Chapter 15

Renaissance and Reformation

Outline Section 1
The Italian Reniassance
I. Era of Awakening

   A. Renaissance
      1. early 1300’s, Italy
      2. Means rebirth
      3. Philosophical and artistic movement
         a. Renewed interest in Greek and Roman Lit and life.
         b. Studied world to explore its achievements
            1) Emphasis on reason not Christianity
            2) Advances in Arts and Sciences
B. Causes

1. Began in Italy
   a. Roman Ruins = Roman Glory
   b. Crusades & Trade
      1) Arab & African advances
      2) Byzantine Scholars preserved Greek and Roman learning
      3) Advances in Science and Medicine
      4) Encouraged Italian curiosity for new knowledge

2. Italian cities rich from trade and industry
   a. Wealthy educated merchants and bankers
   b. Became patrons (supporters) of the arts
      1) Medici’s - Florence
      2) Isabella d’Este – Mantua
C. Humanities

1. **Study of grammar, history, Poetry and Rhetoric**

2. Specialists called **Humanists**
   a. Developed critical approach to learning
   b. Verify through investigation
   c. to understand how things work
      1) Emphasis on education
   e. People should participate and lead meaningful lives

3. Still devote Catholics
   a. Conflict between church and education
   b. life prep for afterlife, but still to be enjoyed
   c. believed in individual achievement
      1) Use talents
      2) Many both poets and scientists
II. Italian Renaissance Writers

A. Francesco Petrarch

1. Scholar, teacher, poet
   a. Sonnets to Laura, the ideal woman

2. Continued work of classical writers
   a. study of called Classical Education
      1) mark of education
   b. Committed to virtue

3. Worried ambition would hurt chance for salvation

4. Considered the Father of Humanism
Impact of Humanism

**Medieval Thought**
- Church and king most important
- Man is sinful
- Life’s pleasures must be avoided to please God
- Accept the human condition
- Accept church doctrine without question

**Humanism**
- Individual is important
- Man is good with dignity and value
- People can enjoy life and still be good Christians
- Encouraged human achievement
- Each individual finds the truth for himself
B. Niccolo Machiavelli
1. Diplomat and historian
2. Less concerned about church conflict
3. Wrote essay “The Prince”
   a. described reality of govt. not the ideal
   b. thought rulers should concerned w/power and success
      1) Ruthless = Machiavellian
4. Considered a humanist because used Romans as models

C. Baldassare Castiglione
1. Diplomat
2. Wrote “The Book of the Courtier”
   a. most famous book of renaissance
   b. used real people, fake conversation to explain how people should act in society
   (Portrait by Rafael)
III. Italian Renaissance Artists

A. Content

1. Middle Ages
   a. stressed religious concerns
   b. depicted Holy Land

2. Renaissance
   a. realistic scenes & images
   b. life like humans
   c. Italian countryside

B. Perspective

1. Life like

2. Distant objects small, close object larger
   a. creates illusion of depth
Perspective
Masaccio was the first to use linear perspective in paintings.

He was also the first to use a vanishing point to show perspective.

His frescoes are the first examples of humanism in art.
Masaccio 1401-1428

Artists of the Renaissance

Masaccio, *Crucifixion*, 1426

Fresco, Brancaccio Chapel in Florence.
Egg tempera paint was abandoned, replaced by oil paints. Sculptures became more realistic. Perspective and natural light introduced into art. Space and form handled more realistically. Sculptures became more common.

Left: Titian’s *Bacchius and Ariadne* depicts nature. Middle: Michelangelo’s *Martyrdom of St. Peter* illustrates perspective in Renaissance art. Right: Donatello was one of the most famous sculptors of the Renaissance.
Religious themes and Bible stories are still important, but there is greater use of **secular** themes.

*Raphael, Dream of Scipio*  
ca. 1504  
Size: approximately 5 by 5 inches
Pieter Bruegel the Elder’s *The Fall of Icarus* combines several elements of Renaissance art: It reflects the renewal of interest in Greek mythology, as well as the interest in representing nature.
Innovations in Renaissance Art

More interest in depicting nature.

Titian: *Bacchius and Ariadne*
Greek and Roman mythology inspired many characters in Renaissance paintings.

**Botticelli,**

*Venus and Mars*
Jan van Eyck, *Madonna with the Child reading*

Van Eyck is considered to be one of the great painters of the Renaissance.

Van Eyck and other painters of the Netherlands made oil the standard medium of painting. Until then, tempera (pigment mixed with egg) was most commonly used.

First experiments with **oil-based paints**, mixing pigments with linseed oil.
C. Giotto

1. one of first realist painters
   a. fly ‘in’ painting looked real (legend)
Giotto (1267-1337)

Artists of the Renaissance

The Last Supper
D. Leonardo da Vinci

1. Architect, engineer, sculpture, painter & scientist

2. Science improved his painting
   a. sketches of animals & flying machines
   b. anatomy - realistic looking humans
   c. Math - organizing of space

3. Created
   a. “The Last Supper”
   b. “Mona Lisa” - most famous
Leonardo was the perfect example of a “Renaissance man,” that is, someone who excels in a variety of fields.

He was a painter, scientist, inventor, engineer, mathematician, sculptor, architect, botanist, and writer.

Only fifteen of Leonardo da Vinci’s paintings still exist.
Leonardo da Vinci
Artists of the Renaissance

Leonardo da Vinci, Self-portrait

Below: Last Supper

Right: Mona Lisa
Leonardo da Vinci

**The Lady with the Ermine**
1485

**Madonna of the Coronation**
1478-1480
E. Michelangelo

1. Painter & poet

2. Works
   a. Sistine Chapel – Painted
   b. David – Sculpture
   c. St. Peters Basilica, Rome - helped design
Michelangelo’s ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, Rome.
Michelangelo (1475-1564)  

The Prophets Isaiah and Ezekiel  

Last Judgment  
Saint Bartholomew holding the knife he was martyred with and his flayed skin. The face on the skin is a self-portrait of Michelangelo.
Michelangelo (1475-1564)  

The Creation of Adam  

God separating the waters from the heavens.

Artists of the Renaissance

Detail of the face of God from the Cistine Chapel by Michelangelo
F. Rafael
1. Hired to beautify Vatican
2. Painted frescos
   a. mainly Madonna’s and the Virgin Mary
School of Athens

left: Resurrection of Christ

Raphael
Artists of the Renaissance

St. George
Shakespeare wrote *Romeo and Juliet* in 1594-1595.

Michelangelo paints the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in 1508-1512.

**Raphael**

Left: *Madonna with the Fish*
Right: *Il Spasimo*
Below center: *Portrait of Francesco Maria I della Rovere*
Below left: *Portrait of Baldassare Castiglione*
Raphael was commissioned to decorate the reception rooms of the palace of the Vatican.
G. Titian
1. Painted “The Assumption of the Virgin”
   a. sense of drama, rich colors
2. Supported by the HREmperor
3. one of first to become wealthy off work.
Titian (1488-1576)

Annunciation
1559-1564

Pieta: Titian’s last painting

Artists of the Renaissance
Titian (1488-1576)  

Artists of the Renaissance

Left: *The penitent Mary Magdalene*

Below: Self-portrait by Titian, c. 1485
End Section1