

■ 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 & rise of the Renaissance?

The revival of trade in Europe helped bring an end to the Middle Ages & gave rise to the Renaissance



The rise of cities brought artists together which led to new techniques & styles of art

B
The rulers of Italian city-states grew wealthy from banking and trade. The Medicis and other ruling families hired artists to paint their portraits and design new public buildings.

Medici family controls Florence and Europe's largest bank.

Many city-states are ruled by a single family.

Ruled by Genoa

The pope controls city-states in central Italy.

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

Wealthy bankers & merchants wanted to show off their new status by commissioning art

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



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

The Medici used their
wealth to commission
art for themselves &
to beautify Florence



The Medici paid to build a massive domed cathedral for Florence

New style

■ Realism

■ Classicism

Rom

The first nude paintings & sculptures since the Romans

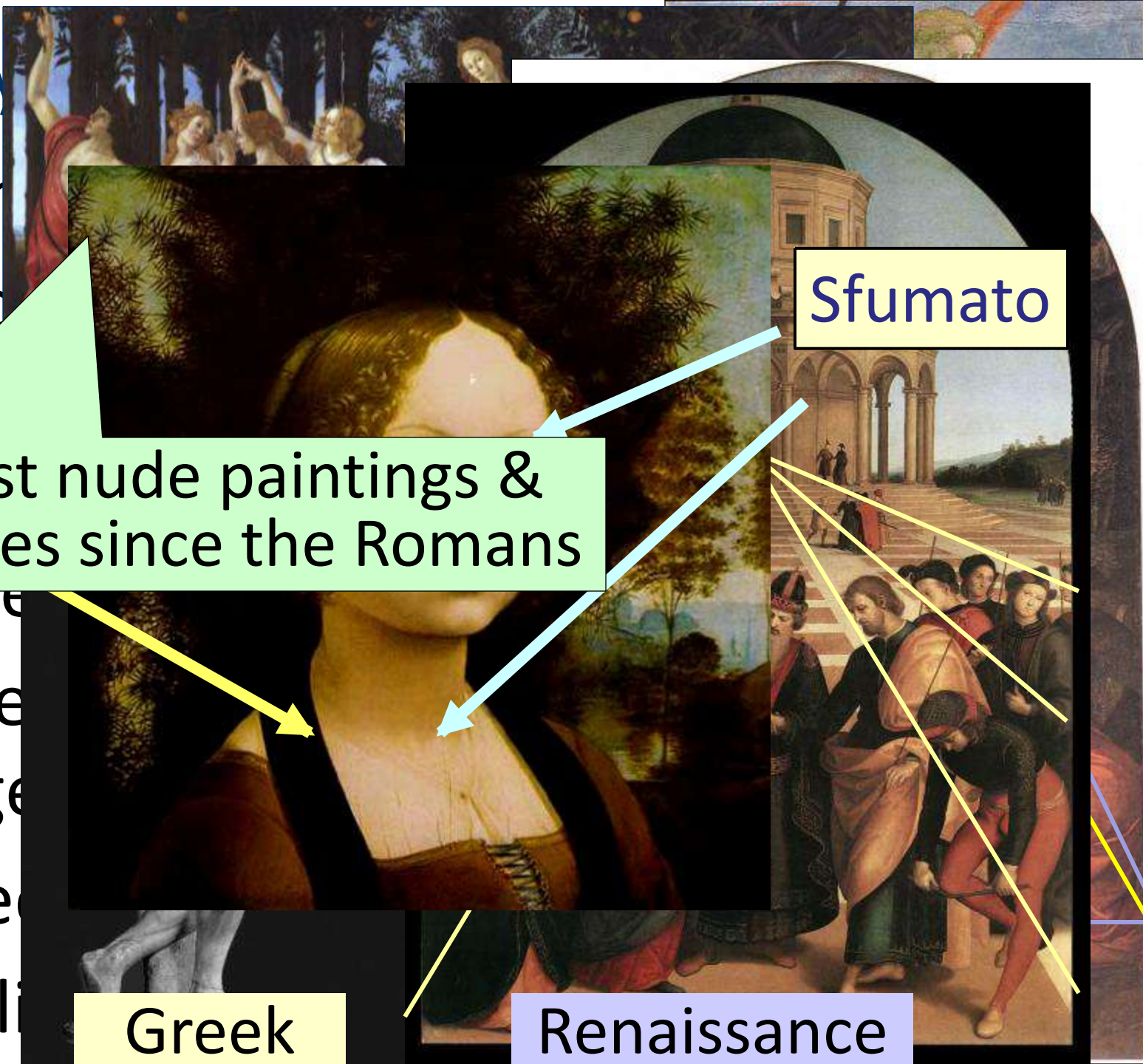
between

■ Geometric

arrange

■ Perspective

■ Using light



Sfumato

The first nude paintings & sculptures since the Romans

Greek

Renaissance

Renaissance Artists

Donatello

- Donatello was the 1st great sculptor of the Renaissance
 - Donatello revived the classical (Greco-Roman) style of sculpture that were realistic & could be viewed from all sides
 - Donatello's "David" was the 1st large, free-standing human sculpture of the Renaissance



Michelangelo

- Michelangelo was one of the most famous Renaissance artists:
- He was a painter, sculptor, architect, & poet
 - His sculptures & paintings showed realism, detail of the human body, & expression to show personality & emotion





Michelangelo sculptures "Pietà" & "David" are considered masterpieces

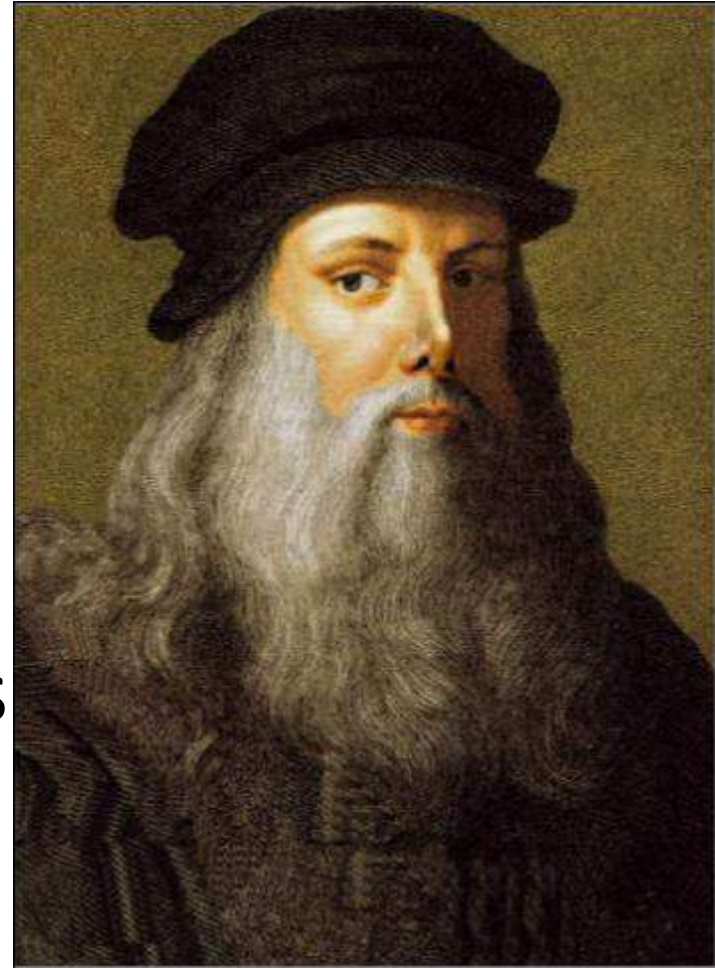


Michelangelo's greatest work is the 130 ft x 44 ft ceiling of the Sistine Chapel which shows Biblical images of amazing detail, power, & beauty

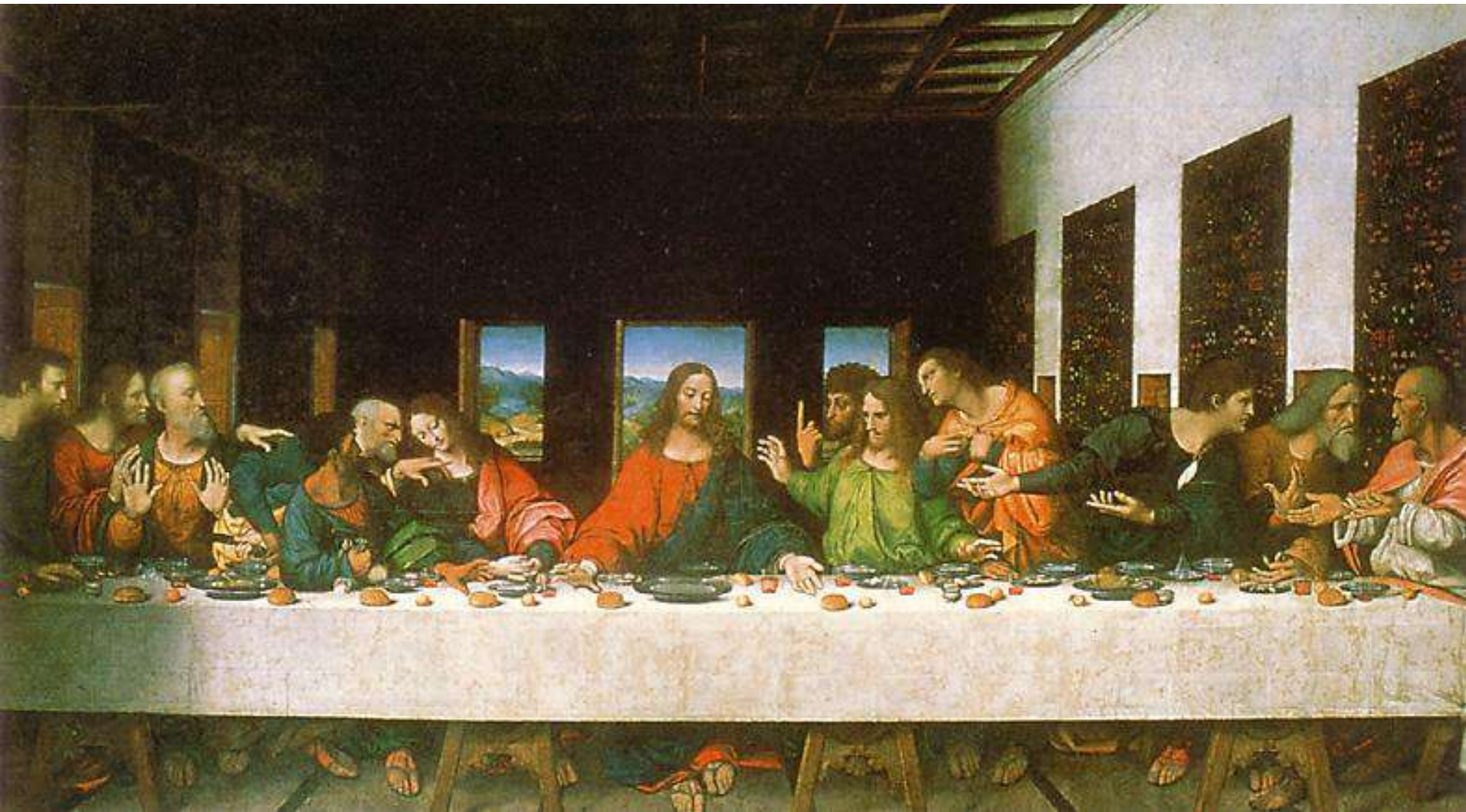


Leonardo da Vinci

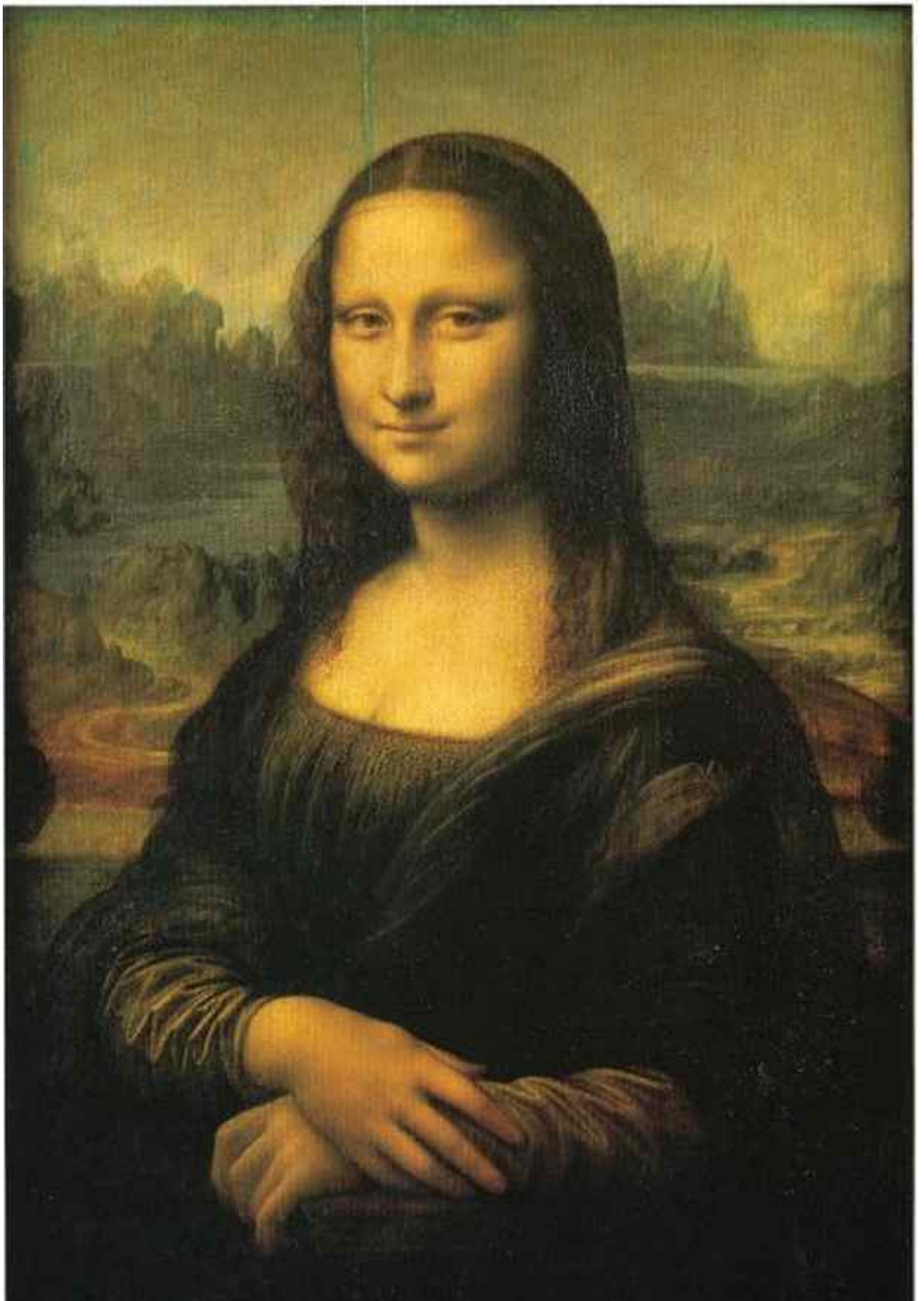
- Leonardo da Vinci was a true “Renaissance Man”
- He was a painter & sculptor whose art was known for incredible realism & emotion
 - He was also an inventor & scientist whose sketches reveal observations about human anatomy & new engineering technology



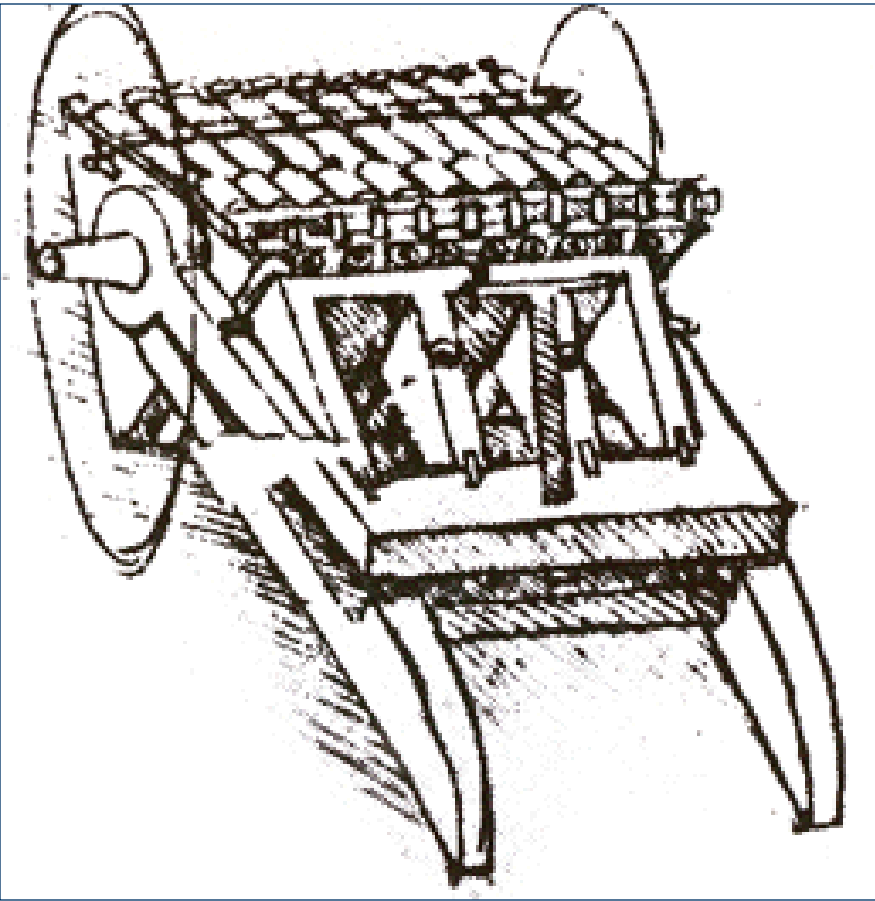
His “Last Supper” shows Jesus’ last meeting with the 12 apostles before the crucifixion; the facial expressions, detail, emotion made it a masterpiece

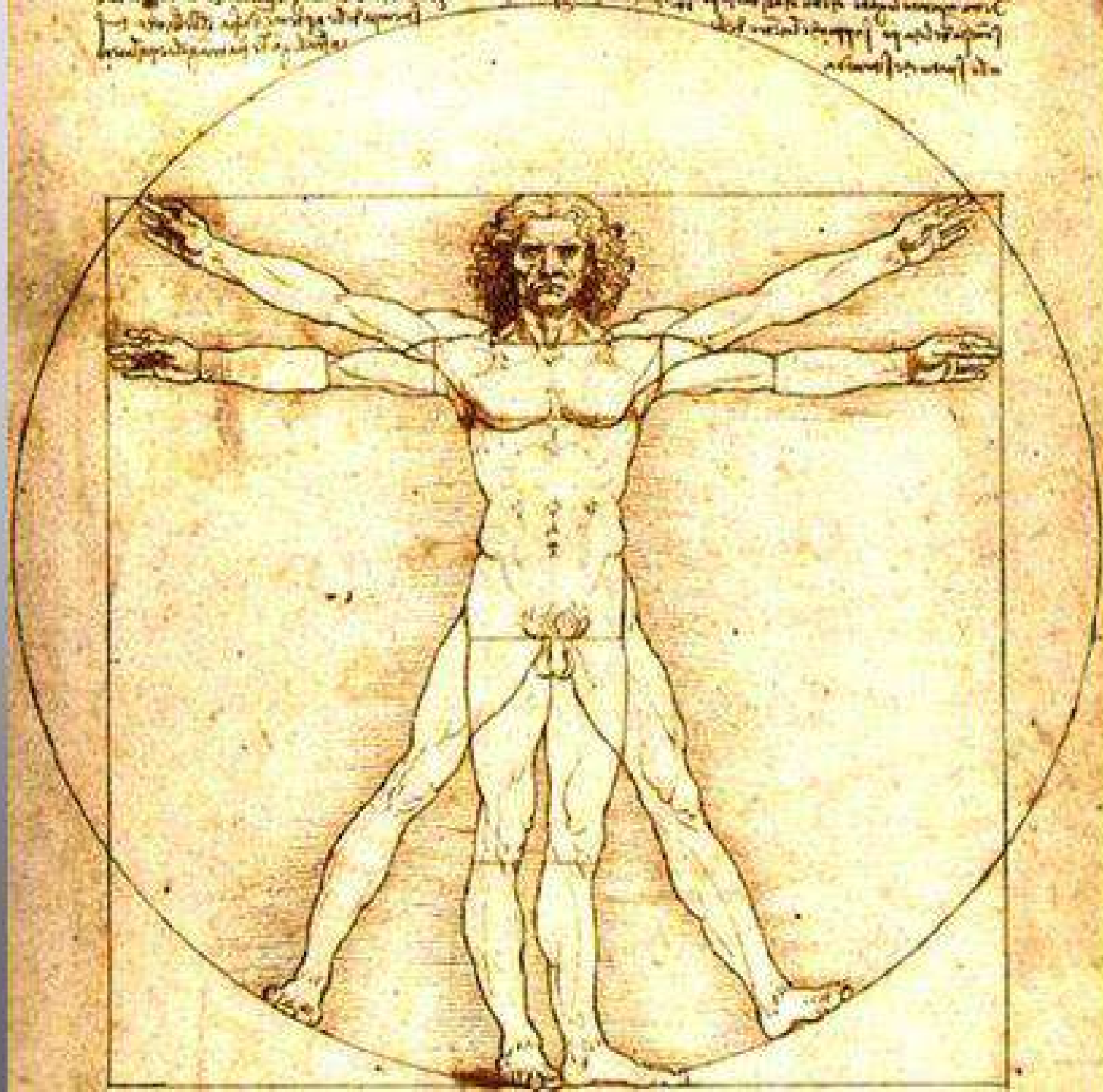


Leonardo da Vinci's greatest masterpiece was the "Mona Lisa" which was known for its emotion & depth



Leonardo's Inventions



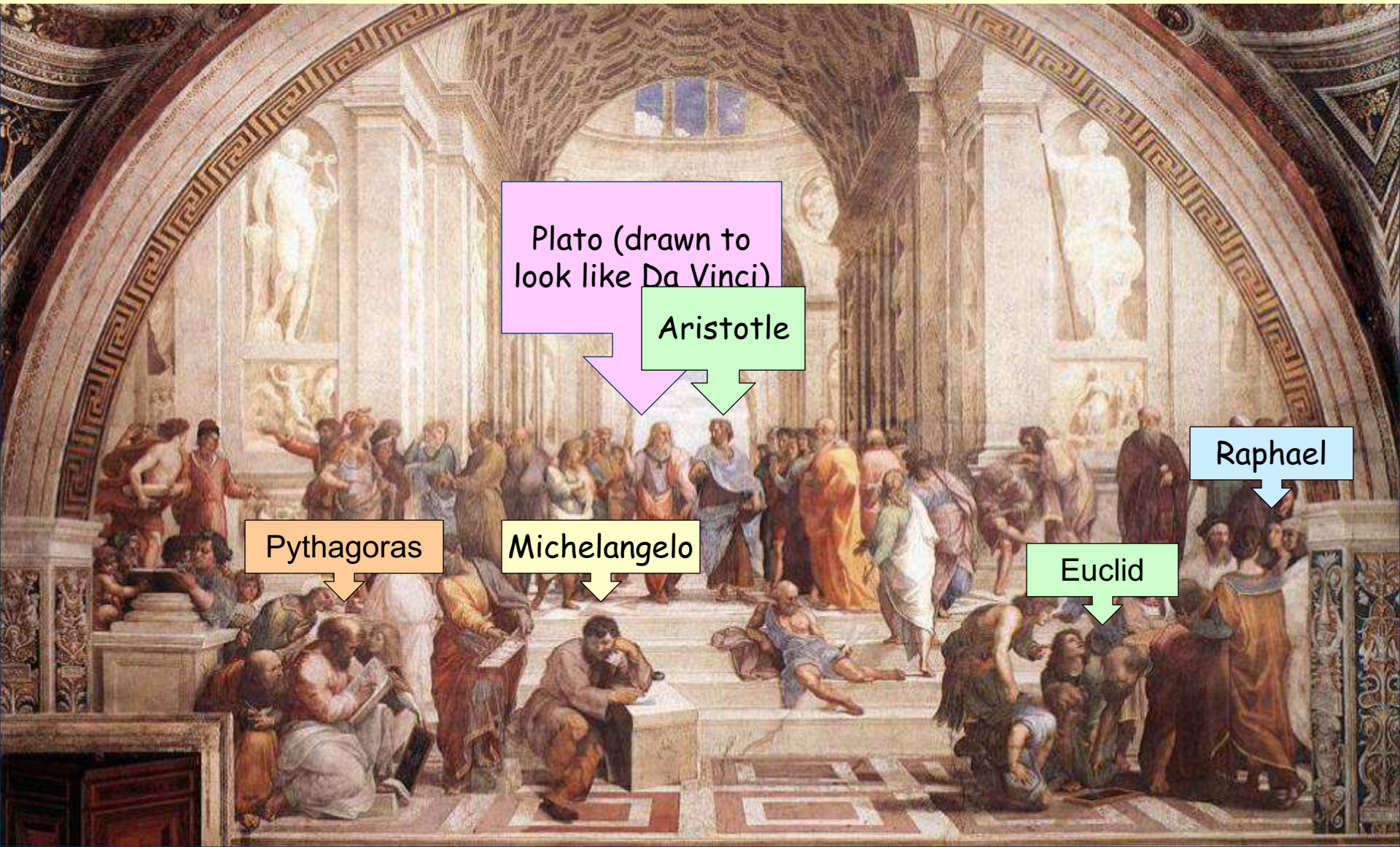


Raphael

- Raphael “perfected” Renaissance painting
 - He improved perspective and realism by studying Leonardo & Michelangelo
 - Raphael became the favorite painter of the Pope because of his amazing detailed paintings showing a combination of famous Greeks & Romans along with Renaissance people



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



Plato (drawn to look like Da Vinci)

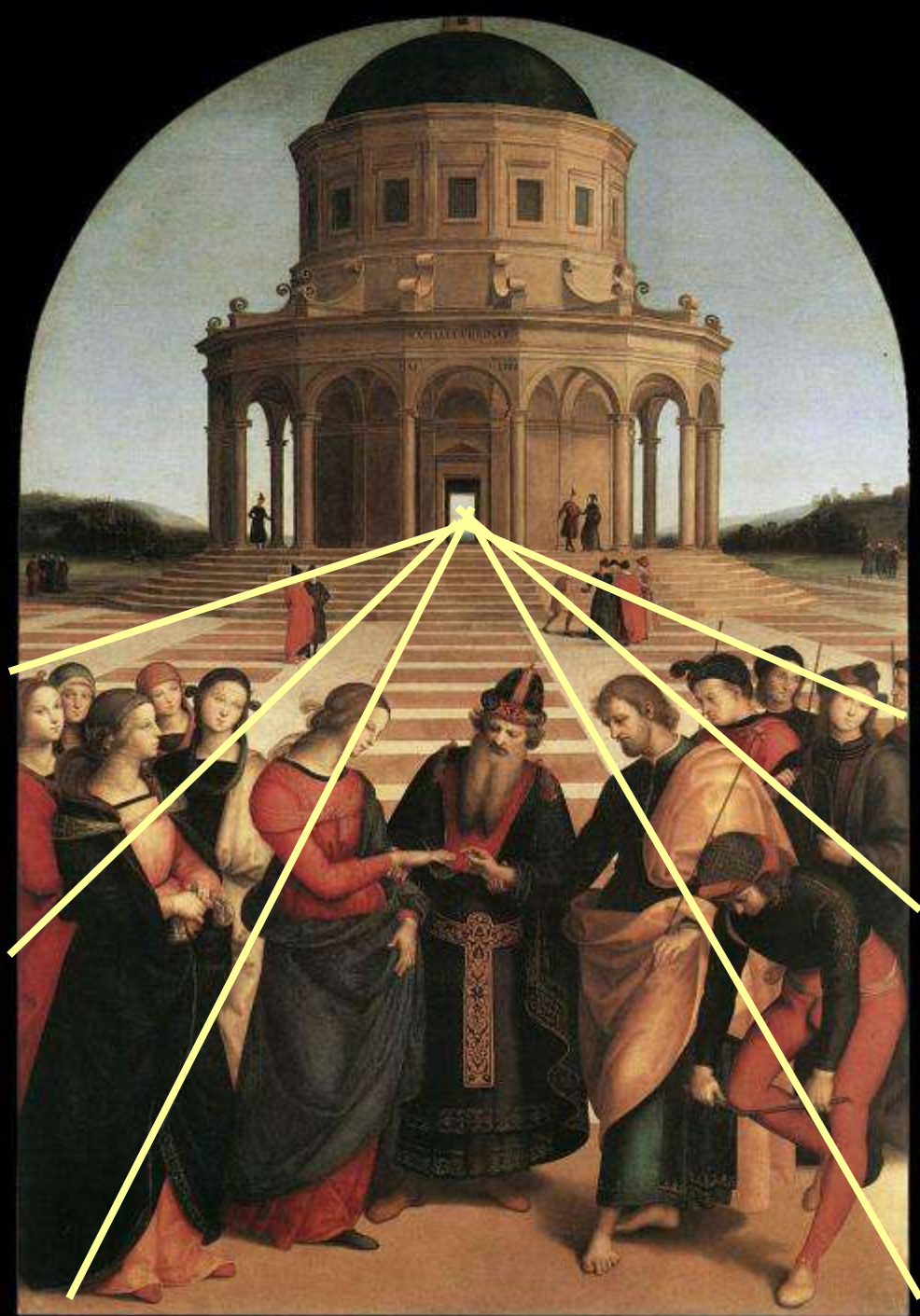
Aristotle

Pythagoras

Michelangelo

Euclid

Raphael



Raphael's
"Betrothal
of the Virgin"

Filippo Brunelleschi

- Brunelleschi was Florence's greatest architect:
 - He studied the Roman Pantheon when he built the Cuppola of Maria del Fiore cathedral in Florence
 - The dome inspired modern building designs



Dome Comparisons



Il Duomo, Florence



US Capital,
Washington, D.C.

The Northern Renaissance

Area shown in map C



The Renaissance Spreads Across Europe

1350-1600

← Flow of Renaissance ideas

Important Renaissance Artists

-  Architect
-  Painter
-  Sculptor
-  Writer

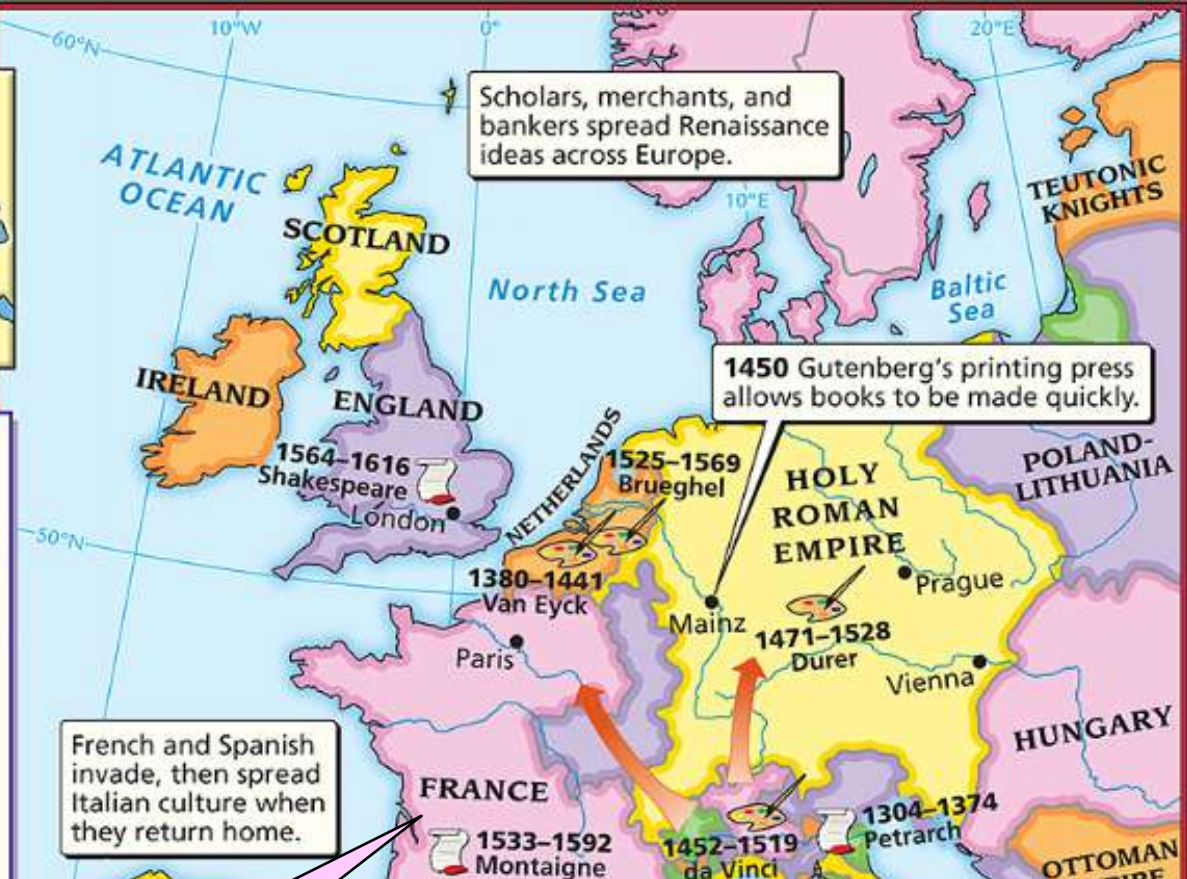
As these ideas spread, this “Northern Renaissance” developed its own characteristics

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



See map B for close-up of Italian city-states.

Area shown in map C



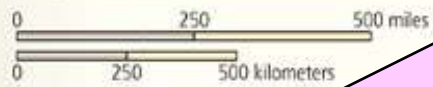
The Renaissance Spreads Across Europe 1350-1600

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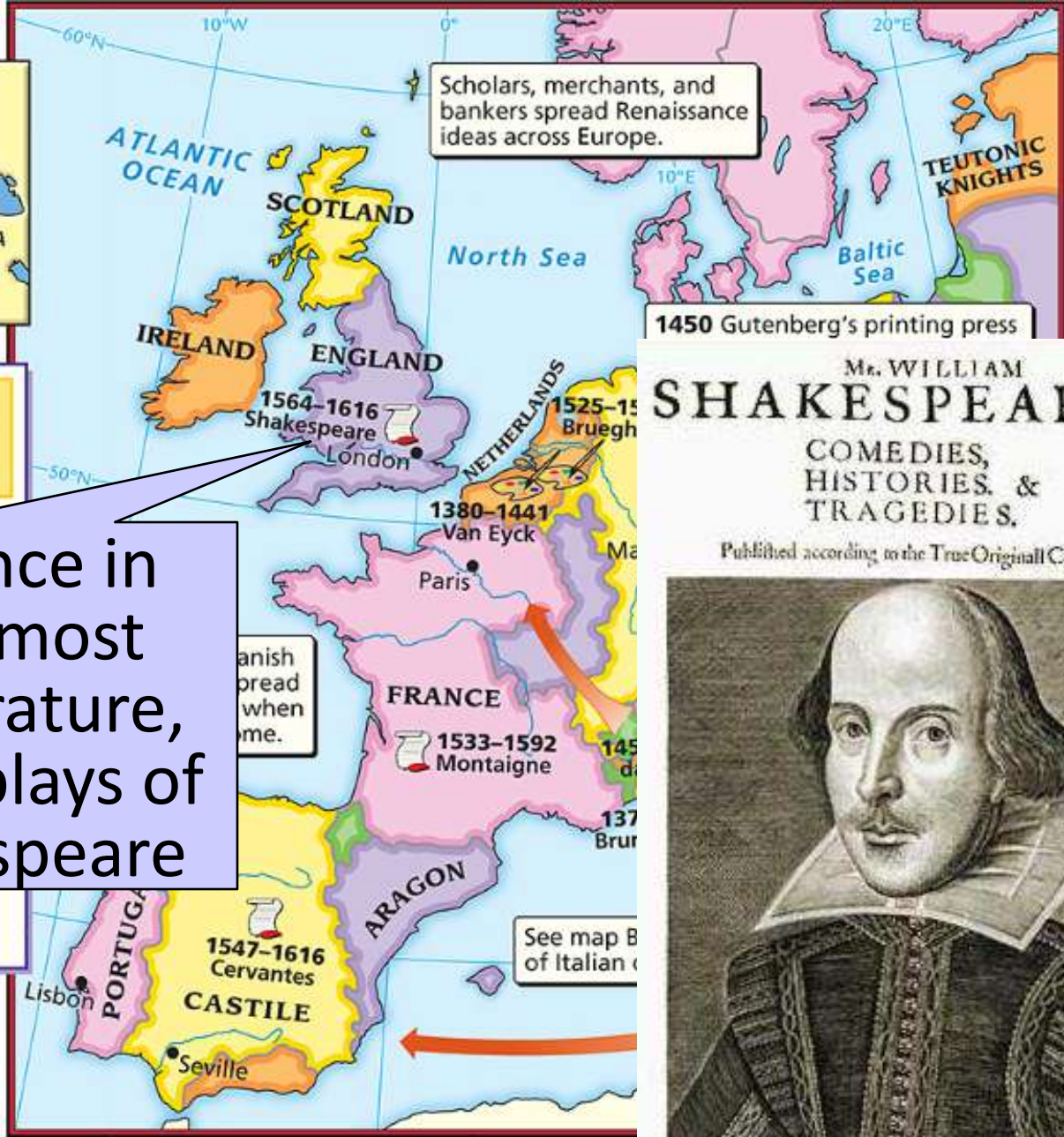
Map shows boundaries of 1470.



The Renaissance in France was most known for its unique architecture



Area shown in map C

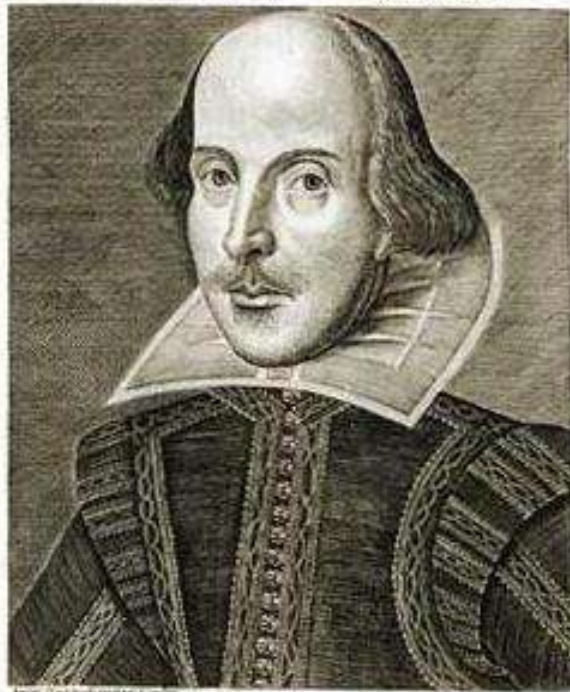


Scholars, merchants, and bankers spread Renaissance ideas across Europe.

1450 Gutenberg's printing press

Mr. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARES
COMEDIES, HISTORIES, & TRAGEDIES.

Published according to the True Originall Copies.



LONDON
Printed by Isaac Iaggard, and Ed. Blount. 1623.

The Renaissance Spreads Across Europe
1350-1600

The Renaissance in England was most known for literature, especially the plays of William Shakespeare



Area shown in map C



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



Wedding Portrait by Jan Van Eyck



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

Renaissance

or

Medieval



A







D



E











Closure Activity

- Draw a Renaissance picture using any 3 of the following:
 - Perspective
 - Realism
 - Emotion
 - Shading
 - Nudity
 - Everyday life
 - Sculpture-in-the-Round
 - Human Interaction