

Art of the Italian Renaissance

A time of great change for art and architecture



I want to thank a fellow teacher, Susan M. Pojer of Horace Greeley High School in Chappaqua, New York who created a PowerPoint of 89 slides on this subject and was good enough to share and post it on powerpointpalooza.com

I have taken some of her slides and photographs and put them together into a shorter version that we can cover in one class.

The reasons for Italy becoming the leader in the Renaissance

Italians were willing to spend a great deal of money on art.

Art communicated social, political, and spiritual values.

Italian banking & international trade interests had the money.

Public art in Florence was organized and supported by guilds.

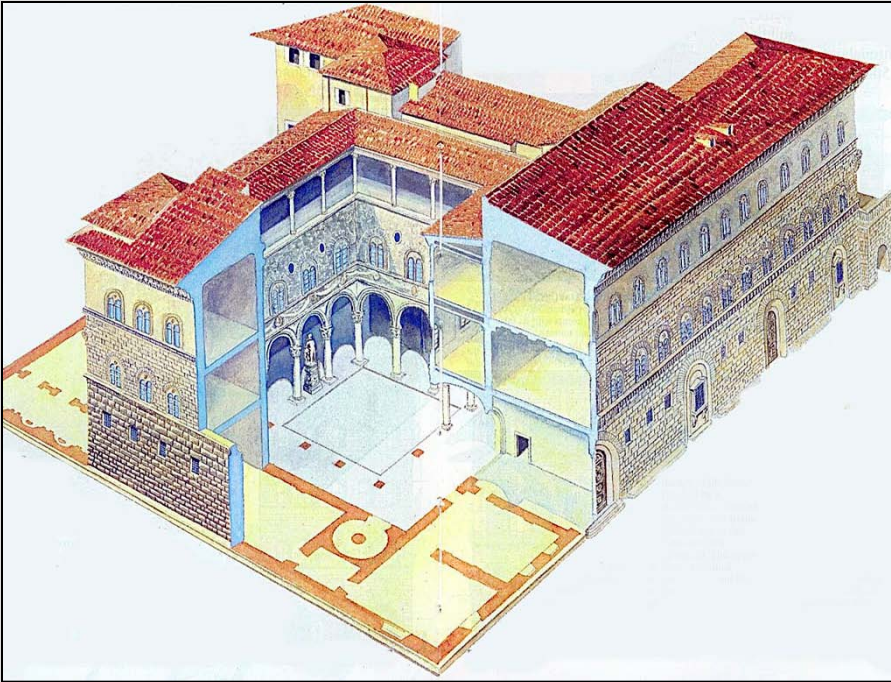
Therefore, the consumption of art was used as a form of
competition for social & political status!

The Ideal City

Piero della Francesca, 1470



Florence Under the Medici



The Medici Palace and Chapel

The Renaissance city of Florence

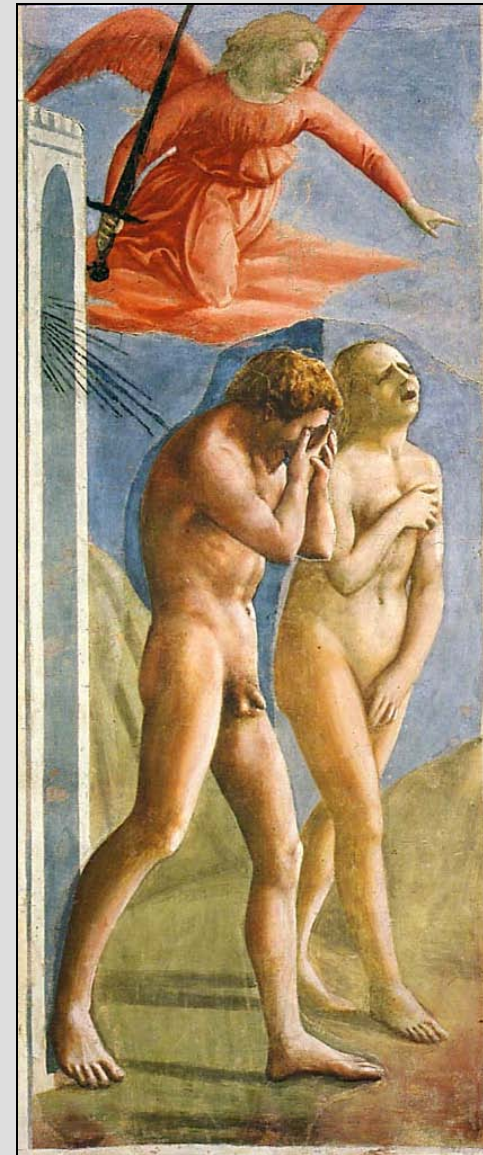


Realism & Expression

Expulsion from the Garden
by Masaccio (1427)

Adam and Eve being removed from
the Garden of Eden

The first paintings using
nudes as the main subject
since classical times.



Brunelleschi's Dome



Other Famous Domes



Il Duomo
(Florence)



St. Peter's
(Rome)



St. Paul's
(London)



US Capital
(Washington)

Perspective

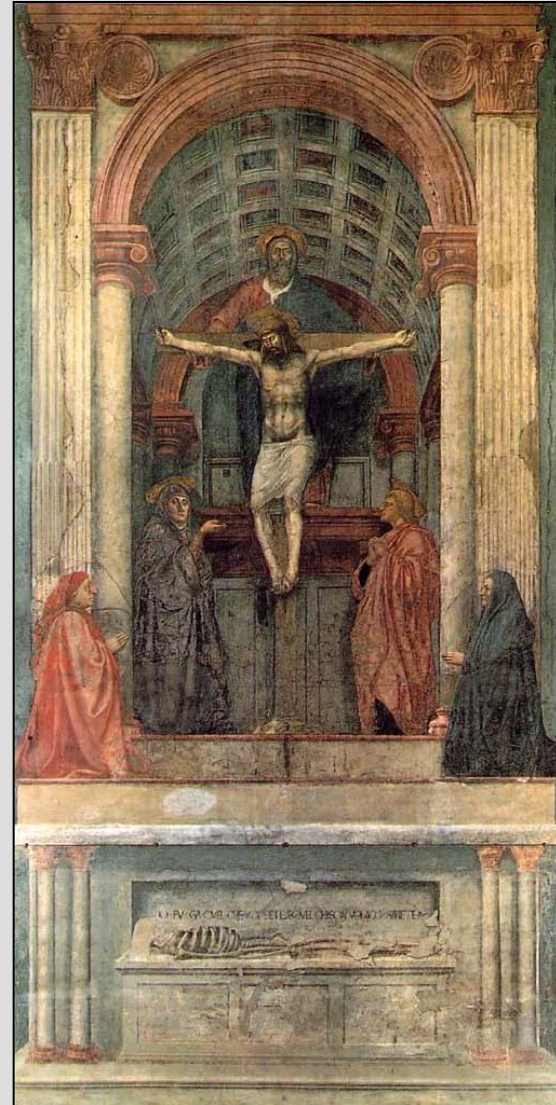
The Trinity

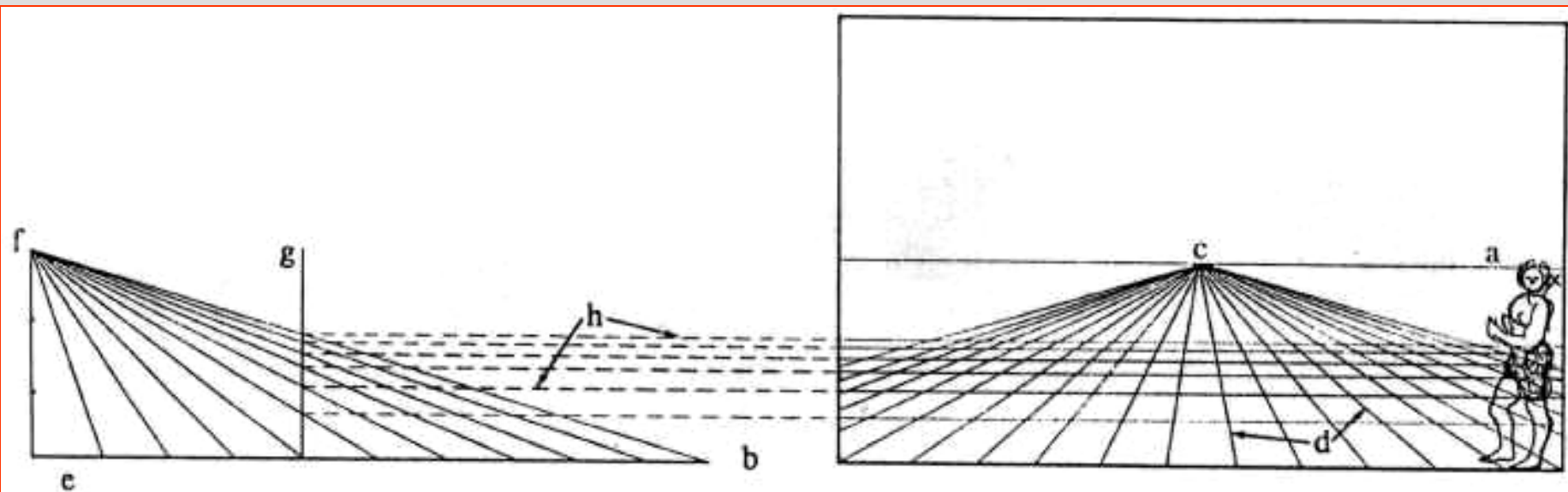
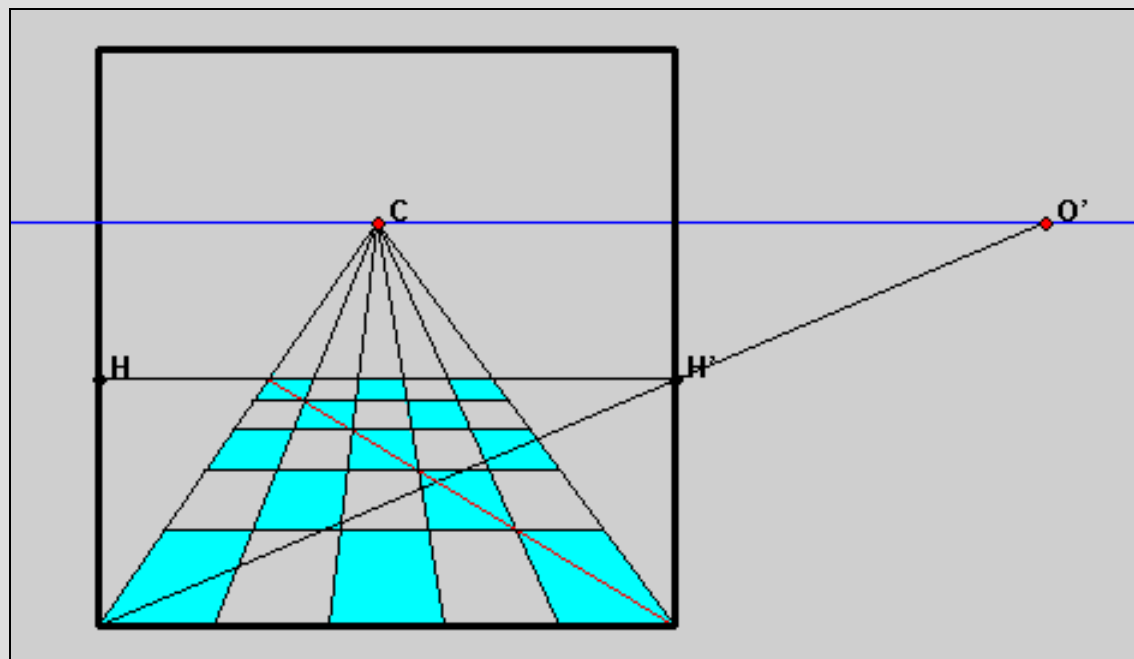
by Masaccio (1427)

This Renaissance painting is believed to be the first use of linear perspective!

The base reads:

*What you are, I once was;
what I am, you will become.*





232. Design of Alberti's Perspective Construction, according to recent discoveries
a. height of human being *b.* base line *c.* vanishing point *d.* orthogonals
e. "little space" *f.* distance point *g.* vertical intersection *h.* transversals

Classicism

The “Classical Pose” Medici “Venus”

Greco-Roman influence.

Secularism.

Humanism.

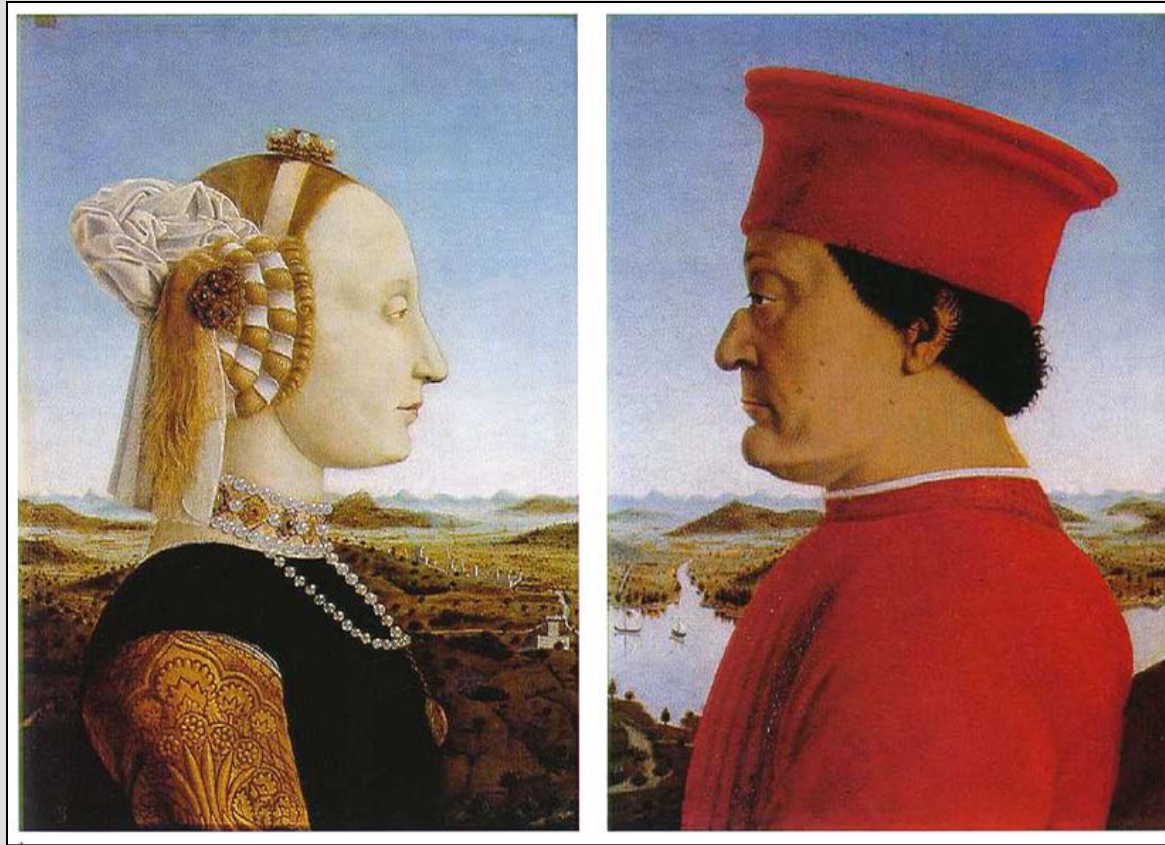
Individualism.

Free-standing figures.

Symmetry / Balance.



Emphasis on Individualism



Batista Sforza & Federico de Montefeltro: The Duke & Duchess of Urbino (Piero della Francesca, 1465-1466).

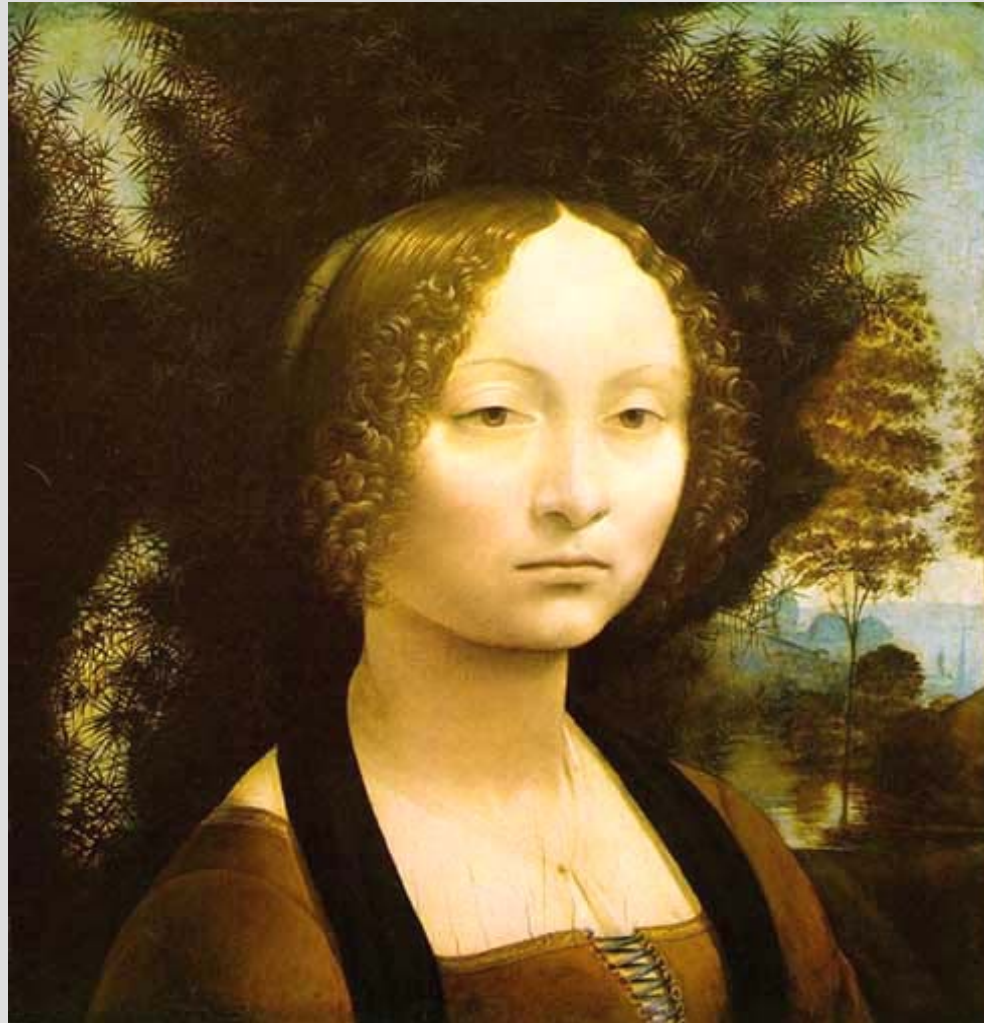
Geometrical Arrangement of Figures



*The Dreyfus Madonna
with the Pomegranate
Leonardo da Vinci, 1469*

The use of basic shapes, such as triangles creates the figures into architecture!

*Paintings during the Renaissance used
Light & Shadowing/Softening Edges*



Isabella d'Este

1474-1539

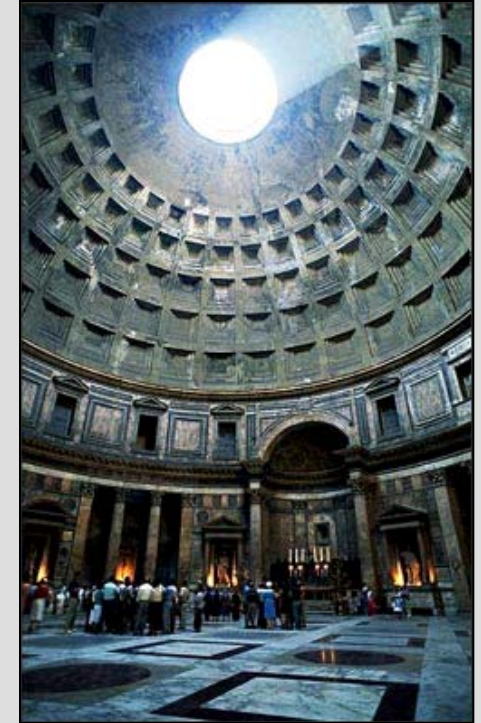
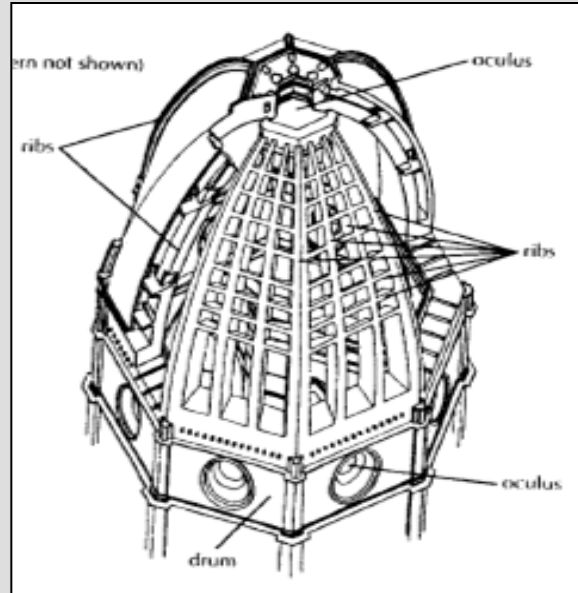
Painted by Leonardo da Vinci
in 1499, the *"First Lady of the Italian
Renaissance."*

She was a great patroness of the arts.

She was known during her time as
the *"First Lady of the World!"*



Filippo Brunelleschi



Commissioned to build the cathedral dome.

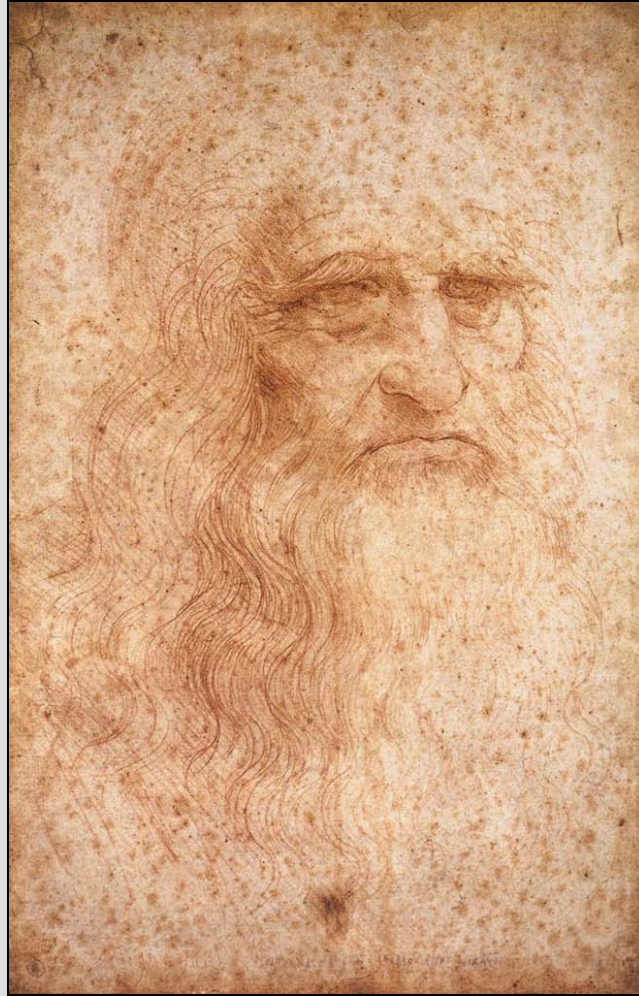
He was the first to use unique architectural concepts.

He studied the ancient Pantheon in Rome.

He used ribs for support as shown in the center diagram

Leonardo da Vinci (1452 - 1519)

Artist, Sculptor, Architect, Scientist, Engineer, Inventor



Self-Portrait painted in 1512

Mona Lisa

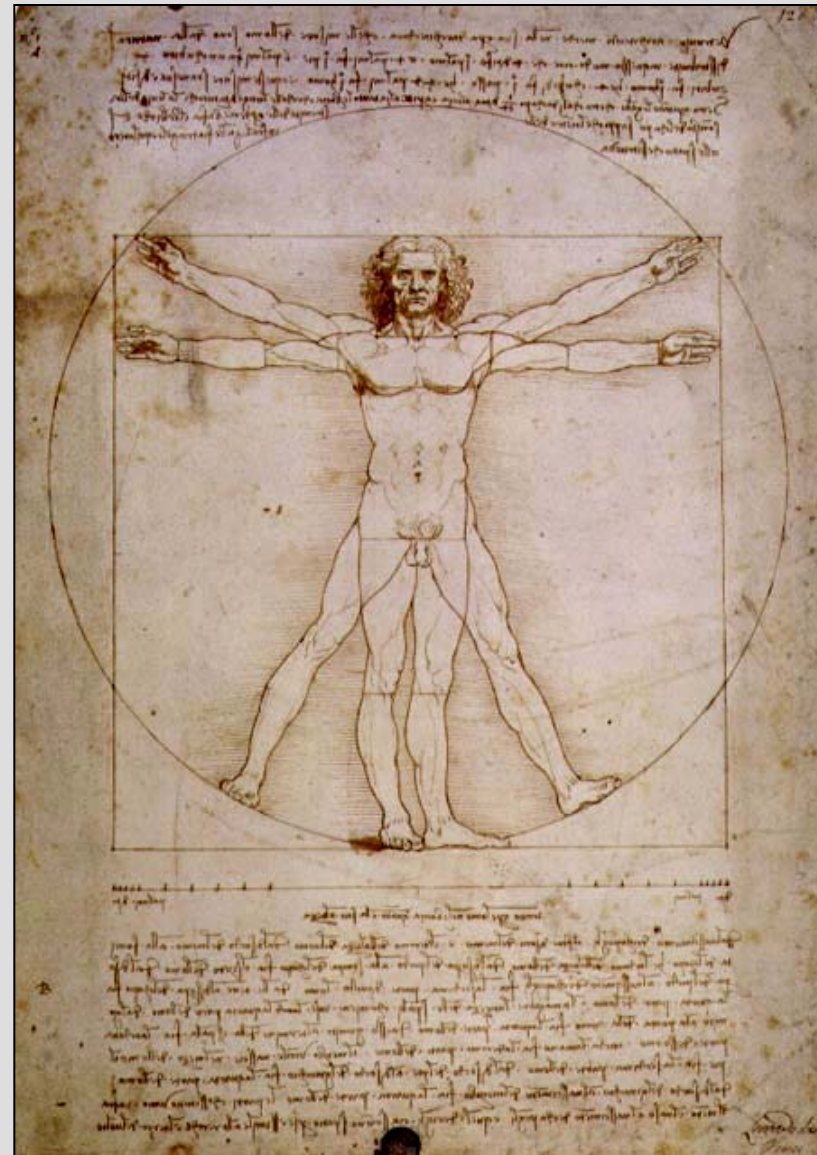


Mona Lisa or da Vinci?

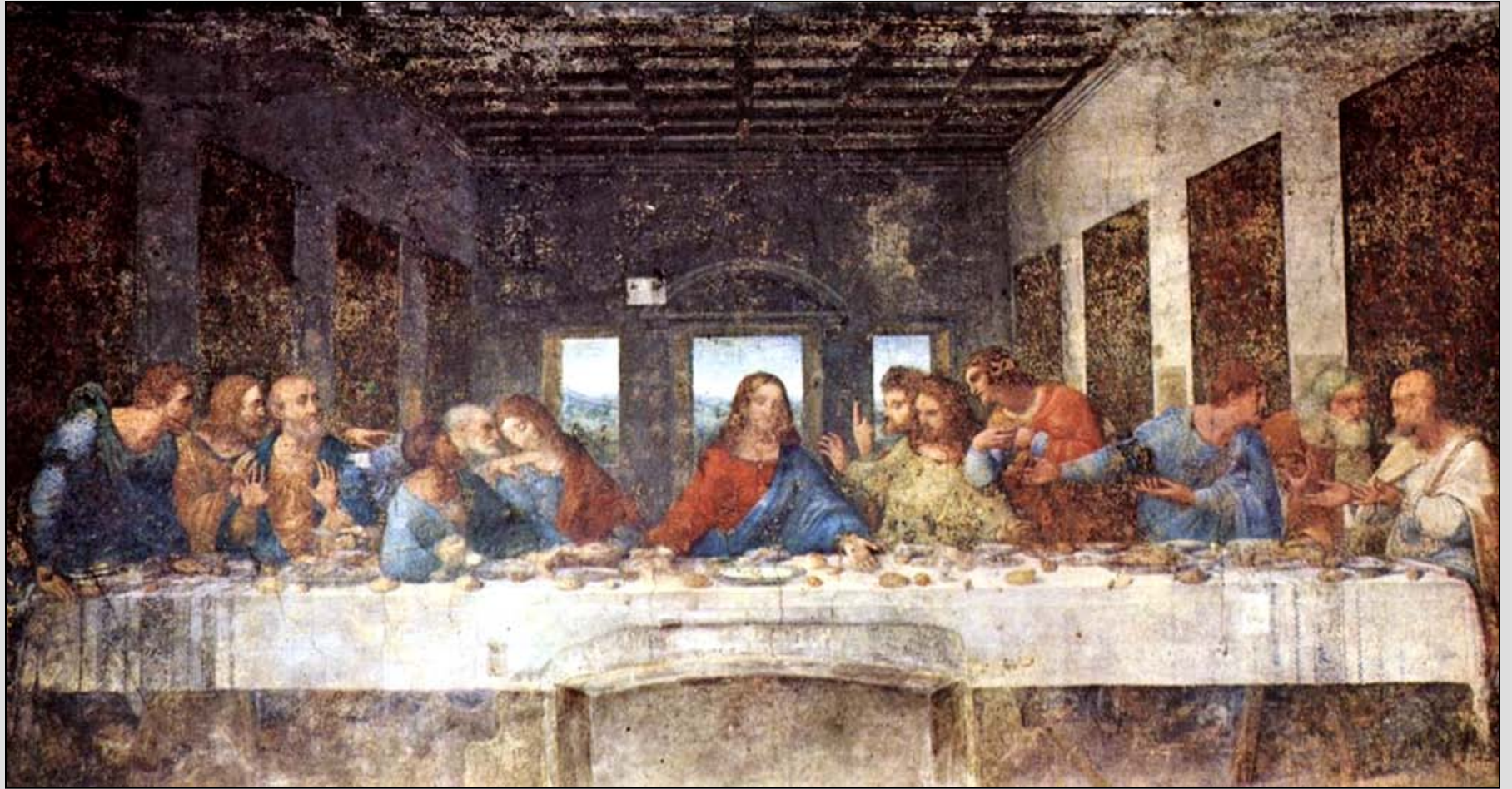
Leonardo, the Artist



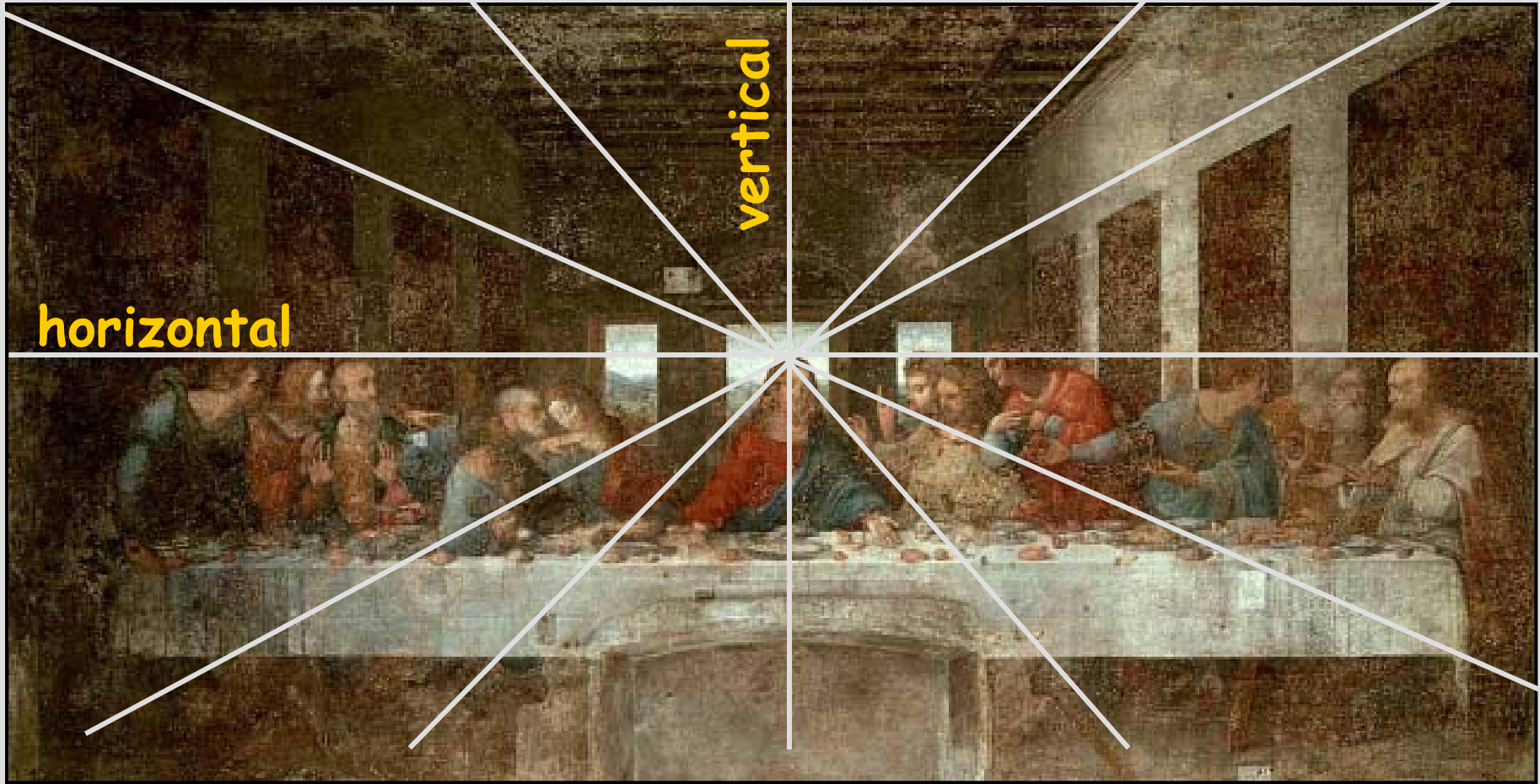
Vitruvian Man - Leonardo da Vinci, 1492



The Last Supper - da Vinci, 1498



The Last Supper -Perspective!

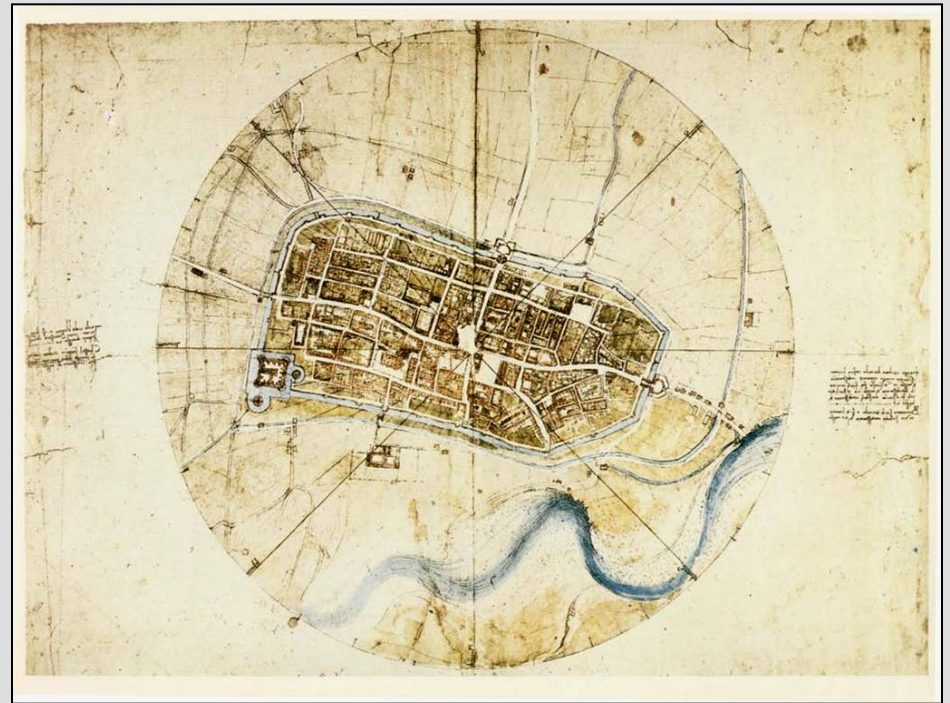
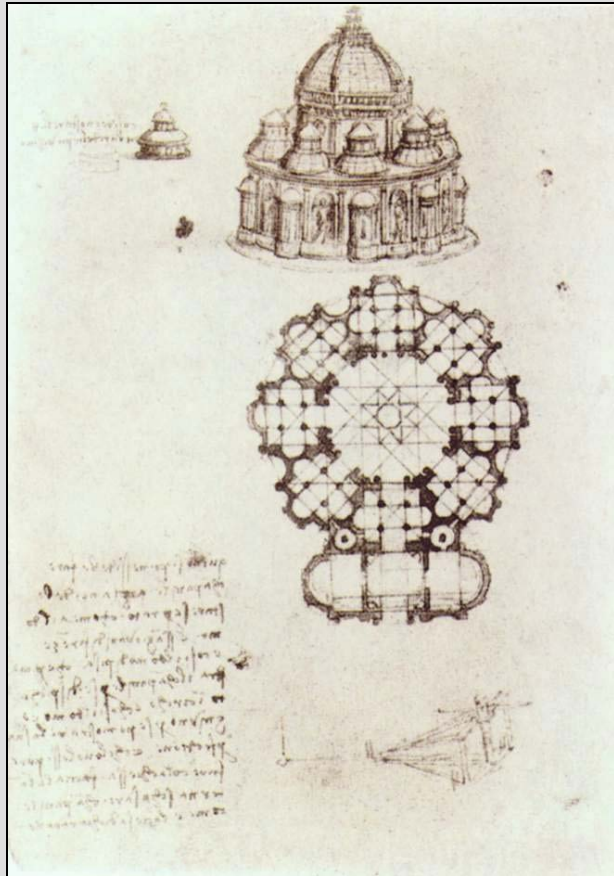


Leonardo, the Sculptor

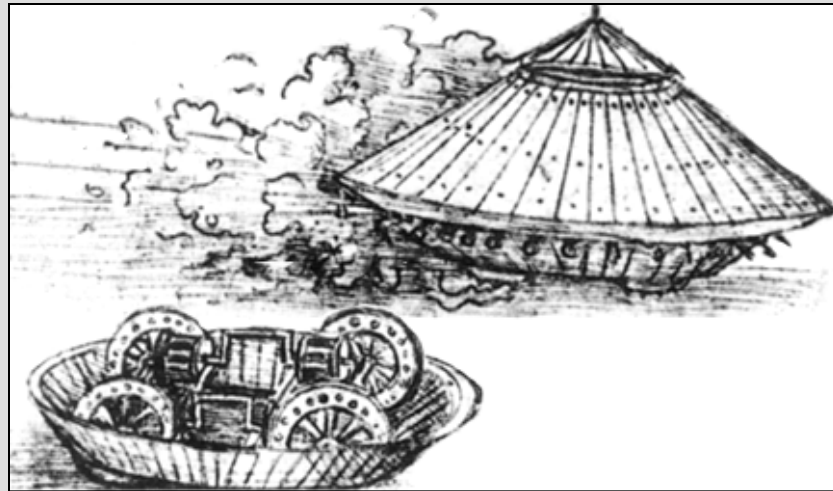
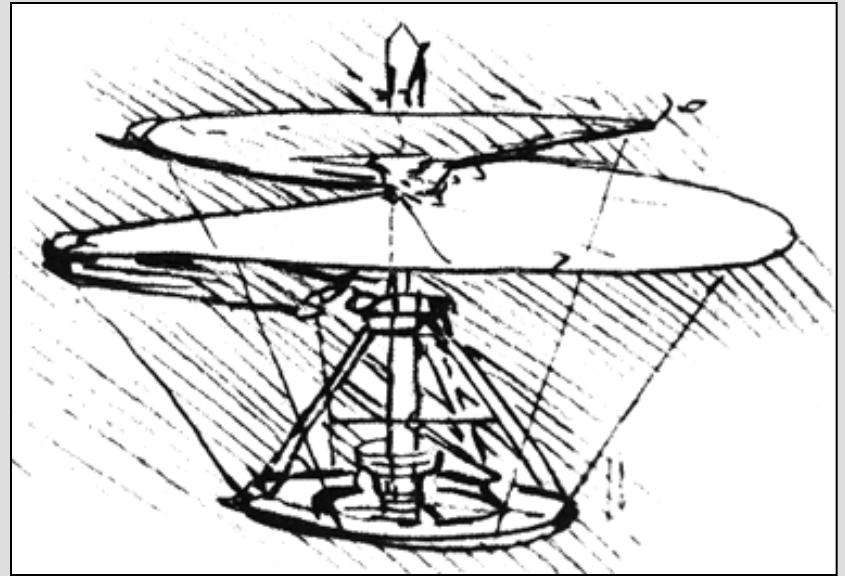
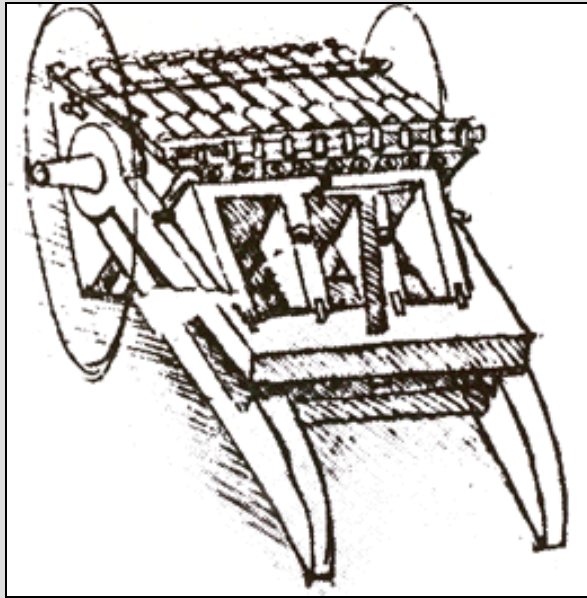
(An equestrian statue 1516-1518)



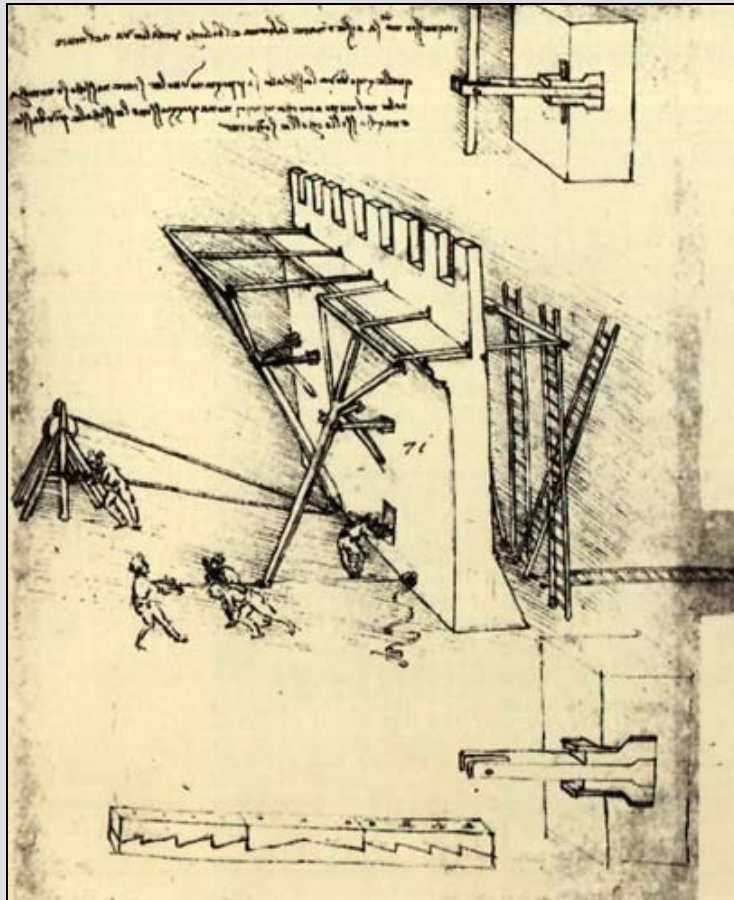
Leonardo, the Architect



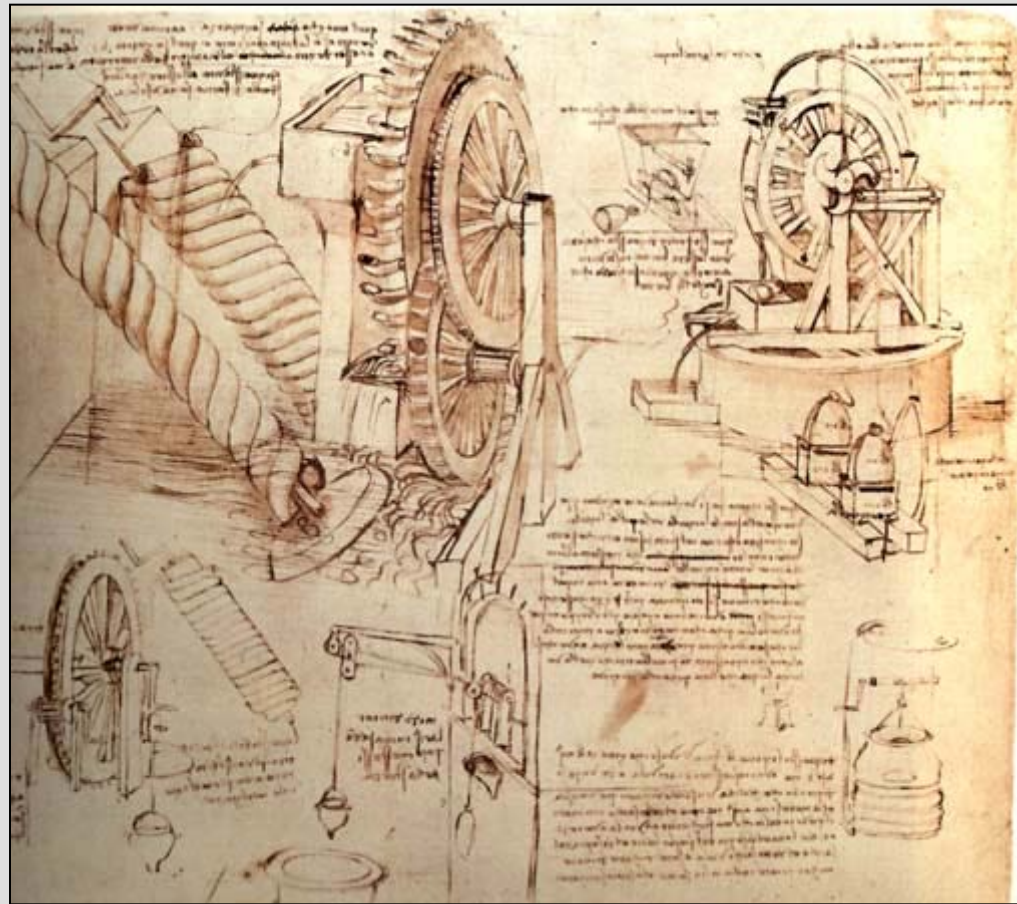
Leonardo, the Inventor



Leonardo, the Engineer

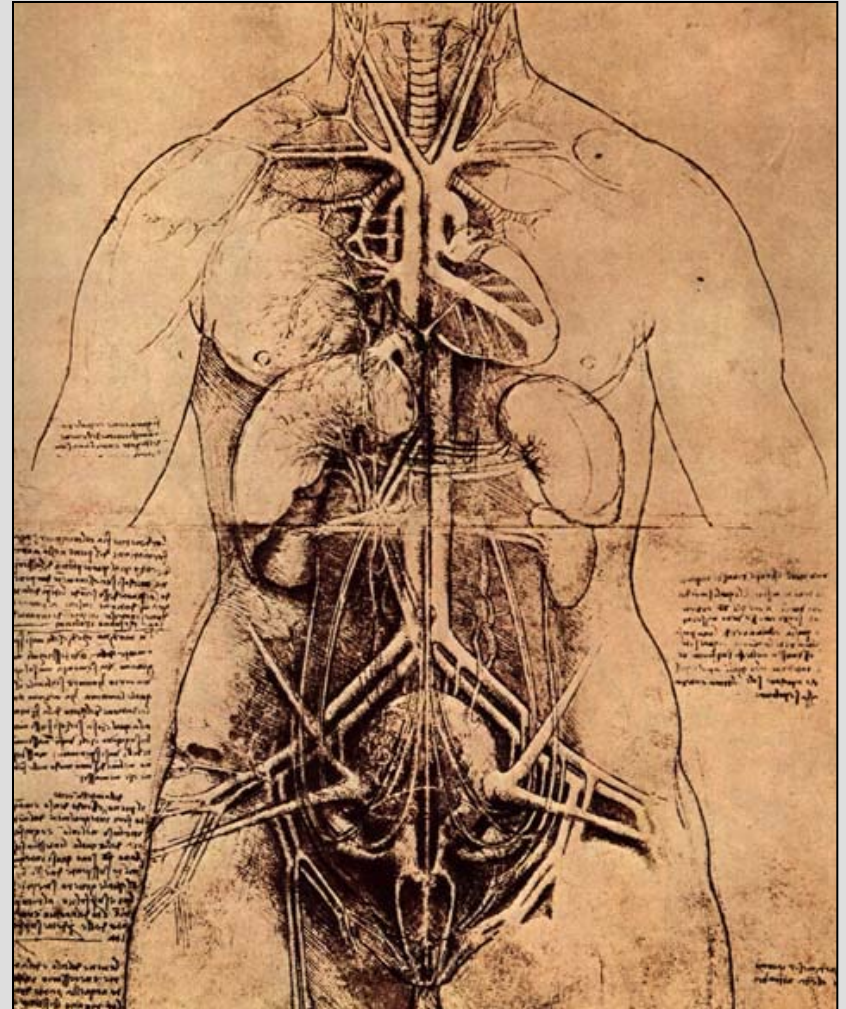
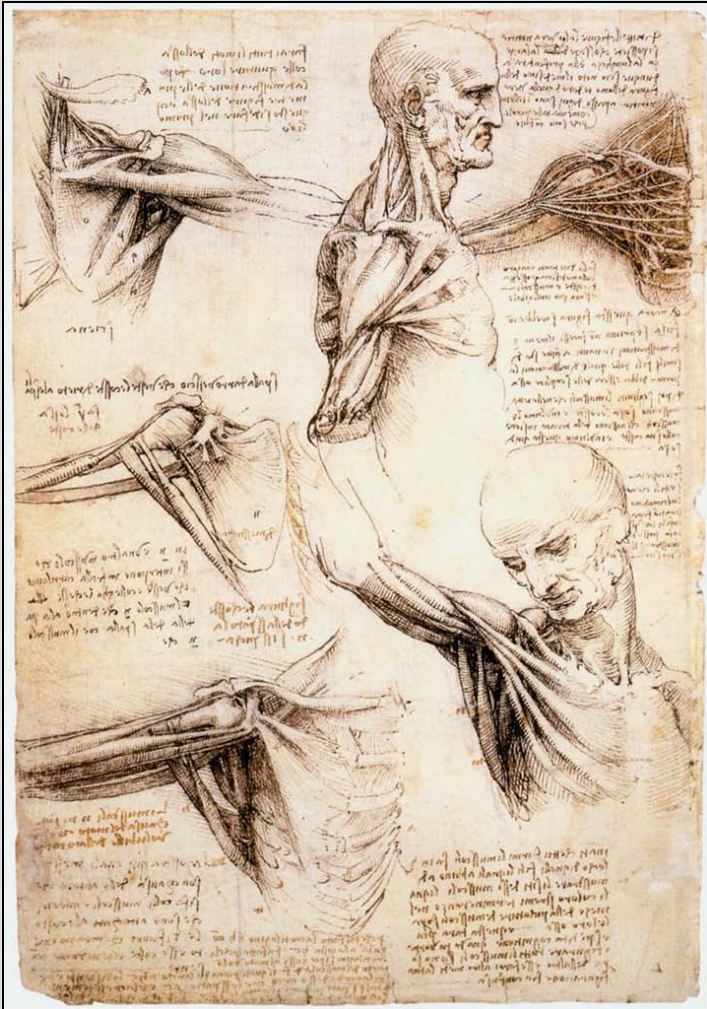


A study of siege defenses

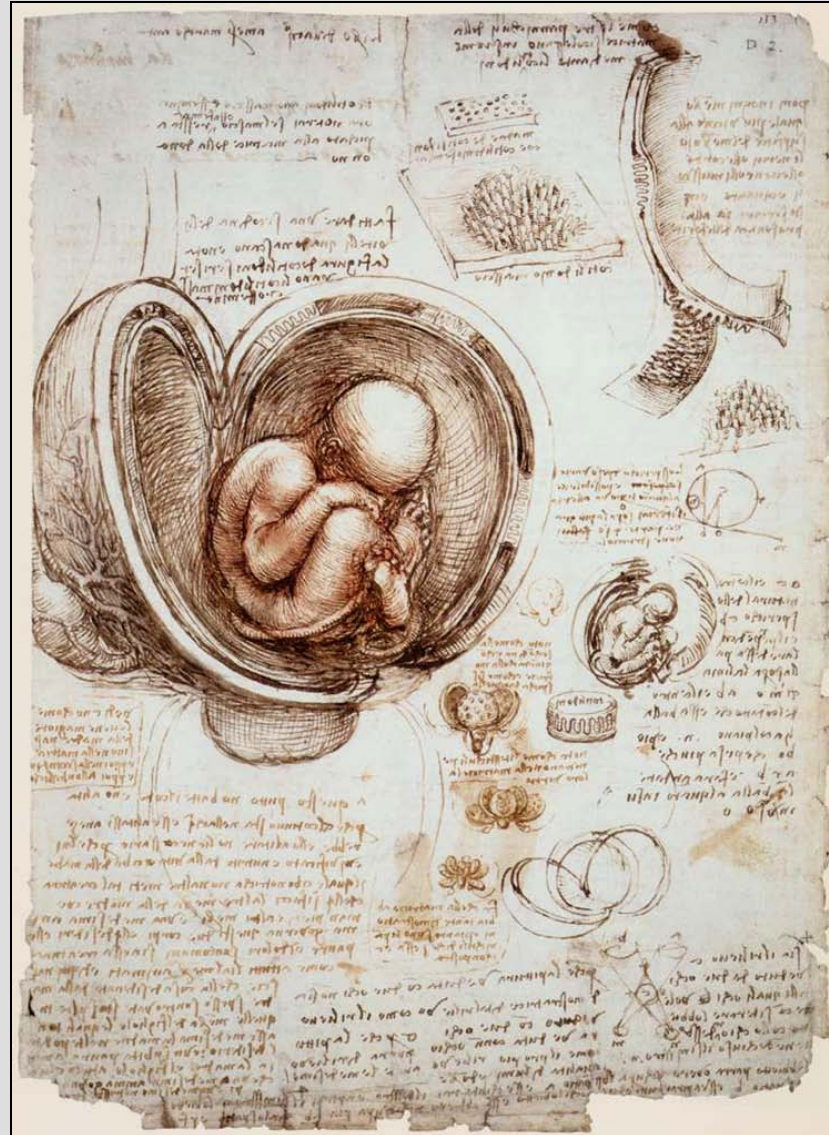


Studies of water-lifting devices.

Leonardo, the Scientist (Anatomy)



Leonardo, the Scientist (Biology)



Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564)

He represented the body in three dimensions.



The Pieta

Michelangelo Buonarroti in 1499

The entire sculpture is made of Italian marble.



Betrothal of the Virgin , Raphael 1504



An excellent example of the use of perspective. The central focal point of the picture is the opening at the base of the dome.

The use of perspective gives the painting an appearance of being in 3-D.

Madonna della Sedia by Raphael

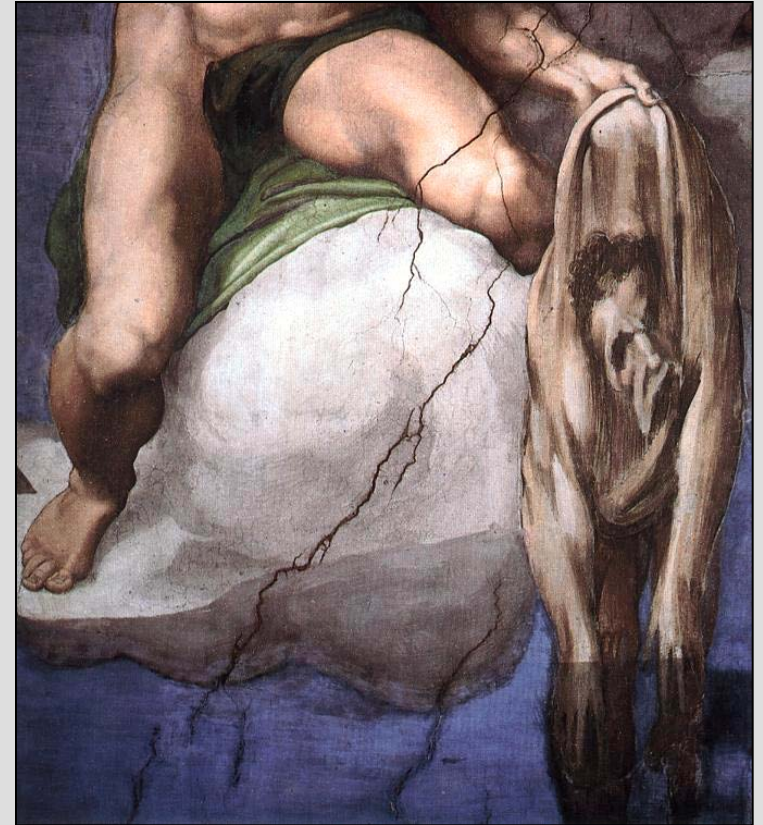


Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel

Michelangelo Buonarroti (1508 - 1512)



The Last Judgment



Sistine Madonna



The Creation of the Heavens



Part of the city of Venice today



Portrait of Pope Julius II (1511-1512) (painted by Raphael)



**More concerned with
politics than with theology.**

The “Warrior Pope.”

**Great patron of Renaissance
artists, especially Raphael &
Michelangelo.**

Died in 1513

Pope Leo X with Cardinal Giulio de Medici and Luigi De Rossi (Raphael, 1518-1519).

He was a Medici Pope who went through the Vatican treasury in a year!

His extravagant lifestyle upset many cardinals. He also began to sell indulgences which upset Martin Luther.

In response, Luther wrote his *95 Theses* which started *The Protestant Reformation*

