

# *The Renaissance*



# WHY THE RENAISSANCE BEGAN IN ITALY

- Italy had several important city-states in the north and were influenced by trade.
- Northern Italian cities were controlled by wealthy *patrons* who supported the Renaissance.
- Ancient Roman buildings, structures, and manuscripts, aroused curiosity among Italian scholars.
- Byzantine scholars began migrating to Italy after the fall of Constantinople in 1453.





# Europe, 1500







# THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE



- Began around 1300 in northern Italian cities of **Genoa, Venice, and Florence**
- **Florence** was the most important city of the early Renaissance. It is called the “**Cradle of the Renaissance**”
- Most famous of the patrons were the **Medicis** of **Florence**.

# The Medicis of Florence

- Powerful banking and trading family that ruled Florence from the mid 1400s through 1737.

## *Lorenzo the Magnificent*

- Built large libraries and galleries of classical works in Florence
- Was a patron to many of the great artists and literary figures of the period such as **Michelangelo**, **Botticelli**, and **Machiavelli**.



Lorenzo the Magnificent





# The Renaissance began in Literature



- Scholars became interested in classical works of literature, law, politics, & history.
- These scholars became known as *Humanists*.
- *Humanists* became interested in everyday life and shifted interest to the individual.
- Renaissance literature led to the development and spread of *Vernacular Languages*.

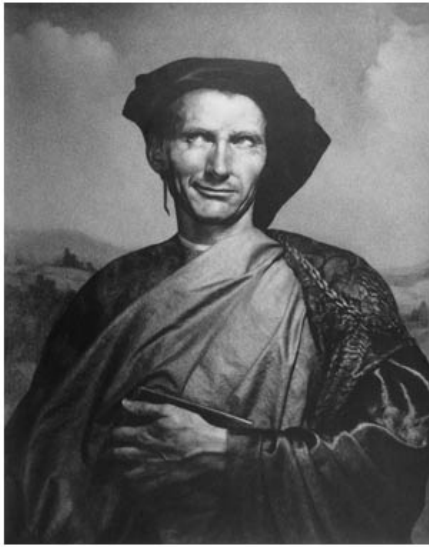
# Francesco Petrararch (1304-1374)



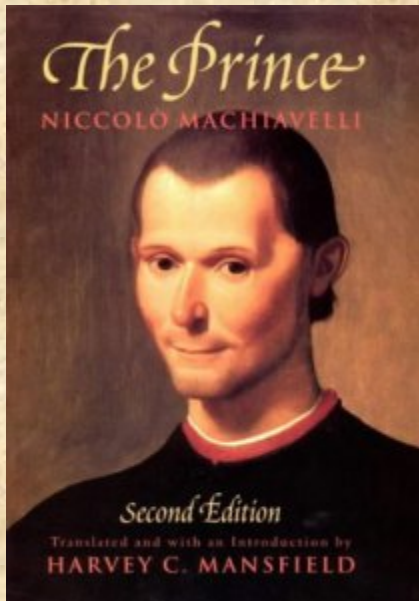
- One of the first *Humanist* writers
- First modern poet. Imitated the styles of classical writers
- Wrote in Latin and Italian
- Perfected the sonnet form and inspired other great poets.



# Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527)



- Florentine statesman and writer known for his political essays which describe how rulers should govern
- Best-known work, *The Prince*, describes how rulers should be cunning and deceptive to gain and keep power. *“By any means necessary”*.



# DANTE ALIGHIERI (1265-1321)

## *The Divine Comedy*



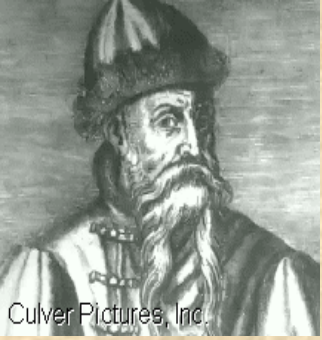
- Greatest work was the epic three part poem *The Divine Comedy*.
- It describes his imaginary journey through hell, purgatory, and heaven, and shows interest in human personalities.
- Considered the father of modern Italian



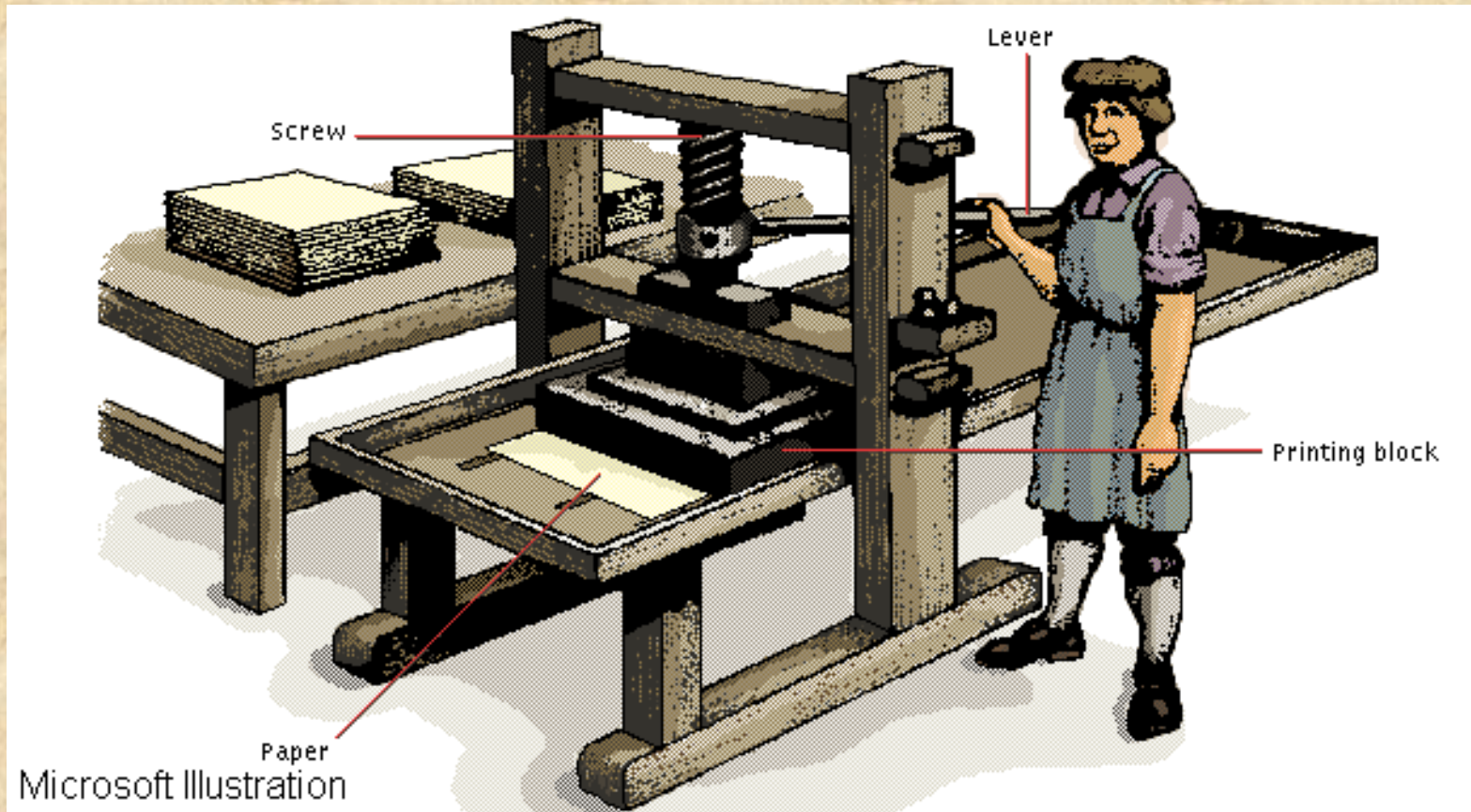


# THE NORTHERN RENAISSANCE

- Educated people combined classical learning with religious ideas. Artists began using *realism* and painting landscapes and scenes of everyday life.
- Northern humanist writers began calling for reform in government and religion.
- Invention of the Printing Press by *Johannes Gutenberg* in 1456 allowed ideas to spread rapidly and made books and education affordable
  - Pre 1456 there were 100,000 books in Europe
  - By 1500 there were 10,000,000 books in Europe
- Led to the spread of *vernacular languages*



# Johannes Gutenberg Printing Press (invented 1456)







# Desiderius Erasmus

1466-1536

- Dutch humanist and member of the clergy.
- Wanted the Church to return to simple devotion of earlier days.
- Most famous work is *In Praise of Folly* which ridiculed superstition, narrow mindedness, and abuses of the Church.
- Most widely read Northern European humanist.

# Sir Thomas More

## (1478-1535)



- English humanists who criticized society for its cruelty
- Greatest work was *Utopia* in which he described an ideal society.
- Beheaded by his friend King Henry VIII for refusing to sanction his divorce from Catherine of Aragon



# William Shakespeare (1564-1616)



- English writer considered the greatest of the Renaissance playwrights
- His plays were poetic masterpieces based on classical plots
- Writings display a deep understanding of human beings.



# Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616)

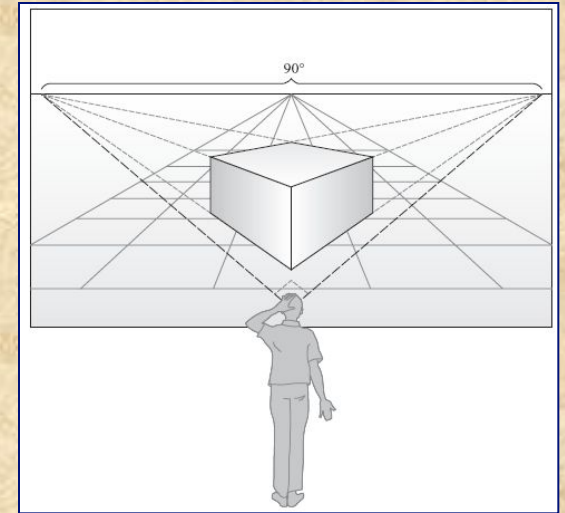


- Greatest of Spanish writers
- Satirized medieval life and the Code of Chivalry
- Most famous work is *Don Quixote*.
- Considered to be the father of modern Spanish



# Characteristics Of Renaissance Art

- ***Realism*** was the major characteristic of painting using technique known as ***Perspective*** (illusion of depth)
- Everyday scenes became common along with religious themes
- Sculpture was generally ***Idealistic*** like that of classical art.



# **Michelangelo Buonarroti**

## **(1475-1564)**



- Italian master was the most versatile of the Renaissance painters, sculptors, and architects
- History's most renowned sculptor.  
*David, Moses* and *The Pieta*
- Known for his frescoes in the *Sistine Chapel*
- Designed *St. Peter's Cathedral* in the Vatican.



# Michelangelo

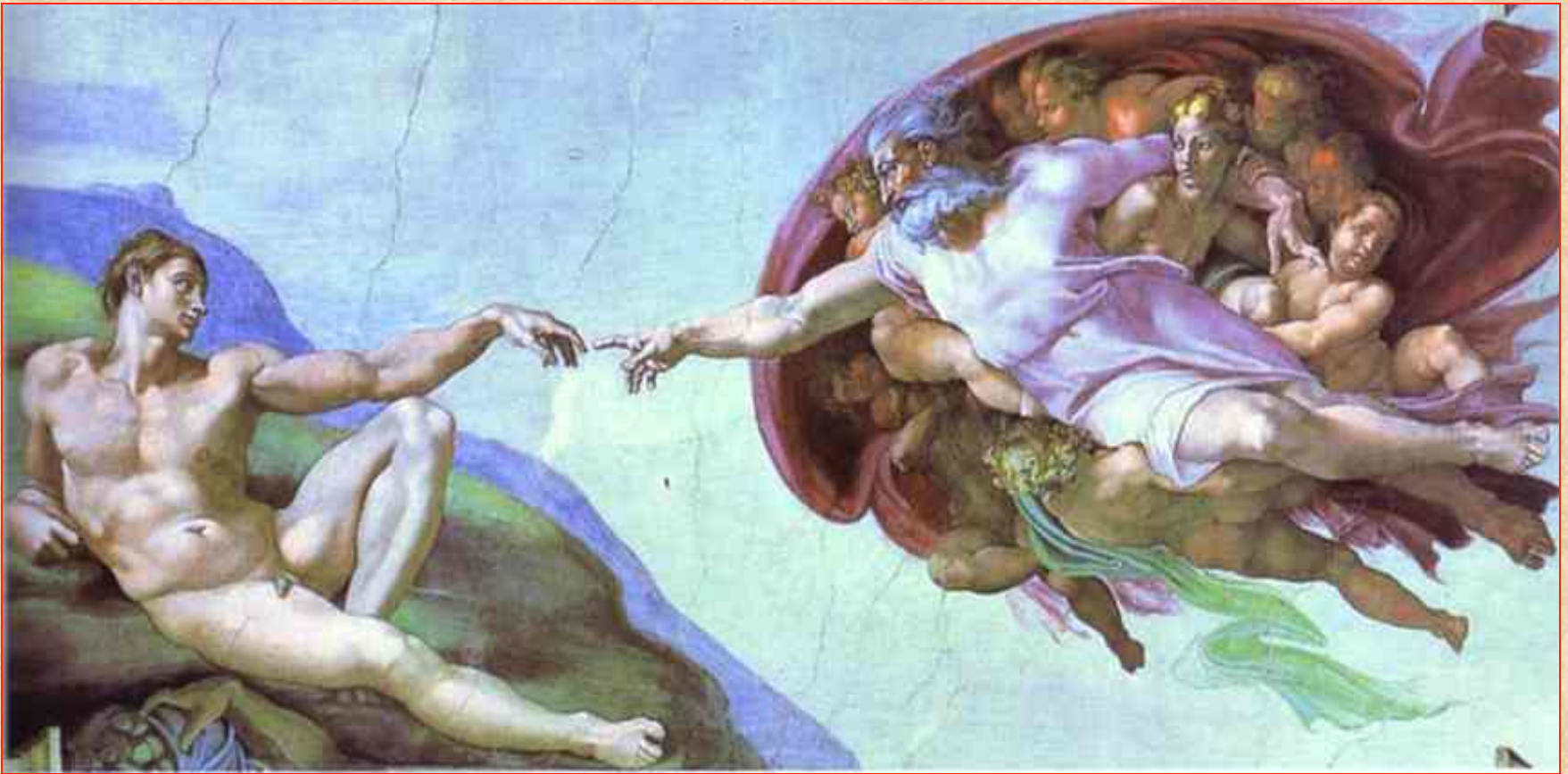
## The Sistine Chapel





# Michelangelo

## Ceiling Panel from the Sistine Chapel

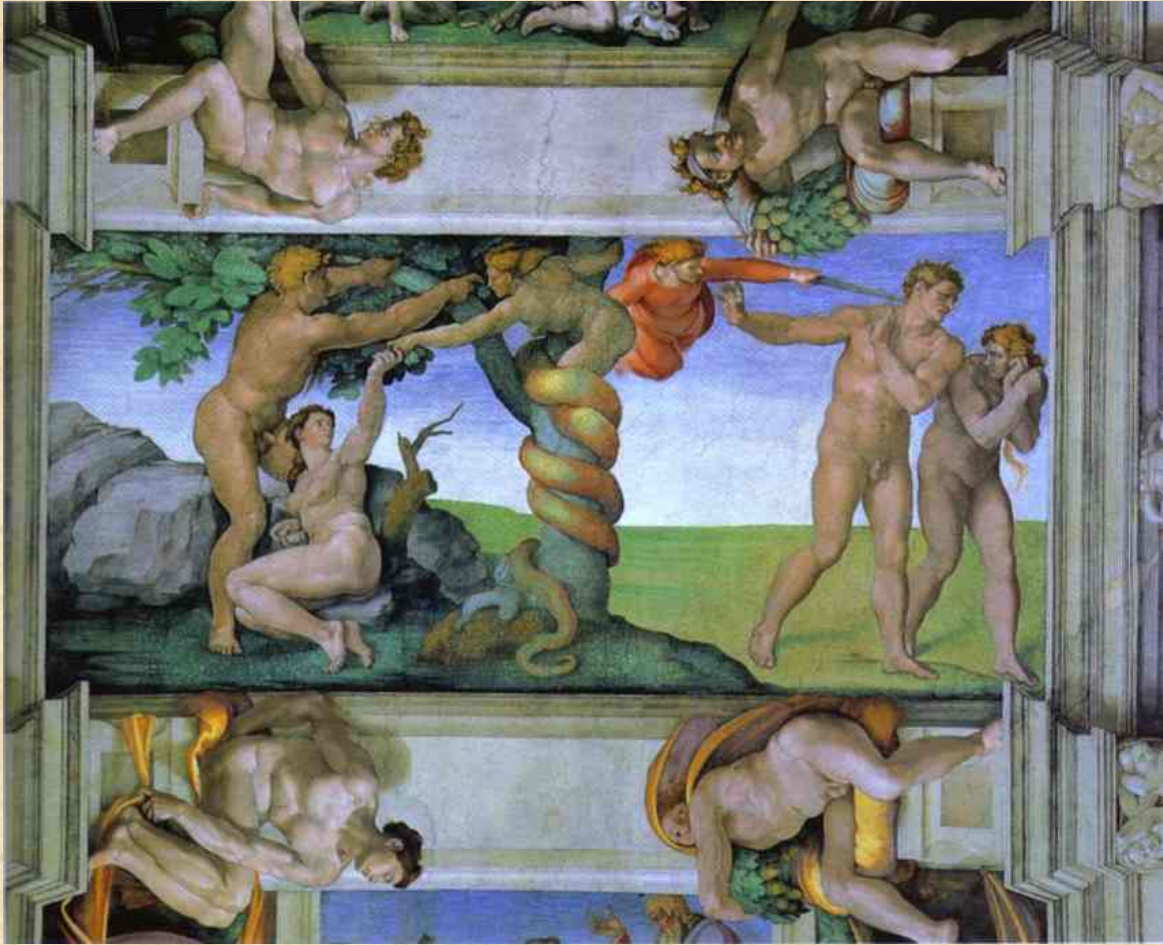


*The Creation Of Adam*



# Michelangelo

## Ceiling Panel from the Sistine Chapel



*Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden*



# Michelangelo

## Back Wall of the Sistine Chapel



*The Last Judgment*

Michelangelo





# Michelangelo



*The Pieta*



# Michelangelo

## The Tomb of Julius II



Moses

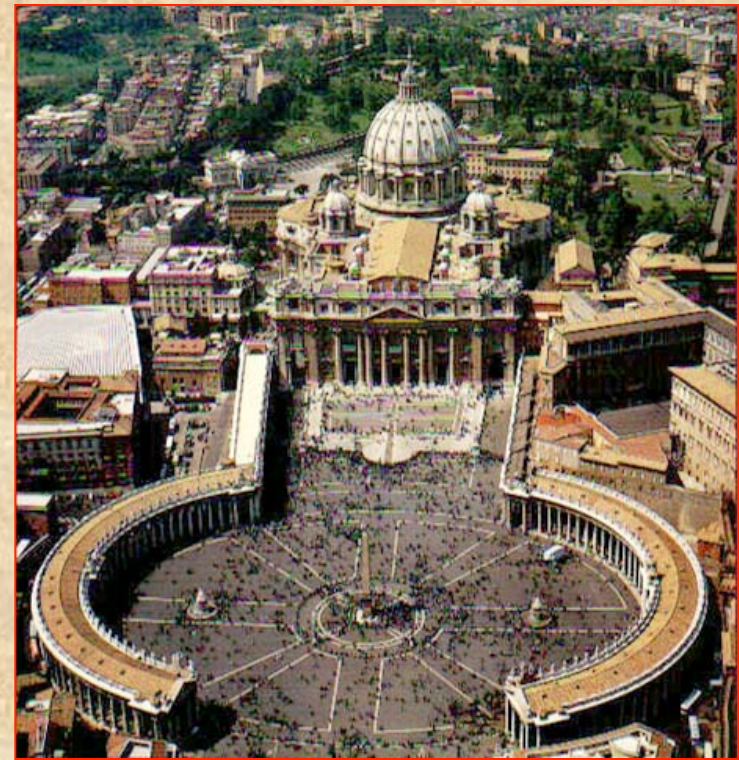


# Michelangelo

St Peter's Basilica

The Vatican

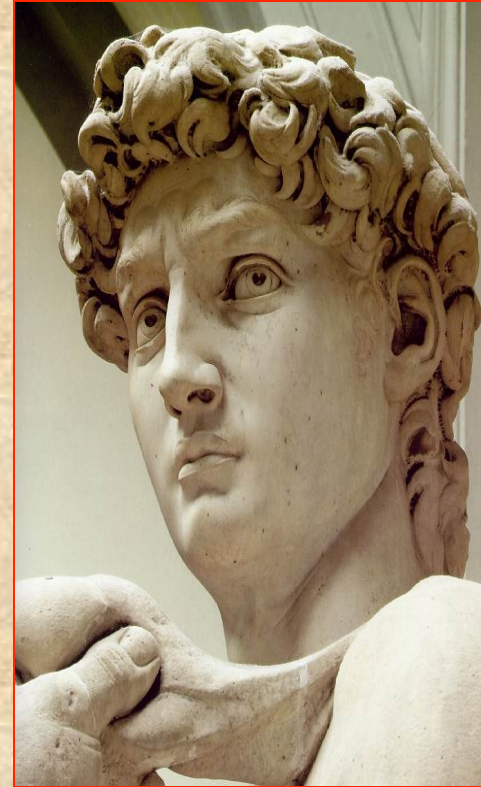
Rome, Italy



St Peter's Square



# Michelangelo



*David*





# Raphael Santi (1483-1520)



- Italian master known for his *Madonnas* and *Angels*
- Combined religious art with Renaissance spirit
- One of his most famous paintings is *The School of Athens*





# Raphael



*The School of Athens*



# Donatello (1386-1466)

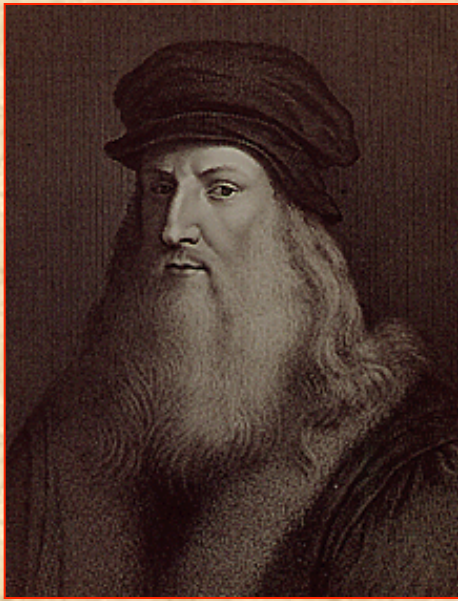


*Bronze David*

- Florentine sculptor who based his works on classical sculpture
- His sculpture is noted for its realism
- Most famous work is *Bronze David* which is life-size and cast in bronze.

# Leonardo Da Vinci

## *The Renaissance Man*



- Italian born master who was among the most versatile of the Renaissance artists
- Multifaceted genius who excelled in painting, sculpture, architecture, science, and engineering.
- Most famous works are *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*





# Leonardo Da Vinci

1452-1519



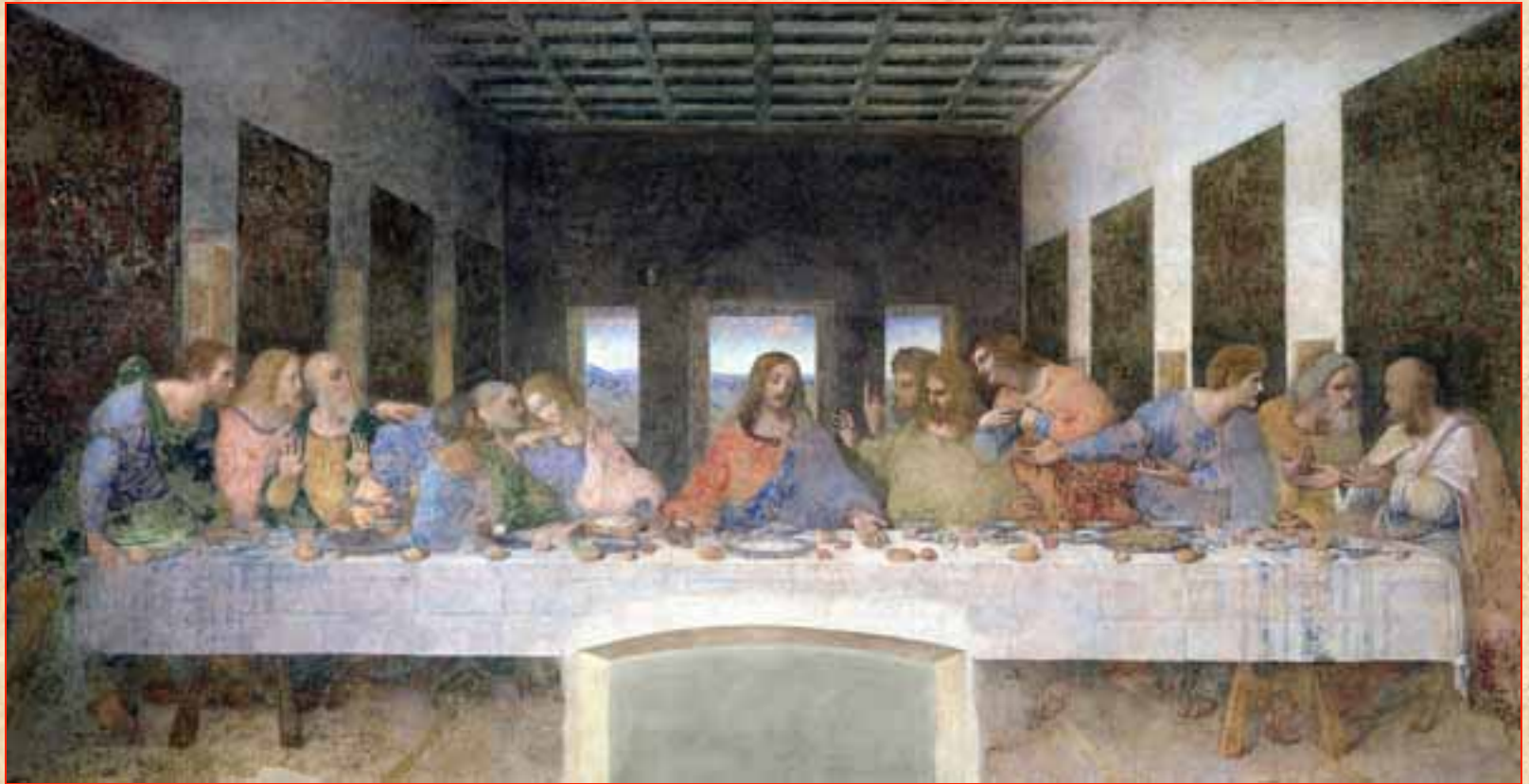
*Mona Lisa*



*The Last Supper*

# LEONARDO DA VINCI

## *The Last Supper*



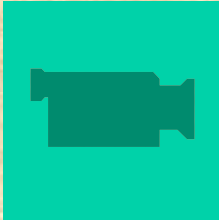
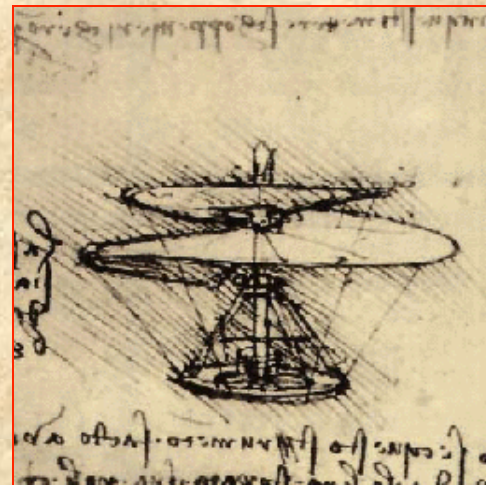
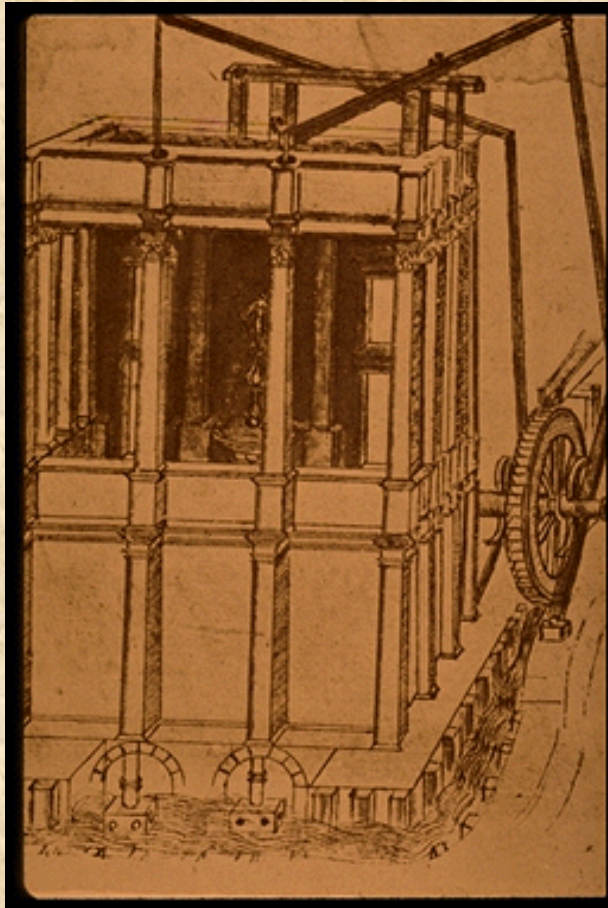
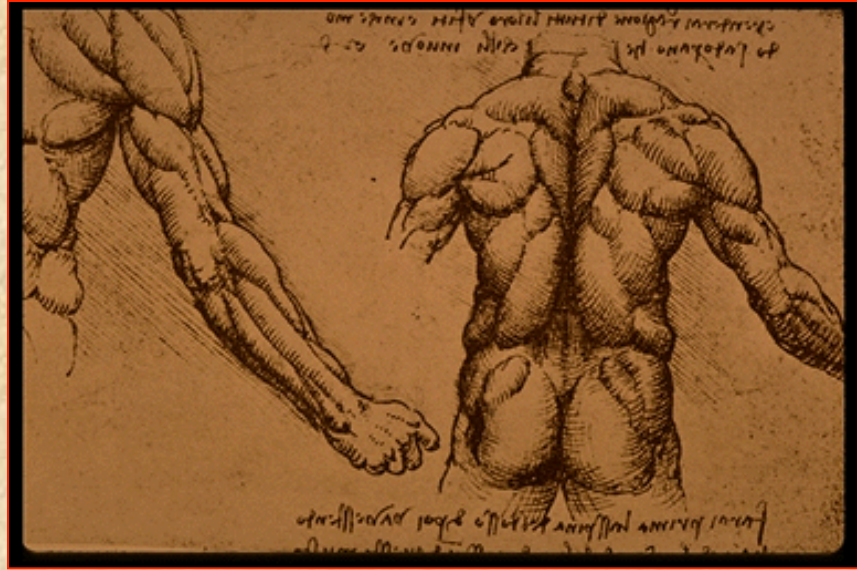


# Leonardo Da Vinci



*Madonna of the Rocks*

# Leonardo Da Vinci







# Albrecht Durer (1471-1528)

- German Master helped spread Renaissance to northern Europe
- Known for engravings and woodcuts religious scenes
- Most famous work is *Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*



*Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*



# Hans Holbein (1497-1543)



- German born English painter
- Specialized in portraits with photographic detail
- Court painter for the Tudors of England
- Among his most famous paintings is *Henry VIII*

*King Henry VIII*



# Jan Van Eyck

## 1390-1441

- Greatest of the Flemish masters
- Painted in realistic detail
- Most famous work is the *Arnolfini Wedding Portrait*



*Arnolfini Wedding Portrait*

# Jan Van Eyck



*Detail from Arnolfini Wedding Portrait*



# Pieter Breugel (1525-1569)



- Flemish Painter known for everyday scenes
- Used rich vivid colors and detail which gave a sense of life
- Most famous painting is *The Peasant Wedding*



*The Peasant Wedding*

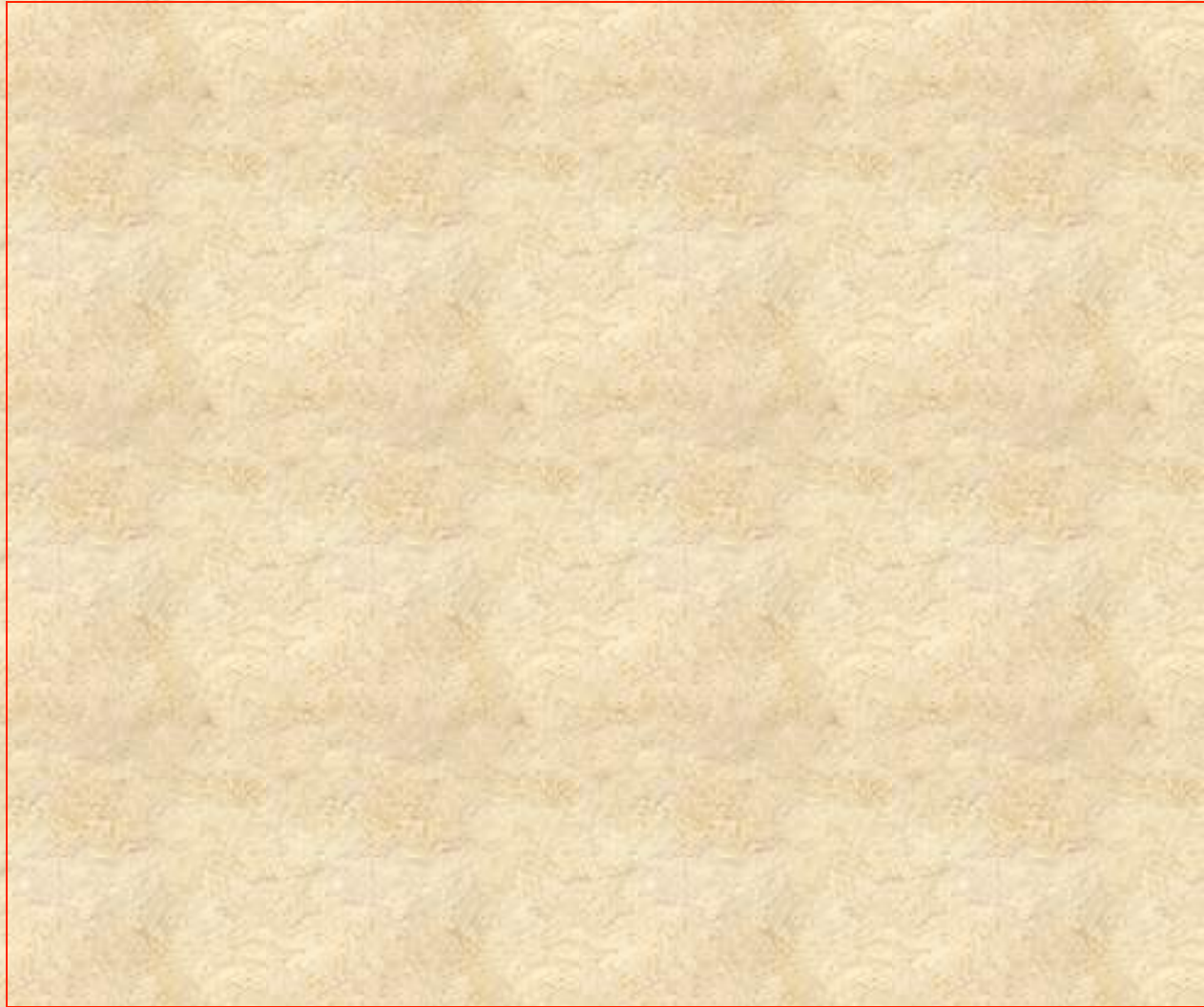
# Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669)



- Dutch master considered to be the greatest of the northern painters
- Famous for use of contrast of lights and shadow
- Most famous work is *The Night Watch*



# Rembrandt



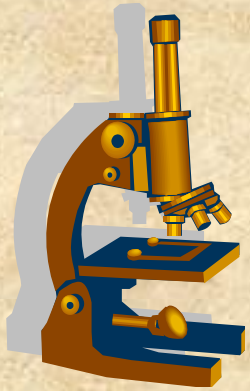
*The Night Watch*



# RENAISSANCE SCIENCE

- **Copernicus** - Polish scientist who developed the *heliocentric theory* in *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies*.
- **Johannes Kepler** - German mathematician who used math to describe the laws of **planetary motion**. He also developed the modern scientific method.
- **Galileo** - Italian scientist who invented the **telescope** and proved the heliocentric theory. **Laid the foundation of modern mechanics and physics.**
- **William Harvey** - English scientist who first accurately described the **circulatory system**.





# RENAISSANCE SCIENCE

- **Rene Descartes** - French scientist who **applied mathematical processes to scientific problems.**
- **Isaac Newton** - English scientist who discovered the **laws of gravity** and explained the laws of force and motion. **One of history's greatest scientists.**
- **Andreas Vesalius** - Flemish doctor who in 1543 published the textbook ***On the Fabric of the Human Body*** which **laid the foundations** for the study of human anatomy.