

The Italian Renaissance

World History Unit 4

Basic Summary:

The Renaissance and the Reformation bring dramatic changes to social and cultural life in Europe

1. Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

- A period of intellectual and artistic creativity begins in Italy around the 1300's
- Artists and writers revive techniques, styles, and subjects from classical Greece and Rome and celebrate human achievements

2. The Northern Renaissance

- Renaissance ideas spread to Northern Europe, where German and Flemish artists create distinctive works of art
- Thousands of books and pamphlets created on printing presses spread political, social and artistic ideas

3. Luther leads the Reformation

- Martin Luther starts a movement for religious reform and challenges the authority of the Catholic Church
- King Henry VIII breaks ties with the Catholic Church and starts the Church of England

4. The Reformation Continues

- Protestant groups divide into several denominations including the Calvinists and Anabaptists
- The Catholic Church introduces its own reforms



MAJOR ITALIAN CITY-STATES 1494

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- A map of Italy in 1494, showing the major city-states and kingdoms. The map is color-coded according to the legend:
- Kingdom of Naples (Orange)
 - Papal States (Yellow)
 - Republic of Florence (Green)
 - Duchy of Milan (Red)
 - Republic of Venice (Blue)
 - Minor States (Purple)

Italy's Advantages

- The Renaissance

- ***Renaissance***—an explosion of creativity in art, writing, and thought
- Started in northern Italy – very urban
- Lasted from about 1300-1600, but its messy



Florence, Italy

Birthplace of the Renaissance

Italy's Advantages

- Merchants and the Medici
 - A wealthy merchant class develops – trading from crusades
 - More emphasis on individual achievement – after black death
 - Banking family, the **Medici**, controls Florence



Giovanni di Bicci de' Medici
Founder of the Medici Bank and
family lineage

Cosimo de' Medici
Head of family from 1434-1464





Lorenzo de' Medici
Ruled 1469-1492

Italy's Advantages

- Looking to Greece and Rome
 - Artists and scholars study ruins of Rome, and study Latin and Greek manuscripts
 - Scholars move to Rome after the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

Europe, 1500



— Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire

ATLANTIC OCEAN

North Sea

Baltic Sea

Mediterranean Sea



0 150 300 Miles

NORWAY-DENMARK

SWEDEN

TEUTONIC ORDER

SCOTLAND

IRELAND

ENGLAND

London

Rotterdam

BRANDENBURG

Wittenberg

POLAND

LITHUANIA

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

Mainz

Worms

Prague

Paris

Nantes

FRANCE

Augsburg

AUSTRIA

HUNGARY

SWISS CONFEDERATION

Geneva

Milan

Trent

Mantua

PAPAL STATES

Florence

Rome

Naples

KINGDOM OF NAPLES

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

MONTENEGRO

CORSICA

SARDINIA

KINGDOM OF SICILY

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

Madrid

AVIGNON (Papal State)

ATLANTIC OCEAN

North Sea

Baltic Sea

Mediterranean Sea



0 150 300 Miles

NORWAY-DENMARK

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Geneva

Milan

Trent

Mantua

PAPAL STATES

Florence

Rome

Naples

KINGDOM OF NAPLES

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

MONTENEGRO

CORSICA

SARDINIA

KINGDOM OF SICILY

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

Madrid

AVIGNON (Papal State)

Classical and Worldly Values

- Classics Lead to Humanism
 - **Humanism**—intellectual movement focused on human achievements
 - Humanists studied classical texts, history, literature, and philosophy
- Worldly Pleasures
 - Renaissance society was **secular**—worldly
 - Wealthy enjoyed fine food, homes, and clothes
- Patrons of the Arts
 - **Patron**—a financial supporter of artists
 - Church leaders spend money on artwork to beautify cities
 - Wealthy merchants also patrons of the arts

Classical and Worldly Values

- The Renaissance Man
 - Excels in many fields: the classics, art, politics, and combat
 - Baldassare Castiglione's (pictured right) *The Courtier* (1528) teaches how to become a **"universal"** person



Classical and Worldly Values

- The Renaissance Woman
 - Upper-class, educated in classics, charming
 - Expected to inspire art but not create it – a “**muse**”
 - **Don't Write:** Isabella d'Este, patron of the artists, wields power in Mantua



Image Analysis

1. What do you see happening in the picture?
2. Look closely and divide the analysis into parts.

People:

- Facial Expressions
- Poses
- Gestures
- Clothing

Activities:

- What are the people doing?

Location:

- Where does is the setting of this image and why is that important?
- What does it tell us about the artist?

The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art

- Artistic Styles Change
 - Artists use realistic style copied from classical art, often to portray religious subjects
 - Painters use **perspective**—a way to show three dimensions on canvas



6th or 7th century icon of Jesus and an abbot demonstrates more homely and anti-realist style of Byzantine iconic art



Reconstruction of the temple of Jerusalem, Burgundian miniature, 1460.



Inspired by the Black Death (which killed 75 to 200 million between 1346-1350), *The Dance of Death* is an allegory on the universality of death and a common painting motif in late medieval period





The Story of Lucretia- Botticelli (1500)

Demonstrates a revolt against tyranny and the use of perspective

The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art

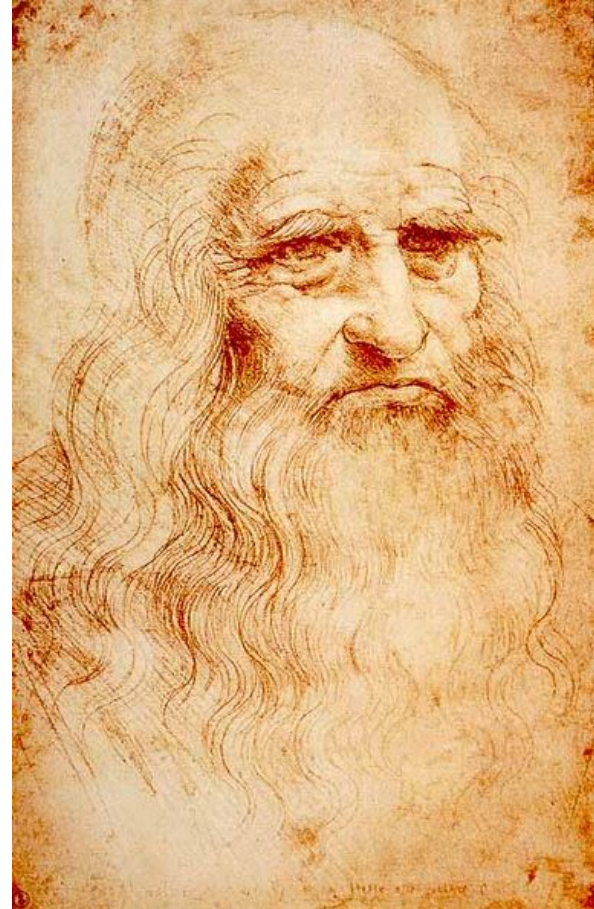
- Realistic Painting and Sculpture
 - Realistic portraits of prominent citizens
 - Sculpture shows natural postures and expressions
 - The biblical David is a favorite subject among sculptors

Meaning and Symbolism of Renaissance Paint Colors

- **Blue** - symbolizes purity; The Virgin Mary; Virgin and Child; The Immaculate Conception.
- **Purple** - symbolizes Christ in Majesty, In Byzantine Style painting Important Holy figures wear purple robes, outlined in red.
- **Red**- a symbol of greediness and lust. Denotes sin; sins of mankind, original sin; temptation, Judas, Harrowing of Hell, The Fiery Furnace, Slaughter of the Innocents, Apocalypse
- **Green** - symbolizes the Resurrection, the Ascension, Baptism
- **White** - is a sign of innocence; Birth, Youth, Betrothal and Marriage; The Virgin Mary; Virgin and Child; The Immaculate Conception, The Holy Family
- **Grey/Black/Dark Brown** - symbolic of the Entombment, Crosses, Crucifixes
- **Yellow** - symbolizes a remembrance of the spiritual world ; miracles, harmony, sustenance of the soul
- **Pink** - symbolizes eternal innocence; The Virgin Mary; Virgin and Child; The Immaculate Conception
- **Orange** - a symbol of materialism and desire for worldly goods in favor of spiritual health. Denotes indulgence; carnal desires, original sin; corruption, Judas the betrayer of Christ.

The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art

- Leonardo, Renaissance Man
 - **Leonardo da Vinci**—painter, sculptor, inventor, scientist
 - Paints one of the best-known portraits in the world: the ***Mona Lisa***
 - Famous religious painting: ***The Last Supper***



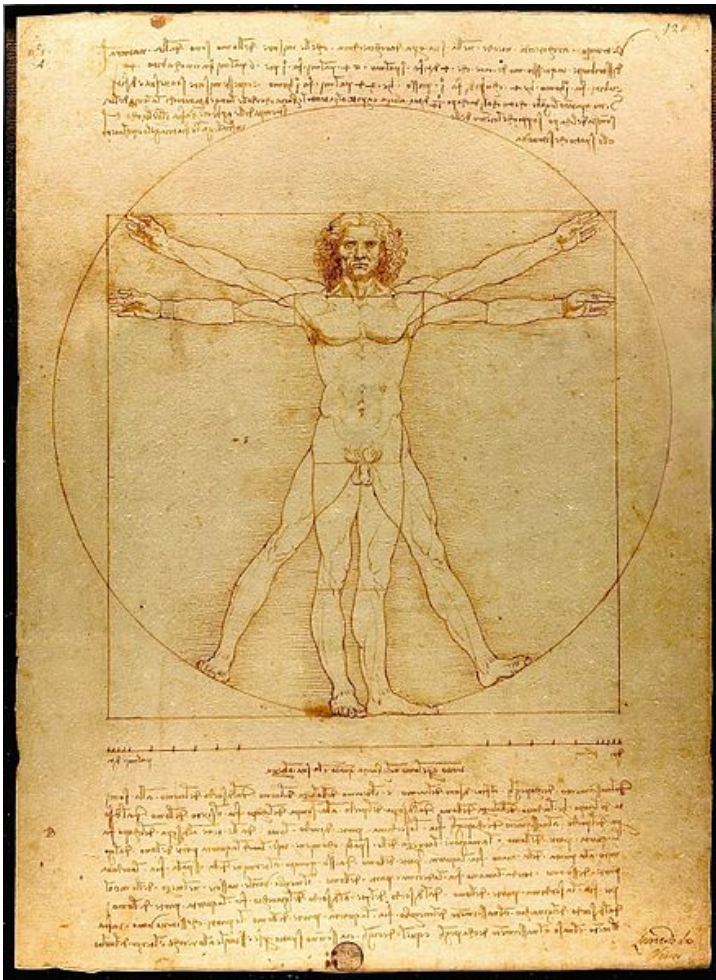
Leonardo's Work: Painting





Leonardo's Work: Science & Medicine

The Vitruvian Man

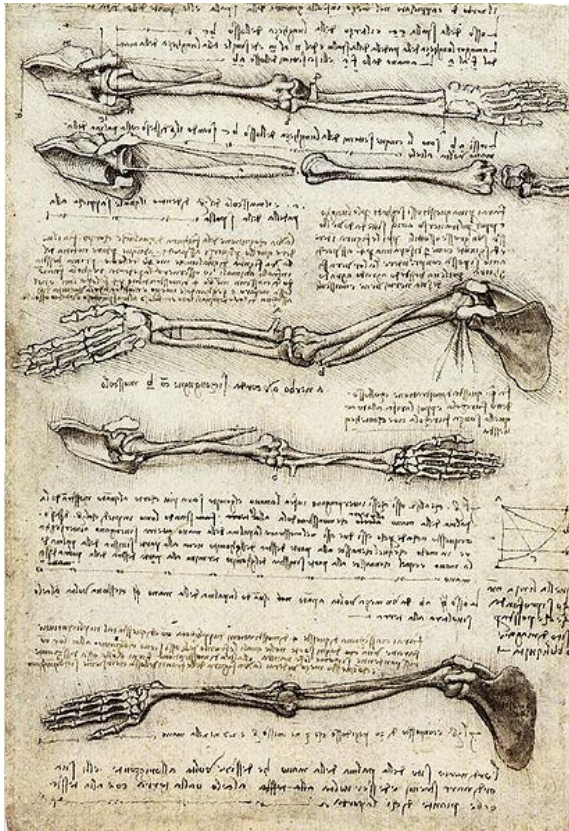


Studies of a fetus from Leonardo's journals

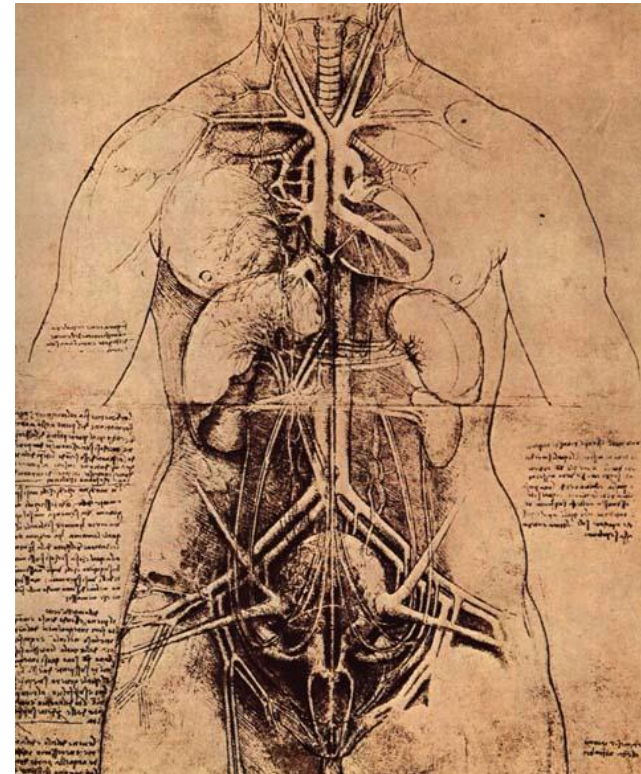


Leonardo's Work: Science & Medicine

Investigating the motion of the arm

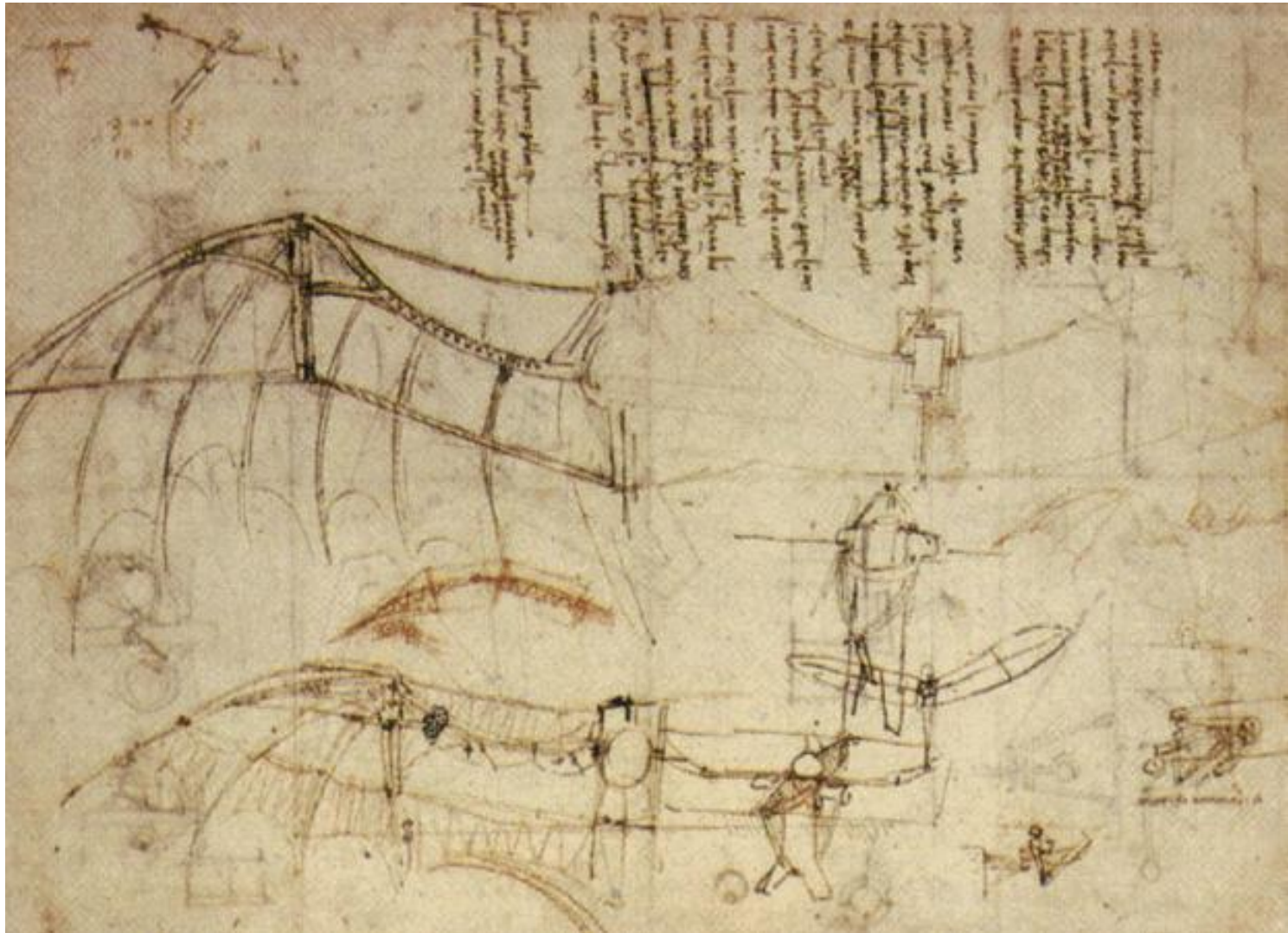


Organs of a Woman's Body



Leonardo's Work: Inventions

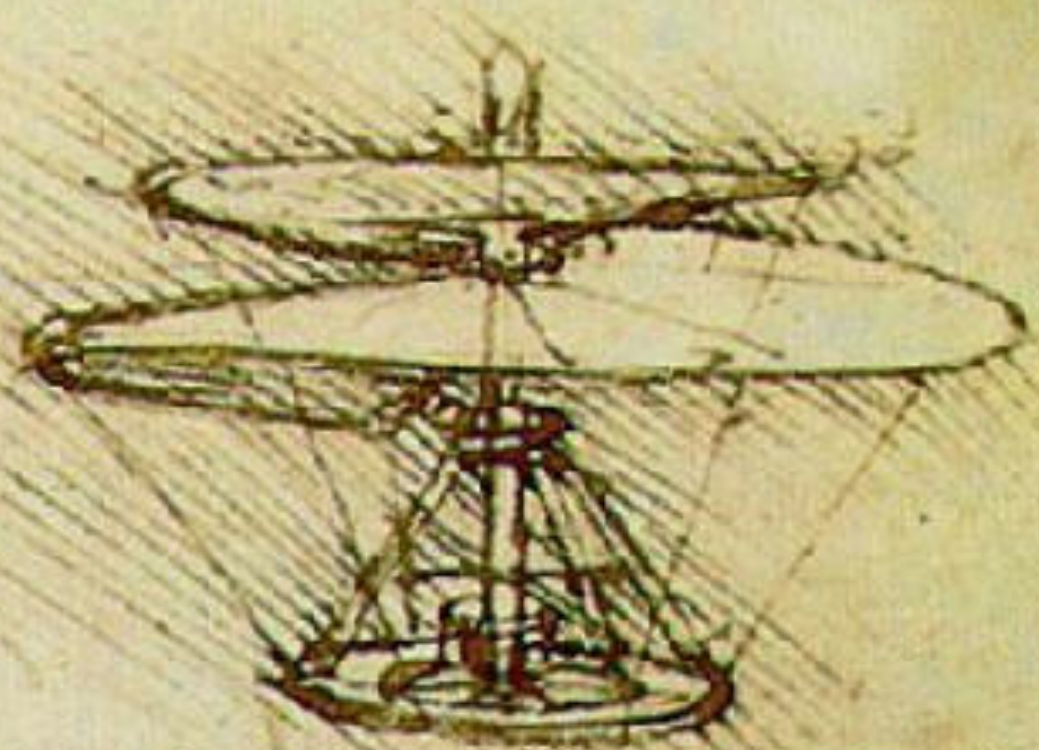
Design of a flying machine based on bat's wings



Lawyer
Dottor
Prelato
Povero



Handwritten text in a script, possibly Indic, located on the left side of the page. The text is arranged in several lines and appears to be a list or a set of instructions.



Large block of handwritten text in a script, possibly Indic, located at the bottom of the page. The text is arranged in several lines and appears to be a detailed description or explanation of the device shown in the diagram above.

Handwritten text at the top of the page, likely a title or description of the machinery.



Handwritten text in the middle of the page, providing further details or instructions related to the machinery.



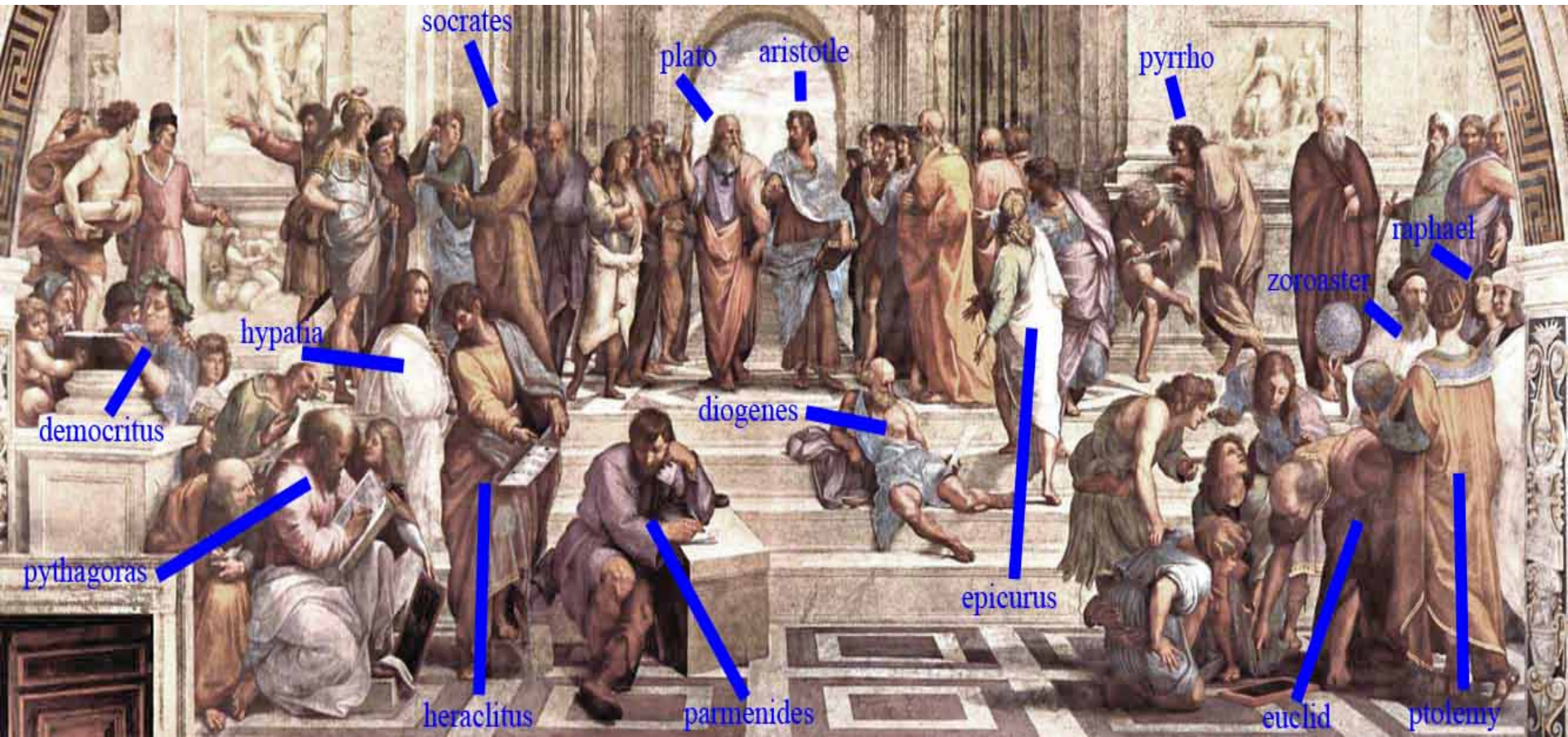
The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art

- Raphael Advances Realism
 - **Raphael Sanzio**, famous for his use of perspective
 - Favorite subject: the Madonna and child
 - Famous painting: *School of Athens*



The School of Athens- Raphael, (1509 and 1511) as a part of Raphael's commission to decorate the rooms now known as the Apostolic Palace in the Vatican







Renaissance Writers Change Literature

- New Trends in Writing
 - Writers use the **vernacular**—their native language
 - Self-expression - to portray individuality of the subject



Engraving by Giovanni Battista Piranesi, 1763

GIOVANNI BOCCACCIO

Renaissance Writers

- **Francesco Petrarch**

- Called the “father of Humanism”
- Was the first to call the medieval period, “the Dark Ages.”

- **Vittoria Colonna**

- Female writer with great influence
- Poems express personal emotions



Renaissance Writers Change Literature

- Machiavelli Advises Rulers
 - **Niccolo Machievelli**, author of a political guidebook, ***The Prince***
 - *The Prince* examines how rulers can gain and keep power



The Northern Renaissance

- Ideas of the Italian Renaissance mingled with Northern traditions developing a new character.
- In 1494 a war in Italy caused many artists to move to Northern Europe.
- One of the most famous painters was Albrecht Durer from Germany.

The Northern Renaissance

- Another famous German artist was Hans Holbein the Younger.



The Northern Renaissance

- Flemish artist Jan Van Eyck used new oil based paints to layer colors.





PIETA

BY MICHELANGELO

1499



The Northern Renaissance

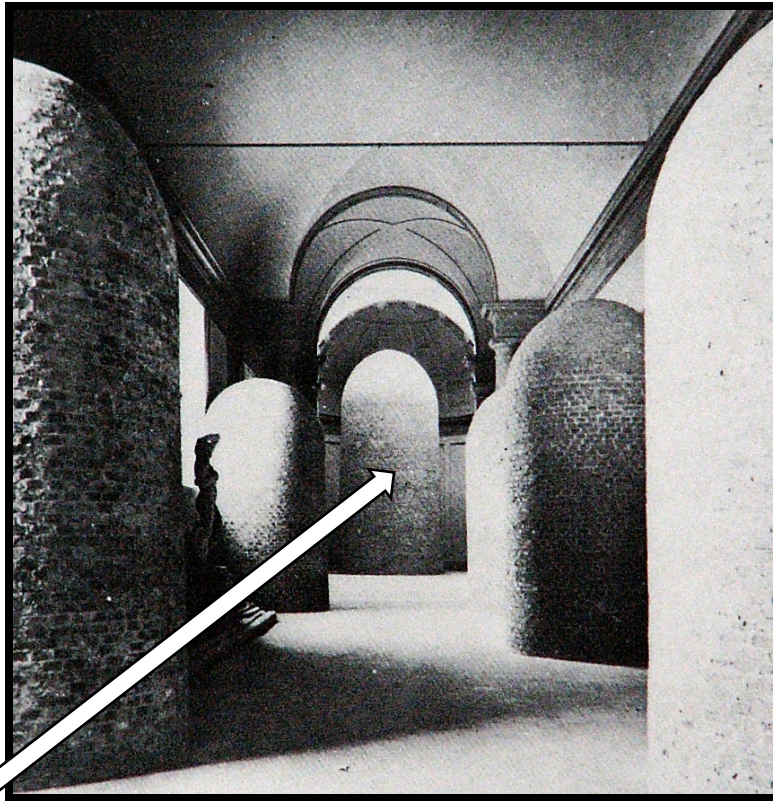
- Pieter Bruegel was interested in details of everyday life.





The David- Michelangelo,
(1501-1504)

17 feet tall marble statue depicting the
Biblical hero David



David was surrounded by a protective brick cocoon during World War II because of the threat of falling bombs.

General maintenance, right.





The Sistine Chapel

by Michelangelo

Size - 40 feet wide, 130 feet long.

Time to complete – 4 years (1508 – 1512). The artist had several assistants to mix plaster, mix paint, etc.

Technique - fresco, in which paint is brushed onto damp plaster, which fuse together as the plaster dries.

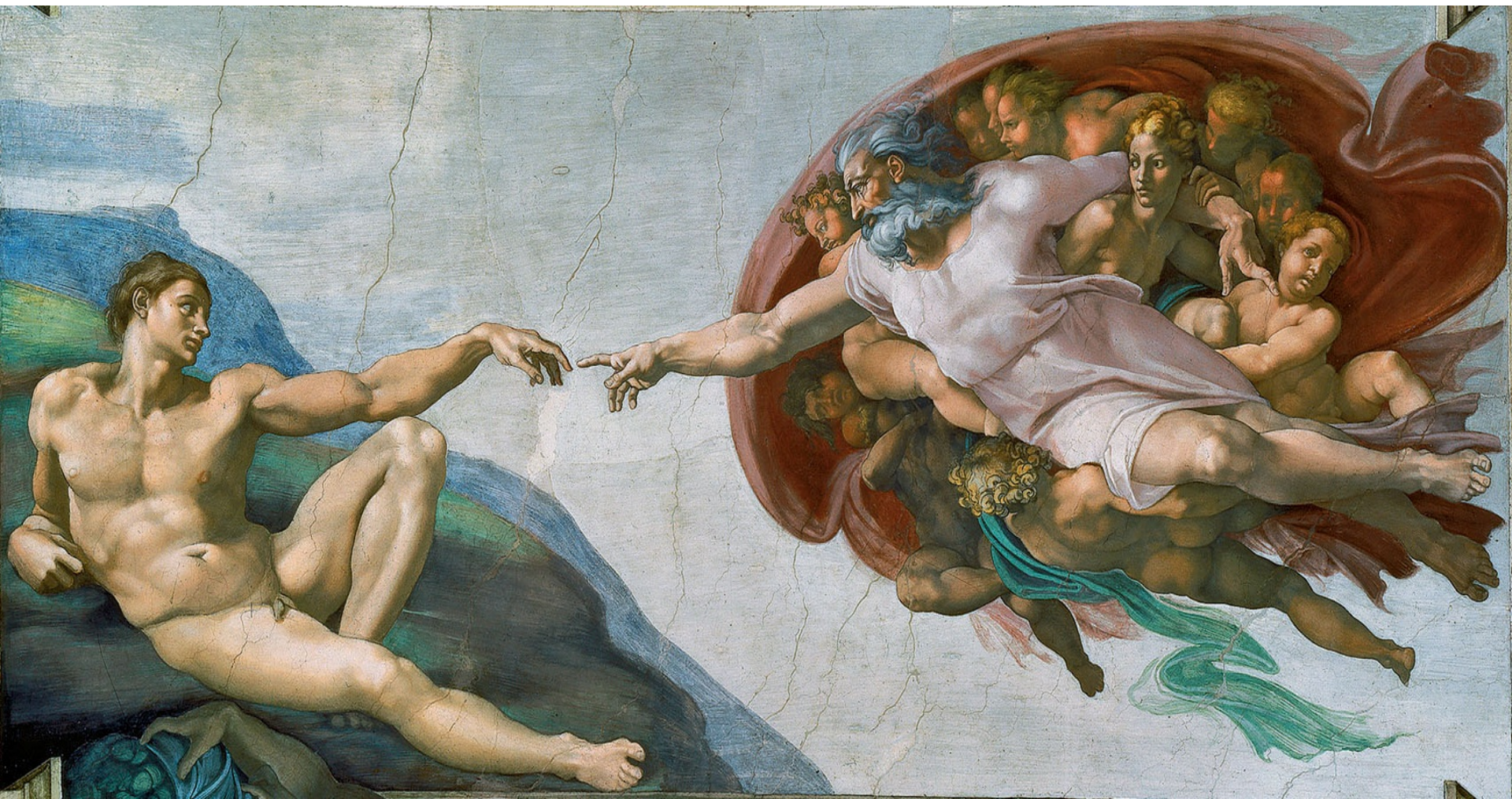
Theme - The ceiling focuses around nine different scenes from the Book of Genesis. In the most famous of these scenes, titled The Creation of Adam, Michelangelo depicts God giving life to Adam.

Commission – Michelangelo did not want the job, but did it under strong pressure from Pope Julius II. Adding to the frustration and tension was that payments were often late.

The Sistine Chapel

- "Without having seen the Sistine Chapel one can form no appreciable idea of what one man is capable of achieving.
—Johann Wolfgang Goethe, 23 August 1787
- Sistine Chapel Today:
 - The official residence of the Pope in Vatican City
 - Named in honor of Pope Sixtus IV, who had it restored from 1477-1480.
 - It is today the site of the Papal conclave, the process by which the new Pope is selected.
 - Primarily famous due to the frescos () which decorate the interior of the chapel.

The Creation of Adam, found on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel



The Last Judgment, Sistine Chapel



Changes in the Arts

- Art drew on techniques and styles of classical Greece and Rome.
- Paintings and sculptures portrayed individuals and nature in more realistic and lifelike ways.
- Artists created works that were secular as well as those that were religious.
- Writers began to use vernacular languages to express their ideas.
- The arts praised individual achievement.

Changes in Society

- Printing changed society by making more information available and inexpensive enough for society at large.
- A greater availability of books prompted an increased desire for learning and a rise in literacy throughout Europe.
- Published accounts of new discoveries, maps, and charts led to further discoveries in a variety of fields.
- Published legal proceedings made the laws clear so that people were more likely to understand their rights.
- Christian humanists' attempts to reform society changed views about how life should be lived.
- People began to question political structures and religious practices. Renaissance ideas continued to influence European thought—including religious thought!

Your Turn!

Now that you have seen the beautiful Sistine Chapel and appreciate the difficulty Michelangelo experienced in painting it, it's your turn to try your hand

Patron: Mr. Kendall

Location: Under your desks

Commission: The Best Band in the Entire World



NICKELBACK