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
  – Masacchio: 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