

# Review

Test 3:  
Renaissance

# Renaissance

- “Rebirth”
- 1400 – 1530’s
- Rediscovery of Classical (Greek and Roman) art
- Began in Italy
- Realism based on observation
- Mathematical application to art

# Renaissance

- Illusion of space and depth (3-D)
- One point linear perspective (vanishing point)
- Atmospheric perspective
- Aerial perspective
- Foreshortening
- Use of light and dark
- Background detail

# Renaissance

- Patronage:
- Church still provided patronage
- Ruling families in city-states begin to patronize artists
- The city-state of Florence, Italy served as a birthplace of Renaissance art

# Early Renaissance

- Sculpture:
  - Human figures, usually life-size
  - Nudes of males and females
  - Commissioned by guilds and private patrons
  - Bronze, marble, terra-cotta
  - Major sculptors:
    - Ghiberti
    - Donatello
    - Verrocchio

# Donatello

- *David*
- C1440s
- First unsupported bronze statue



# Verrocchio



- *David*
- 1473-75
- Commissioned by the Medici family

# Early Renaissance

- Separation of foreground, middle ground, and background
- Other major artists:
  - Giotto: crossover from Middle Ages
  - Brunelleschi: mathematical calculations for perspective
  - Masaccio: perspective in paintings
  - Angelico: light and shade to give depth
  - Mantegna: foreshortening



# High Renaissance

- Shift from Florence to Rome
- Focus on artists as geniuses
- Focus on individualism
- Focus on mankind, here and now
- Idea that society civilizes people
- Both religious and secular subjects
- Chiaroscuro: use of light and dark
- Realistic detail

# High Renaissance

- Sfumato: blurry, soft effect
  - da Vinci's *Mona Lisa*
- Major artists:
  - Leonardo da Vinci
  - Michelangelo
  - Raphael
  - Titian

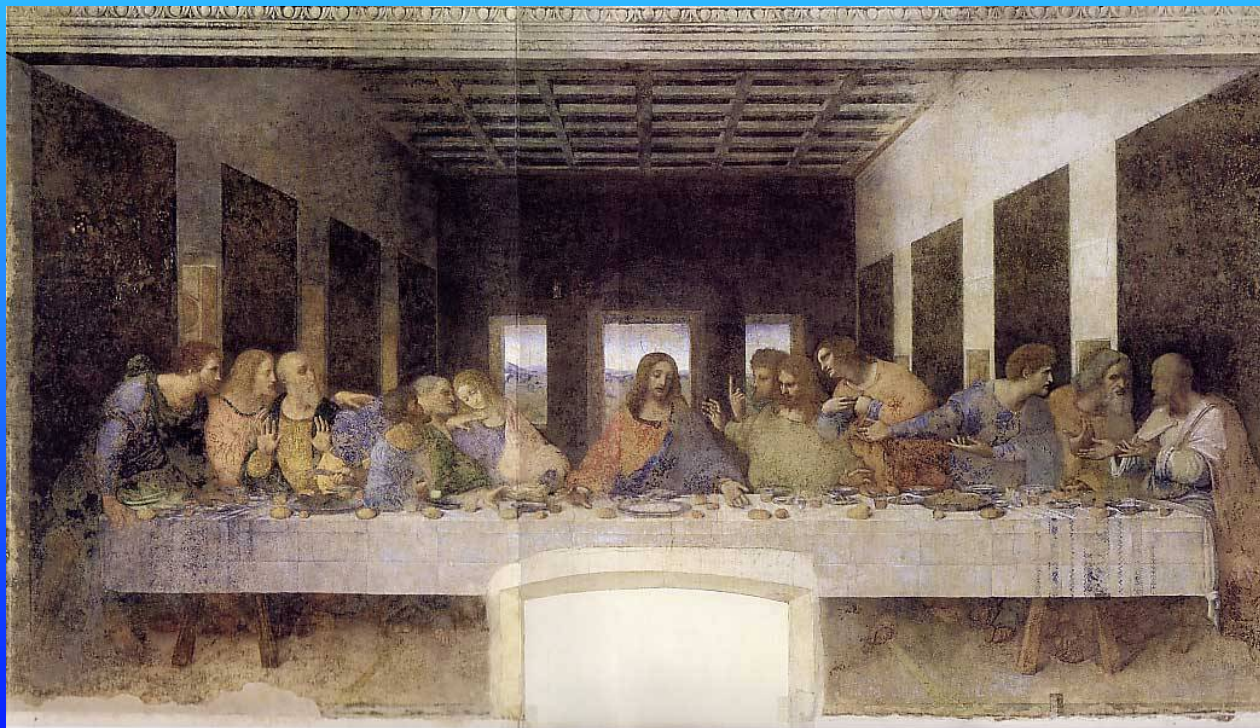
# Leonardo da Vinci

- *Mona Lisa*
- 1503-5
- Use of sfumato



# Leonardo da Vinci

- *The Last Supper*
- 1495-8



# Michelangelo

- *David*
- 1501-4



# Michelangelo



- Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
- 1508-12

# Michelangelo



- *La Pietà*
- 1498-9

# Mannerism

- Reaction to harmony of Renaissance
- Virtuosity of artist held great importance
- Intellectualism
- Elitism
- Emotional coldness
- Distortion of space (seems too shallow)
- Figures distorted/elongated
- Multiple focal points that contradict each other



# Mannerism

- Grotesque proportions
- Rising spiral/swirling line
- Major artists:
  - Parmigianino: *The Madonna of the Long Neck*
  - Titian: full-length portraits
  - Tintoretto: light
  - El Greco: eclectic, elongated