

Chapter 7—The Renaissance



The Renaissance

**The Renaissance can be divided
into three smaller epochs:**

- **The Early Renaissance 1400-1490**
- **The High Renaissance 1490-1530**
- **The Late Renaissance 1520-1550**



Italian City-States during the Renaissance and the three major cities: Florence, Rome, and Venice

The State as a Work of Art: Florence and the Medici

Florence and the Medici family are totally linked in influence and creativity.

Having said that, Florence was at war with Milan and the Black Death. After the duke of Milan died, the Milan army withdrew leaving Florence free at last.

They decided to have a contest for the baptistery doors. The two finalists were Ghiberti and Brunelleschi.



**Ghiberti's
Sacrifice of Isaac**

**Brunelleschi's
Sacrifice of Isaac**







**Ghiberti's
Creation of Adam**

**Ghiberti's
Cain Killing Abel**





**Ghiberti's East Doors
Gates of Paradise**



Ghiberti's self-portrait on the East Doors

**NB. The contest and what drove
the artists and the rest of the Renaissance artists
was what they could accomplish in art.**

**The individual was important.
That was the driving force of the period.
“Hey, look. I did this”
was the attitude of the artists.**



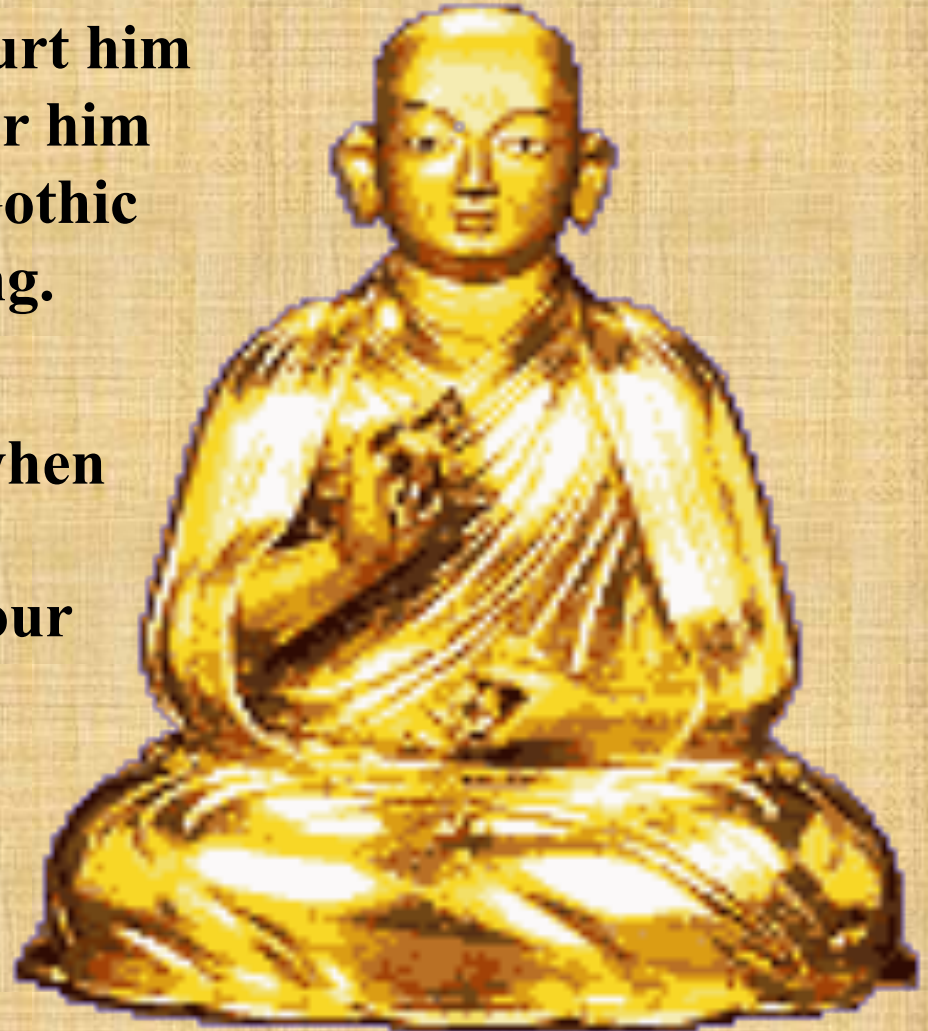
Brunelleschi's Dome

A Moment of Renaissance Zen

Brunelleschi's strength lay in his understanding of the past. It hurt him with the doors, but it worked for him with the dome. He mixed the Gothic and the classical Roman vaulting.

My grandmother always said when teaching me to play bridge, "Allen, you always lead from your longest and strongest suit."

Don't *you* forget this moment of Zen and my grandmother's advice.



Brunelleschi, after his defeat in the door contest went to Rome. While there, he studied various ancient Roman buildings.

Returning to Florence, he won the contest to finish the cathedral whose dome was still not constructed.

The Renaissance, starting with Brunelleschi pushed for the old Greco-Roman perspective in all art...an attempt to copy nature.



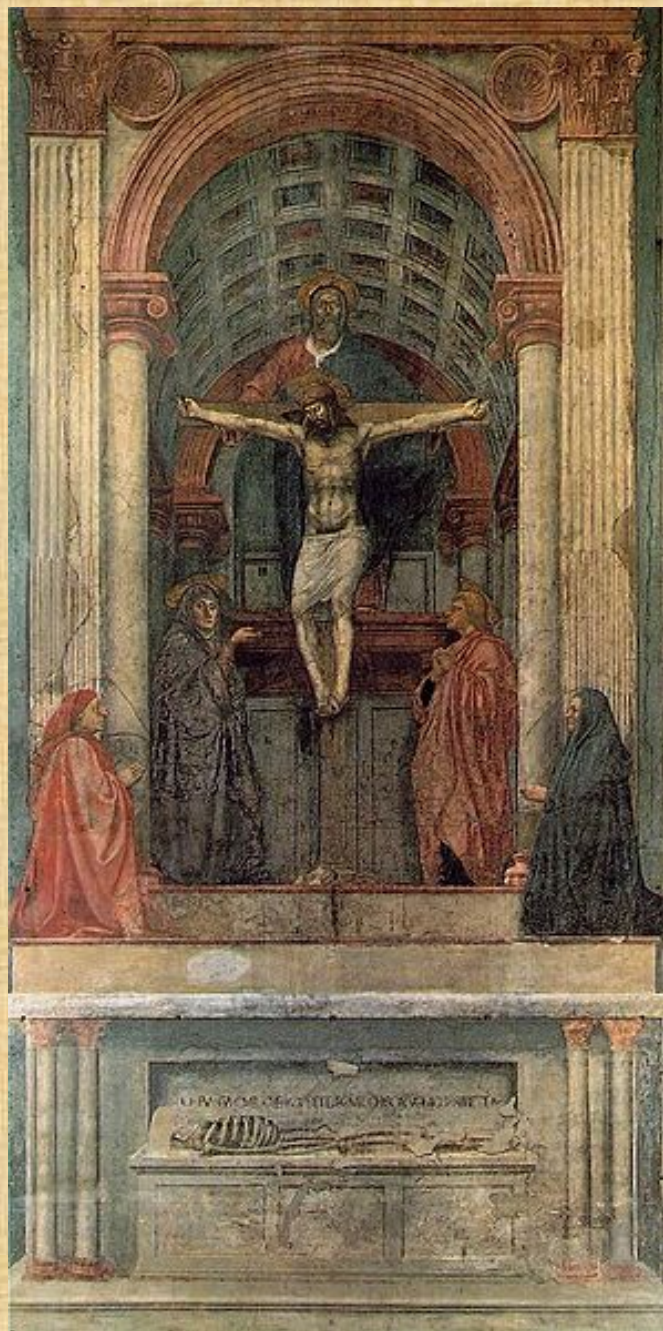
Masaccio's frescos in the Brancacci Chapel

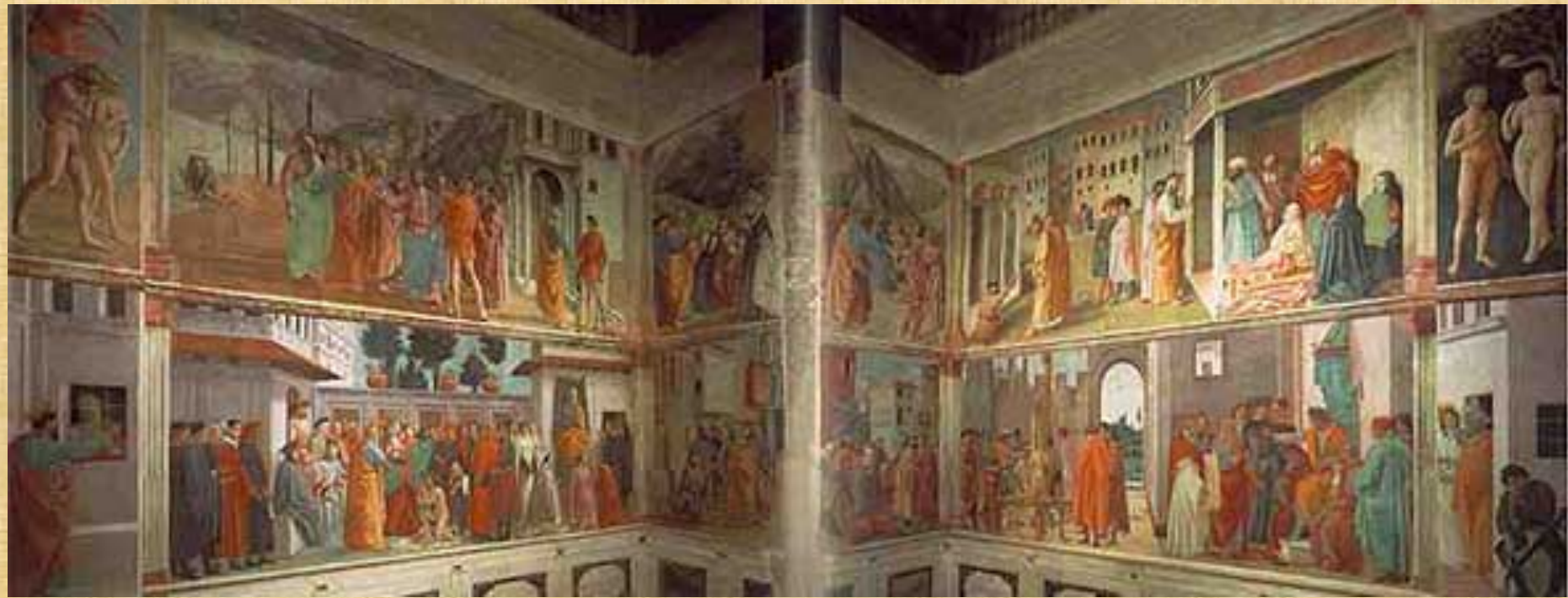


The Tribute Money



Masaccio
Expulsion of Adam and Eve...
before and after cleaning







Perspective and naturalism were critical. However, atmospheric perspective was also used.





Donatello's *David* ca. 1430

Donatello's *David* is the first, life-sized, male nude since Greco-Roman times, and it is an excellent example of contrapposto...the S-shaped curve.

**However, why does *David* look that way?
It is a statement about Florence.**



**Lorenzo the Magnificent
said that
“I find a relaxation in
learning.”**

**As a result, he did much
to push education further
by redoing the University
of Pisa, etc.**



Botticelli *Primavera* ca. 1480



Botticelli *Birth of Venus* 1486



Della Robbia low-relief work











Renaissance Art

- **Classical themes replace purely Christian ones**
- **Space is present**
- **Proportion in the buildings and people**
- **Greco-Roman style**
- **Pyramidal**
- **S-shaped curve or *contrapposto***
- ***Chiaroscuro* or light and shadow**
- **Nudes were back...just like the Greeks**

Leonardo

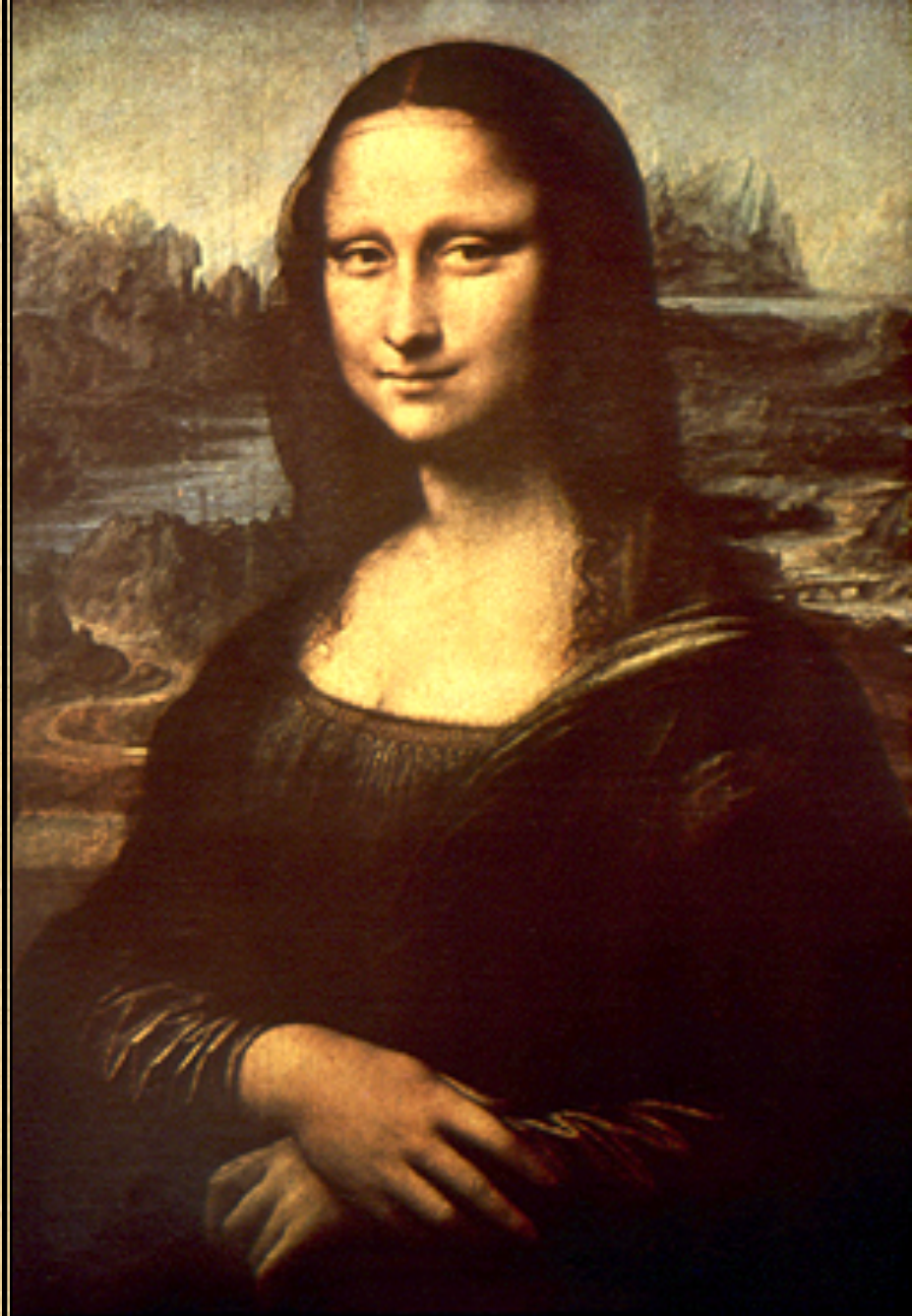
Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was the genius of the Renaissance with a broadest knowledge-base of anyone. He invented things like parachutes before planes. He dreamed dreams that never were and said why not.

Sfumato (depth due to ethereal background), pyramid, S-shaped curve, and chiaroscuro

“That painting is the most to be praised which agrees most exactly with the thing imitated.”

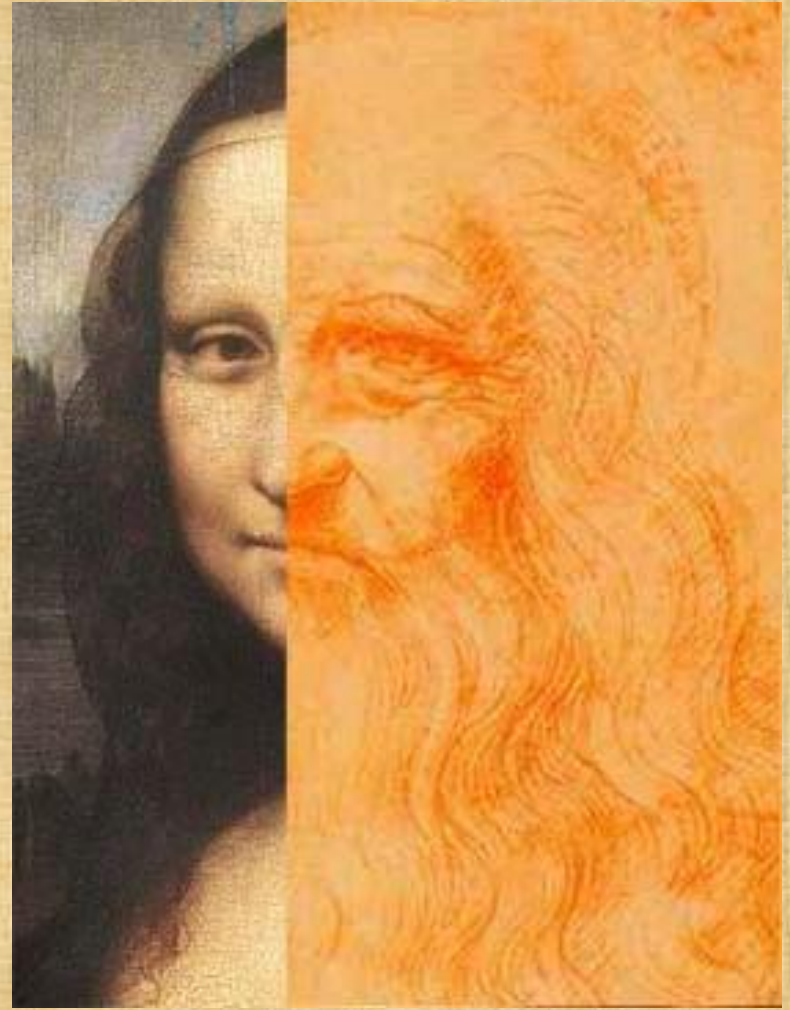
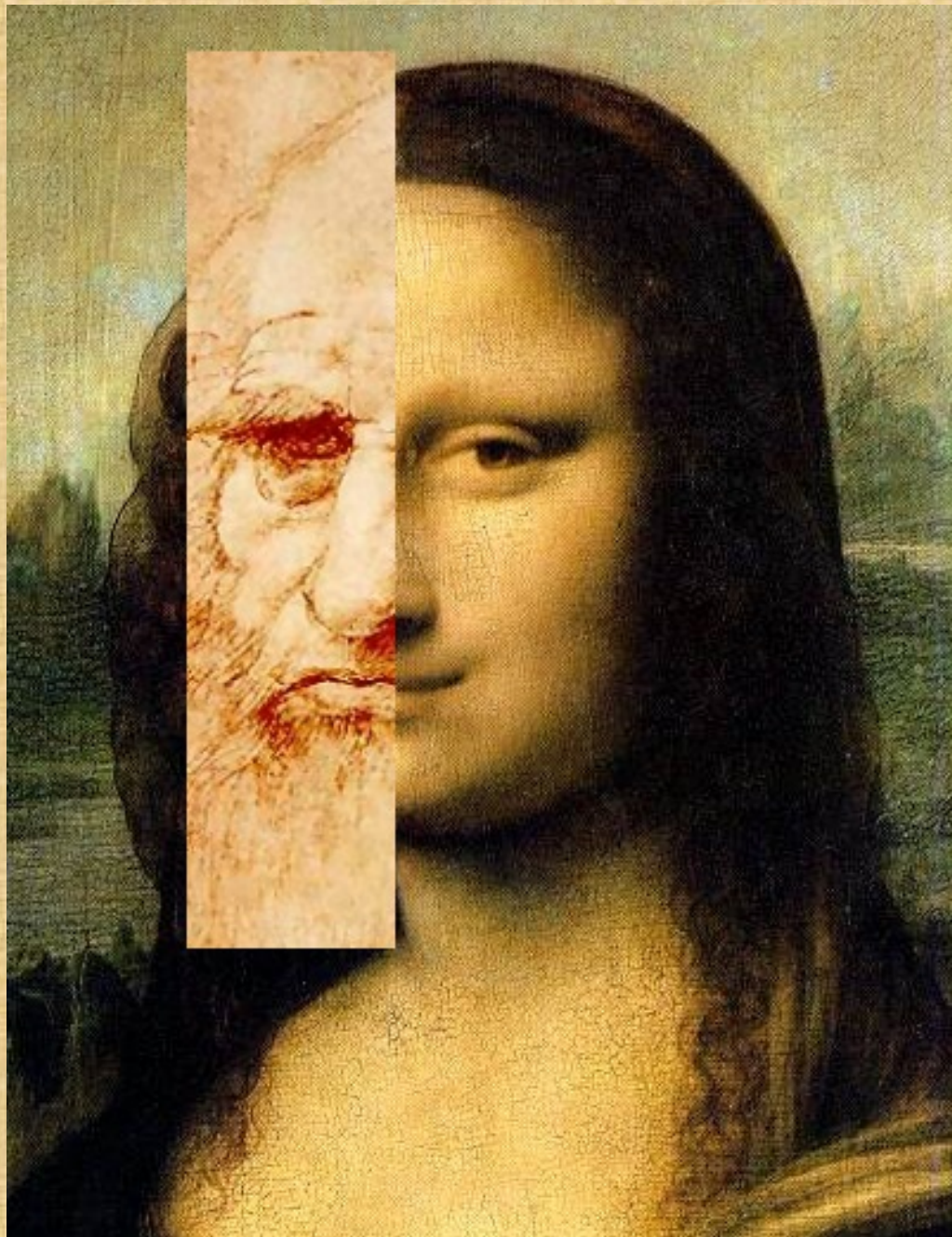
**N.B. Leonardo and most
of the Italian Renaissance
painters used *plein-air*
as the backdrop
to their paintings.**

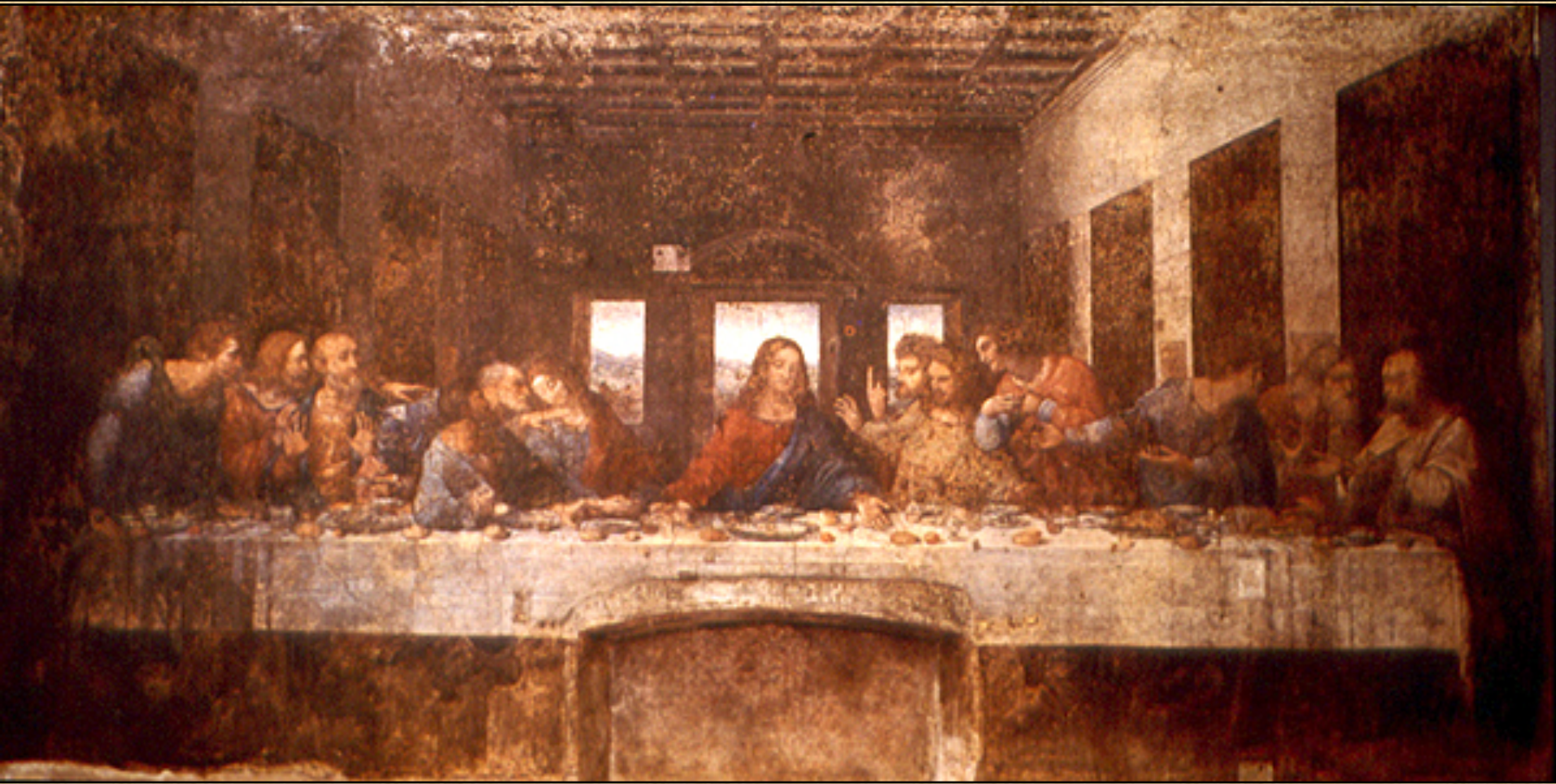
**Leonardo *Mona Lisa*
1503-5**





Leonardo *Self-Portrait*
1512





The Last Supper 1498



Lady with an Ermine



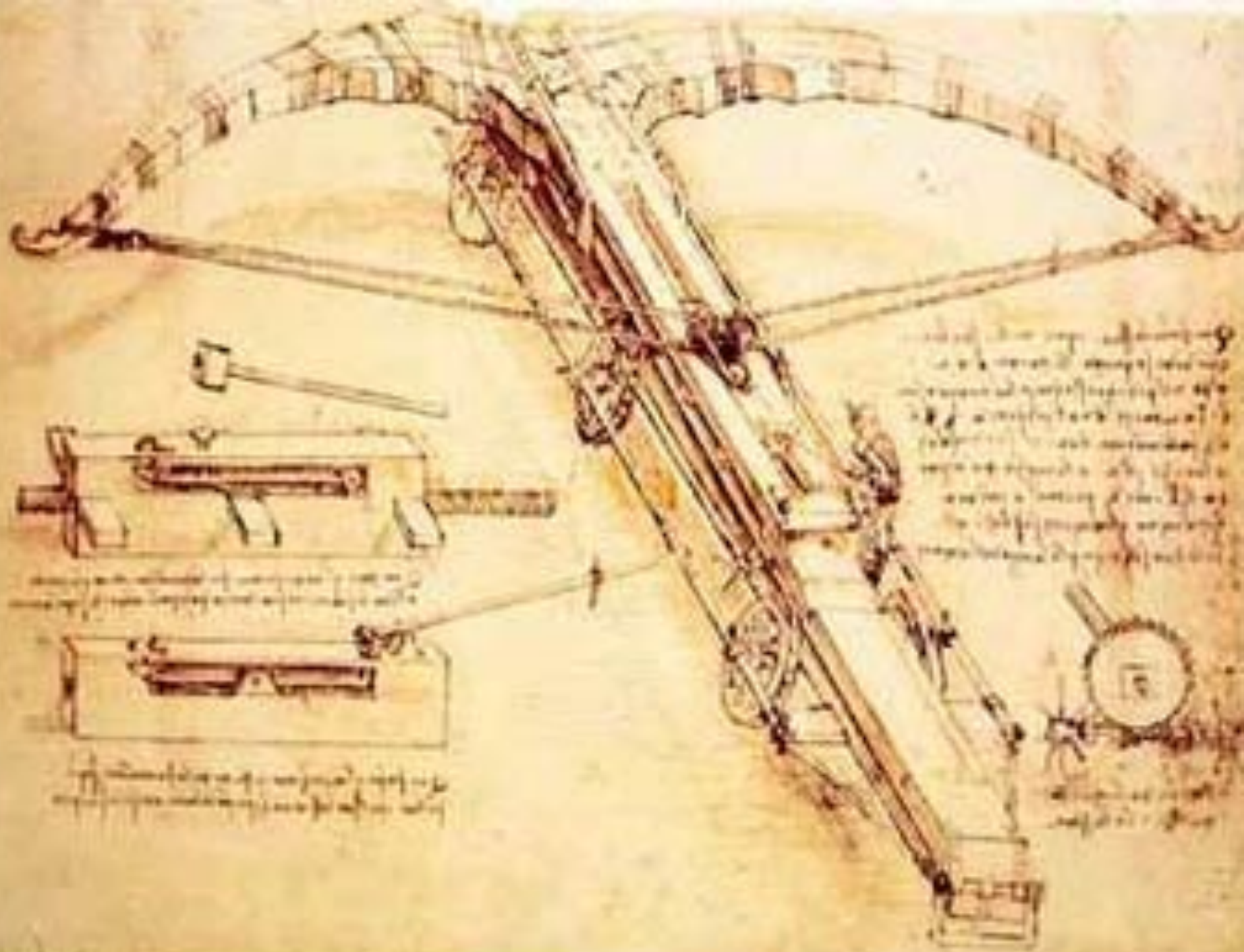
Leda and the Swan
1505-10







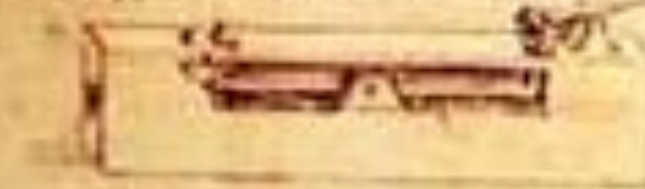
*The Virgin and
Child with St. Anne
and John the
Baptist*



Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely describing the mechanism or its operation. The text is oriented vertically, matching the main drawing's orientation.



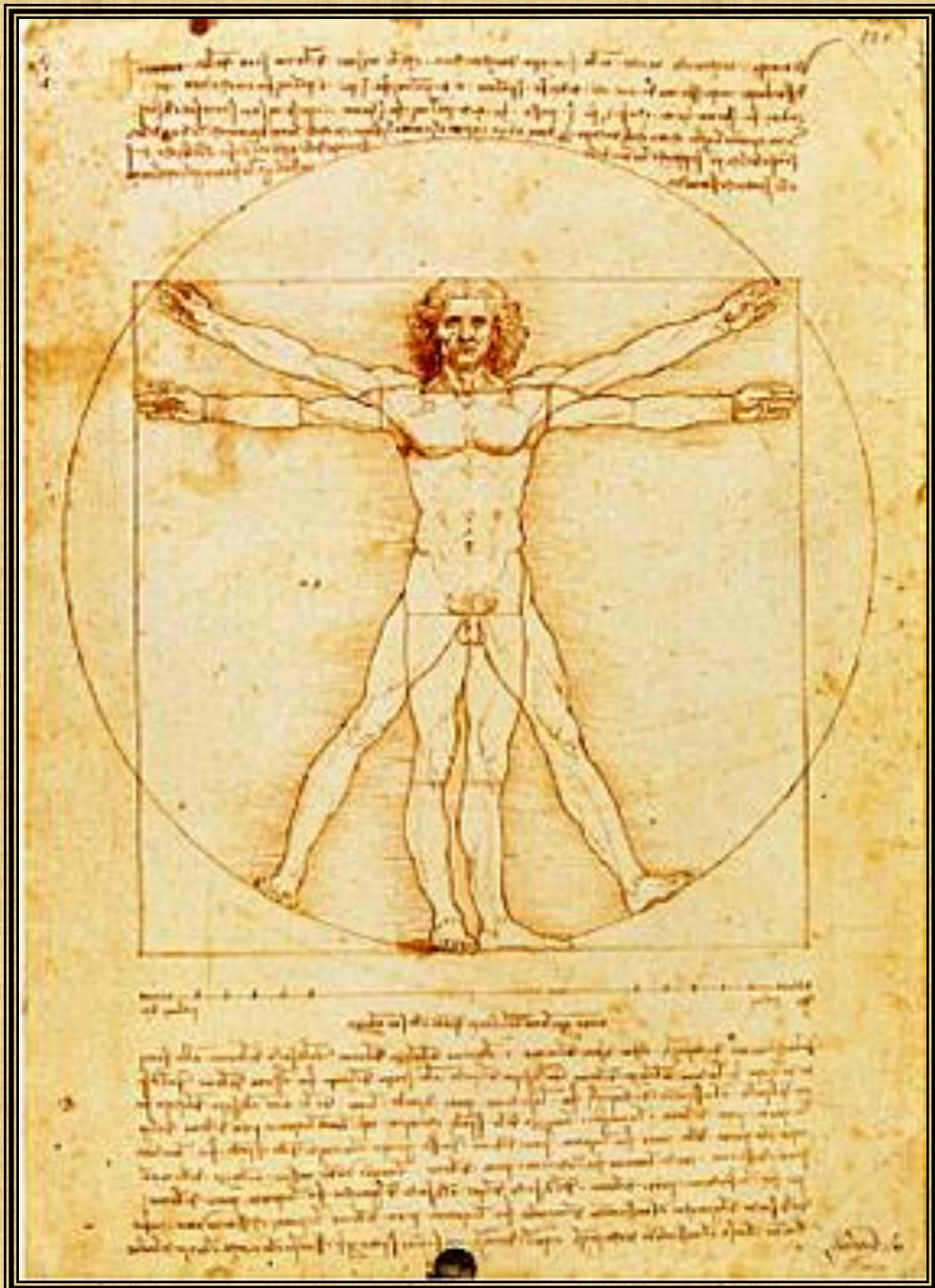
Handwritten text below the first smaller diagram, providing a description or label for that component.



Handwritten text below the second smaller diagram, providing a description or label for that component.

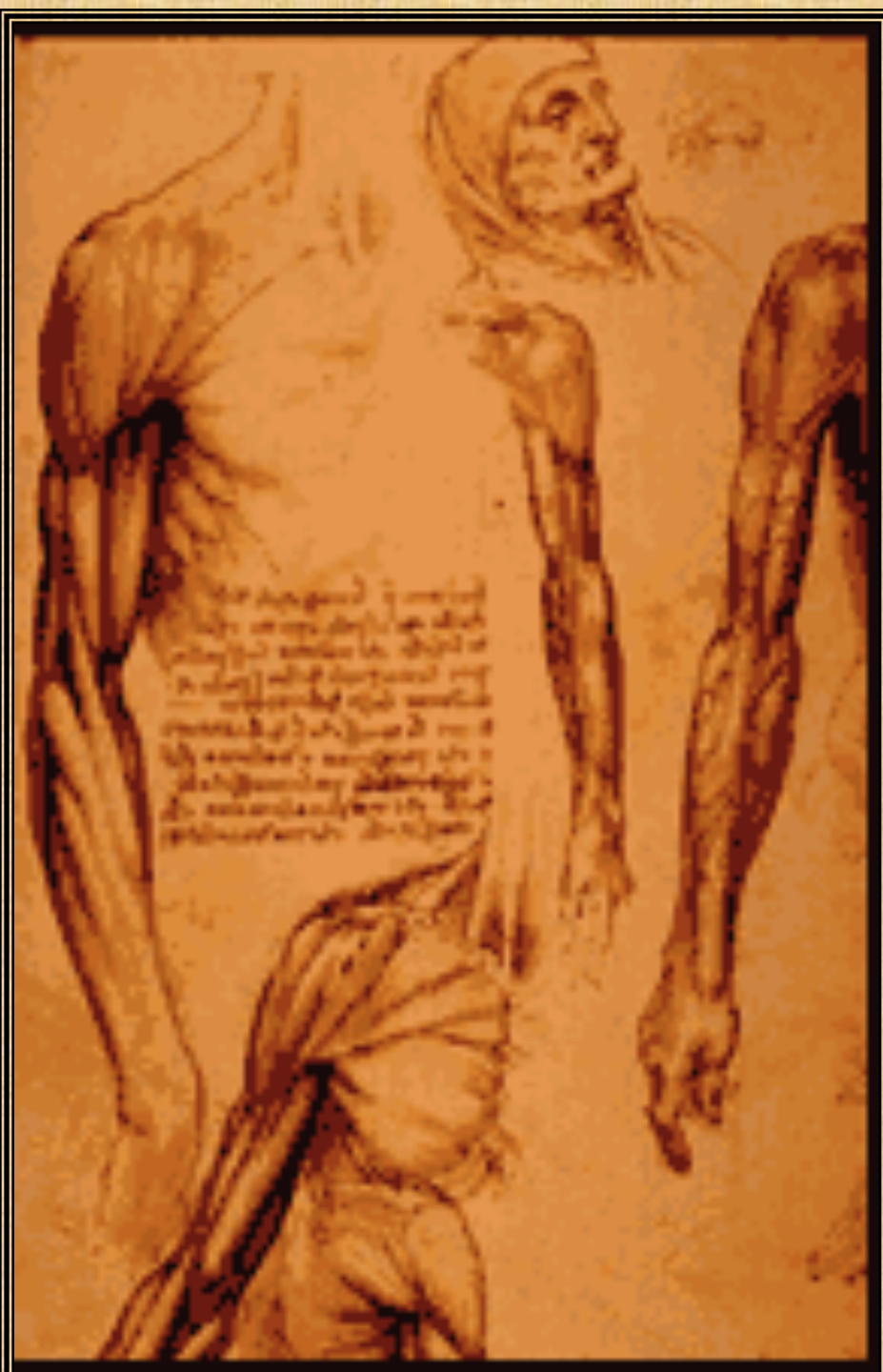


Handwritten text below the circular detail, likely describing its function or name.



जबकि वे भी

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a signature or a name, written on a light-colored background. The text is oriented vertically and appears to be written in a dark ink. The characters are highly stylized and difficult to decipher, but they resemble a form of shorthand or a specific dialect of a script. The text is arranged in several lines, with the most prominent part being a large, flowing signature that curves across the top of the page.





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[Leonardo's Horse](#)





Tank



Helicoptere



Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely describing the rotor mechanism.



Handwritten text to the left of the second rotor sketch, possibly detailing its components.

Large block of handwritten text at the bottom of the page, providing further details or instructions.

Helicopter

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely Latin, located at the top of the page. The text is partially obscured by the main anatomical drawing.



Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely Latin, located to the right of the main anatomical drawing. The text is partially obscured by the drawing.



Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely Latin, located at the bottom right of the page. The text is partially obscured by the drawing.

Embryo
1510

Return of Rome

The return to Rome for both the church and artisans took time since it was in disrepair. Julius the II commissioned two major projects: the Vatican Palace and St. Peter's Basilica. Julius II raised money for St. Peter's by selling indulgences...a type of pass to heaven. It not only built St. Peter's but also the Protestant Reformation.

Michelangelo



Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel between 1508-1512 after an argument between him and Julius II.





The Sistine Chapel has a 45x128 ft. ceiling.







Creation of Adam



Creation of Eve

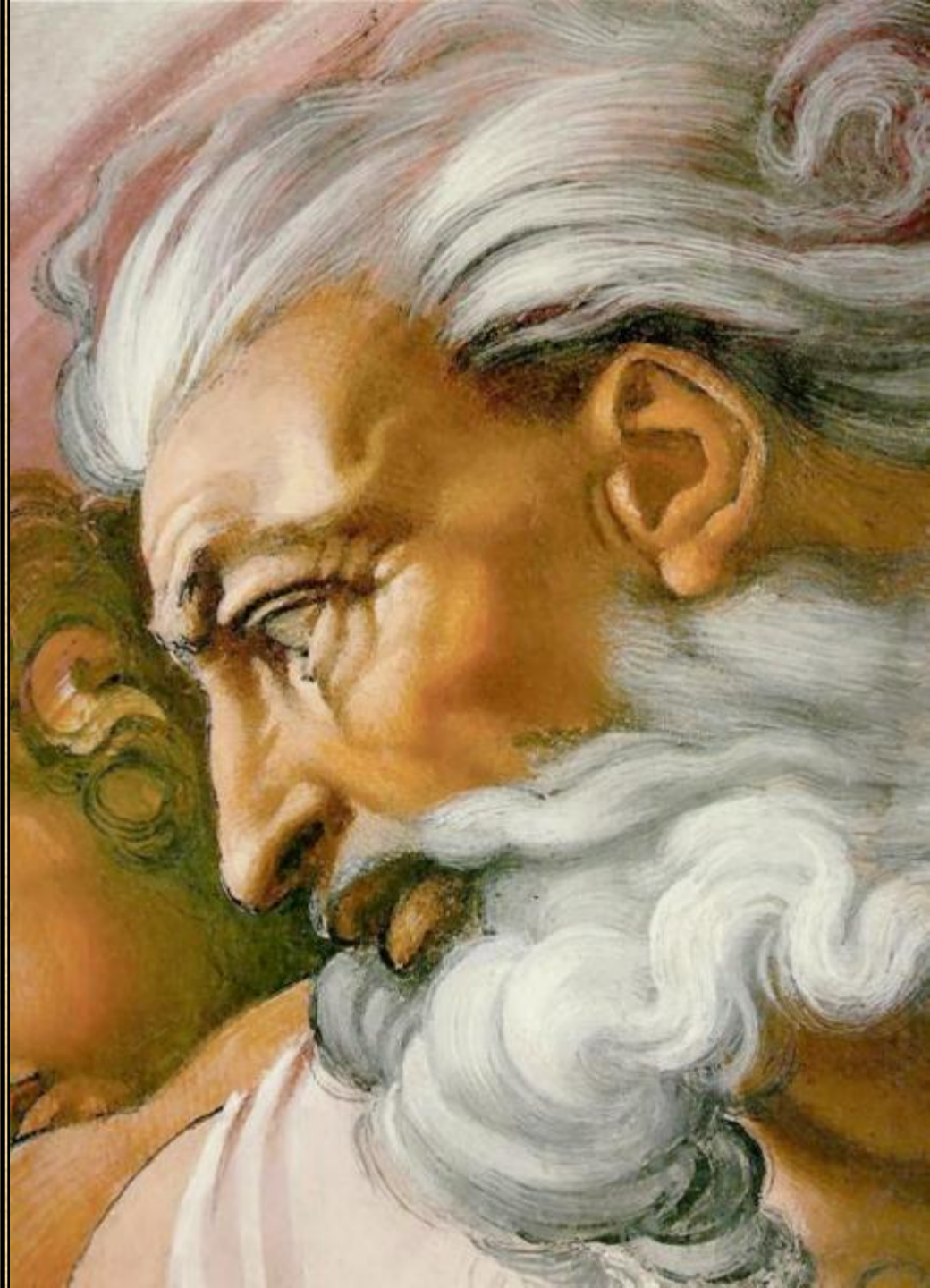


Adam and Eve and expulsion from the Garden of Eden



The Flood

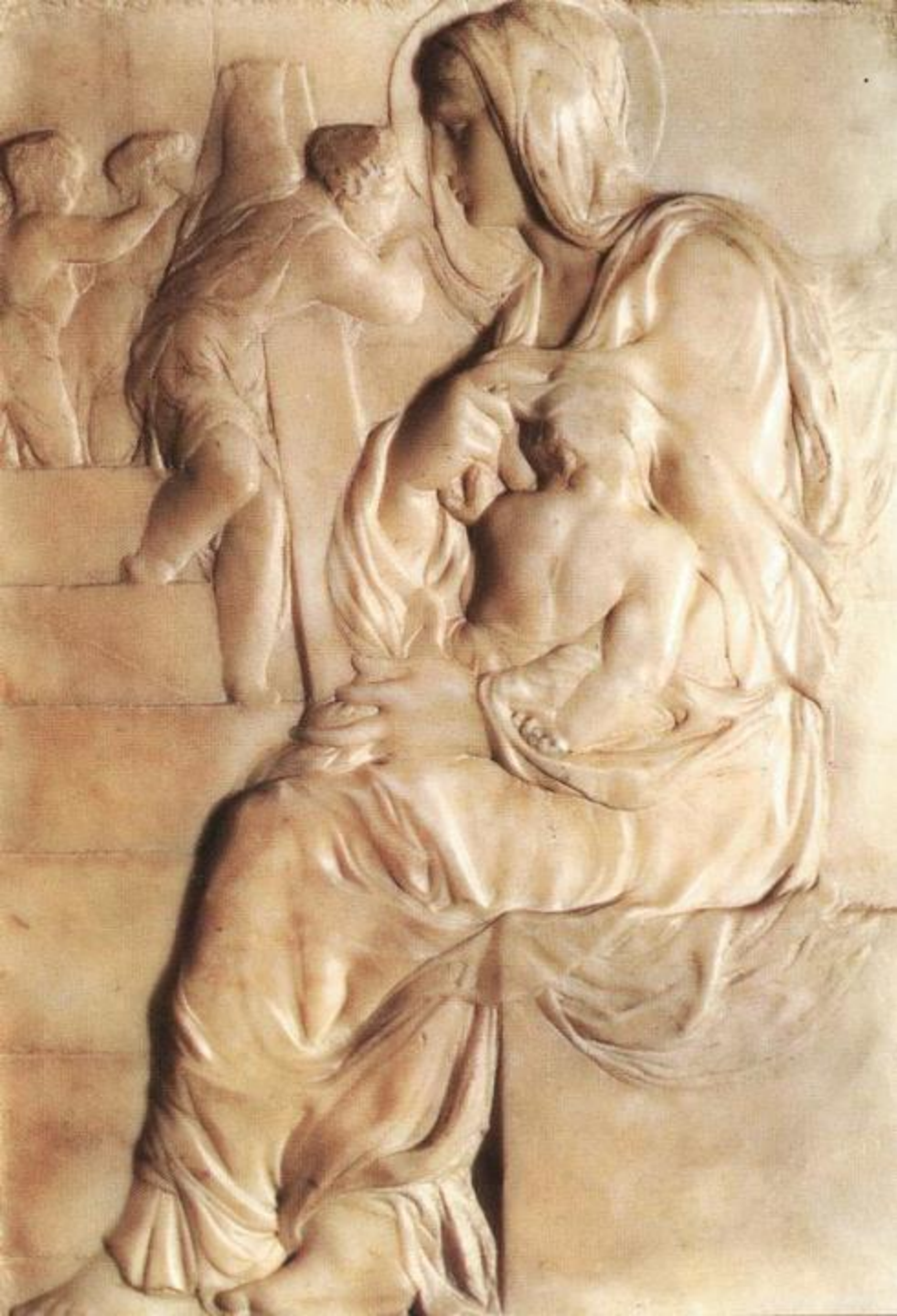
God







Holy Family
1504



The Madonna of the Stairs
1490-92

Drunken Bacchus
1497

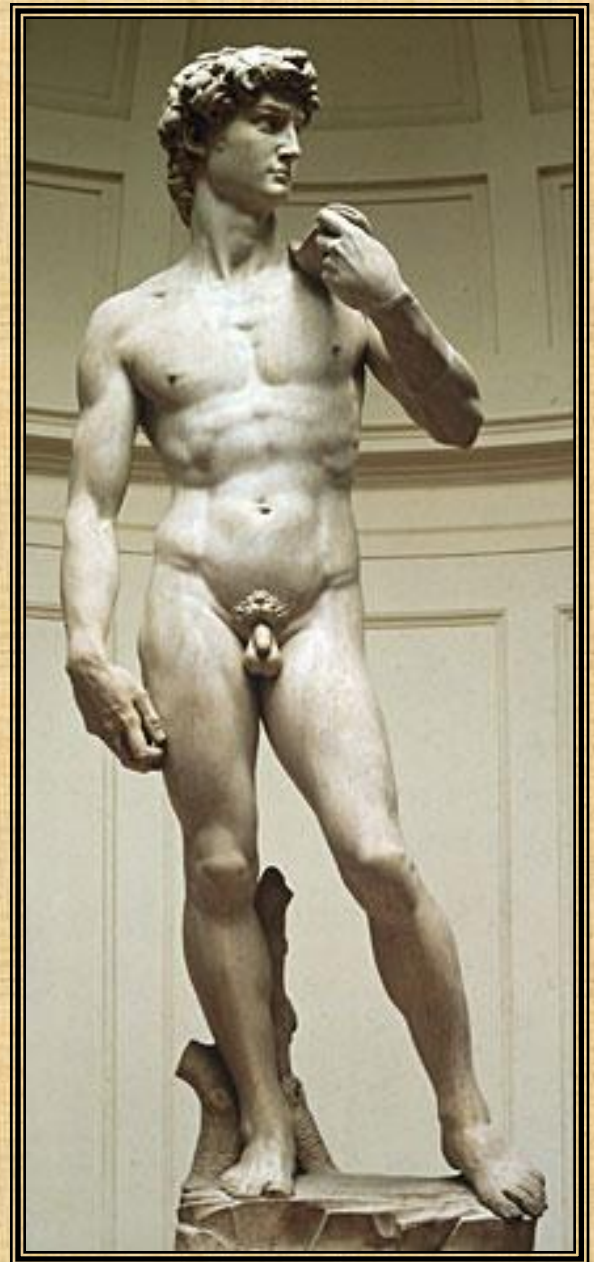




Pieta ca. 1500



Pieta
1550

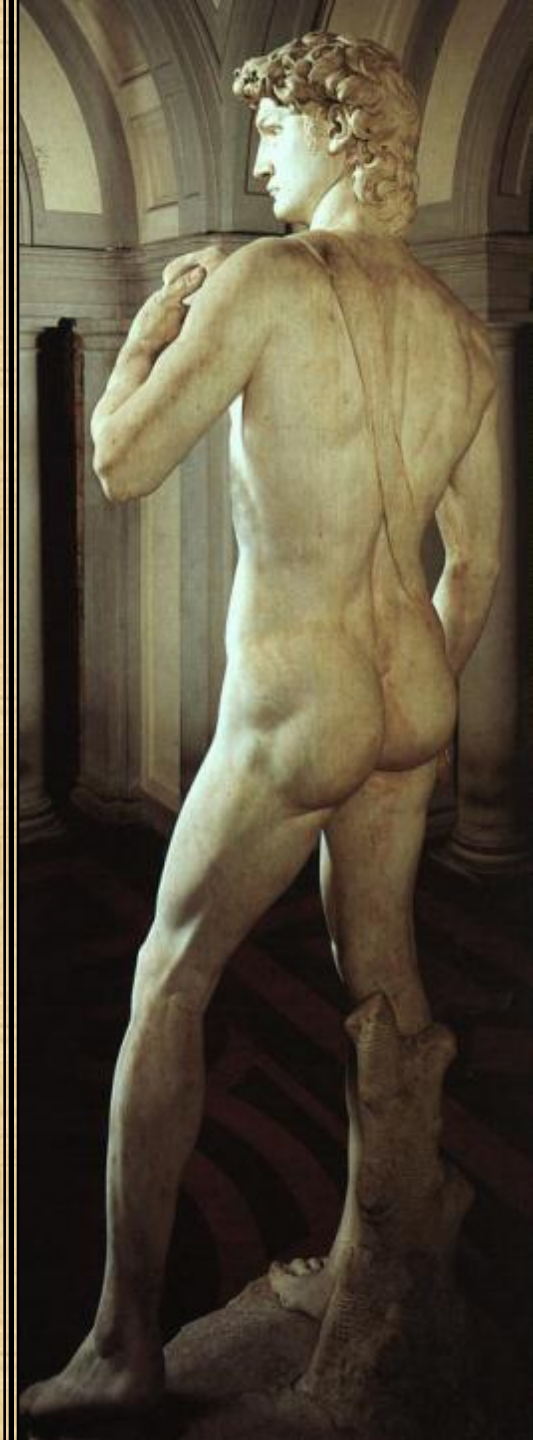


Comparison between Greek and the “Rebirth”



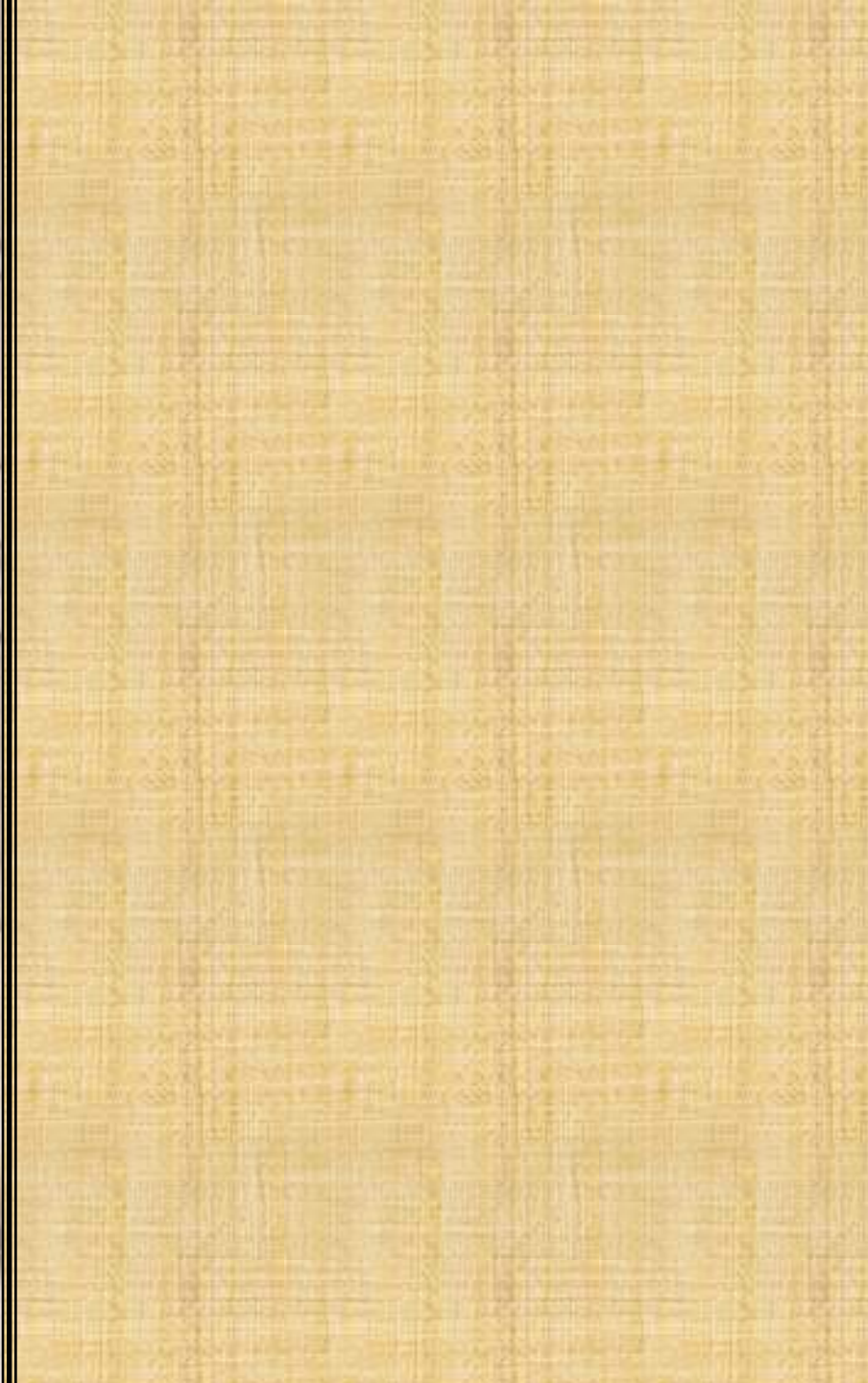
David
1504





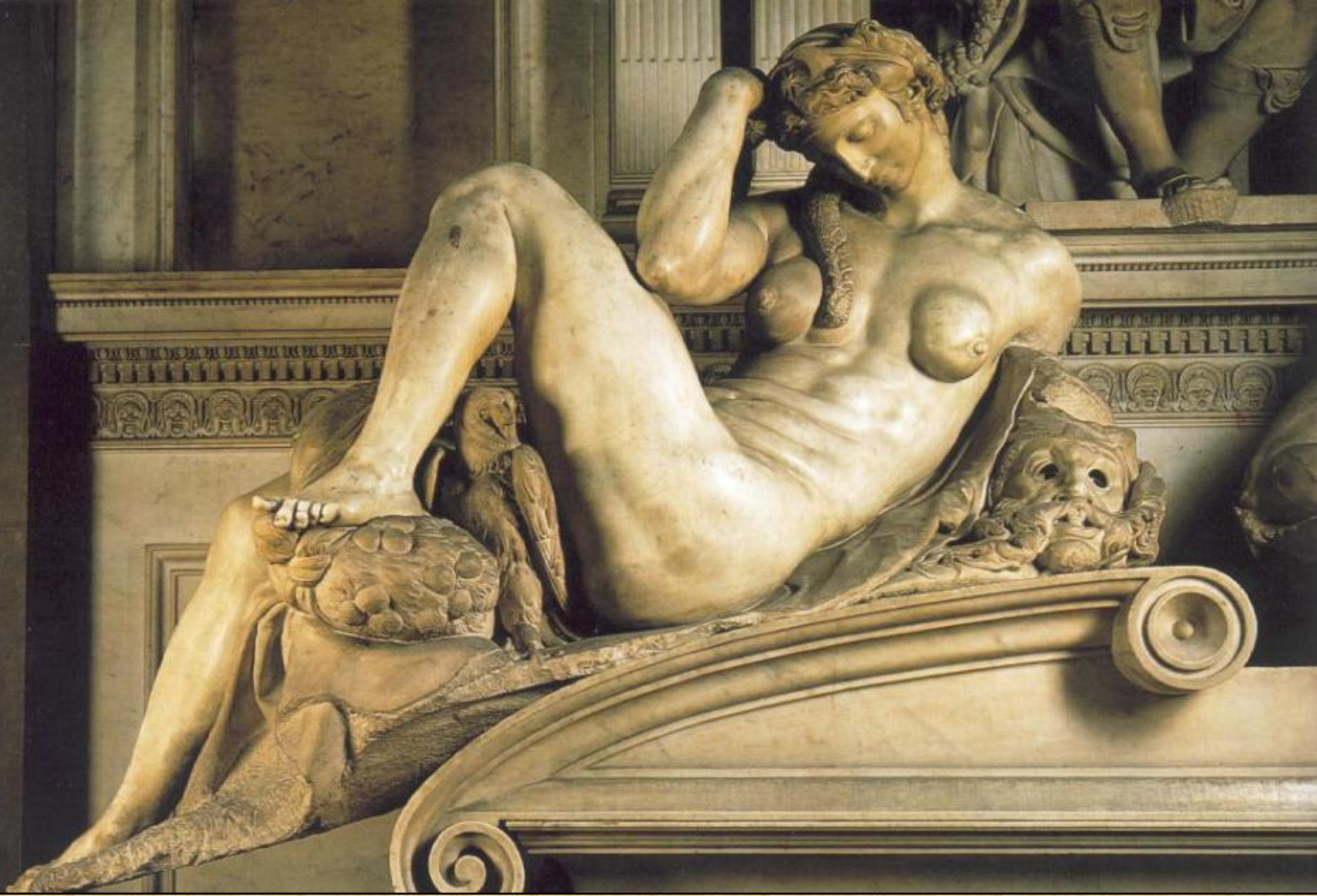
Moses 1513-15





Tomb of Giuliano
1526-33





Night



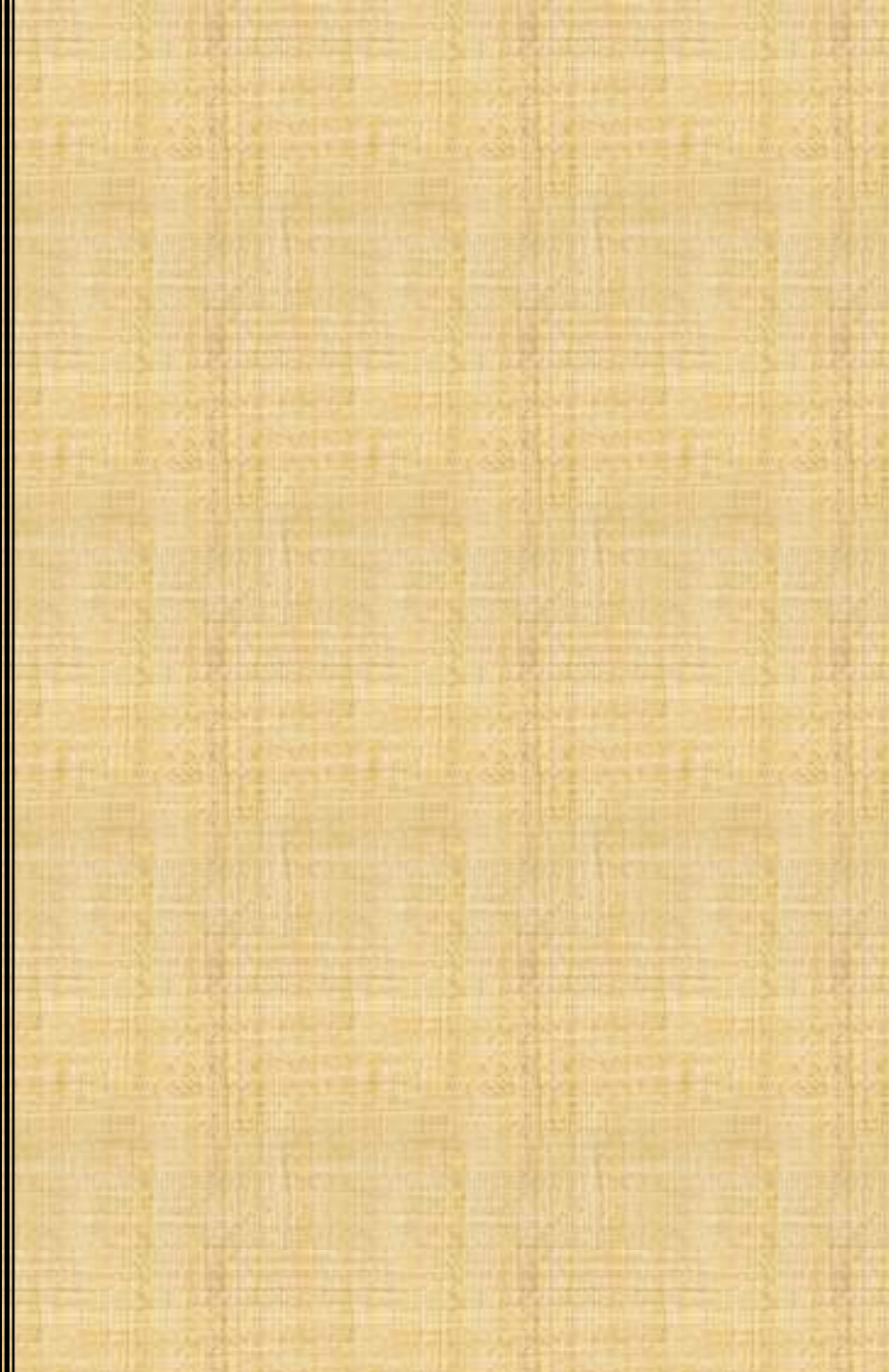
Day

Tomb of Lorenzo

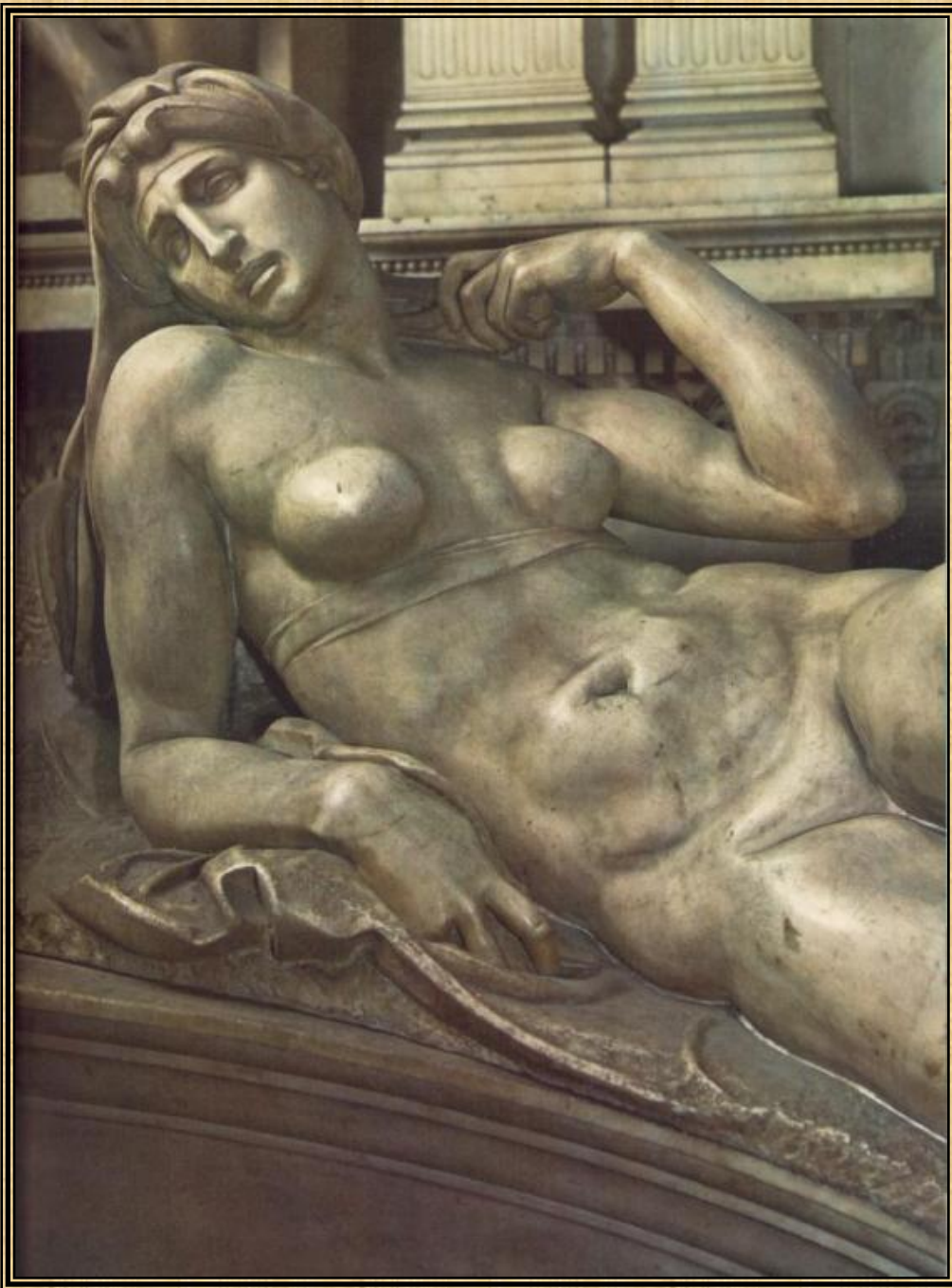




Dusk



Dawn





Awakening Prisoner
1525



Slaves





Victory

High Renaissance

- **1495-1520 (from around Columbus to the Reformation)**
- **Rome was the epicenter of this period.**
- **Main leaders were the *Ninja Turtles trio*: Michelangelo, Raphael, and Leonardo.**
- **The beginning of the 16th century found the Vatican the new Florence with the ascent of Pope Julius II (the awesome pope) in 1503.**
- **Age of exploration**



Titian
Pope Paul III
and His Grandsons
1546

**He had 4-illegitimate
children:
2 boys and 2 girls.**



Tintoretto *The Last Supper* 1592-94



Veronese *Christ in the House of Levi* 1573



Raphael
La Belle Jardinière
1507







Raphael *The School of Athens* 1510-11

**Raphael *Pope Leo X*
1518**





Ghirlandaio
*A Man with His
Grandchild*