

Mr. Wyka - World History

The Renaissance in Europe 1350-1600

Ideas and Art of the Renaissance

Essential Questions

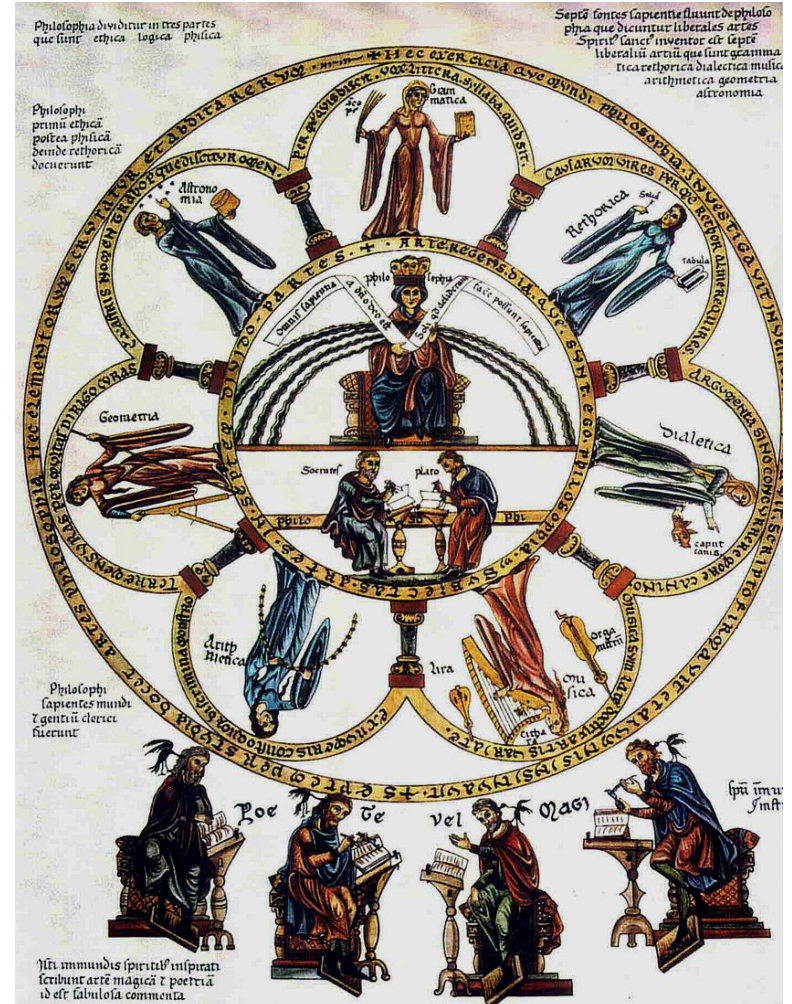
- How can ideas be reflected in art, sculpture, and architecture?
- How can art influence culture?



Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, Vatican, by Michelangelo

Why does it matter?

Today's idea of educating the whole person was born in the Renaissance.



The Seven Liberal Arts

Lesson Vocabulary

Humanism - An intellectual movement of the Renaissance based on the study of the humanities (grammar, rhetoric, poetry, moral philosophy, and history)

Vernacular – the language of everyday speech

Fresco – a painting done on fresh, wet plaster with water based paints

Perspective – artistic techniques used to give the effect of three-dimensional depth to two-dimensional surfaces.

Humanism

A key intellectual movement of the Renaissance was humanism.

- **Based on the study of the classics (Greek and Roman literature).**
 - Studied grammar, rhetoric, poetry, moral philosophy, and history.
- **Francesco Petrarch – father of Italian Renaissance humanism.**



"True, we love life, not because we are used to living, but because we are used to loving. There is always some madness in love, but there is also always some reason in madness."

Petrarch

Vernacular Literature

Humanists emphasized classical Latin. However, some writers wrote in the **vernacular – the local spoken language.**

- Dante – wrote the *Divine Comedy* in the vernacular (the Florentine dialect of Italian.)
- Christine de Pizan – wrote *The Book of the City of Ladies* as a defense of women.
 - She was an Italian but lived in France and so wrote in the vernacular – French.



Christine de Pizan presents her book to Margaret of Burgundy

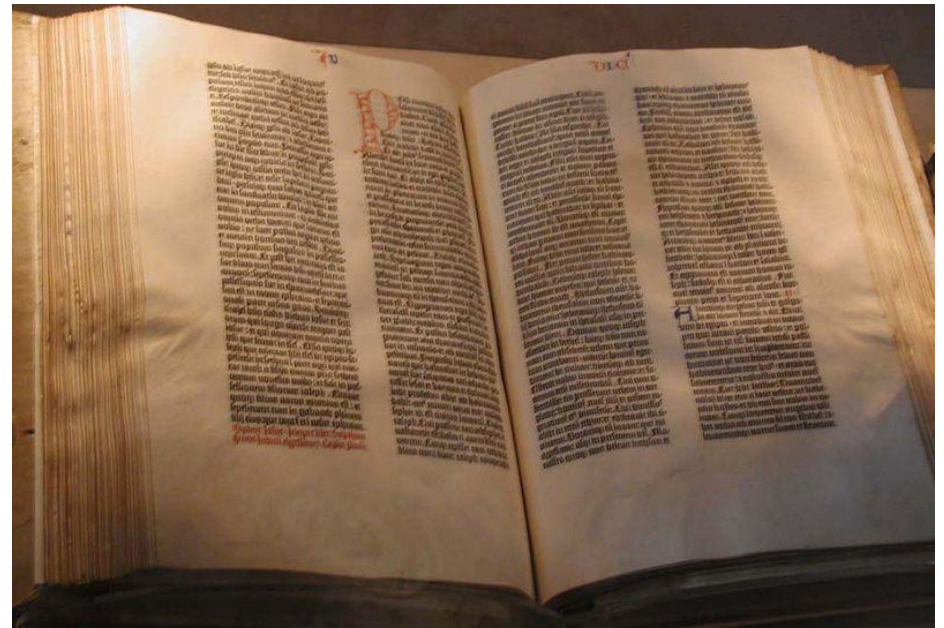
Renaissance Education

- Education became increasingly secular.
- Liberal studies were at the core of humanist schools.
- The goal was to create a well rounded individual, body and mind.
- Our modern educational system is based on these ideals.

Printing Press

- Johannes Gutenberg developed the moveable type printing press.
- The Bible was the first book printed on his press.
- Began an Information Revolution even greater than the Internet Revolution.
- Made the Protestant Reformation of the early 1500s possible.

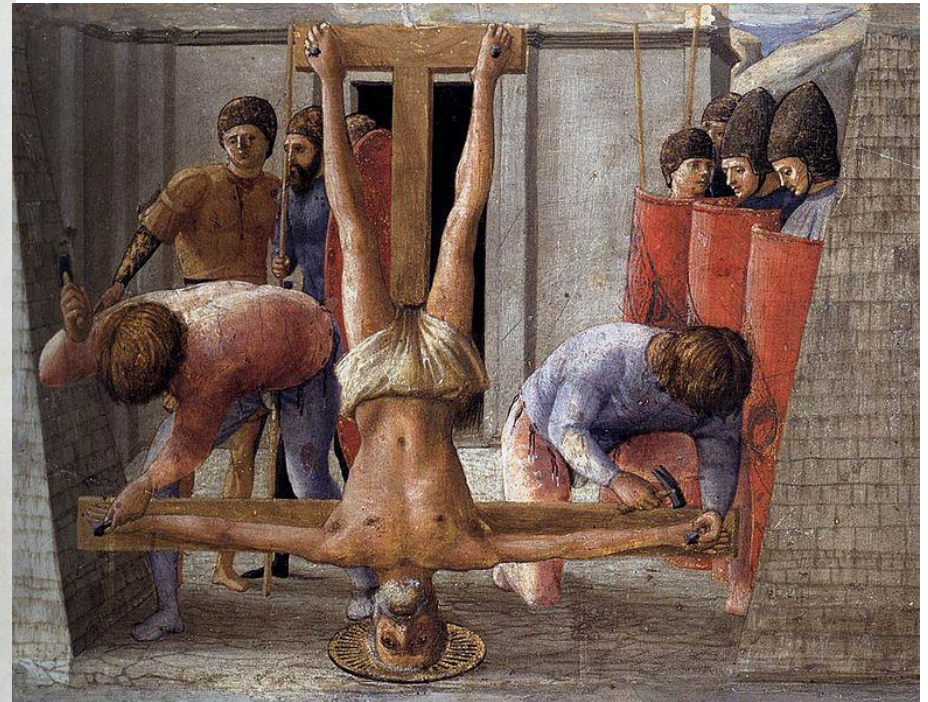
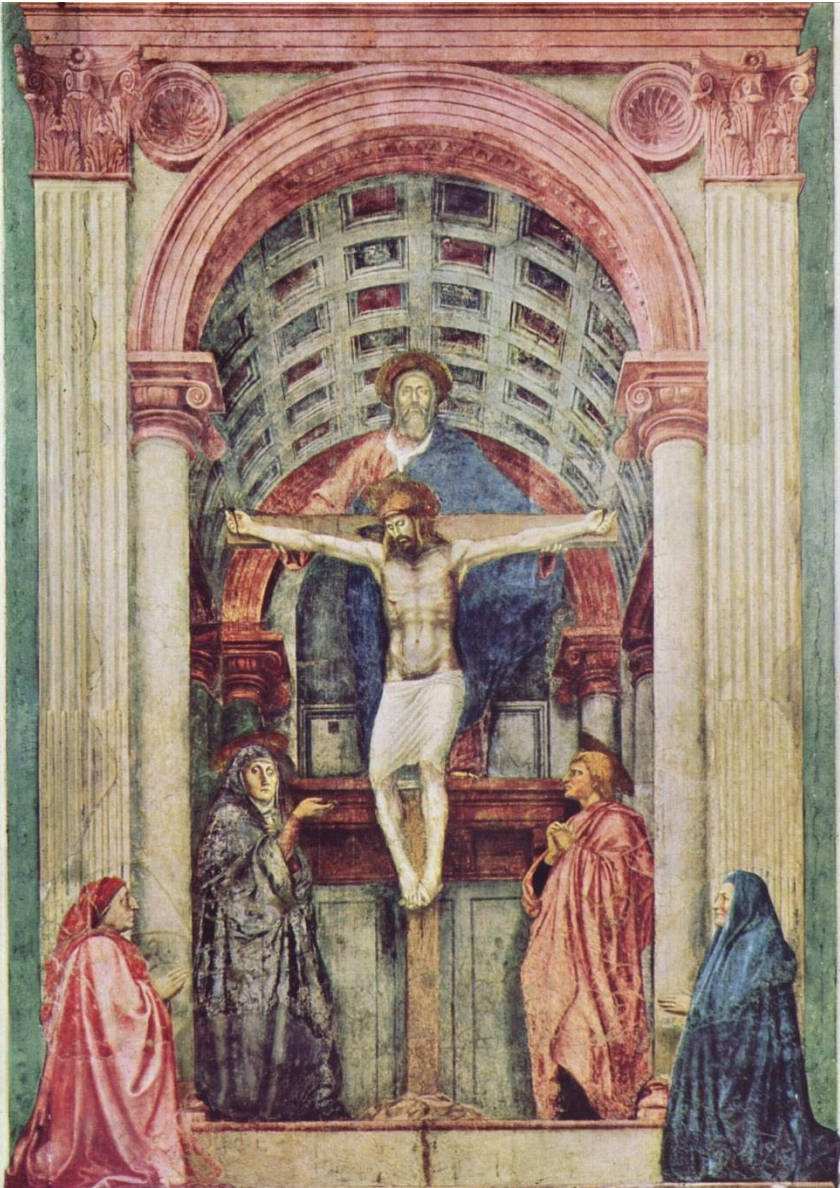
The Gutenberg press and a Gutenberg Bible



Italian Renaissance Art

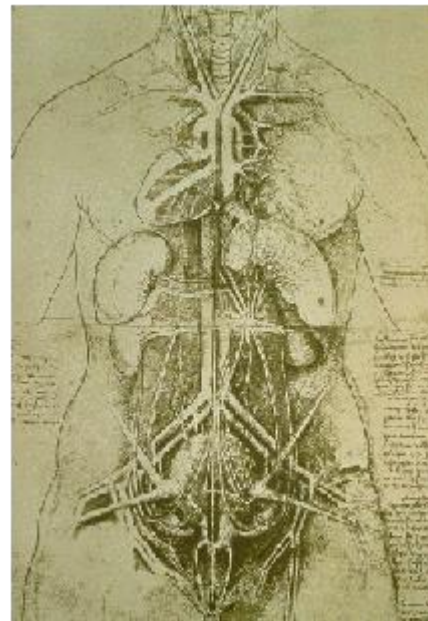
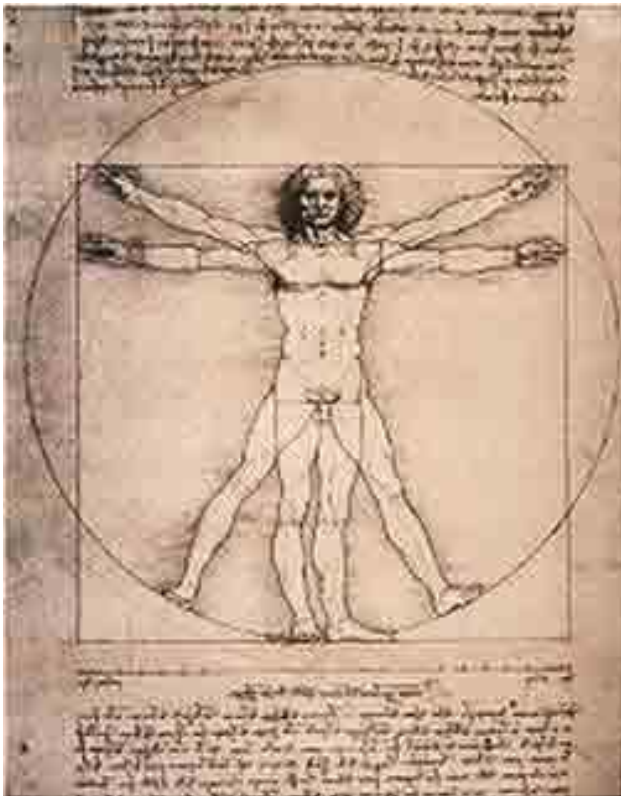
- Renaissance artists sought to imitate nature.
- Giovanni – the first Renaissance master.
 - Called Masaccio
 - Painted frescoes. A fresco is a painting done on fresh, wet plaster with water based paints.
 - It is extremely difficult as the artist must complete his painting before the plaster dries.
 - Masaccio mastered perspective – an artistic technique that creates the illusion of three dimensions on a two dimensional surface.

The Holy Trinity and The Crucifixion of St. Peter by Masaccio



Italian Renaissance Art

- Renaissance artists and sculptors studied **human anatomy to create more realism.**



Studies on the human form by Leonardo da Vinci

Realism in Renaissance Sculpture



St. George by Donatello



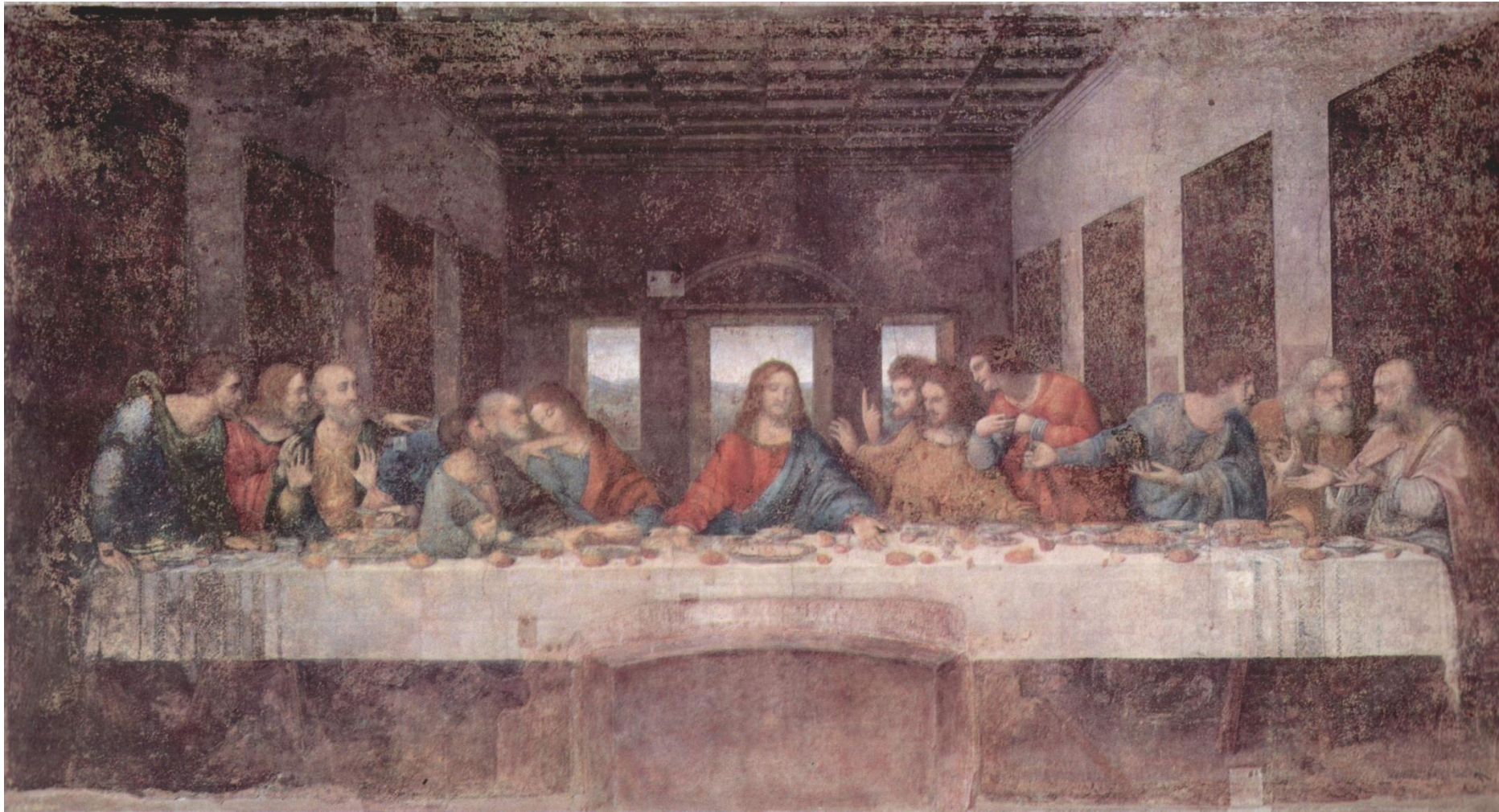
Pieta by Michelangelo

High Renaissance Masters

The Big Three

- Leonardo da Vinci
- Raphael Sanzio
- Michelangelo Buonarroti

All three were Renaissance men in the sense that they mastered more than one discipline.



Leonardo da Vinci's *The Last Supper*



Michelangelo's
David



St. Michael by
Raphael

Northern Artistic Renaissance

- Northern European artists also sought to portray their world realistically.
- However, they lacked the huge wall spaces of Italian churches that encouraged fresco painting.
- As such, Northern Renaissance artists used smaller spaces such as windows and altar pieces as their canvasses.
- This encouraged innovations in technique and tools.
 - Artists such as **van Eyck perfected the technique of oil painting.**

Why did Northern Renaissance Artists paint in smaller spaces?

- They lacked wall space (in contrast to the Italian artists who had gobs and gobs of churches in which to paint).

How'd they respond to this challenge?

- They painted in smaller spaces and developed techniques such as oil painting to meet this challenge.

Jan Van Eyck, *The Madonna with Canon van der Paele*



The Northern Artistic Renaissance

- **Flemish** (Flanders, in modern day Netherlands)
artists typically placed their subject among
everyday objects.

The Big Three of the Northern Artistic Renaissance

- Campin
- Jan van Eyck
- Durer



Van Eyck

Durer



Robert Campin

What's the Theme?

In all of the art featured in this presentation (and in almost ALL Renaissance art) there is an overwhelming theme. What is it?

