

THE RENAISSANCE

Late 1300's-Early 1600's



THE RENAISSANCE



Italian Cities:

- Largest urban societies in Europe
- Major trading centers

Venice: main hub for trading in the Mediterranean

Florence: controlled by the Medici Family who were great patrons of the arts

Genoa: had access to trade routes to Western Europe from Italy

Renaissance means rebirth. Coming out the the Black Death of the early 1300's people had lost some of their faith in the church and began to put more focus on human being role in the world



Crusades contributions to the Renaissance:

- Increased demand for Middle Eastern products
- Stimulated production of goods to trade in the M.E.
- Encouraged the use of credit and banking
- Classical works of literature and philosophy were saved in the M.E. and returned to Western Europe
- New accounting and bookkeeping practices (use of Arabic numerals) were introduced

HUMANISM AND SECULARISM



Humanism

- Thought that human interests, values, and dignity are of the highest importance
- Stimulated the study of Greek and Roman literature and culture



Humans during the Renaissance would have been split between two worlds.



Secularism

- The government should exist separately from religion and or religious beliefs

World #1: Medieval Christian World: worldly ideas were based on the supernatural and determined by a set of uniform beliefs of the Church

World #2: World of the Secular- worldly ideas could be based and explained by man's reason and understanding of the world around them, but the system of scientific concepts and social principals explaining this secular world were just starting to form.

PETRARCH



Poet who developed the Sonnet .

How could one be a good person? By looking to the classics of antiquity (Greece and Rome) where Petrarch believed that virtue was understood.



Was concerned that nowhere in the world around him could he find a model of virtuous behavior that he could respect.

Europe would only improve if it tried to emulate the ancients and believed that education ought to teach what they had done and said.

SIENNA VS FLORENCE



Bottini Water System



Fonte Gaia, Siena



Sienna establishes dominance over Florence in the Battle of Montaperti, 1260 CE



“You could dine with your friends for lunch and you ancestors for dinner”



After the Black Death in Sienna, Florence becomes the great power in Italy and the center for humanist thinking.

Black Death Hits Sienna in 1347CE (60% of Sienna’s population lost)

TRADE AND THE MEDICI FAMILY



Venice was the most wealthy city in Italy due to their trade to the M.E. The most popular item traded was cloth produced in Florence.



Alum



Cosimo Medici, 1434-1464 CE



Anti Pope John XXIII



Pope Pius II



Medici Bank made official bank of the Papacy



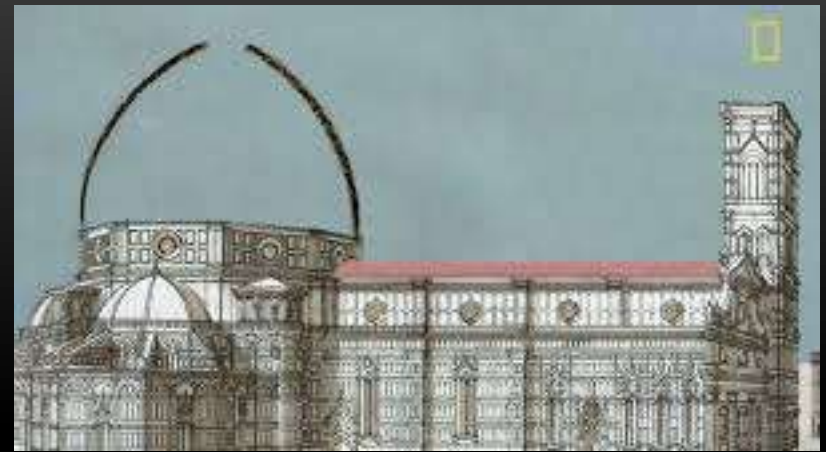
Gave the Medici family a monopoly over Italian alum mines

MEDICI PATRONS TO ARTS

Influence should reflect, beauty, wisdom and truth in the world



City of Florence



Cathedral di Santa Maria del Fiore, 1294-1436 CE

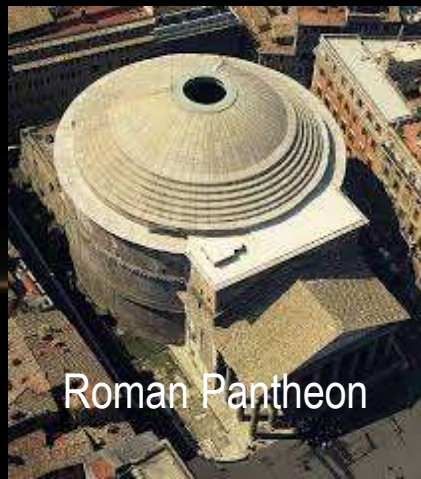


Linear Perspective

Vision of
Classical
Simplicity



Brunelleschi



Roman Pantheon



Duomo

LORENZO DE MEDICI



Grandson of Cosimo, continued where Cosimo left off in Florence, 1469-1492 CE



Michelangelo



Botticelli



Leonardo

\$500,000 Million Dollars in Artistic Patronage

Lorenzo thought of art as a kind of education for the people

Artist were asked to illustrate key philosophical truths like the role of kindness, promoted serenity and the idea of quality leadership



Medici Library: Showed Lorenzo's devotion to examining the past and making it relevant to the present



Medici's Exiled From Florence 1494-1512 CE



Piero the Unfortunate



Savonarola



Pope Leo X

How did the Crusades contribute to the start of the Renaissance?

Why were Italian cities the perfect places for the Renaissance to start?

What is Humanism? Who was the father of Humanism?

How did Sienna develop a large population and dominate Florence before the early 1300's? What happened to end this dominance?

How did Florence gain most of its wealth during the 14th and 15th centuries?

How did the Medici become the most dominate family in Florence?

What did Brunelleschi do for the Medici, the Church and the city of Florence?

What is the difference between the ideal Renaissance man and woman?

What was a patron and why did they have an influence over the Renaissance in Europe?



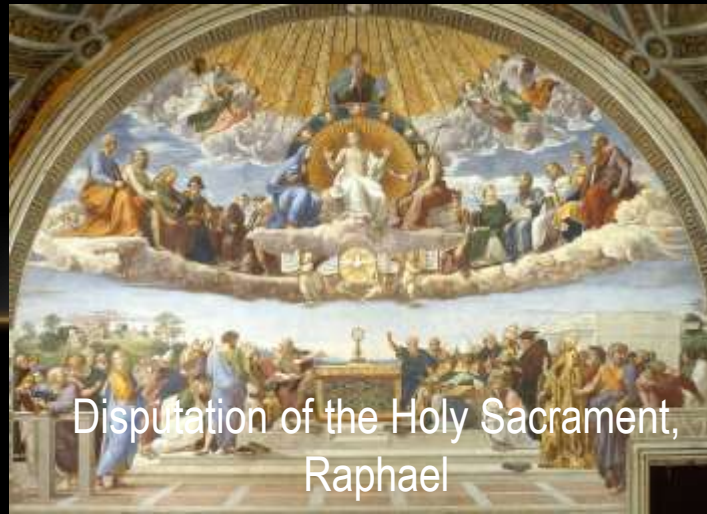
<http://personality-testing.info/tests/MACH-IV.php>

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

Orsanmichele, Donatello



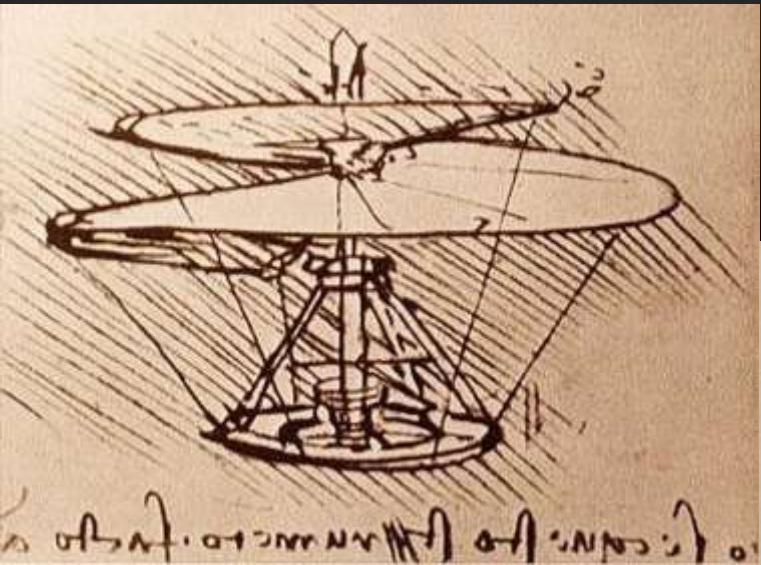
Primavera, Botticelli



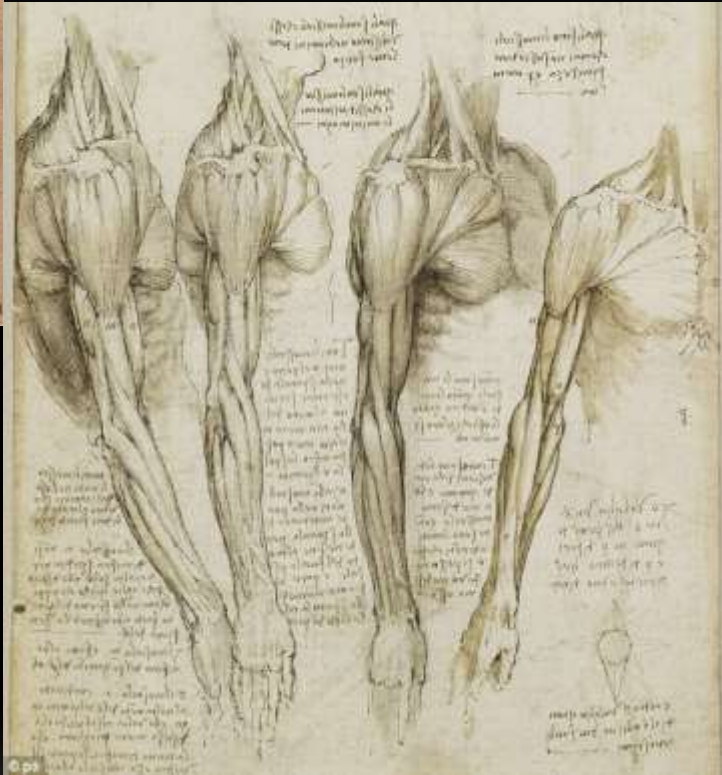
Disputation of the Holy Sacrament,
Raphael



David, Michelangelo



Leonardo Di Vinci



NORTHERN RENAISSANCE



Arnolfini Portrait, Jan Van Eyck



Albrecht Durer



Albrecht Durer - The Complete Works

courtesy of www.albrecht-durer.org



Peter Bruegel

ITALIAN VS NORTHERN RENAISSANCE

Italian Renaissance

- Merchant patrons
- More secular (non-religious).
- Anatomy, attention to human detail (humanism)
- Fresco (paint on wet plaster).
- Focus on Greece & Rome (domes, pillars, arches.).
- Enjoyment of, and indulging on, worldly goods.

Northern Renaissance

- Outside of Italy, but within Europe (Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England, Northern France)
- Without a direct link to Rome and Greece, it was more religious.
- Focus on color and detail (though color not as vibrant as in Italy), but not man in perfect form (think strands of hair, but not definition of muscle.)
- Oil painting on wood.
- Gradual change from the Medieval Era into the Renaissance.
- Focus on the sciences and mathematics.

ELEMENTS OF ART IN THE MIDDLE AGES

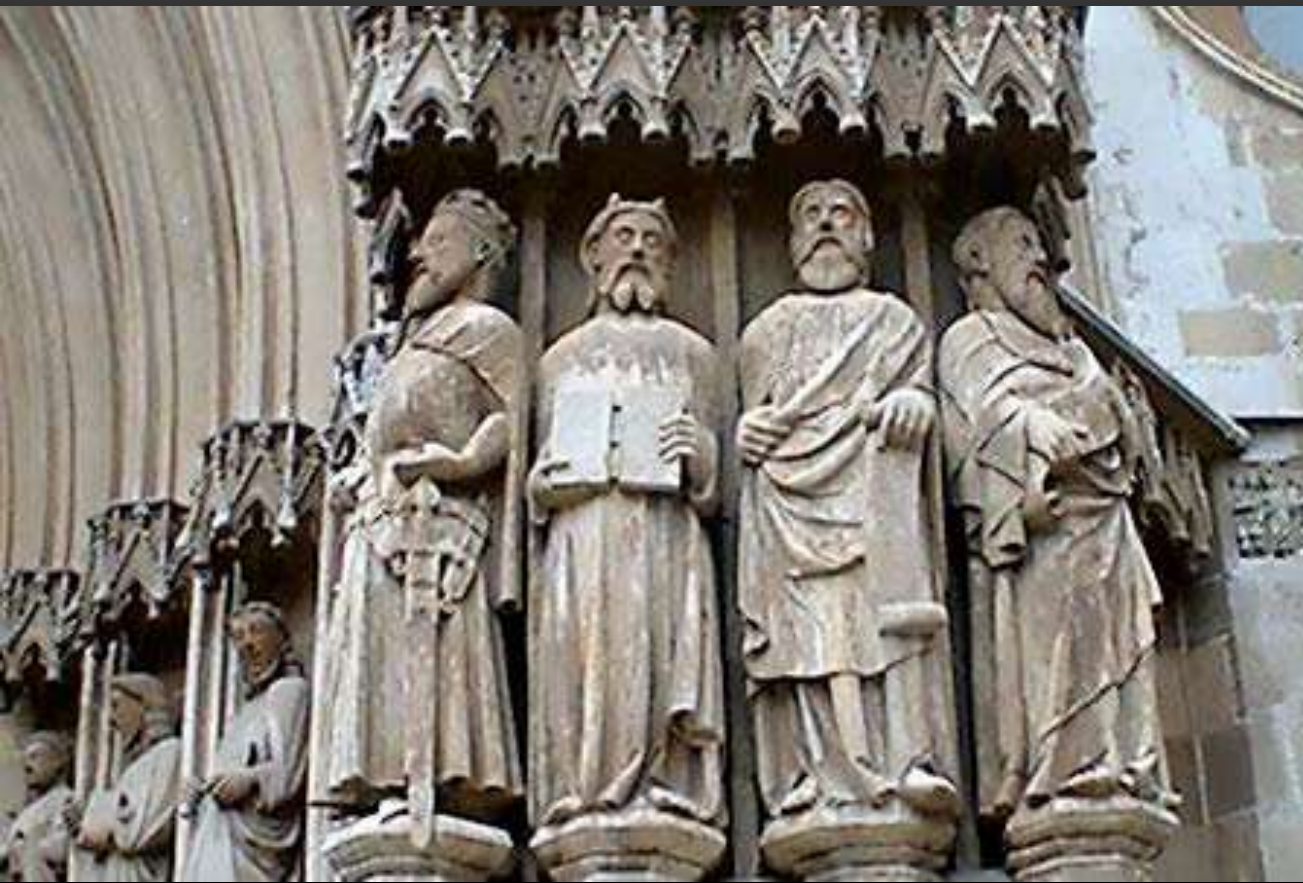


Little focus on the human and natural form



HALO EFFECT:
SAINTS AND GODS
WERE SIGNIFIED
BY HALOS AROUND





Symmetric and
Unrealistic Sculpture of
Human Beings



Hieratic Scale:
Showing people of
higher stature as larger
in painting

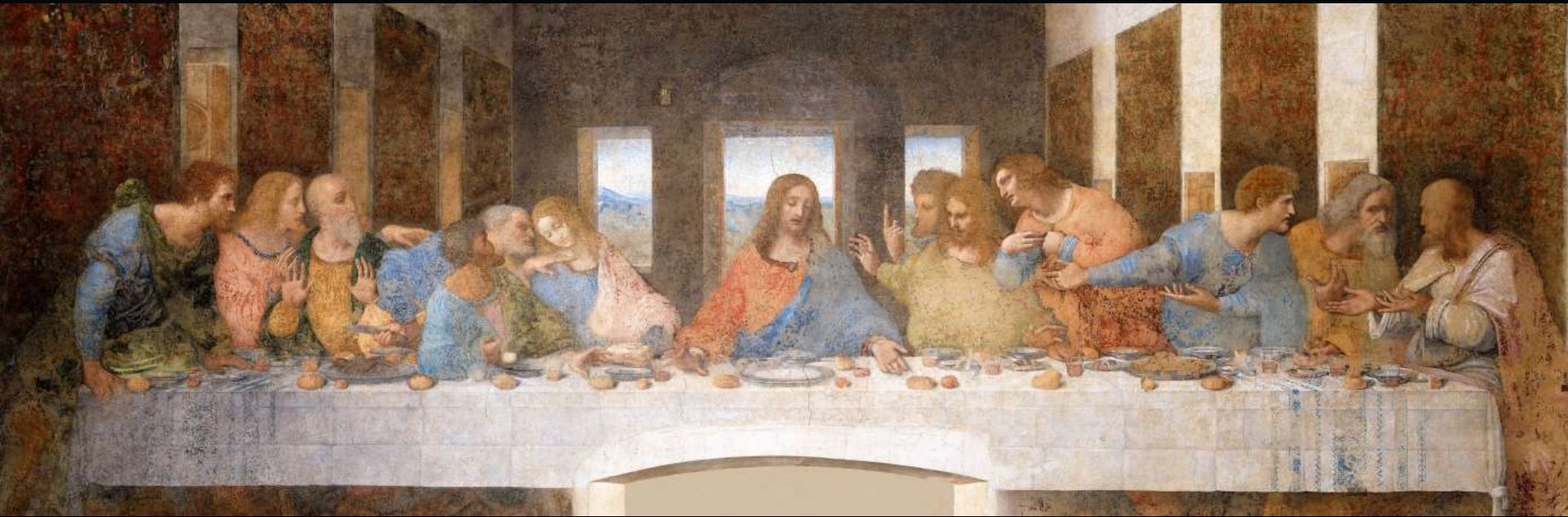




LACK OF LINEAR
PERSPECTIVE OR
DEPTH IN PAINTING



ELEMENTS OF RENAISSANCE ART



Reduction of the Halo Effect

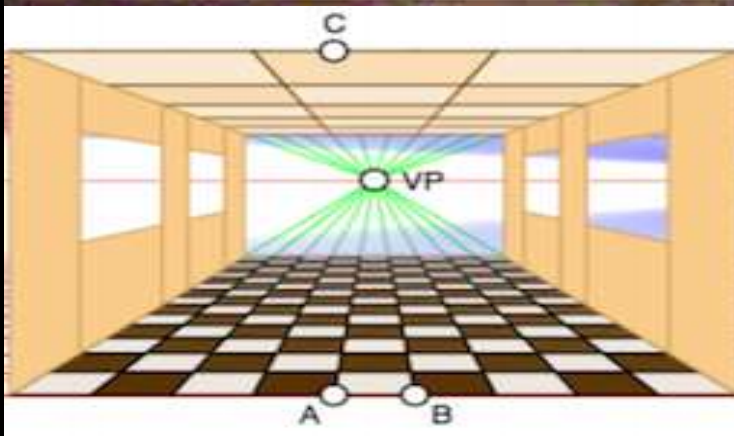
FOCUS ON REALISM AND ON THE INDIVIDUAL IN ITS PERFECT FORM



LINEAR PERSPECTIVE OR PROPORTIONAL DEPTH



Relative size, shape, and position of objects are determined by drawn or imagined lines converging at a point on the horizon.



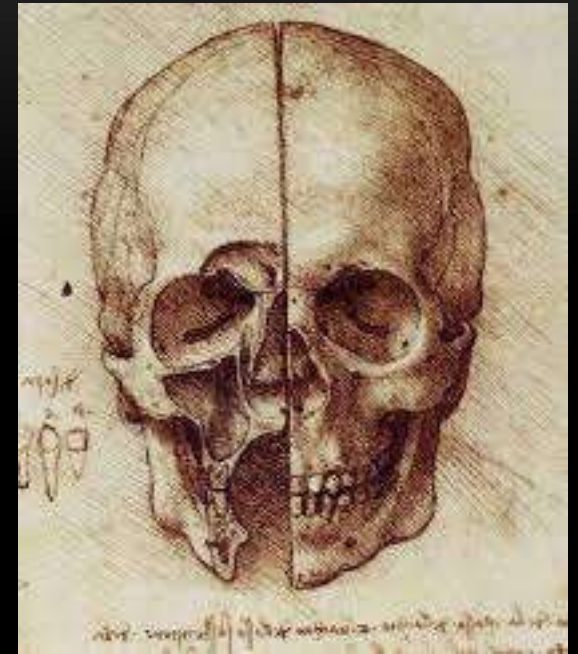
LOOKING TO GRECO- ROMAN CULTURE AS GUIDE





Contrapposto Statues: Standing pose, relaxed and naturalistic, weight on one leg

THE NATURAL WORLD AND INNOVATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL



ENTRANCE OF SECULAR THEMES



THE EXIT OF THE HIERATIC SCALE



#1 OPEN GHENT ALTER



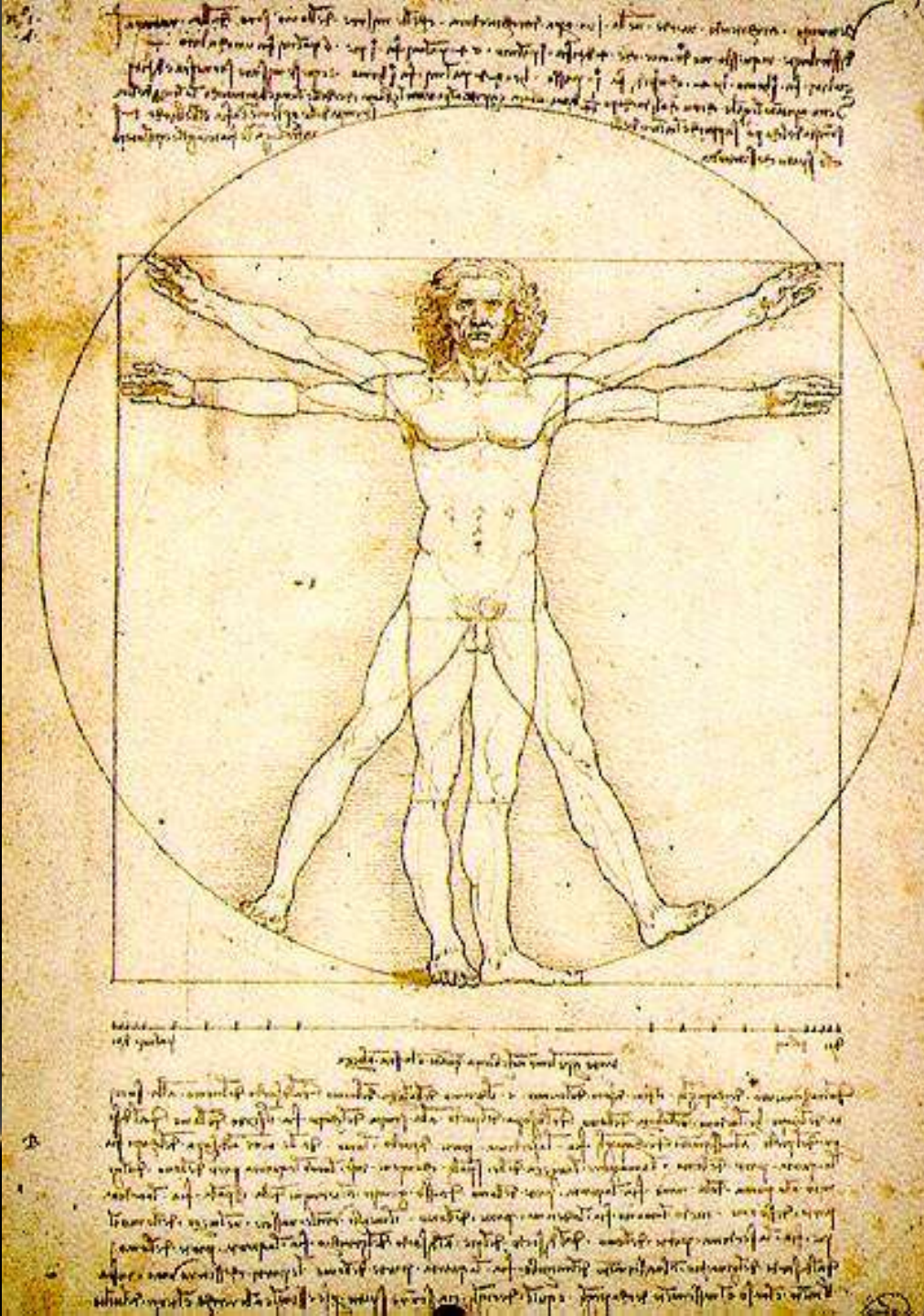
#2 DAVID



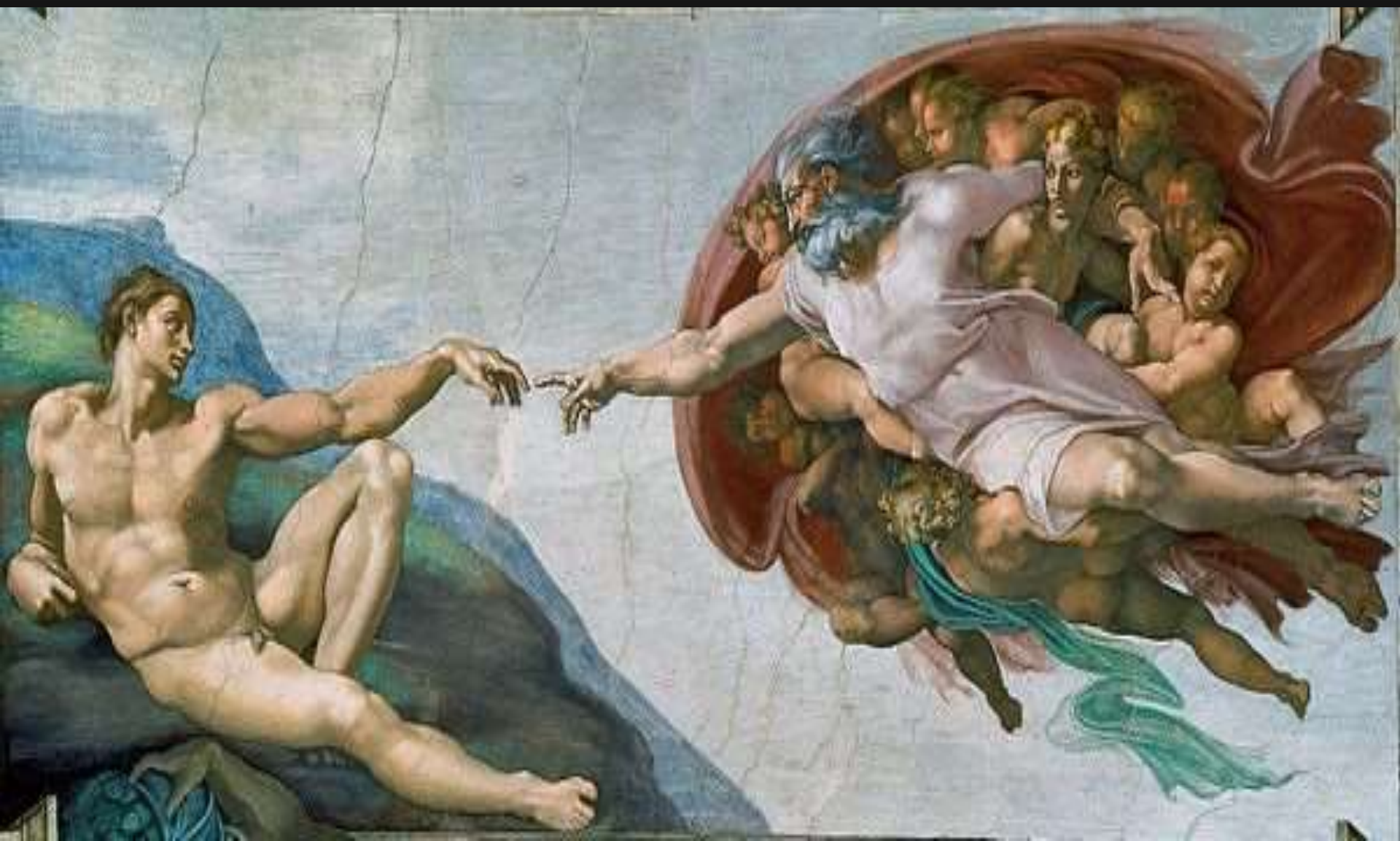
#3 BIRTH OF VENUS



#4 VITRUVIAN MAN



#5 THE CREATION OF ADAM



#6 SCHOOL OF ATHENS

[HTTP://WWW.PHSCHOOL.COM/ATSCHOOL/CALIFORNIA/WEBCODES/HISTORY_INTERACTIVE/MWP-5153/COMMON_PLAYER.HTML](http://www.phschool.com/atschool/california/webcodes/history_interactive/mwp-5153/common_player.html)



#7 CHRIST AMONG THE DOCTORS



#8 THE PEASANT WEDDING



WRIST CORSAGE, LISA YUSKAVAGE



WALD, GERARD RICHTER



STOP AND SEARCH, BANKSY



DAMIEN HIRST, LOVE OF GOD



INSIDE OUT, RICHARD SERRA



JEFF KOONS, BALLOON DOG



NATIONAL VELVET, JOHN MCENROE



PENELOPE UMBRICO, BEAUTIFUL ARMOIRE



MICHAEL JOHANSSON, RUBIK'S KITCHEN











1. Name five of the seven sacraments.

2. What was an indulgence and why was Pope Leo X selling them around western Europe?

3. What were the 95 Thesis and who wrote them?

4. What happened to John Wyclif?

5. Explain the outcome of the Diet of Worms.

6. What are the three basic and main concepts of Luther's reform?

7. What happened in England based on the Protestant Reformation?

8. What is iconoclasm? Where and with who did this happen?

9. What was the Council of Trent and what was decided there?

1. The Bubonic Plague spreads through Europe



Black Death Video

https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=black+death+symptoms+

