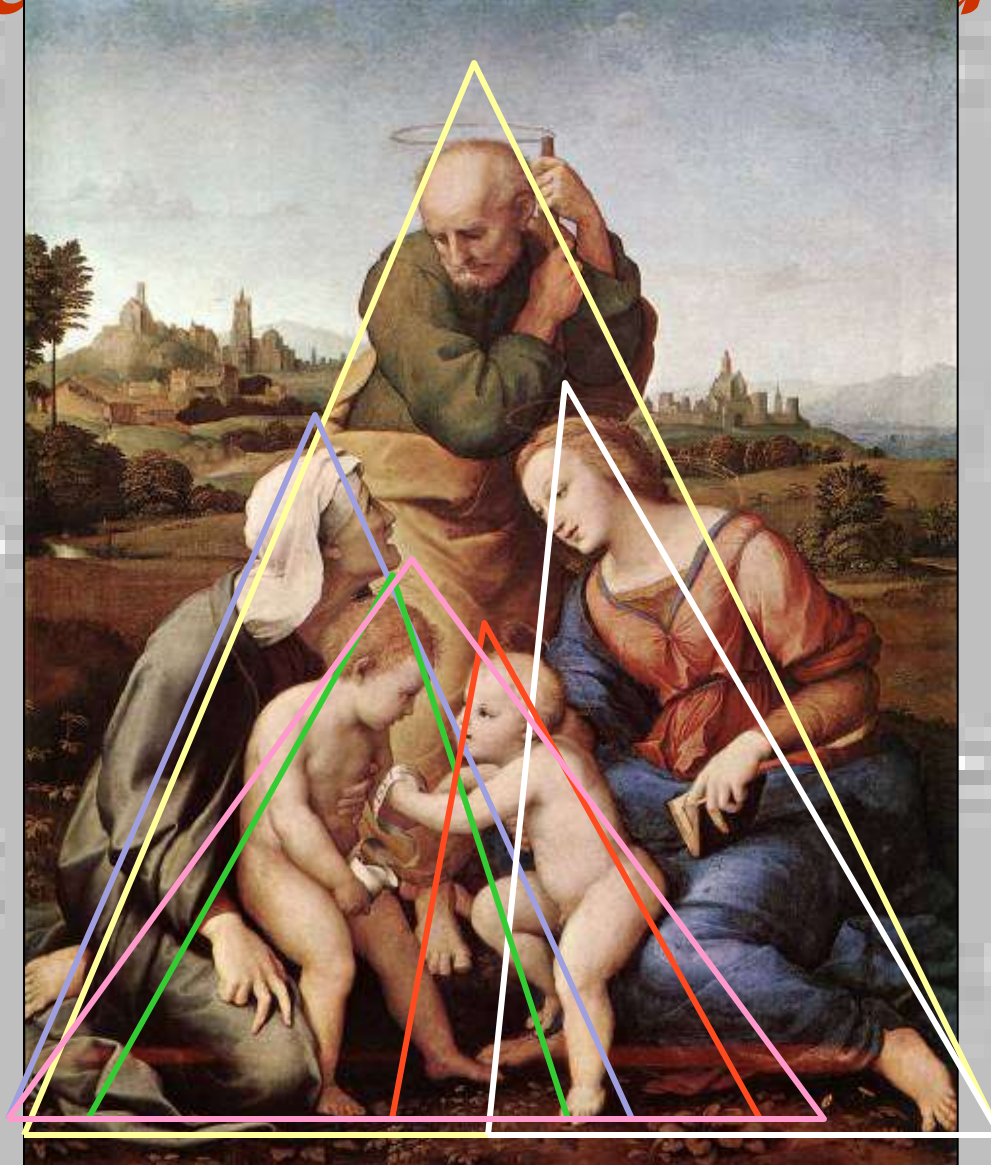
Raphael

1504



Perspective!

Raphael's *Canagiani Madonna*, 1507



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.

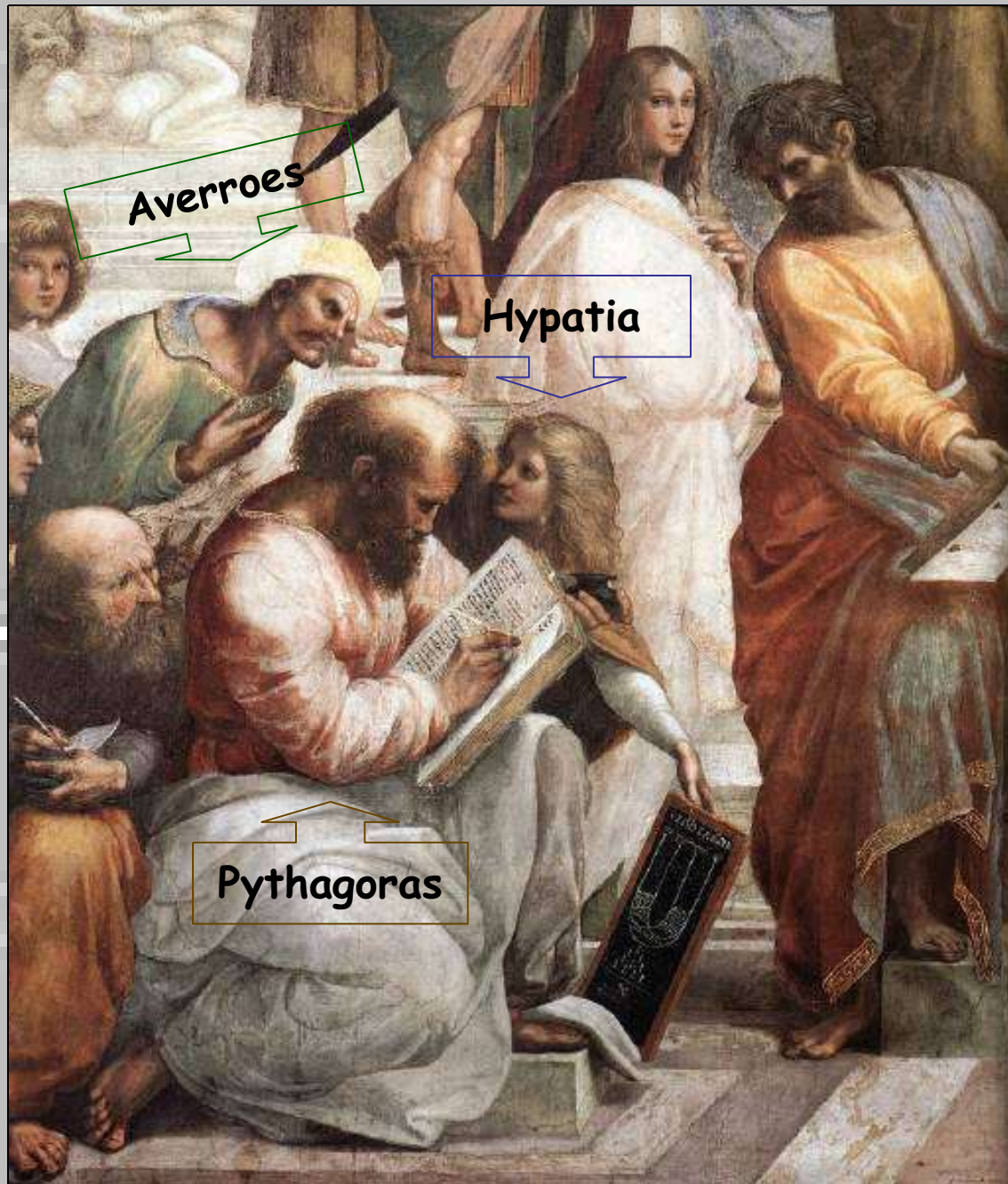
No Christian themes here.

The School of Athens - Raphael, 1510 -11



The School of Athens - Raphael, details

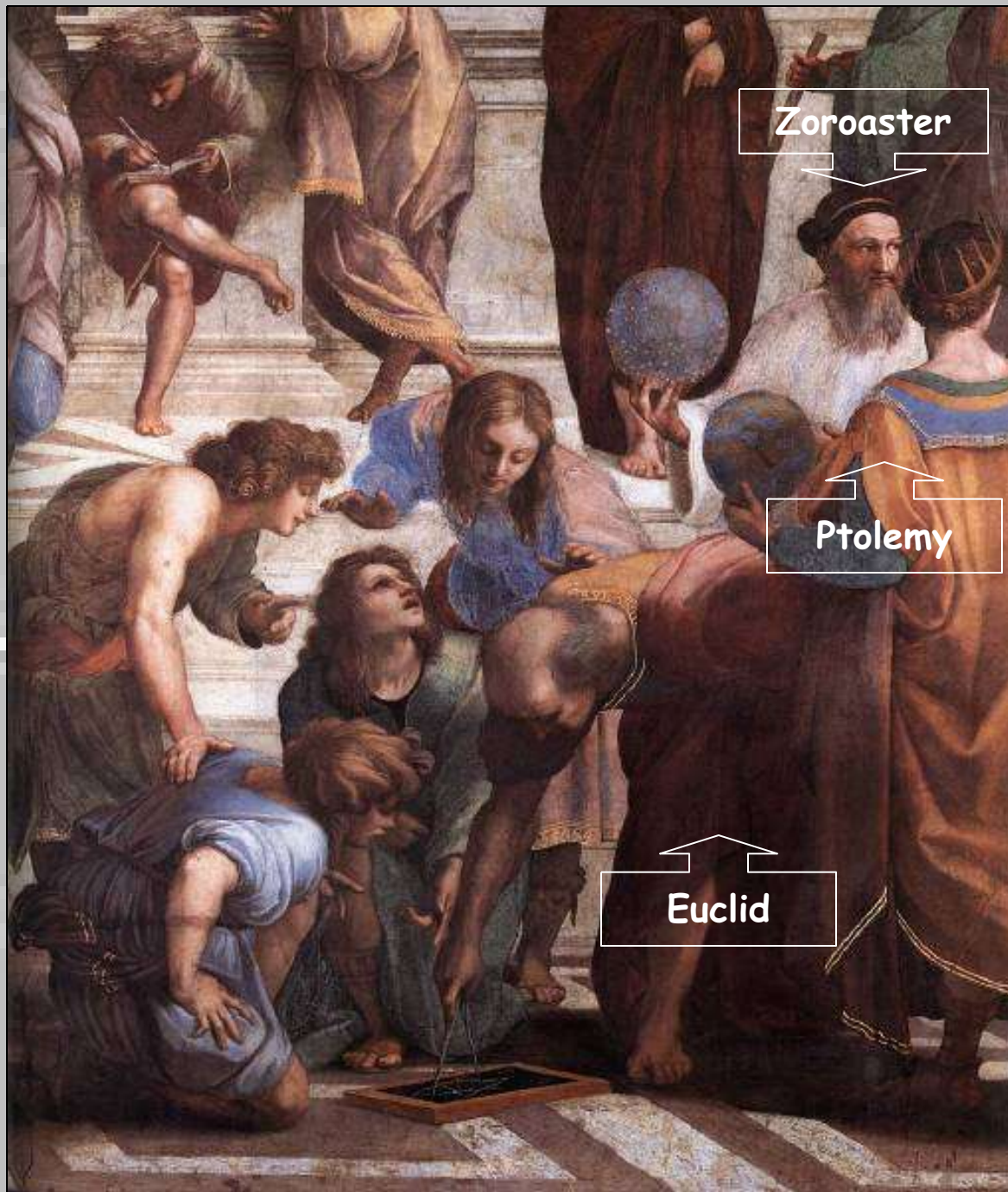




Averroes

Hypatia

Pythagoras



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 de Medici and Luigi De Rossi by Raphael. 1518-1519

A Medici Pope.

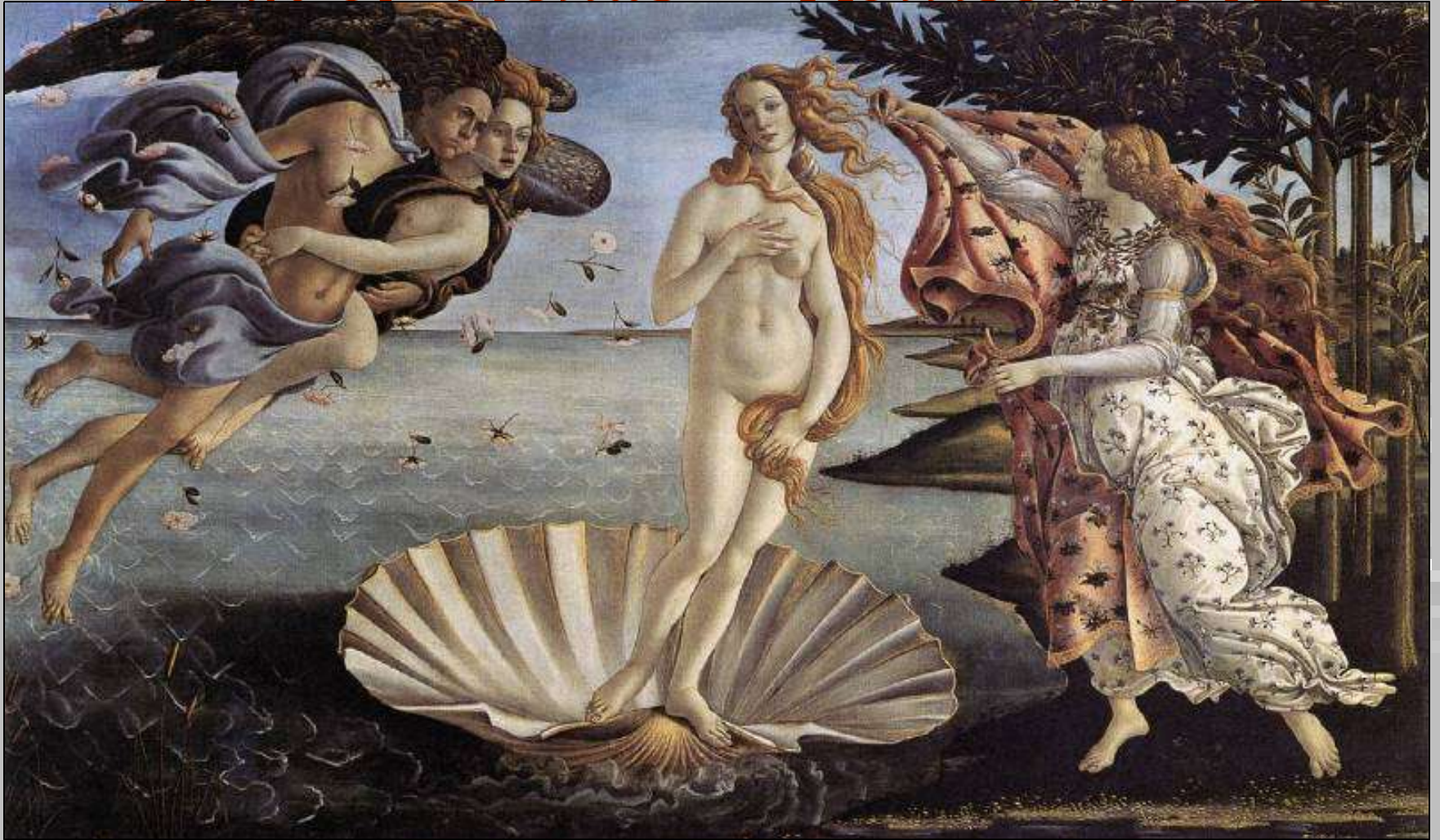
He went through the Vatican treasury in a year!

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

Started selling indulgences.



Birth of Venus - Botticelli, 1485



An attempt to depict perfect beauty.

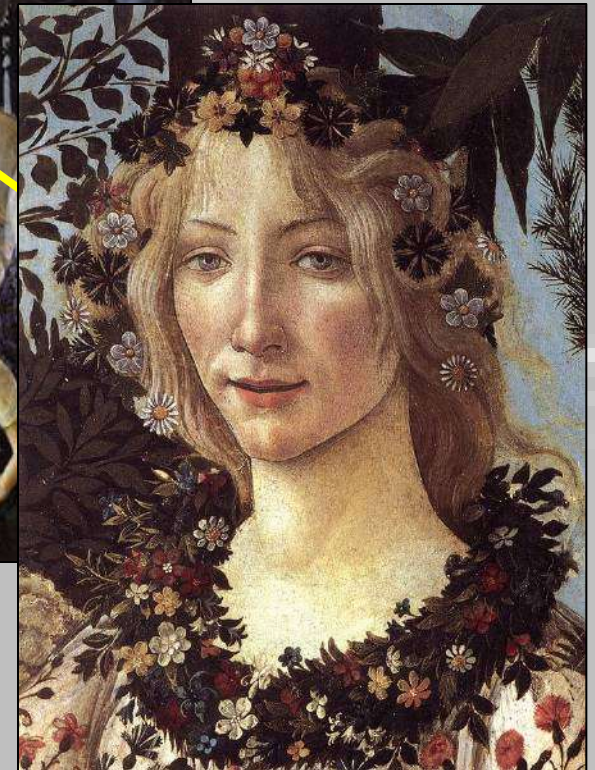
2002 Euro Coin



Botticelli's Venus Motif.

10¢ Italian Euro coin.

Primavera - Botticelli, 1482



Depicted classical gods as almost naked and life-size.

Renaissance Fashion







PLUCKED, SHAVED & BRAIDED

Medieval and Renaissance Beauty
and Grooming Practices
1000 - 1600

Daniela Tomich Lane & Welch



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*Now, Let's read **Fashion and Hygiene of the Renaissance!!!***

