

The Renaissance

Time of Rebirth (1300-1600)





Beginnings of the Renaissance



- The Renaissance began in wealthy northern Italian trade centers like Venice and Florence where contact with Byzantine and Moslem Empires flourished. (see: cultural diffusion—spread of ideas through interaction)



Europe in the Renaissance

Trade:

Created a wealthy class
who became patrons
of the arts.



Renaissance



Merchants & the Medici



- The Medici family of Florence become wealthy from banking, wool manufacturing, mining, trade and other ventures.
- The Medici family became patrons of the arts. Michelangelo was among the artists who benefited from Medici patronage.





Lifestyle



- Shops and business on ground floors, while there was crowded living above.
- Garbage was thrown out onto the street.
- Wealthy people had large homes, but little privacy, servants slept on floor.





Lucrezia Borgia (1480-1519)



- Lucrezia Borgia was a famous Renaissance woman.
- Her father was Pope Alexander VI. Her second husband was Alfonso d'Este.
- She was a generous patron of the arts and mother of 7 children.



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Classicism:

Revival of Greek & Roman
achievements & writings.



Renaissance



Classicism



- Renewed interest in Greek and Roman culture and values.
- Michelangelo's sculpture of David reflects the blending of religious ideals with Greek and Roman humanist philosophy.
- Note the idealized figure and accurate proportions.



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Questioning
Spirit

Renaissance





Questioning Spirit



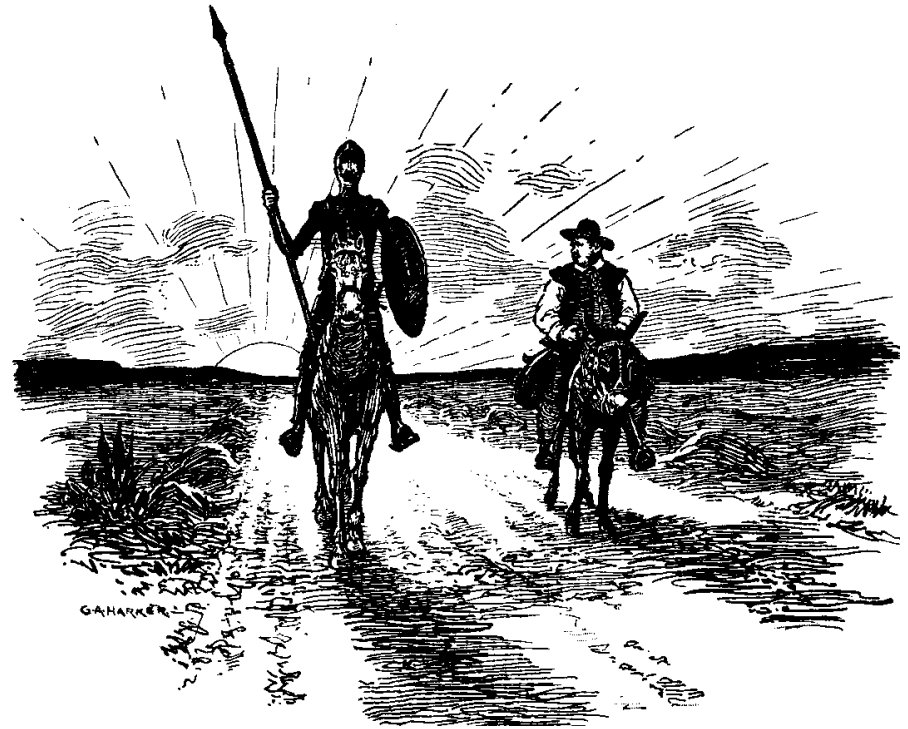
- Francesco Petrararch (1304-1374) was a Renaissance writer and a Florentine humanist.
- He collected Greek and Roman writings, like the poetry of Virgil and Homer and wrote secular (not religious) poetry about love and life in the here and now, not just in the afterlife.





Questioning Spirit

- Writers and thinkers began to criticize the “old” ways.
- Erasmus wrote “Praise of Folly” which ridiculed the church, corrupt officials, and Clergy.
- Cervantes wrote “Don Quixote” which poked fun at chivalry and the culture of Medieval Europe.





Renaissance

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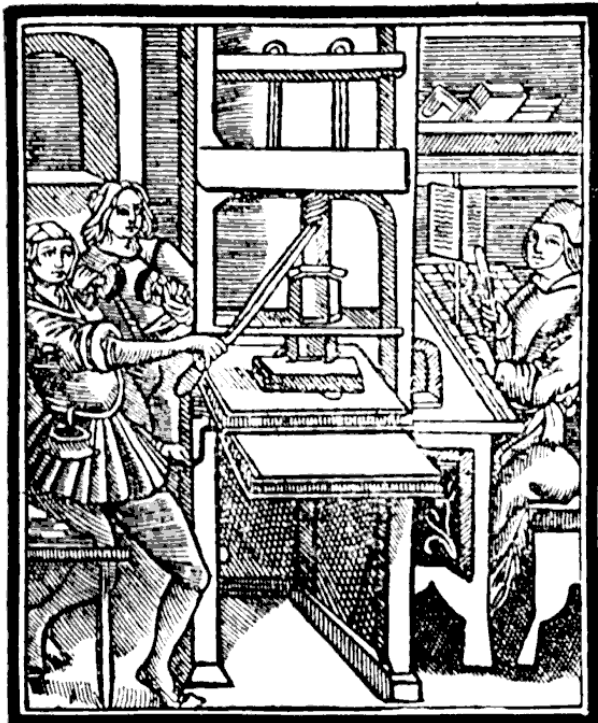
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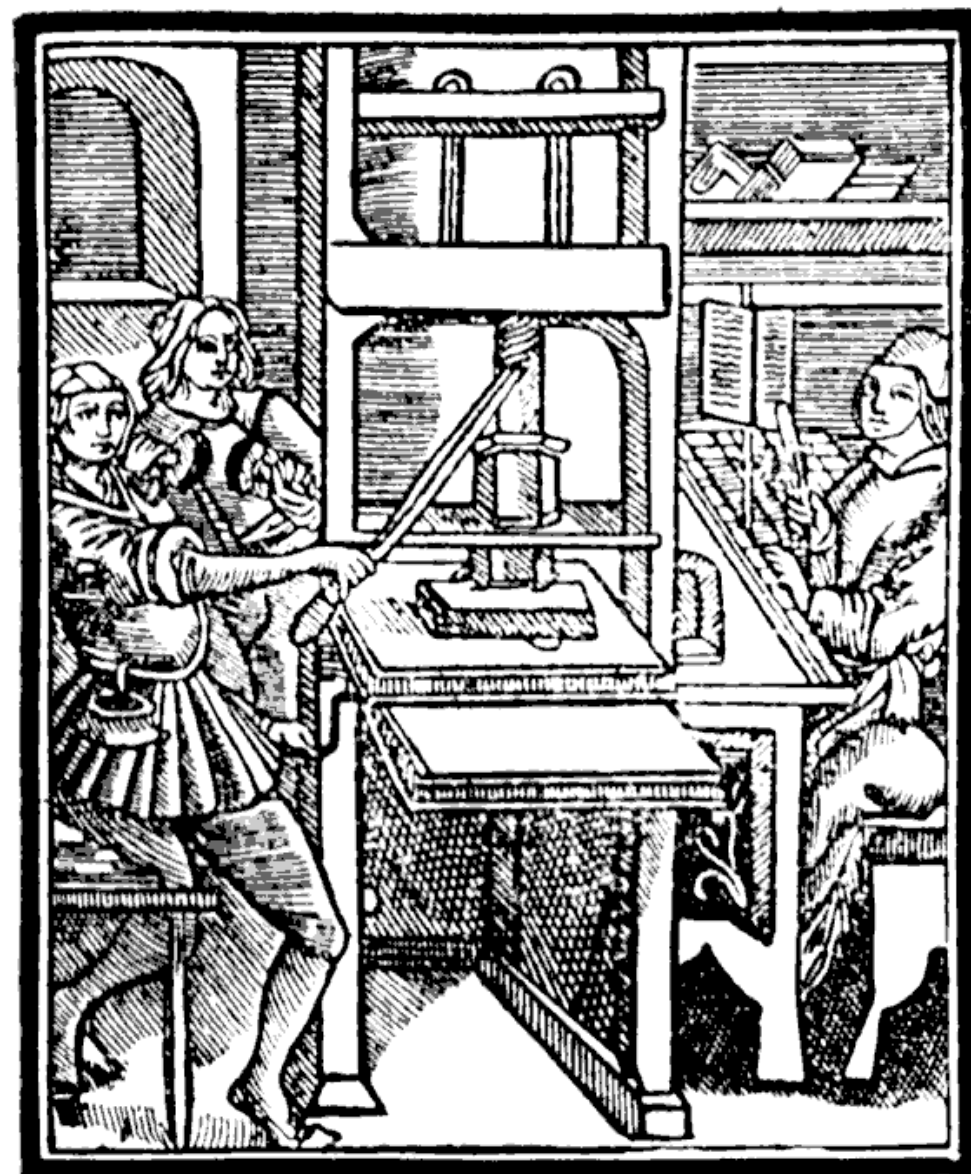
Intellectual &
Artistic Creativity

Intellectual & Creativity

- Johannes Gutenberg invented the moveable type printing press, making written materials available to multitudes.



Intellectual & Creativity



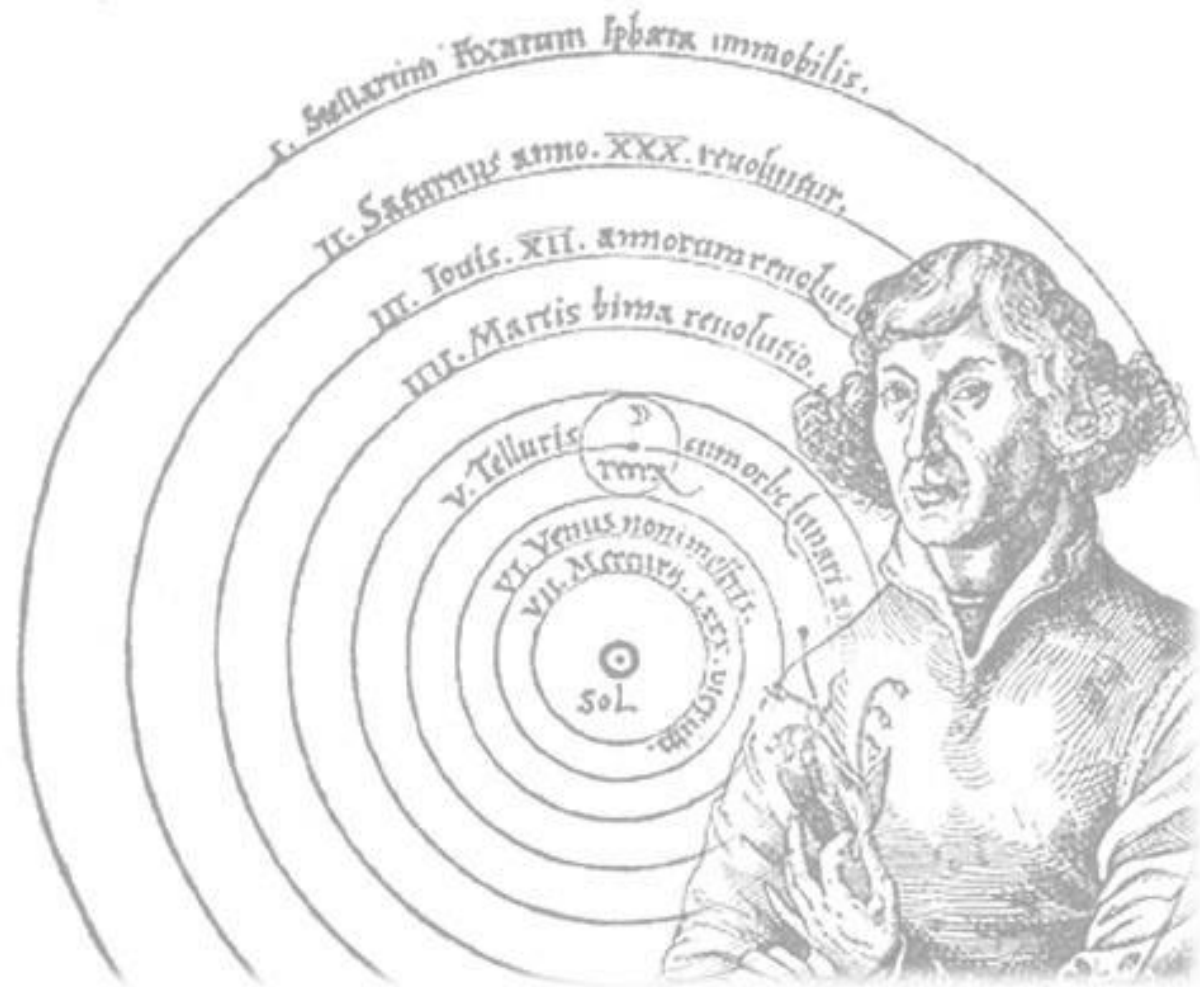


Intellectual & Creativity



Intellectual & Creativity

- Nicholas Copernicus wrote that the earth rotates around the sun.





Intellectual & Creativity



- Nicolo Machiavelli wrote “The Prince” in which he advised Monarchs to concentrate power.
- “The end justifies the means”
- Machiavelli’s ideas have been used by despots to justify abusive use of power.

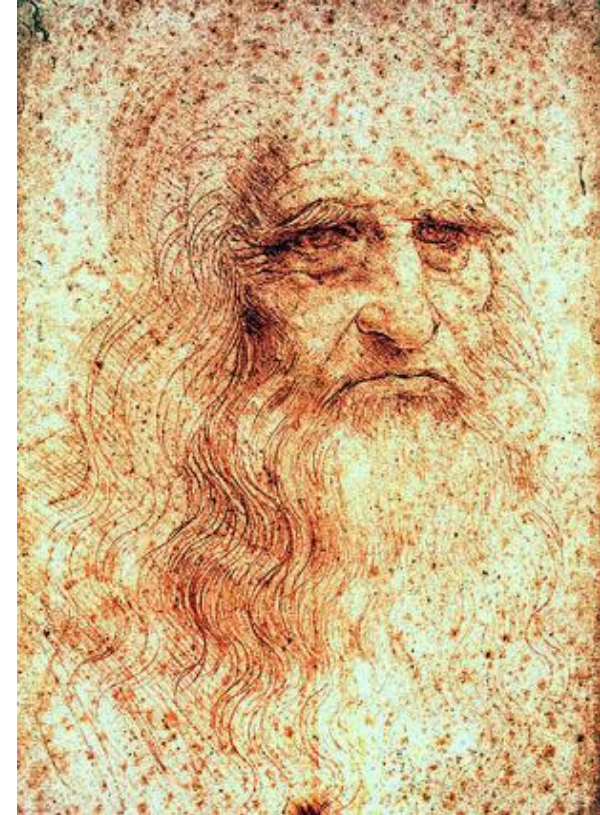




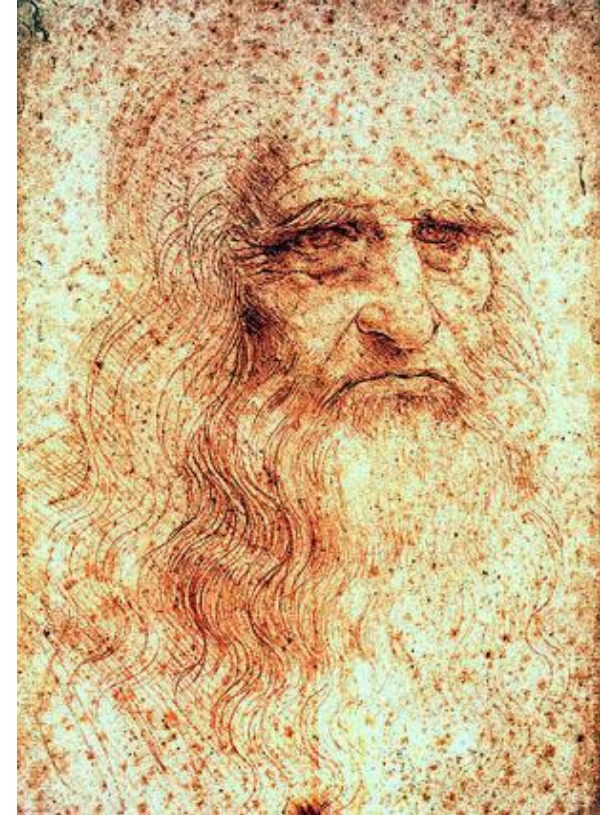
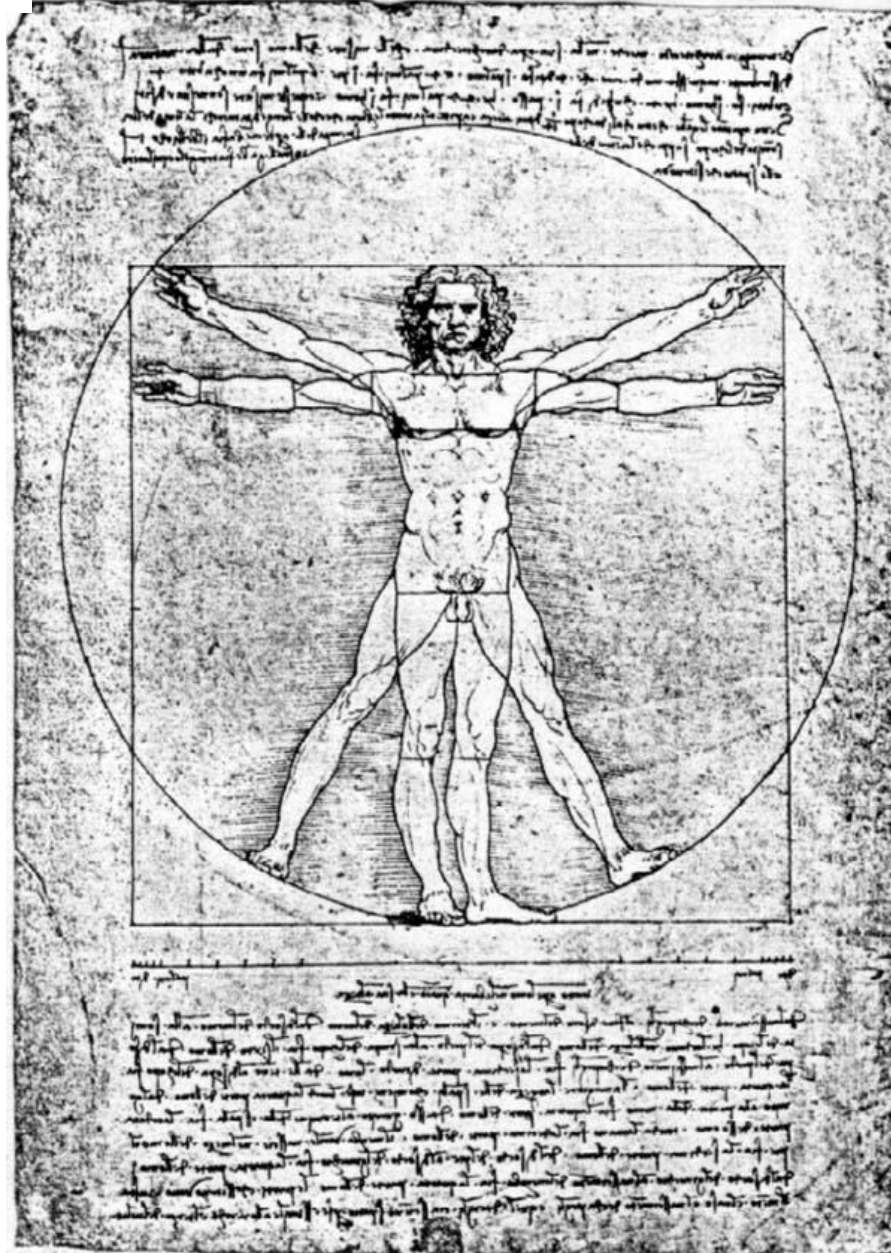
Intellectual & Creativity



- Leonardo DaVinci was the ultimate Renaissance man.
- He not only produced masterpiece paintings, but also had great accomplishments in the fields of science, engineering and architecture.

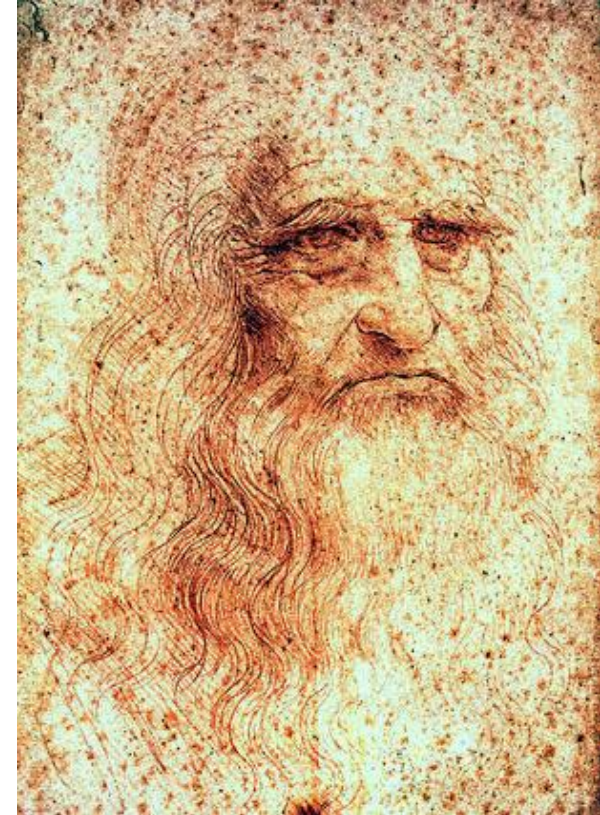


Intellectual & Creativity



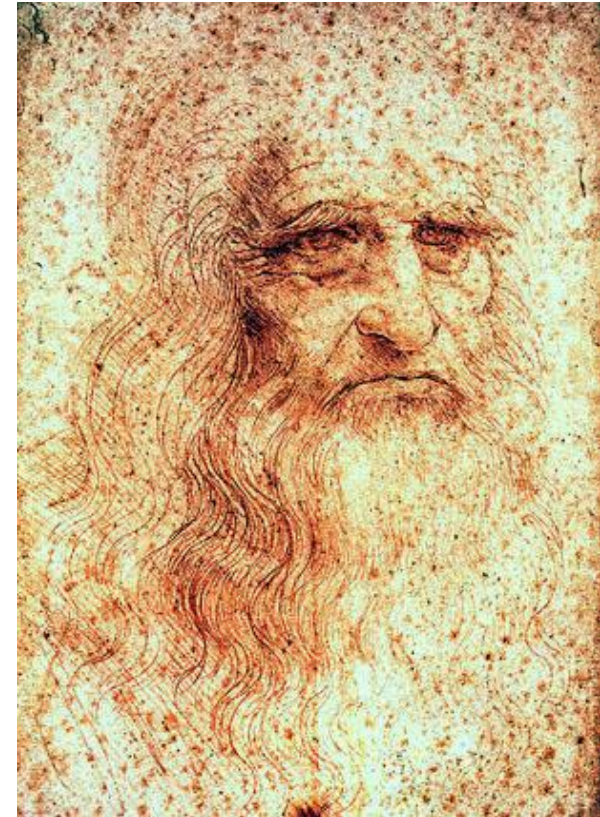
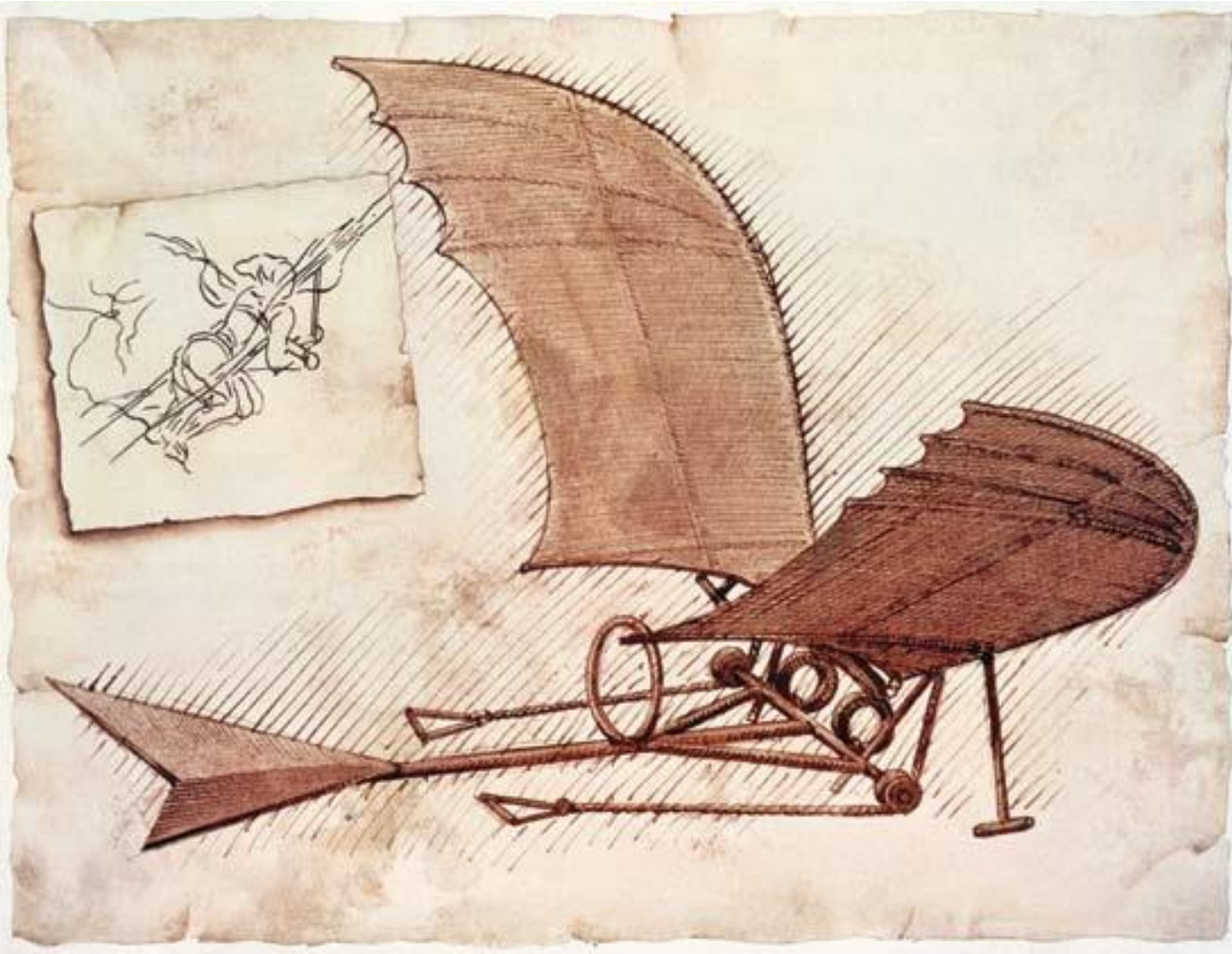


Intellectual & Creativity





Intellectual & Creativity

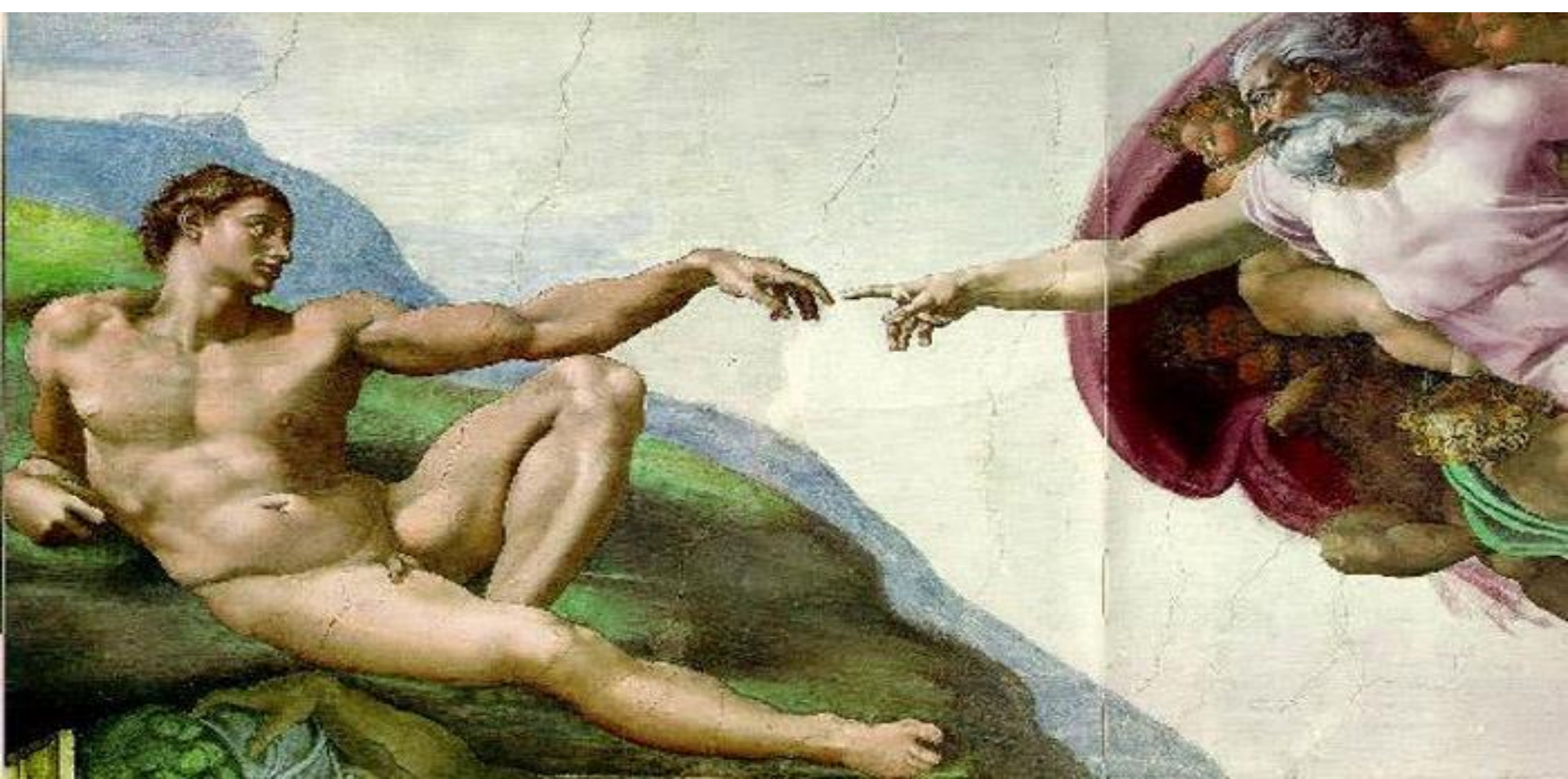




Intellectual & Creativity



- Michelangelo Buonarroti incorporated classical and religious features in his work on the Sistine Chapel and St. Peter's cathedral in Rome.











Intellectual & Creativity



- Boticelli
- Notice the use of point perspective and dimension to draw the viewer into the painting.



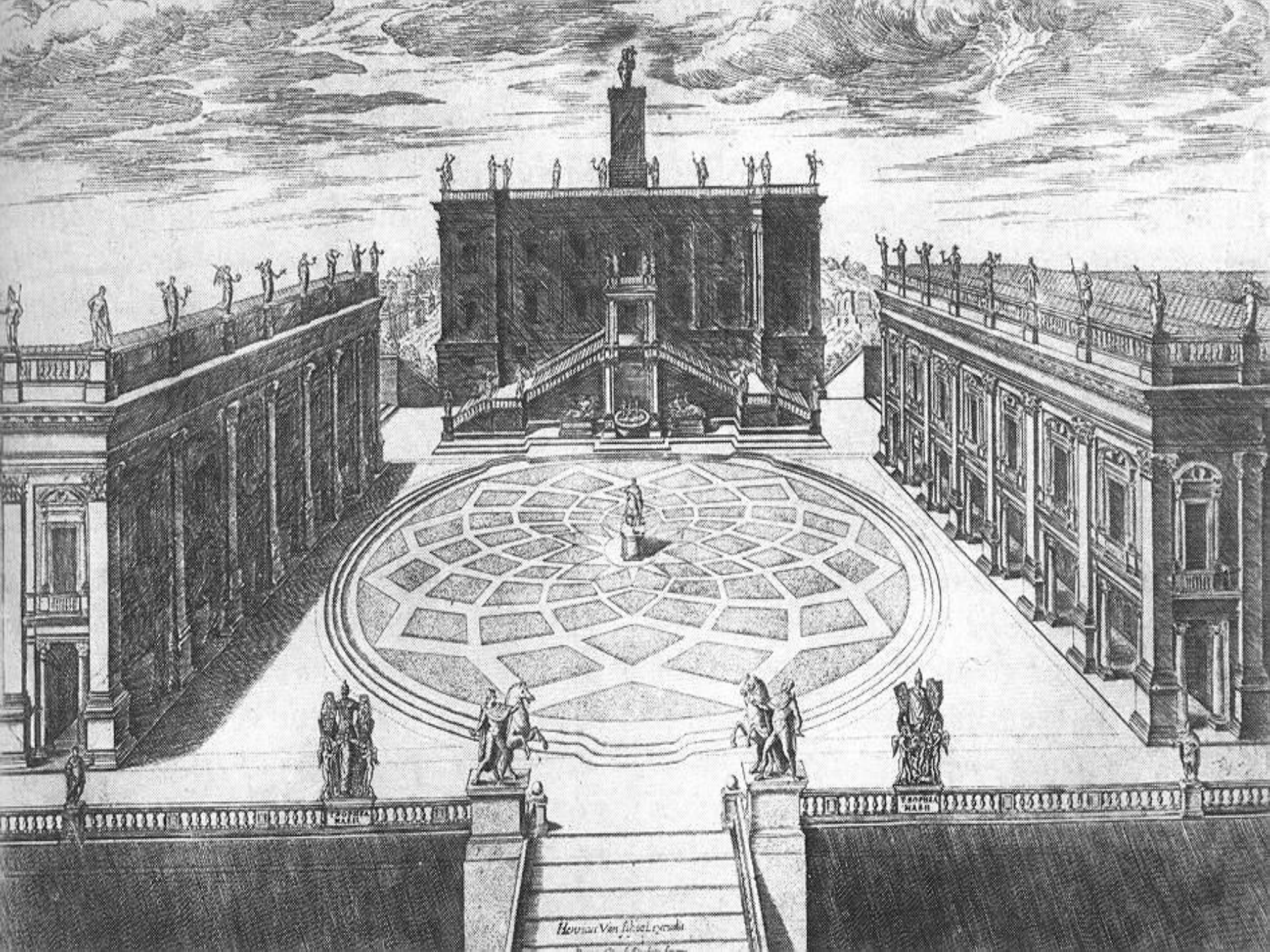
Intellectual & Creativity

- Renaissance Architecture
- Arches half circle like in Roman building.
- Proportions more based on human likeness.
- Huge domes.
- Columns and elements reflect ancient Greece and Rome.
- This dome was designed by Brunelleschi. It was the largest free standing dome other than the ancient Roman Pantheon.



Florence Cathedral - View of the dome.





Houma Van Aelst



Intellectual & Creativity



- The Art
- Wealthy popes and princes patronized many painters and sculptures who incorporated secular and classic themes into religious topics.





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Secularism:
Other than religion.



Secularism

- Writers began writing in vernacular (the locally spoken language instead of Latin.
- Dante Alighieri wrote “The Divine Comedy” in Italian, telling the epic journey through hell.
- Chaucer wrote “Canterbury Tales” in English, telling tales of Medieval life.





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Humanism:
Glorification of people
& human reason.



Humanism

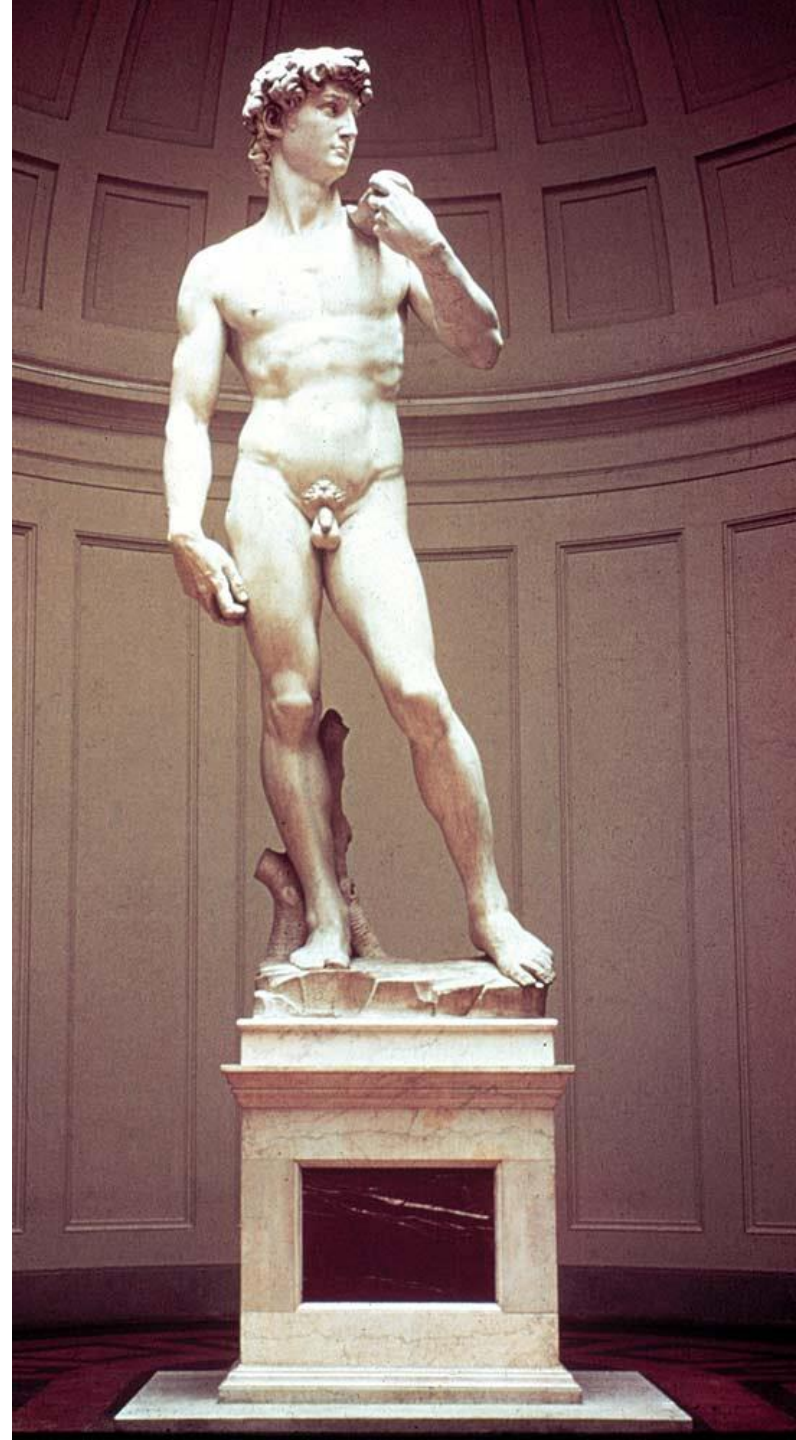
- The detail of Raphael's Sistine Madonna shows Humanism.
- The characters look like real people with individual differences, muscle tone. You can see their humanity.





Humanism

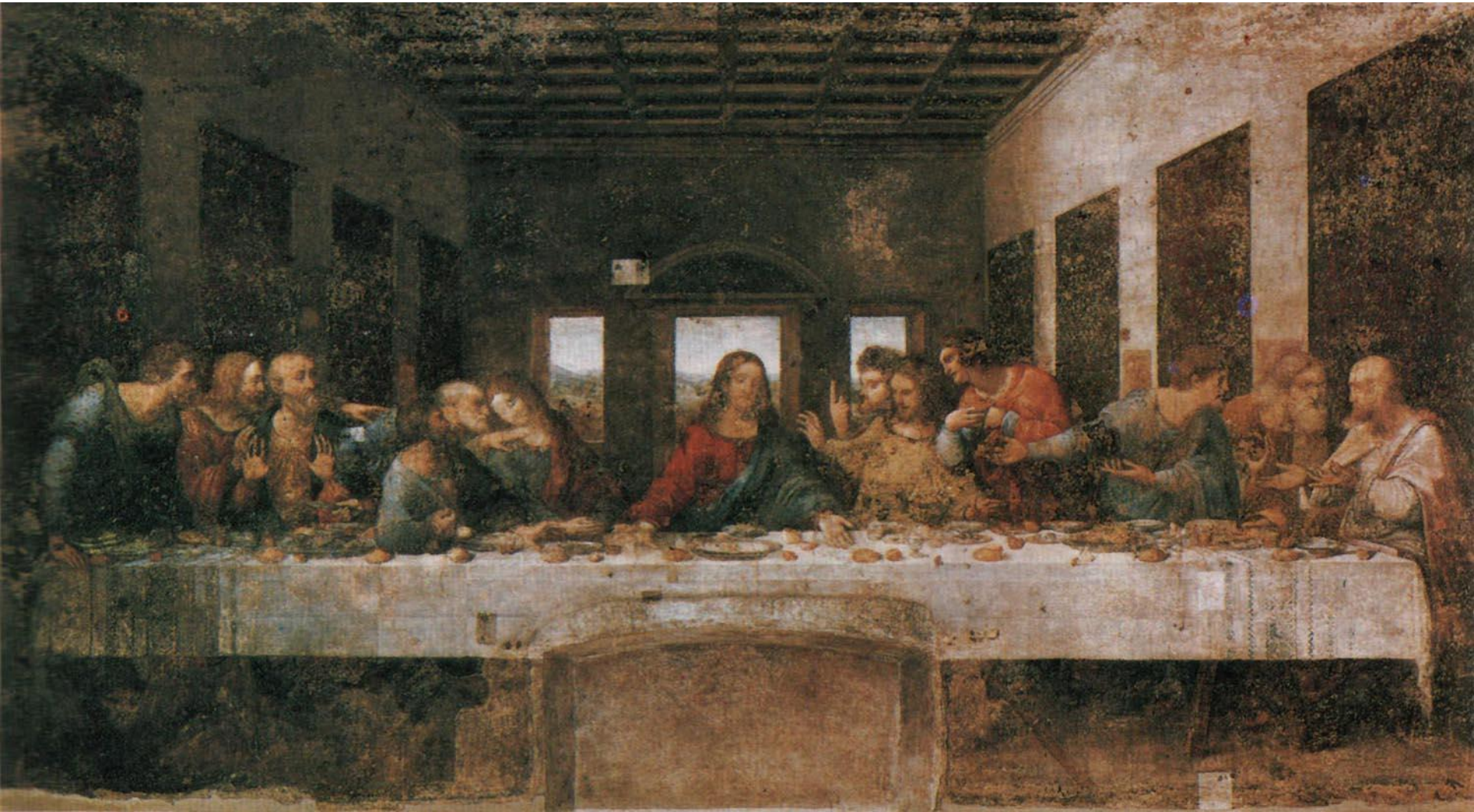
- Michelangelo's knowledge of anatomy is used to show the details of the human form. Naked people = humanism.





Humanism

- In Leonardo Da Vinci's *Last Supper* each figure is distinguishable.





Humanism

- Humanists believed that human reason and logic were as important in understanding the world as religion and intuition.
- They celebrated the accomplishments of man and looked for inspiration to the ancient Greek and Roman thinkers.
- Here, Michelangelo's Moses shows the attention paid to anatomy and the power of the individual.





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Individualism:

Emphasis on the importance
of the individual and achievements.



Individualism



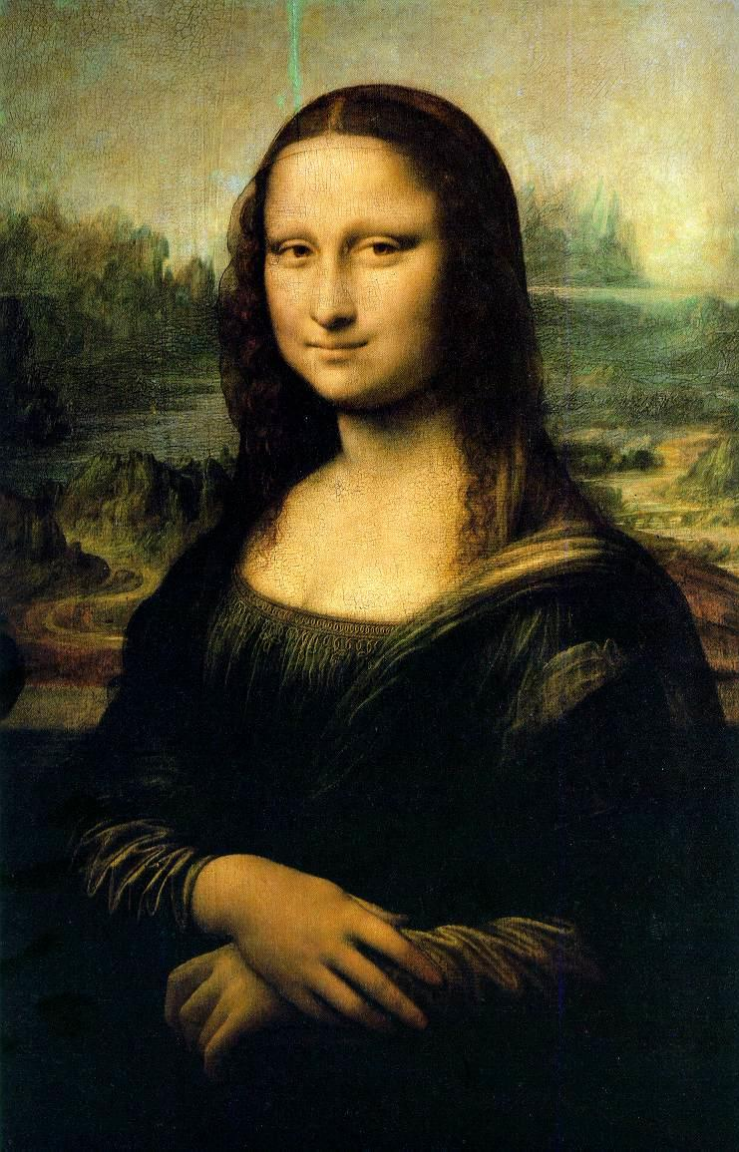
- Compare the Byzantine mosaic of Justinian and Theodora on the first slide to Renaissance figures on the second slide.

Individualism

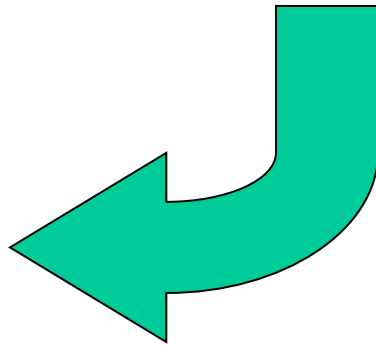


Individualism

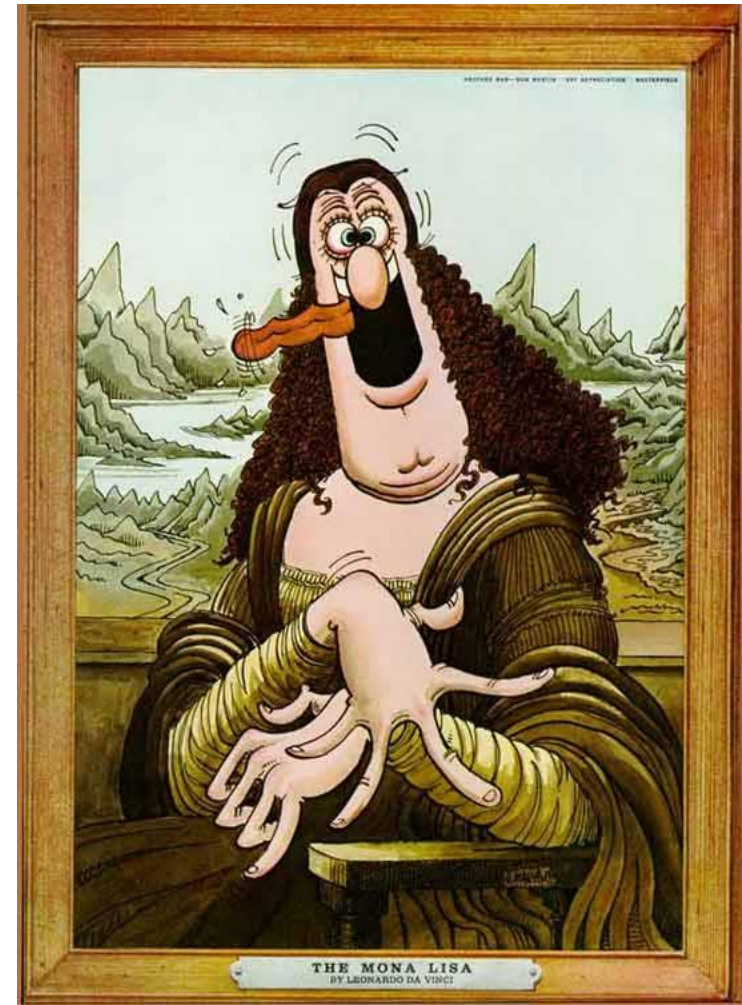




Leonardo Da Vinci's
Mona Lisa shows
individualism.



Not the Mona Lisa





The sculpture on the left is an ancient Greek statue of Neptune. The one on the right is from the Middle Ages. Write a short paragraph comparing the two works of art.





Now compare the same ancient Greek statue to
Michelangelo's sculpture of Moses from the Renaissance.
What do you notice?





How does the medieval Notre Dame Cathedral compare to the Renaissance St. Peter's Basilica?



The End.

