


THE RENAISSANCE

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Introduction

- 
- “rebirth” of art and learning (1300-1650 CE)
 - began w/ wealth from trade
 - financed by powerful families (Medici)
 - centered in Italy



Characteristics

Greek and/or Roman Influence

- came to them from Ottoman Empire
- artists
 - ▣ attempted to match the styles of classical artists
 - idealized version of the human form
- architects
 - ▣ studied classical ruins

Humanism

- secular humanism
 - ▣ secular
 - not religious
 - ▣ humanism
 - placing human nature at the center of interests

Emphasis on the Individual

- celebrating individuals for their achievements
- “Renaissance Man”



Art/Architecture Analysis

Brunelleschi's Dome



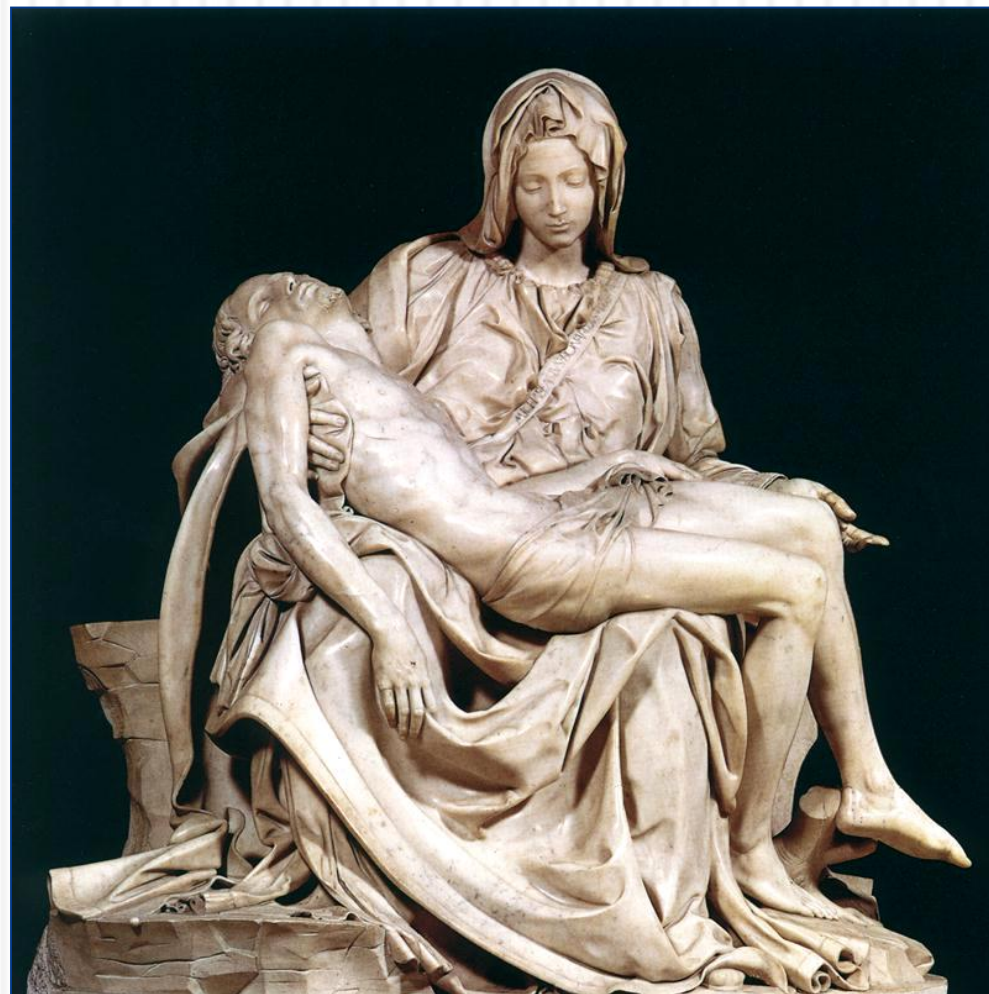
The School of Athens



David (Michelangelo)



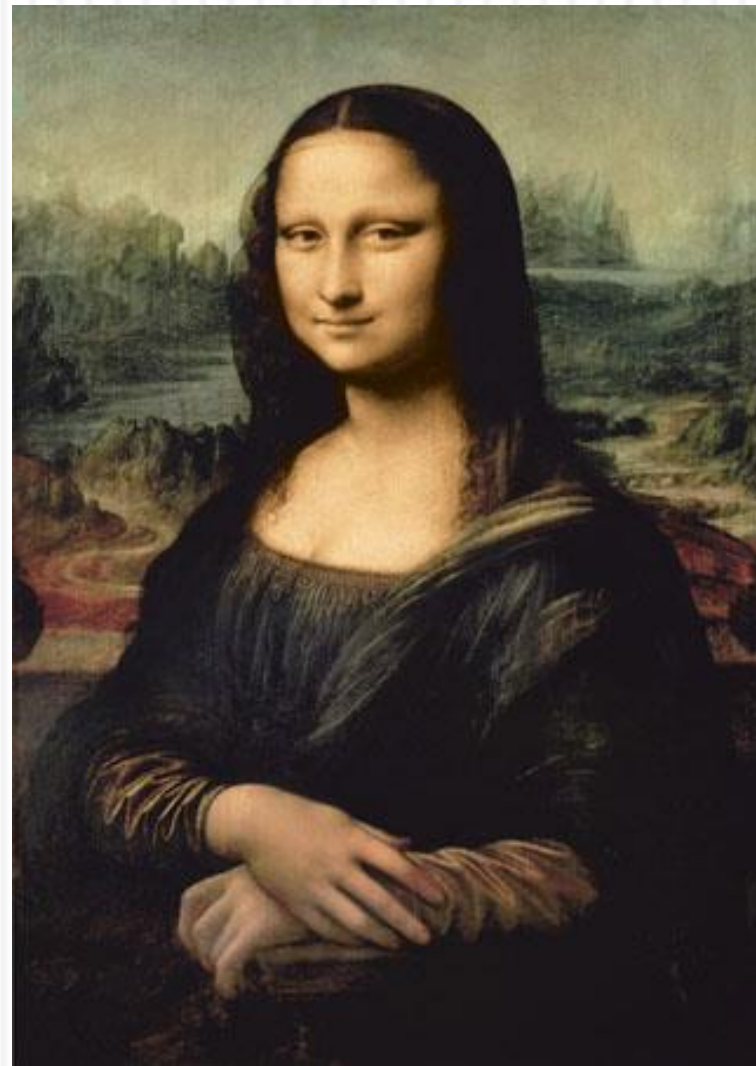
The Pieta (Michelangelo)



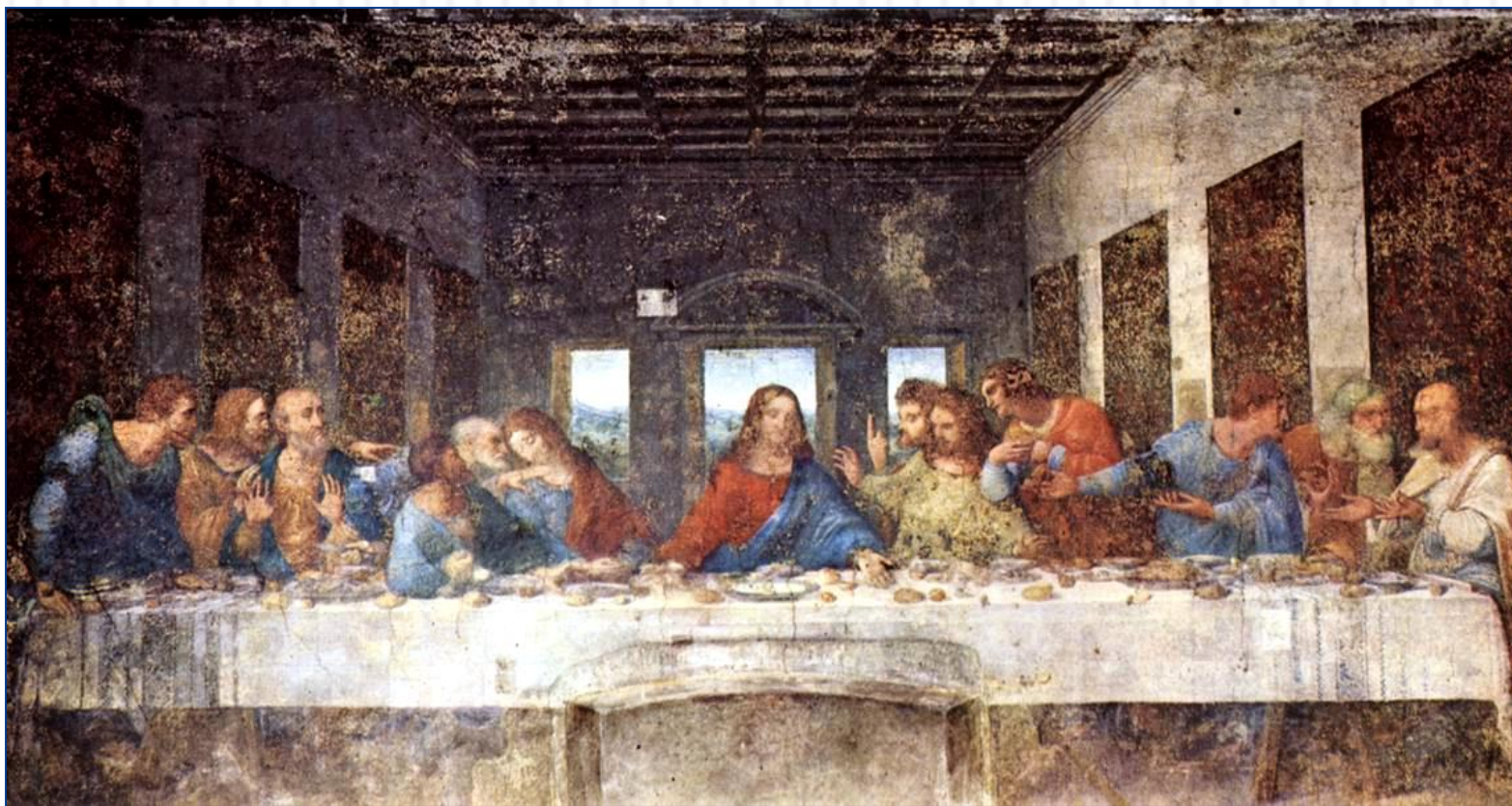
The Sistine Chapel (Michelangelo)



Mona Lisa (da Vinci)



The Last Supper (da Vinci)





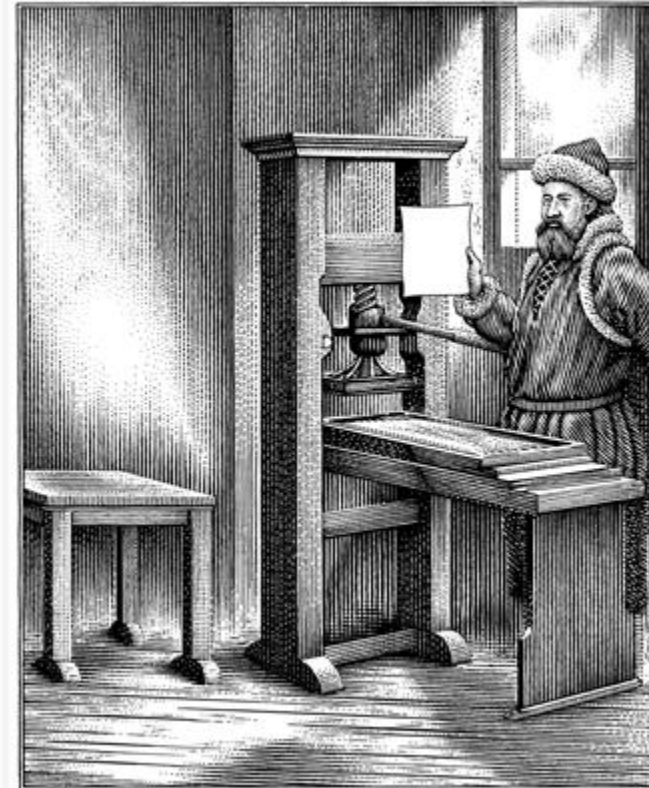
The Northern Renaissance

How did the Renaissance spread?

- students returning from Italy
- commerce/universities
- printing press

Spread of Ideas

- Printing press
 - ▣ Johannes Gutenberg- 1450



Problems

- ❑ durability of paper books
- ❑ plainness of mass production
- ❑ threats to scribes



A Peasant's Wedding (Brueghal)





Italian/Northern Comparison

- Italian
 - ▣ humans based on models of Greek and Roman art
 - ▣ rippling muscles/ ideal image
- Northern
 - ▣ more like normal people
 - ▣ bald, frail, imperfect