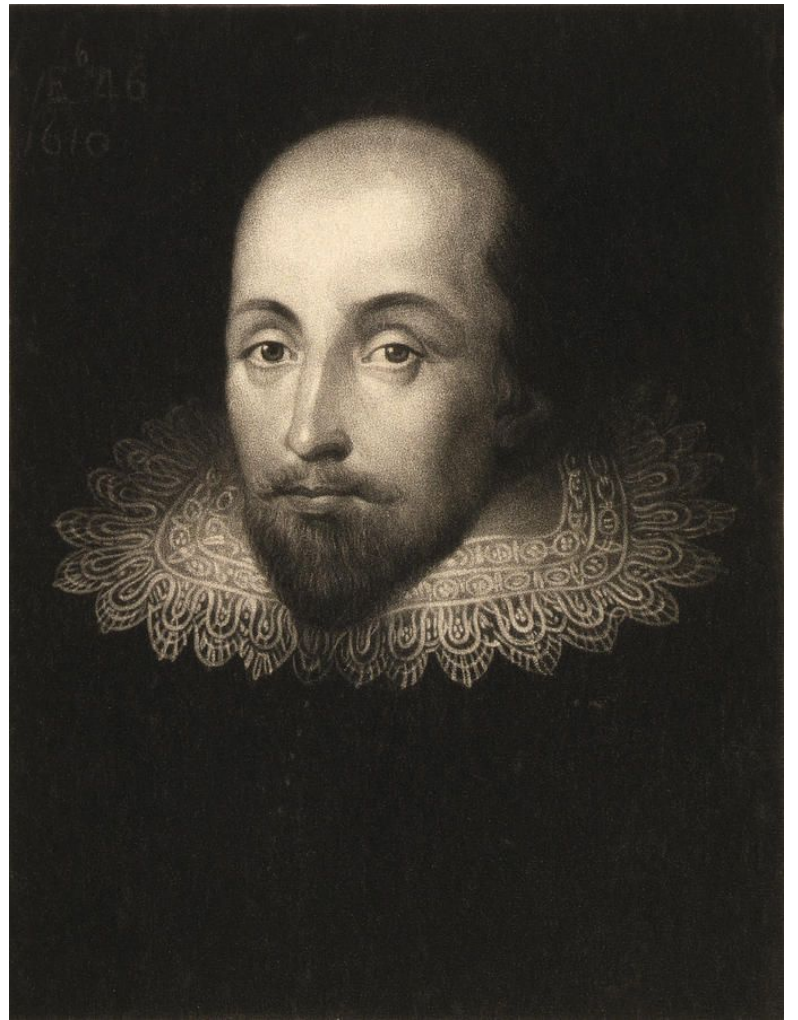


7.48 Outline the advances made in literature, the arts, science, mathematics, cartography, engineering, and the understanding of human anatomy and astronomy, including Leonardo da Vinci (Last Supper, Mona Lisa), Michelangelo (Sistine Chapel, The David), Johann Gutenberg, and William Shakespeare

Literature

- William Shakespeare (1564-1616)
 - Returned to classical subjects and genres
 - History plays were most popular during his time
 - *Macbeth*: ambition
 - *Hamlet*: individualism
 - Keen sensitivity to sounds and meanings of words



The Arts

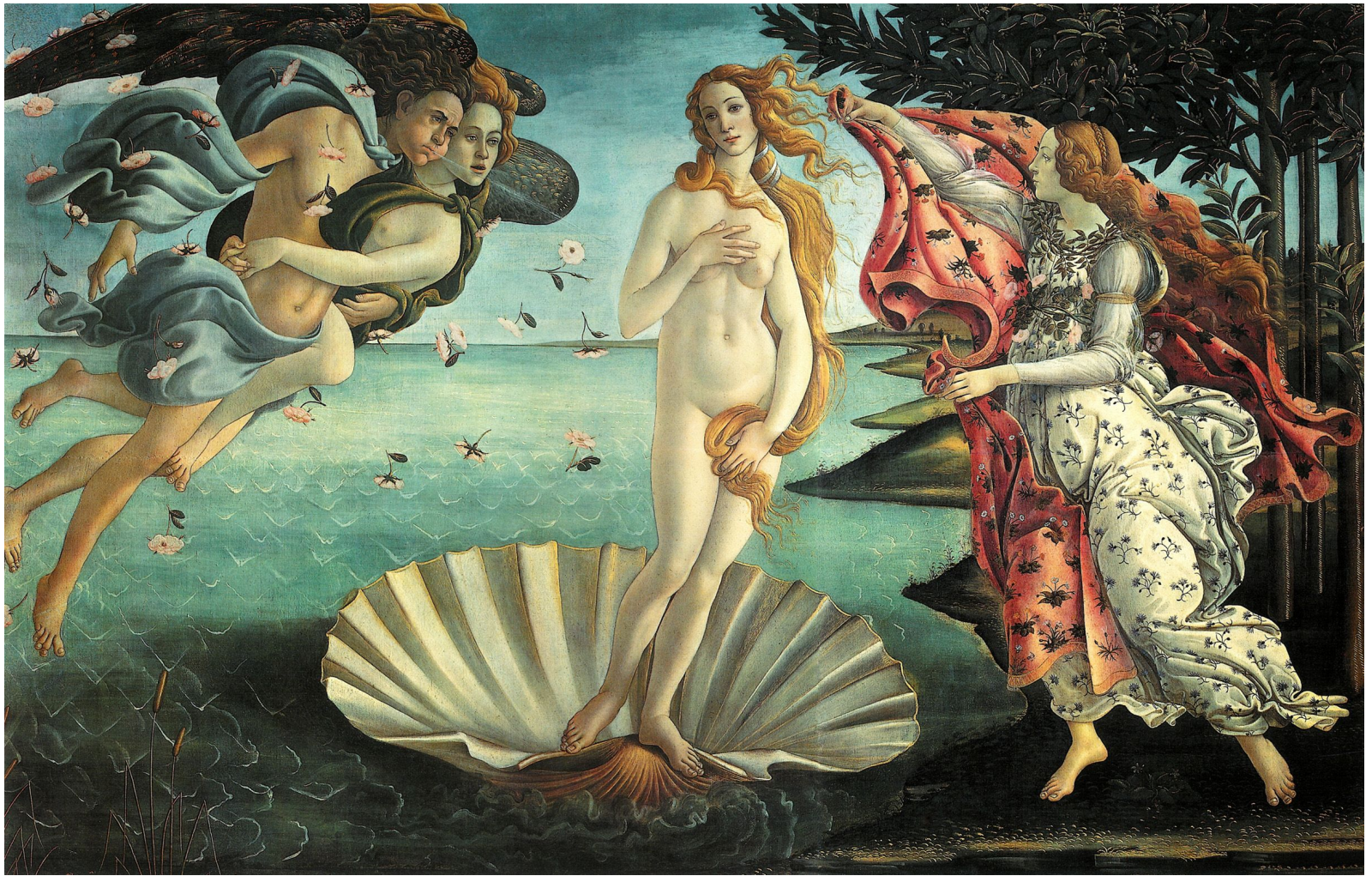
- Increase of portraiture and its significance
- Depiction of nudes
- Imitation of nature was a primary goal
- Pagan scenes and myths were popular subjects with no apologies to the Church
- Artists were elevated as cultural heroes
- Stressed proportion, balance, and harmony



The ox and donkey in this painting represent law and grace respectively.



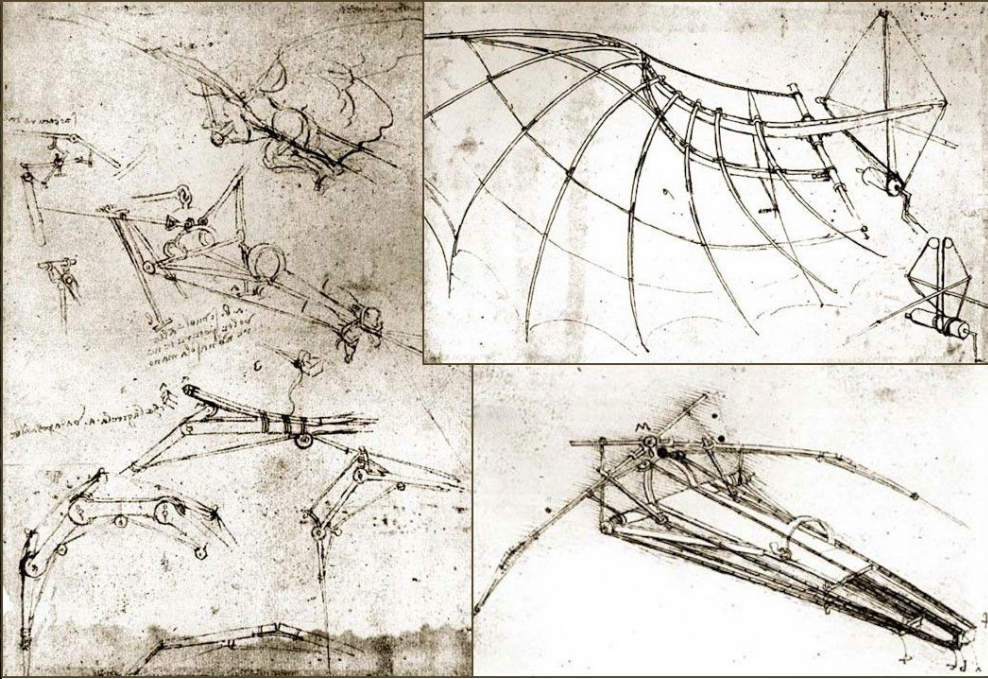
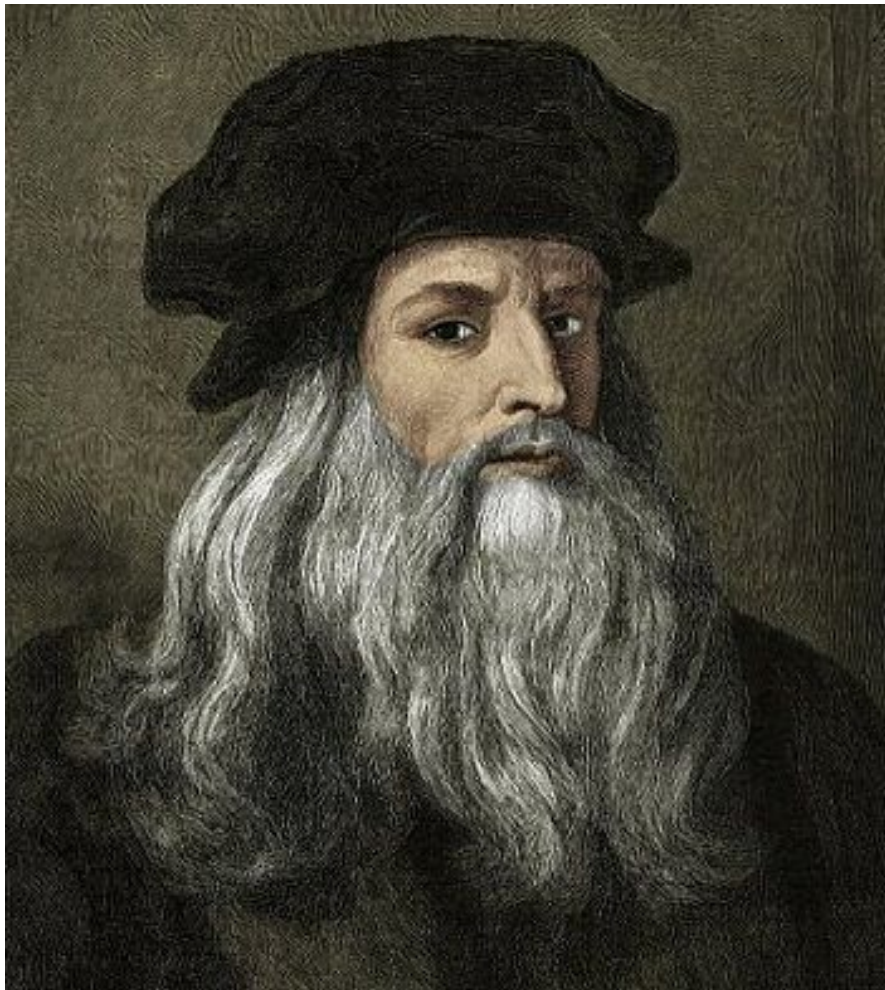
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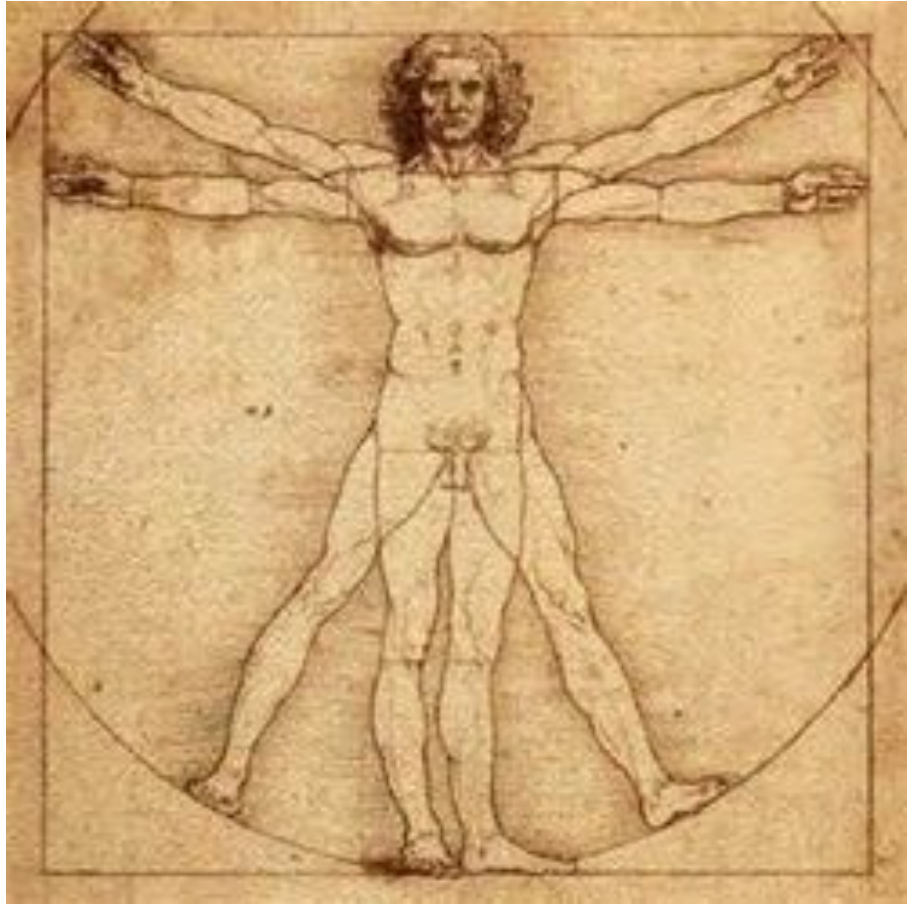


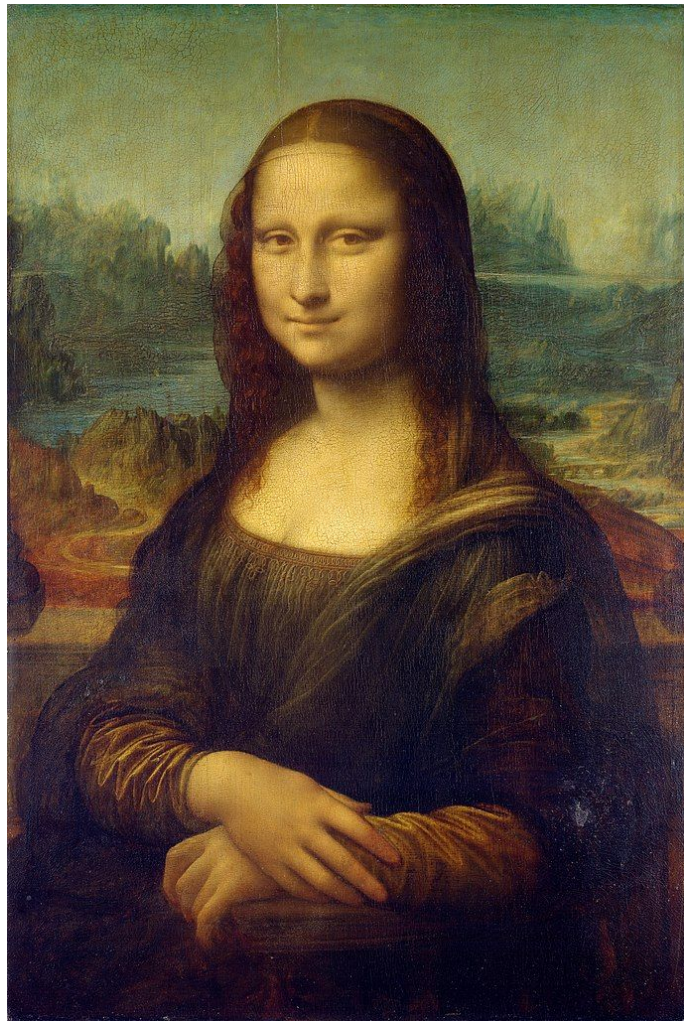
The Arts

- Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)
 - True Renaissance Man
 - Scientist, inventor, engineer, and naturalist
 - Dissected corpses, built flying machines
 - Famous works:
 - Mona Lisa
 - Last Supper













The Arts

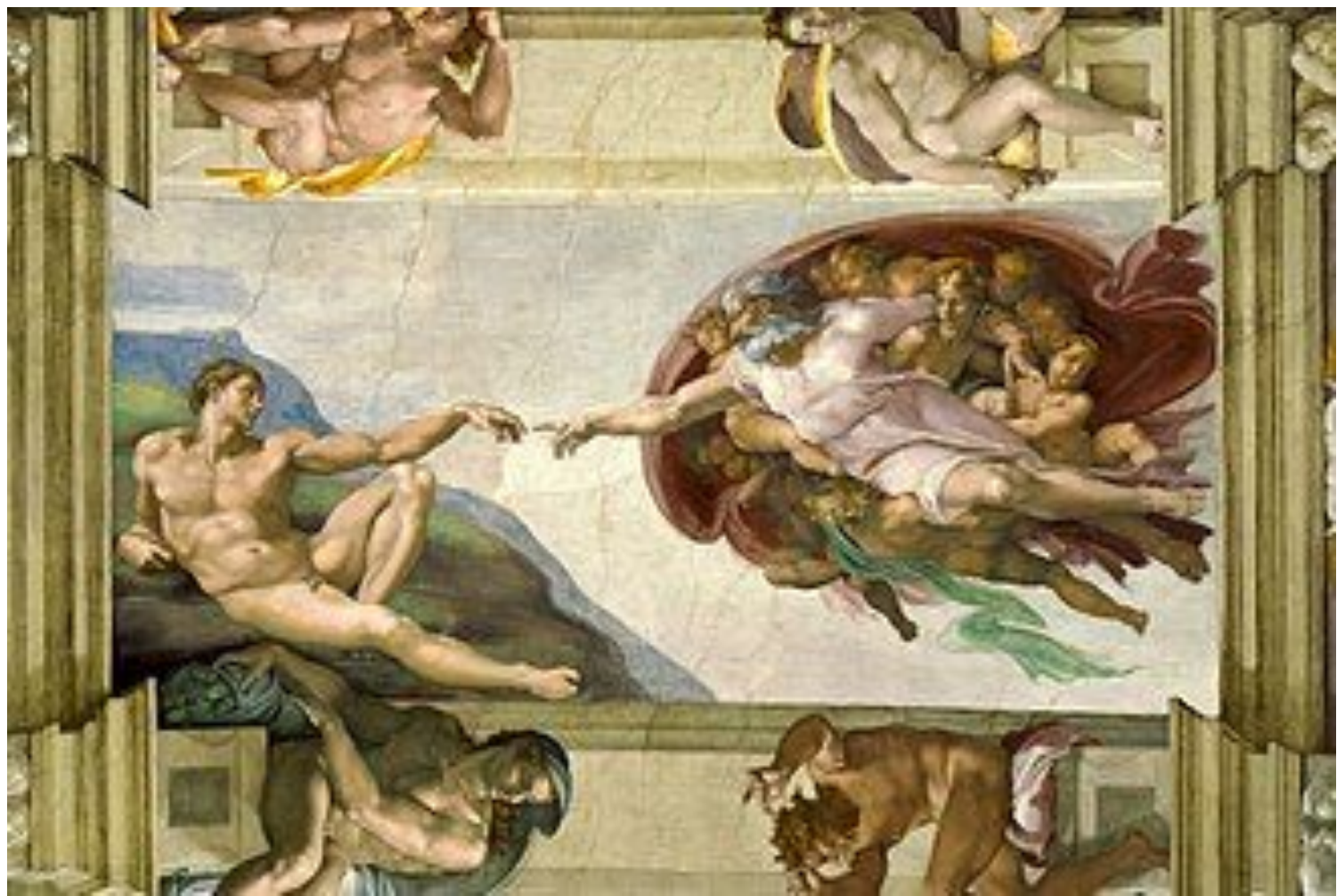
- Michelangelo (1475-1564)
 - Versatile painter, sculptor, architect
 - Conflict with Pope Julius II
 - Incredible energy and endurance
 - Famous works:
 - Sistine Chapel
 - The David









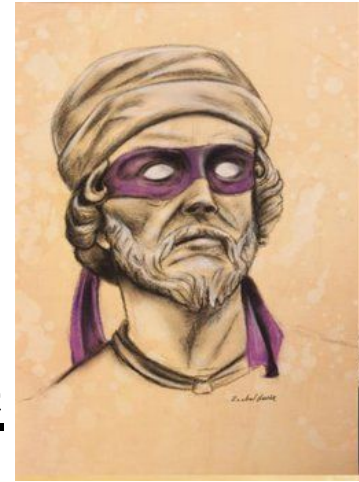






The Arts

- Donatello (1386-1466)
 - Italian sculptor
 - Studied classics of Greece and Rome
 - Sculpted with realism
 - Showed the human body with emotions and function
 - Famous works:
 - David





The Arts

- Raphael (1483-1520)
 - Man of sensitivity and kindness
 - Died at 37
 - Famous for frescoes (painted directly on the wall) in the Vatican Palace (where the Pope lives)
 - Famous work:
 - The School of Athens

