

Unit 5: Day 1 The Renaissance



1. What was the Renaissance?
2. Why did it start in Italy?

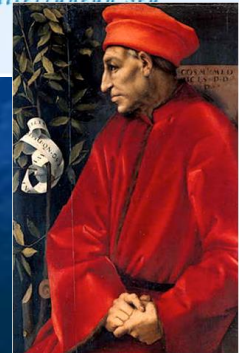


The Renaissance

- Rebirth or revival in arts and learning.
 - Attempt to bring back the culture and values of ancient Greece and Rome – beauty, wisdom, learning
 - Following the rediscovery of classical ideas in Muslim libraries (Crusades)
 - Trade encouraged/stimulated dev. Of Renaissance culture
- Italy – 1300 – 1600 (Florence, Venice, Milan & Papal States)
 - Cities and individuals were rich from trade
 - Importance of patrons – the Medici, the pope

Why Italy?

1. The Italian city states prospered from trade after the Crusades
2. Merchants and the Medici
 - a. Patron: someone who financially supports an artist
3. Heritage of Greece and Rome
4. Independence/absence of central ruler



Classical and Worldly Views

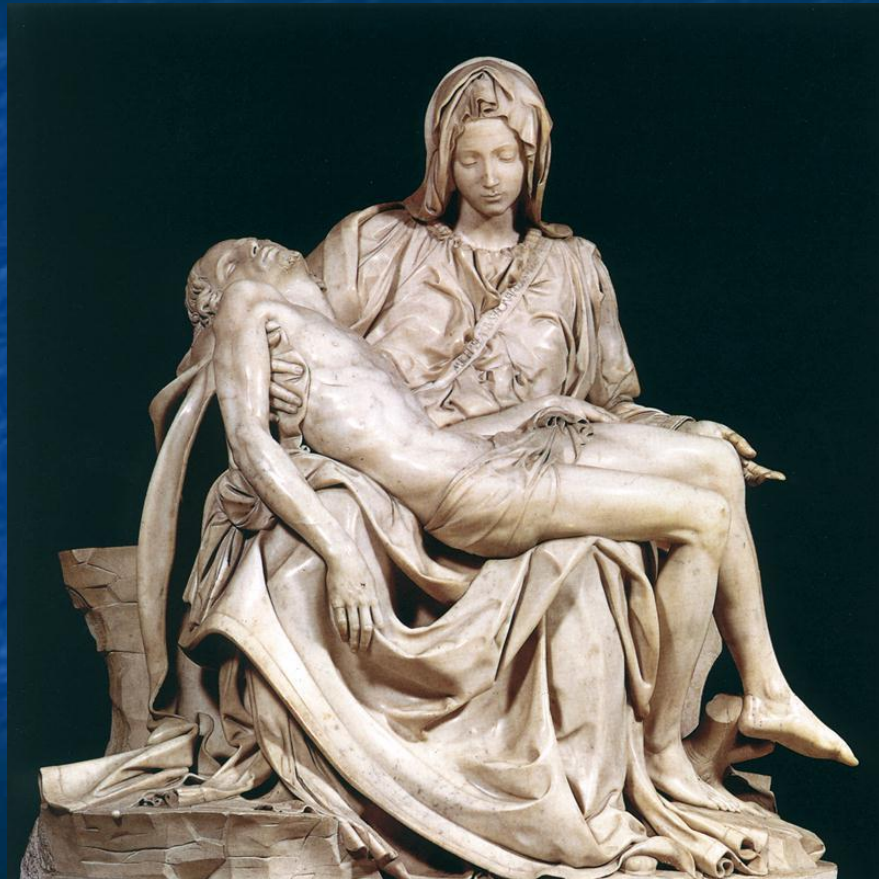
- Humanism: belief in human achievement and potential , focused on fulfillment and meaning in daily life, focused on many secular (non-religious) aspects of life
- Secular: interest in worldly not just religious matters – life on earth is important.
- Renaissance men: accomplished in a wide variety of fields – educated, charming, athletic, artistic
 - Baldassare Castiglione- “The Book of the Courtier”



Meet the Renaissance Artists



Michelangelo's Pieta



Michelangelo's David

1501-1504



Donatello's David

1408



Michelangelo – Moses



Sought to express a
human-centered world

Sistine Chapel, Michelangelo





Ancestors of Jesus

Three stories of Noah

The creation and downfall of Adam and Eve

The Creation

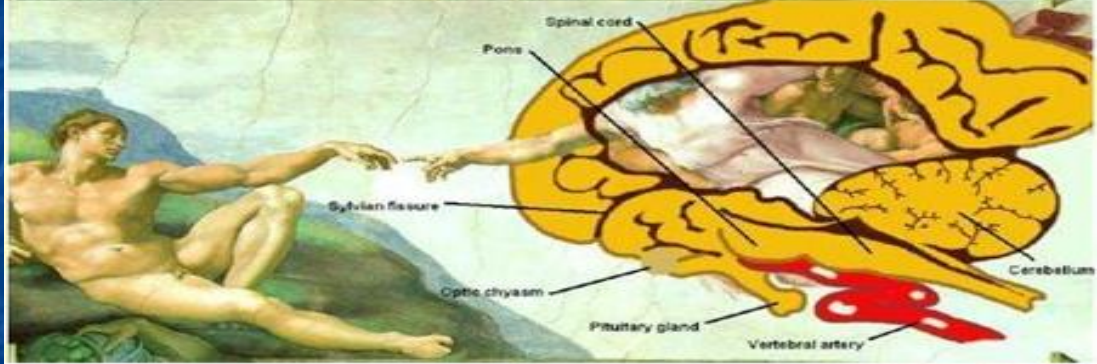
Prophets and Sibyls

Michelangelo's "The Creation of Adam" has endured not only as the most famous of the Sistine Chapel panels, but also as one of the single most iconic images of humanity.

Michelangelo is recognized as one of the greatest painters and sculptors from the Italian Renaissance. What is not so widely known is that he was an avid student of anatomy who, at the age of 17, began dissecting corpses from the church graveyard.

Now, a pair of American experts in neuroanatomy believe that Michelangelo did leave some anatomical illustrations behind in one of his most famous works - the Sistine Chapel.

While some might dismiss this as a coincidence, experts suggest that it would be harder to explain that this was not Michelangelo's intention. Even complex components within the brain, such as the cerebellum, optic chiasm, and pituitary gland can all be found in the picture. As for that sassy green sash running down the pons/spinal column/dude who is holding God up, it follows the path of the vertebral artery perfectly





Similar to the masterpiece "The Creation of Adam," experts argue that the Sistine Chapel panels feature another figure of God with a hidden code.

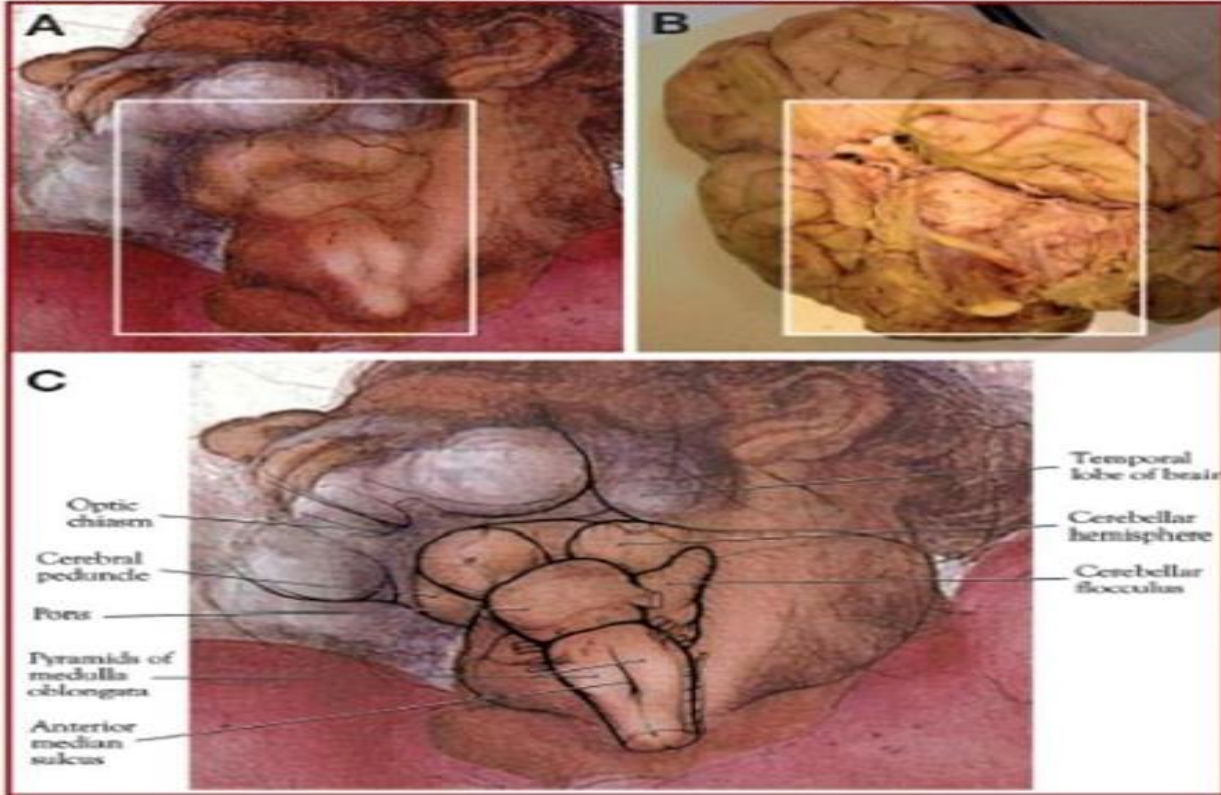
They noticed that God's throat and chest had anatomical irregularities, which were not present in any other figure in the fresco.

Also, while the figures are illuminated diagonally from the lower left, God's neck is illuminated straight-on. They concluded that what looks like clumsiness must have been deliberate work by the genius.

By superimposing God's odd-looking neck on the photograph of a human brain seen from below, they showed how the two matched precisely.

They added that a strange roll of fabric that extends up the center of God's robe could represent the human spinal cord.

The lumpy neck in the God figure (A) of the panel matches a photograph of the human brain when seen from below (B) while (C) shows the various parts of the brain apparently hidden in the painting.





Raphael - School of Athens





KNOWLEDGE

Philosophy of Knowledge

SUPERNATURAL

Religion / Spirituality

MATTER & ENERGY

Physics / Chemistry

SPACE & EARTH

Astronomy / Geography

NON-HUMAN ORGANISMS

Biology / Veterinary Medicine

BODY & MIND

Human Biology / (Psychology) / Medicine

SOCIETY

Sociology / Education / Economics / Law

THOUGHT & ART

Philosophy / Literature / Art History

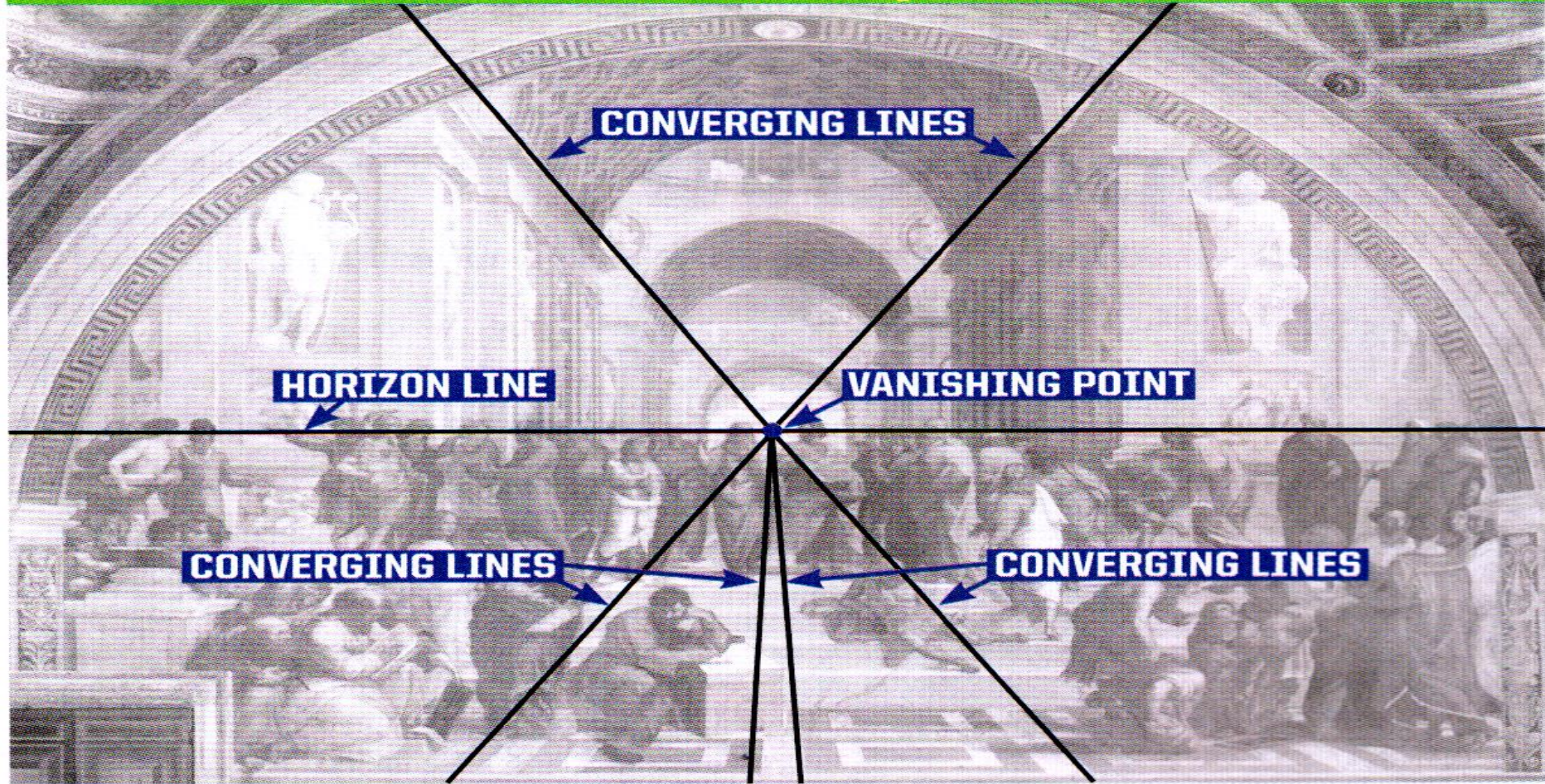
TECHNOLOGY

Engineering

HISTORY

History / Archeology

One-Point Perspective



The School of Athens – Raphael,

details

Plato:
looks to the
heavens [or
the IDEAL
realm].



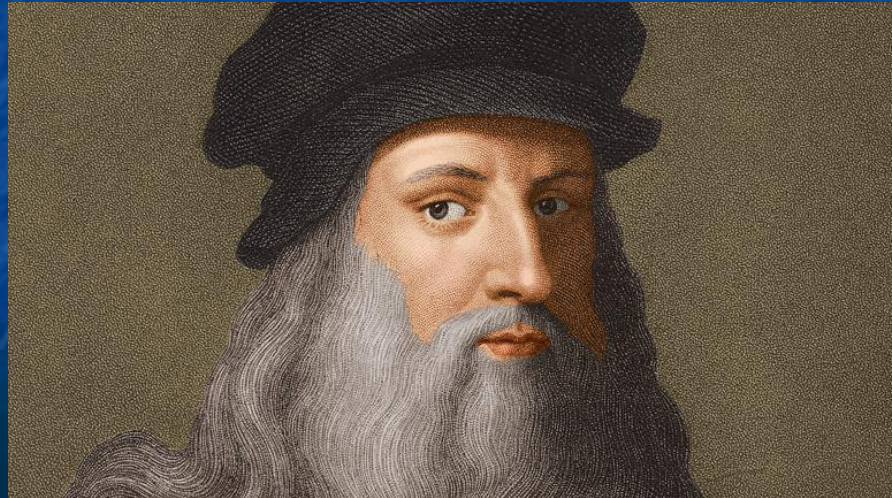
Aristotle:
looks to this
earth [the
here and
now].

Raphael - Madonna



Leonardo da Vinci- A Renaissance Man

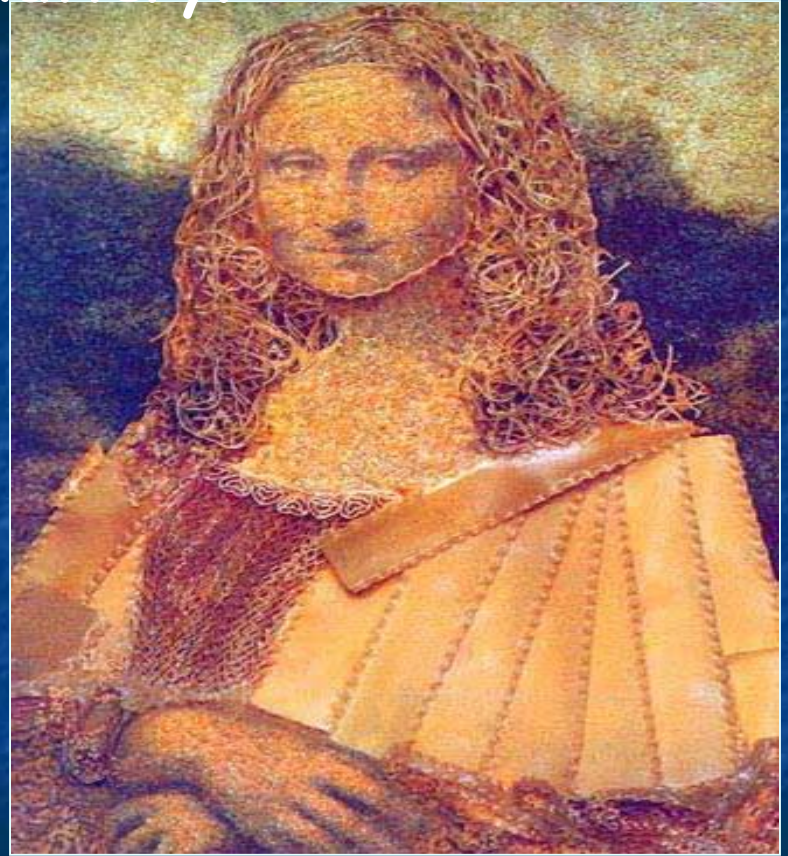
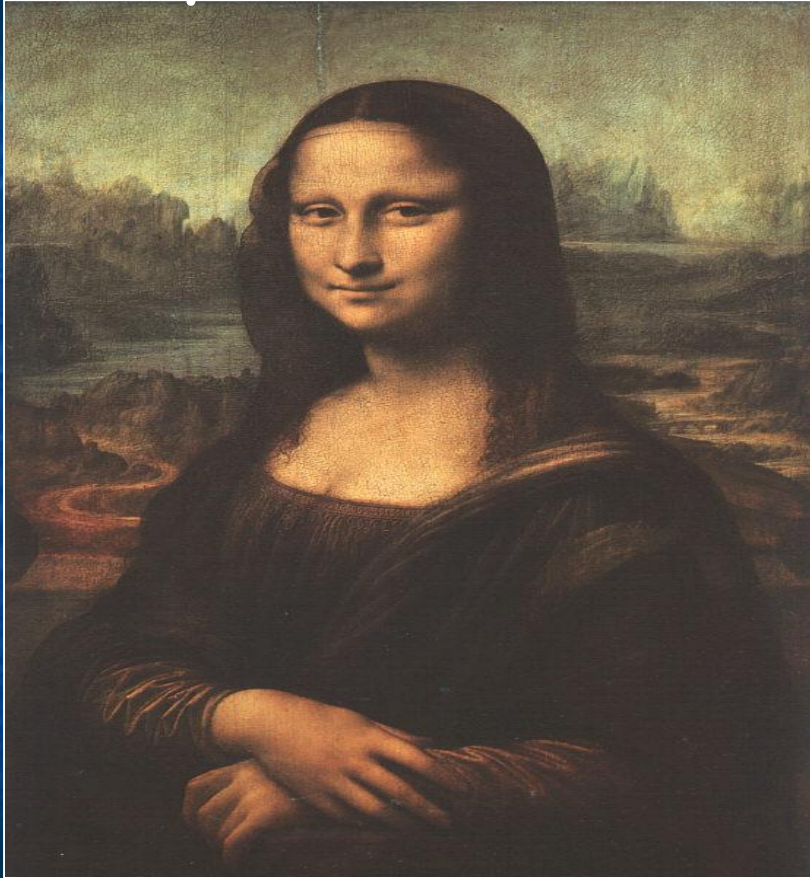
- From his notebooks of over *5000* pages we know that da Vinci was an
 - Artist
 - Sculptor
 - Scientist
 - Architect
 - Engineer
 - Inventor



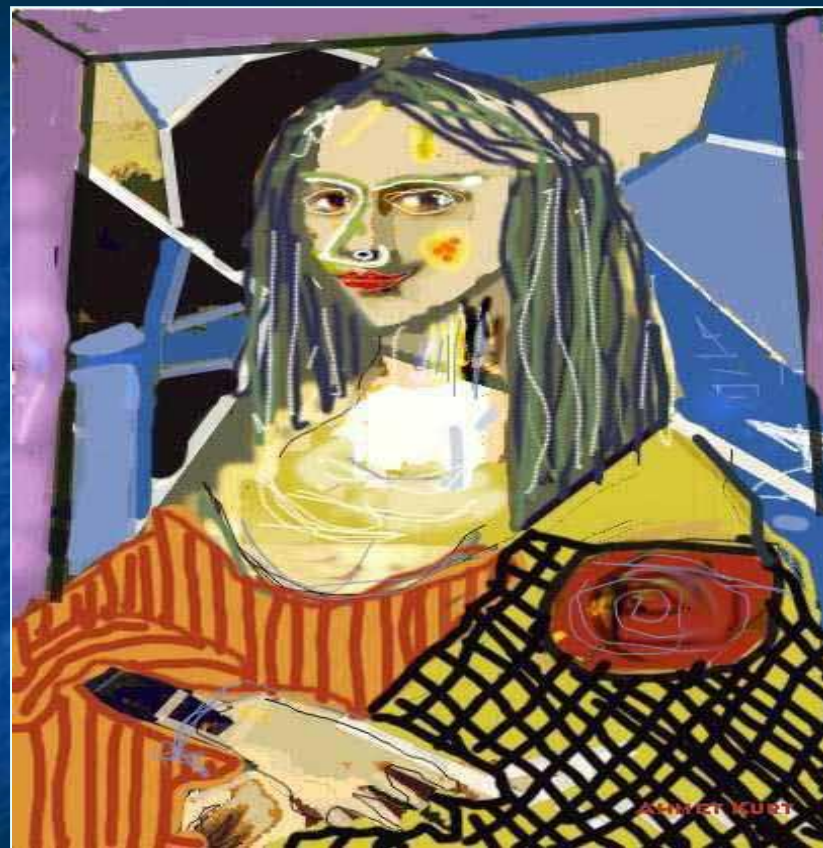
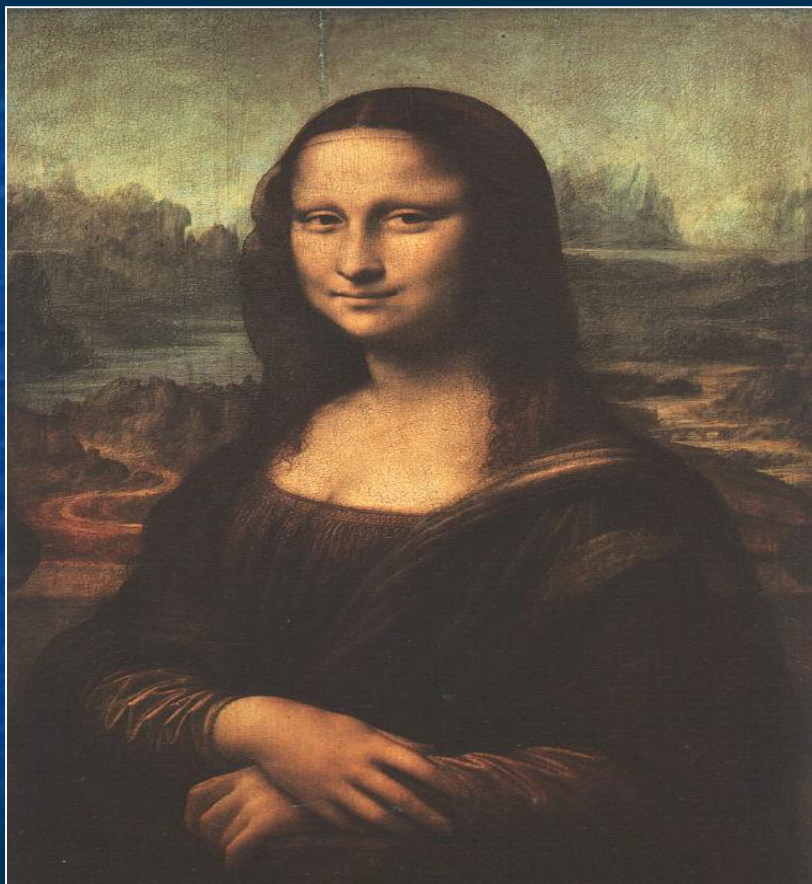
Leonardo – Mona Lisa



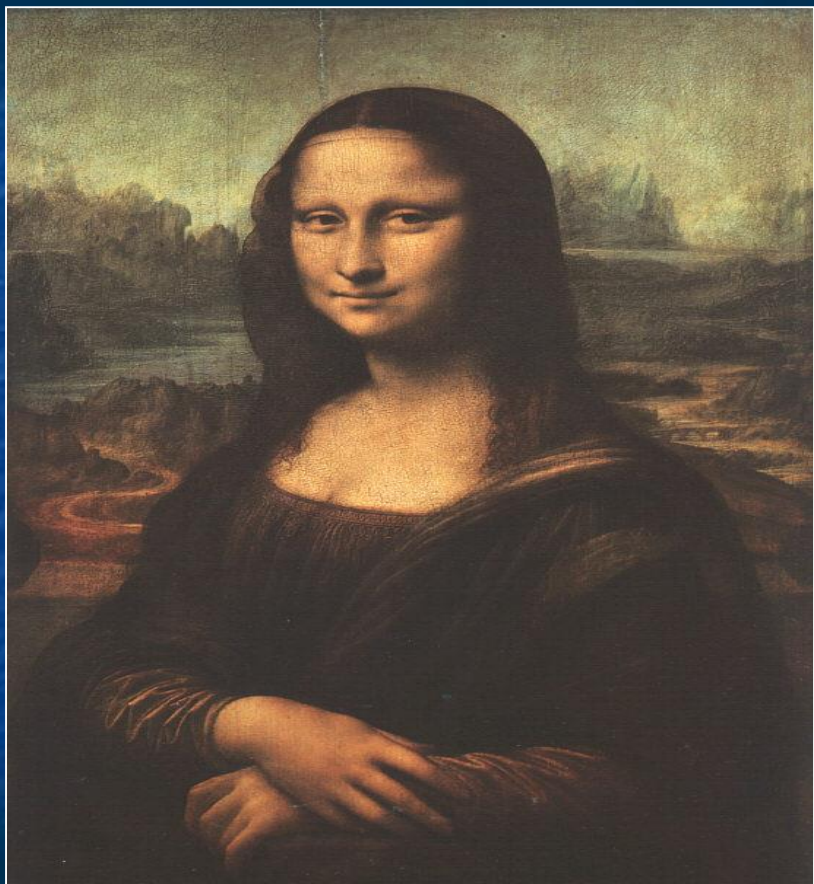
Parody→The Best Form of Flattery?



A Macaroni Mona



A Picasso Mona



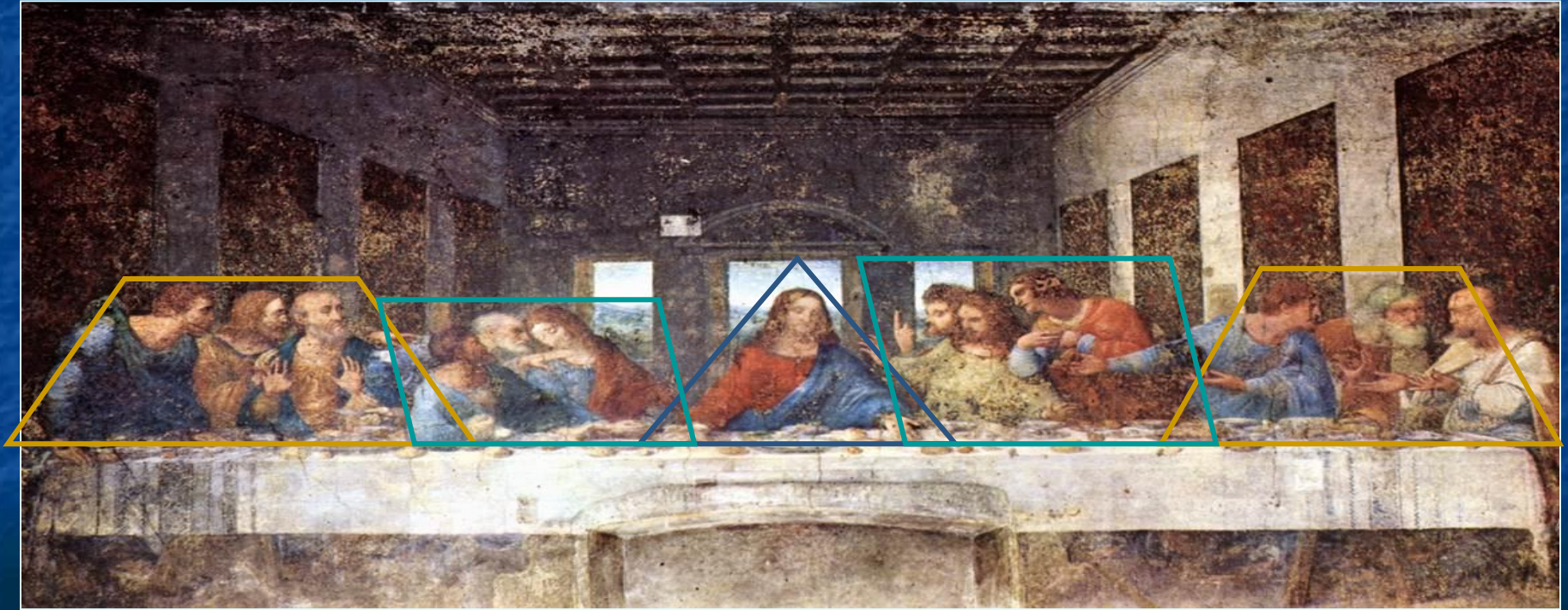
An Andy Warhol Mona

Leonardo – Last Supper

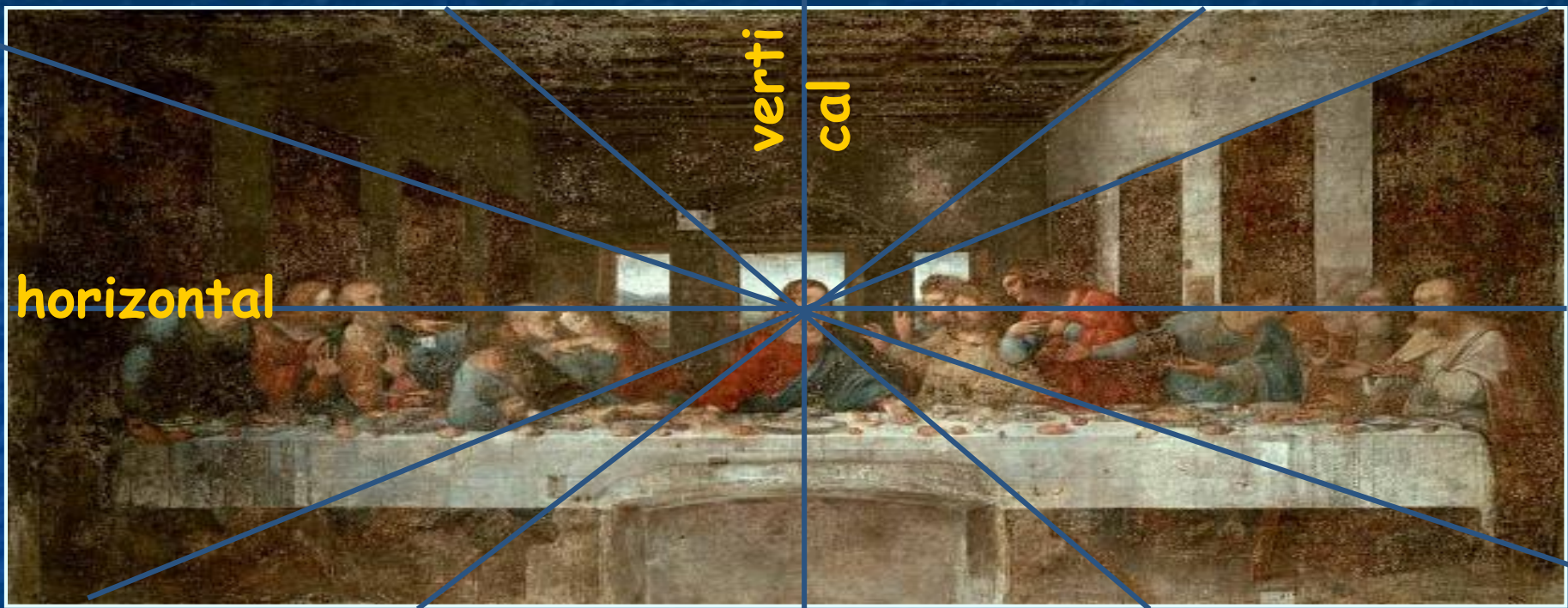




The Last Supper - da Vinci, 1498 & Geometry



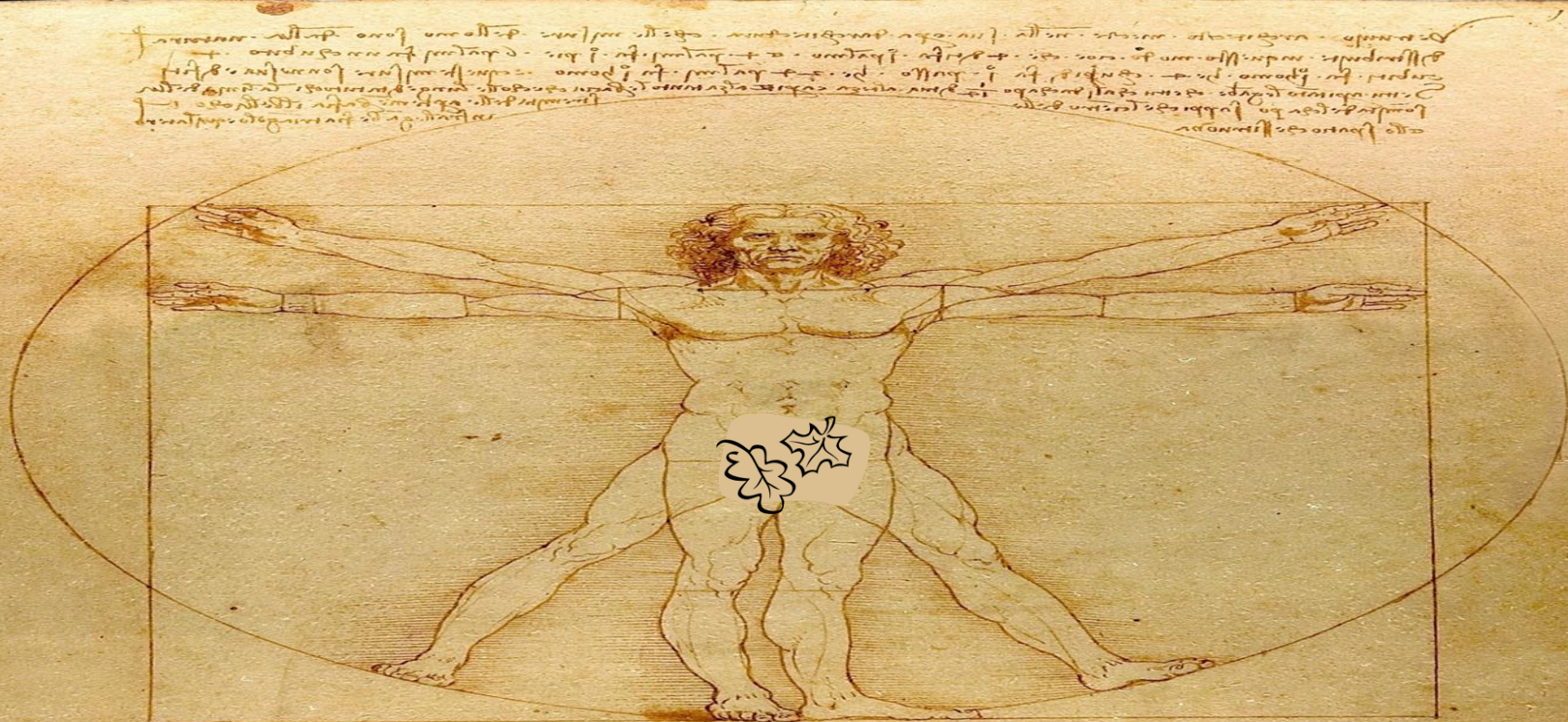
The Last Supper - da Vinci, 1498



Perspective!

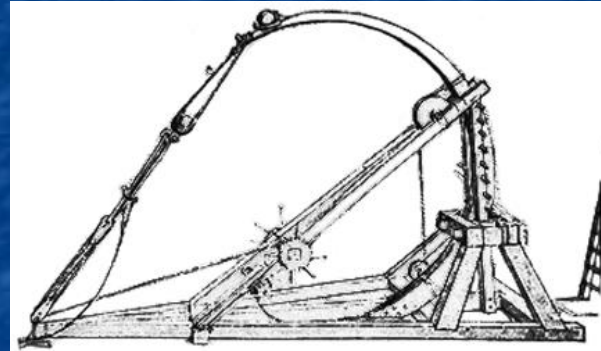


Leonardo's vitruvian man



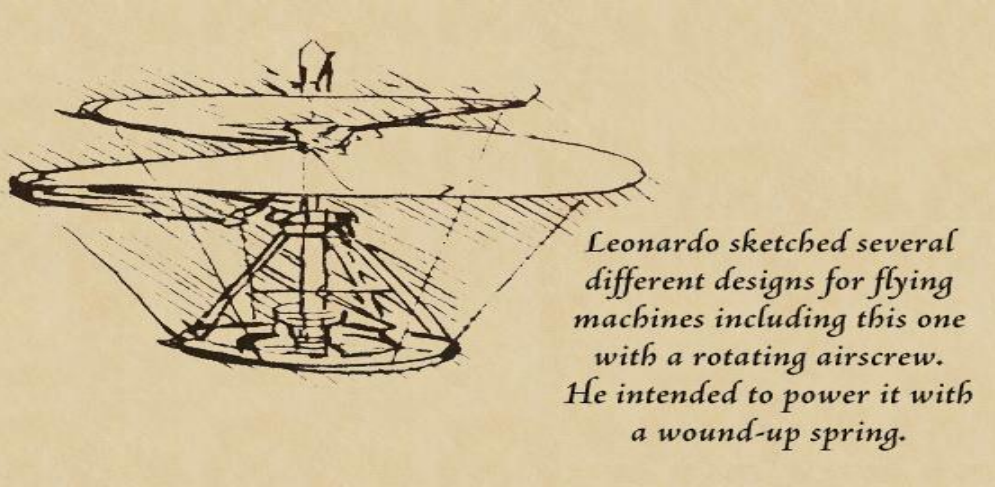
Leonardo the Inventor

- Leonardo wanted to create "new machines" for a "new world"
- He came up with loads of different ideas, including the bicycle, a helicopter, an "automobile", and many military weapons



Leonardo's first idea for a catapult

Leonardo's Helicopter



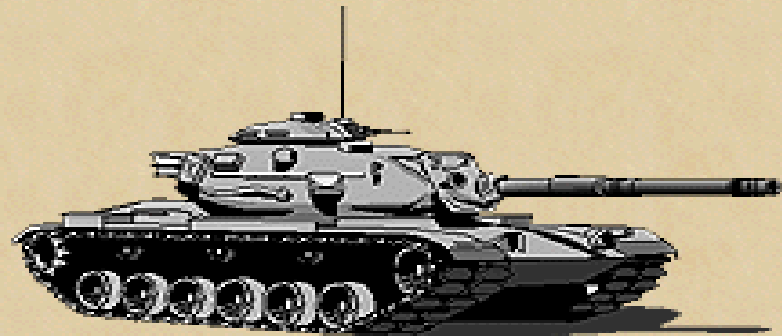
Leonardo sketched several different designs for flying machines including this one with a rotating airscrew. He intended to power it with a wound-up spring.



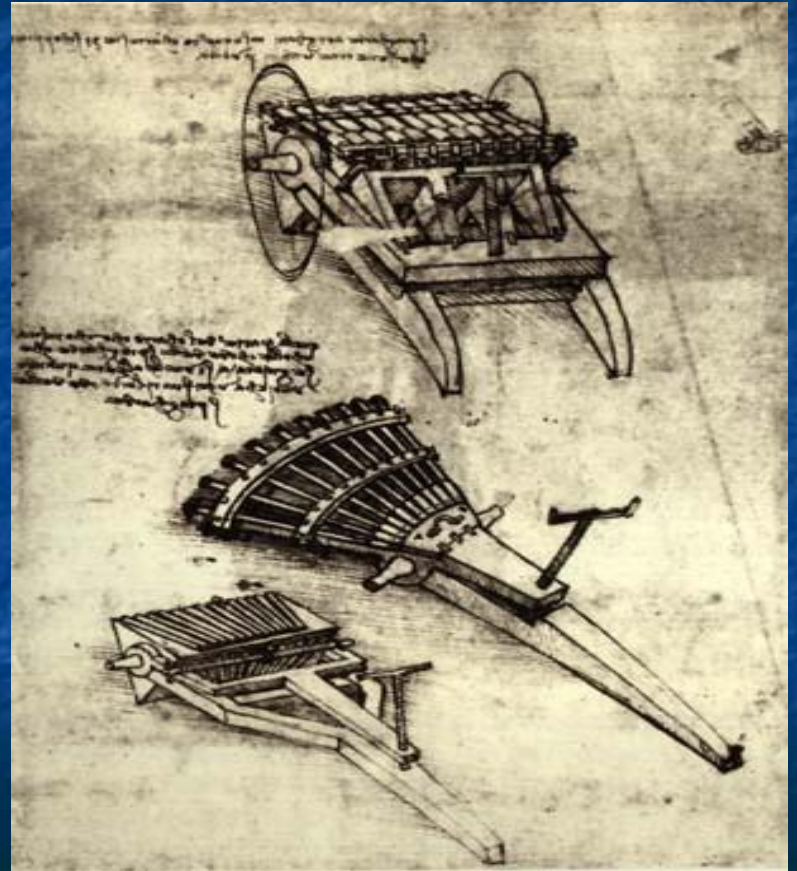
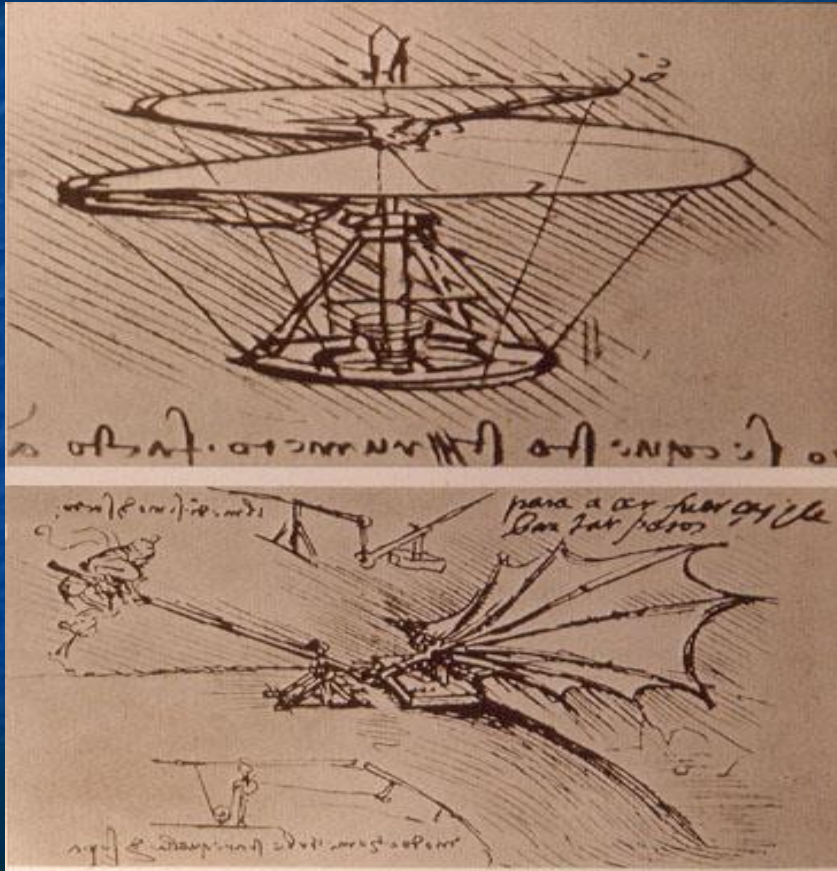
The First Tank



Leonardo's many military inventions included this design for an armored vehicle. Four soldiers sitting inside could turn cranks to move the wheels on this "tank."

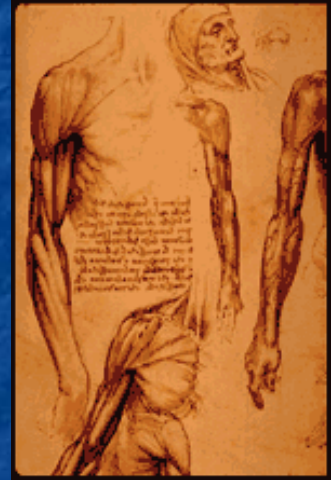


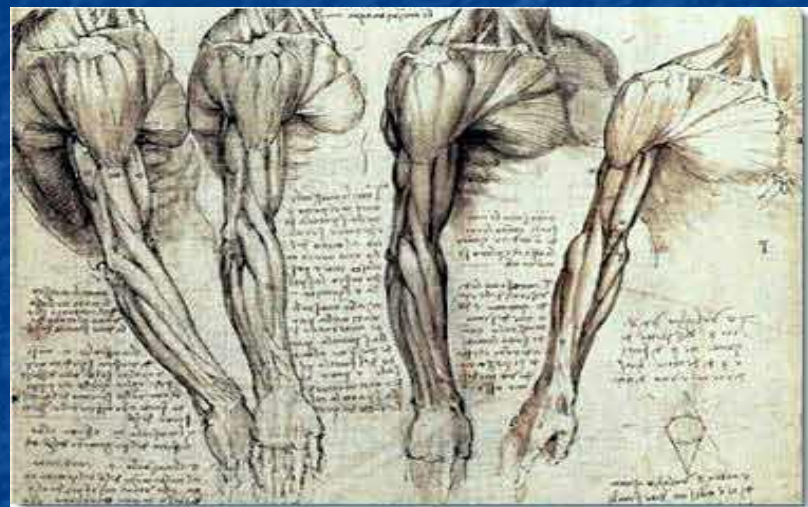
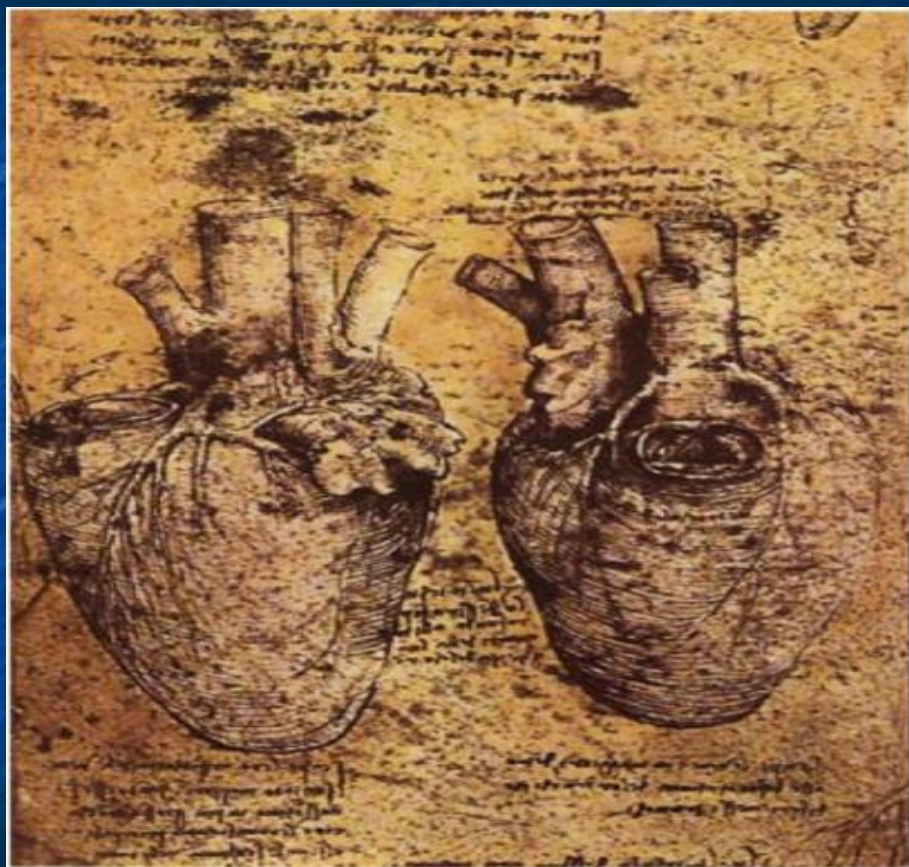
Leonardo



Leonardo the Scientist

- Studied many topics such as anatomy, zoology, botany, geology, and others
- Fascinated by the study of facial features





A Quick Review



SECTION

1

ASSESSMENT

TERMS & NAMES

1. For each term or name, write a sentence explaining its significance.

- Renaissance
- humanism
- secular
- patron
- perspective
- vernacular

USING YOUR NOTES

2. Which of Italy's advantages was most important? Why?

Italian Renaissance

I. Italy's advantages

A.

B.

II. Classical and worldly values

MAIN IDEAS

3. What are some of the characteristics of the "Renaissance man" and "Renaissance woman"?
4. How did Italy's cities help to make it the birthplace of the Renaissance?
5. What was the attitude of Church leaders and the wealthy toward the arts? Why?

CRITICAL THINKING & WRITING

6. **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS** How did study of the classics influence branches of learning such as history, literature, and philosophy?
7. **MAKING INFERENCES** How is the humanism of the Renaissance reflected in its art? Explain with examples.
8. **COMPARING** What were the differences between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance in the attitude toward worldly pleasures?
9. **WRITING ACTIVITY** **REVOLUTION** How did the Renaissance revolutionize European art and thought? Support your opinions in a three-paragraph **essay**.

CONNECT TO TODAY WRITING A DESCRIPTION

In a book on modern art, find an artist who worked in more than one medium, such as painting and sculpture. Write a **description** of one of the artist's works in each medium.

Unit 5: Day 3

The Northern Renaissance

Turn in your Da Vinci Notebook pages to the tray.



The Northern Renaissance

- Late Beginning

- Late origins the north (15th century)
- North recovering from the plague



- Ideas spread

- As Italy and the north traded the ideas spread
- dominated by Monarchs who sponsored art
- Christian Humanism
 - Challenged church ideas – supported idea that church should reform society

The Northern Renaissance

- Sought to portray their world realistically
- Did not have the large walls for frescos like the Italian painters, their work tended to be smaller and with an emphasis on details
 - Use of oil painting to achieve vibrant colors
 - Used shadows to create depth
 - Displayed realism/humanism by observing nature and placing subject amongst everyday objects
- Low Countries, most important school was in Flanders

Robert Campin painting "Merode Altarpiece"



**Jan van Eyck -
Giovanni Arnolfini
and His Bride**



Albrecht Durer



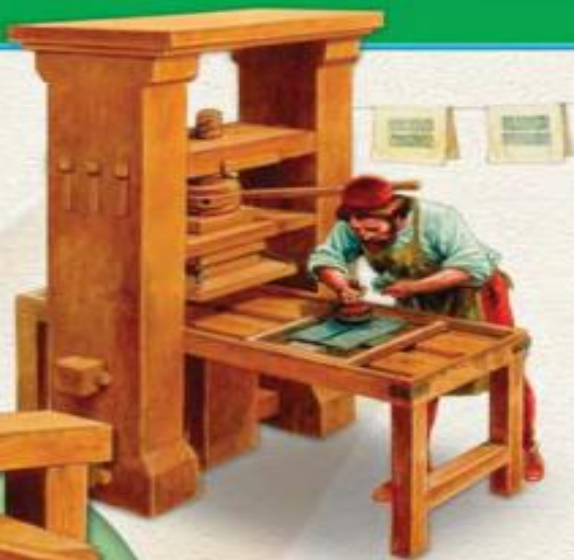
Gutenberg's Printing Press



Global Impact

The Printing Press

Many inventions are creative combinations of known technologies. In 1452, Johann Gutenberg combined known technologies from Europe and Asia with his idea for molding movable type to create a printing press that changed the world.



Screw-type Press

An adaptation of Asian olive-oil presses made a workable printing press.

Movable Type

Letters that could be put together in any fashion and reused was a Chinese idea.

Paper Using paper mass-produced by Chinese techniques, rather than vellum (calf or lambskin), made printing books possible.

Ink Oil-based inks from 10th-century Europe worked better on type than tempera ink.

A copyist took five months to produce a single book.



5 months



1 book

One man and a printing press could produce 500 books in the same amount of time.



5 months



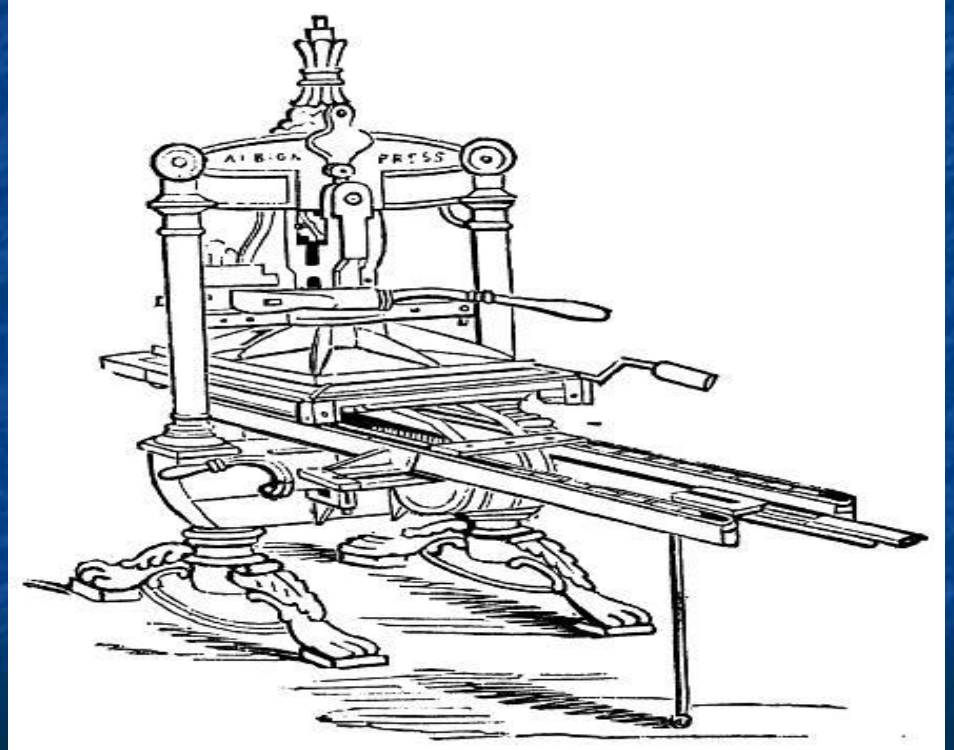
500 books

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Graphics

- 1. Drawing Conclusions** *About how many books could a printing press produce in a month?*
- 2. Making Inferences** *Which areas of the world contributed technologies to Gutenberg's printing press?*

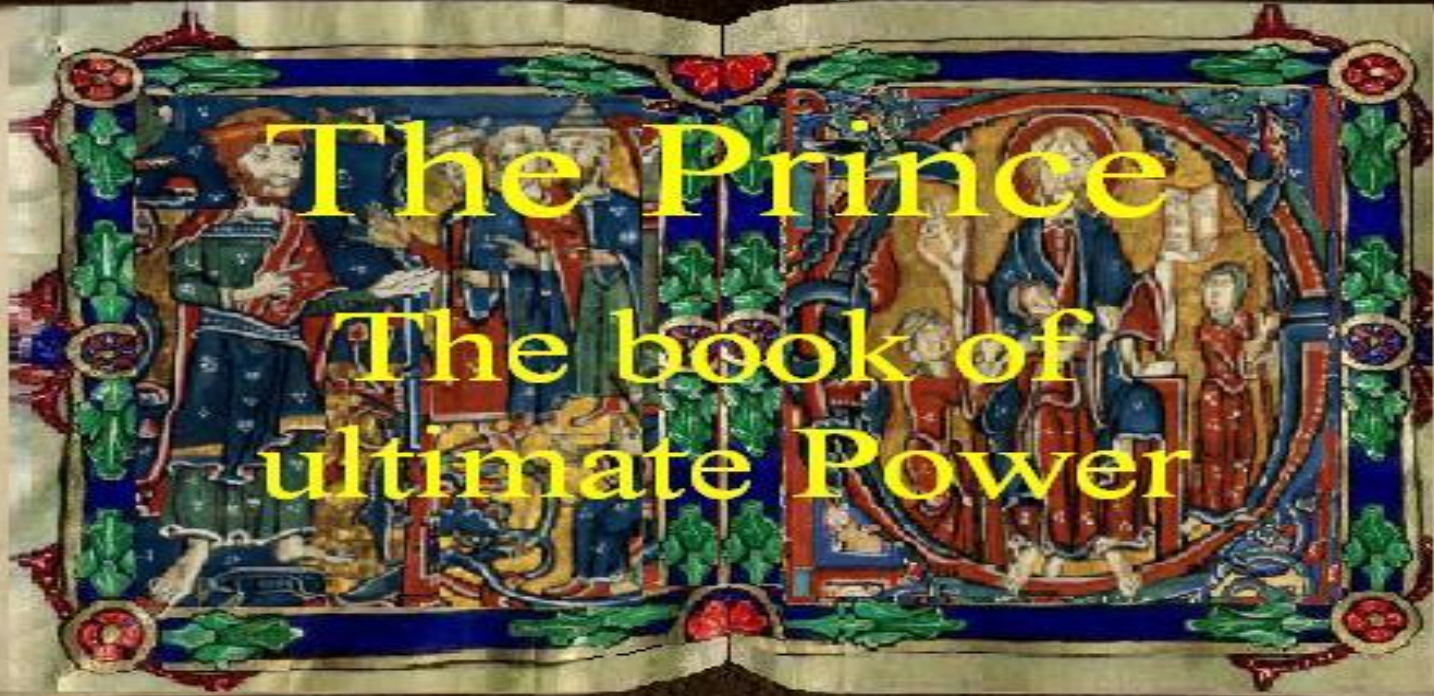
Printing helps spread new ideas

- Johann Gutenberg
 - Created a machine based on movable type.
 - Gutenberg Bible → first full book of printed type
- Printing Spreads Learning
 - Books were now cheaper
 - Rise in literacy
 - Use of vernacular





Machiavelli (Italian – The Prince (1513)



What did Machiavelli say?

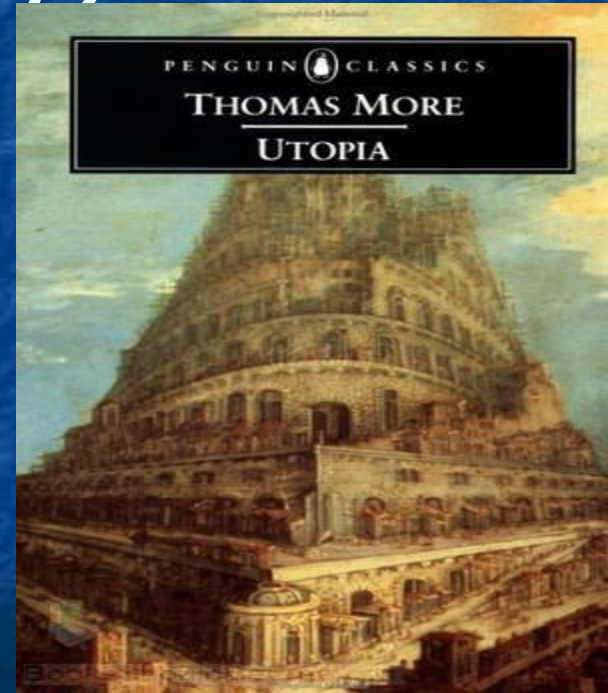
I say every prince must desire to be considered merciful and not cruel. He must however take care not to misunderstand his mercifulness. Borgia was considered cruel, but his cruelty brought order to Romagna and reduced it to peace. If this is considered well, it must be seen that he was really merciful. A prince, must not mind being called cruel for the purpose of keeping his subjects united; he will be more merciful than those who from excess of tenderness allow disorders to arise.

What did Machiavelli say?

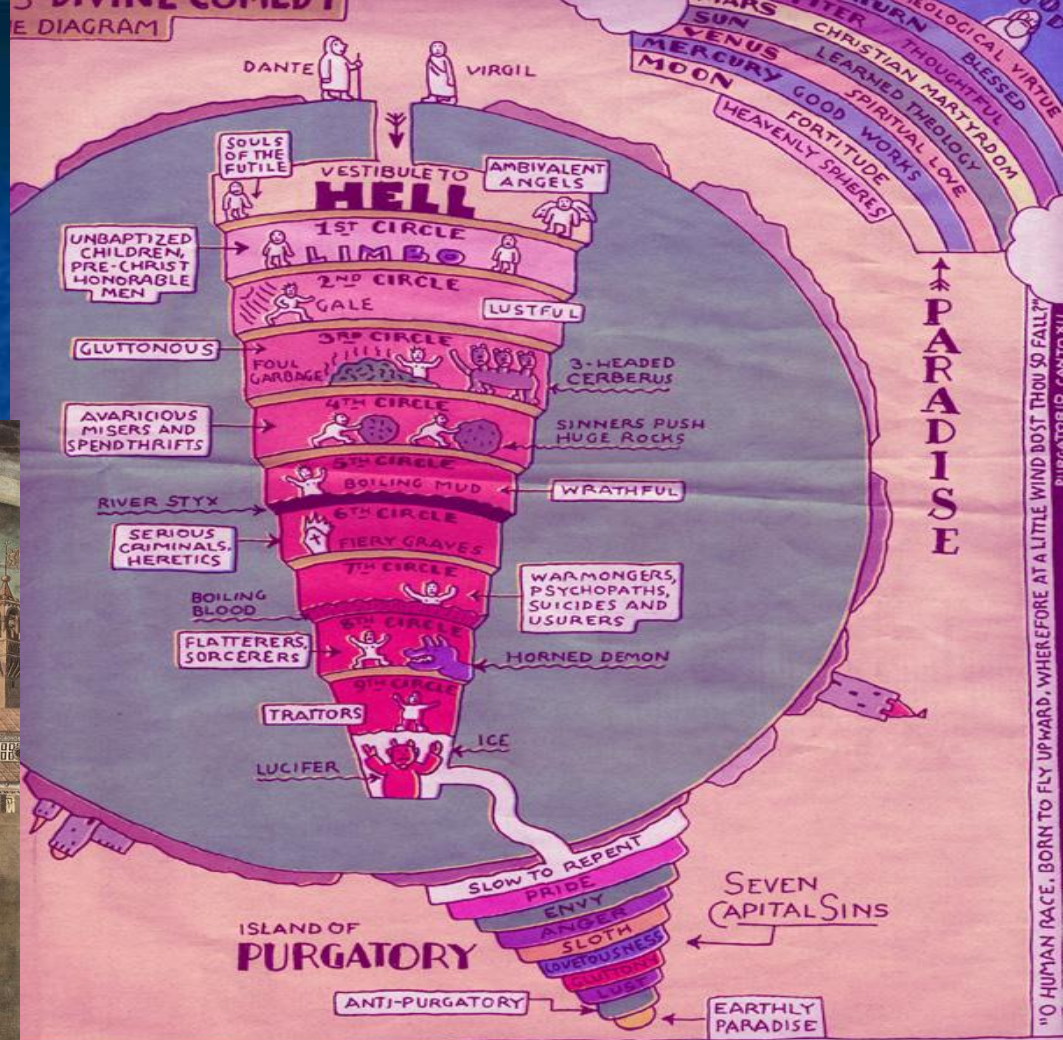
Here the question arises - whether it is better to be loved than feared? The reply is, that one ought to be feared and loved, but as it is difficult for the two to go together, it is much safer to be feared than loved... Men are less concerned about offending someone they have cause to love than someone they have cause to fear. Love endures by a bond which men, being scoundrels, may break whenever it serves their advantage to do so; but fear is supported by the dread of pain which never goes away.... I conclude that since men love as they themselves determine but fear as their ruler determines, a wise prince must rely upon what he and not others can control.

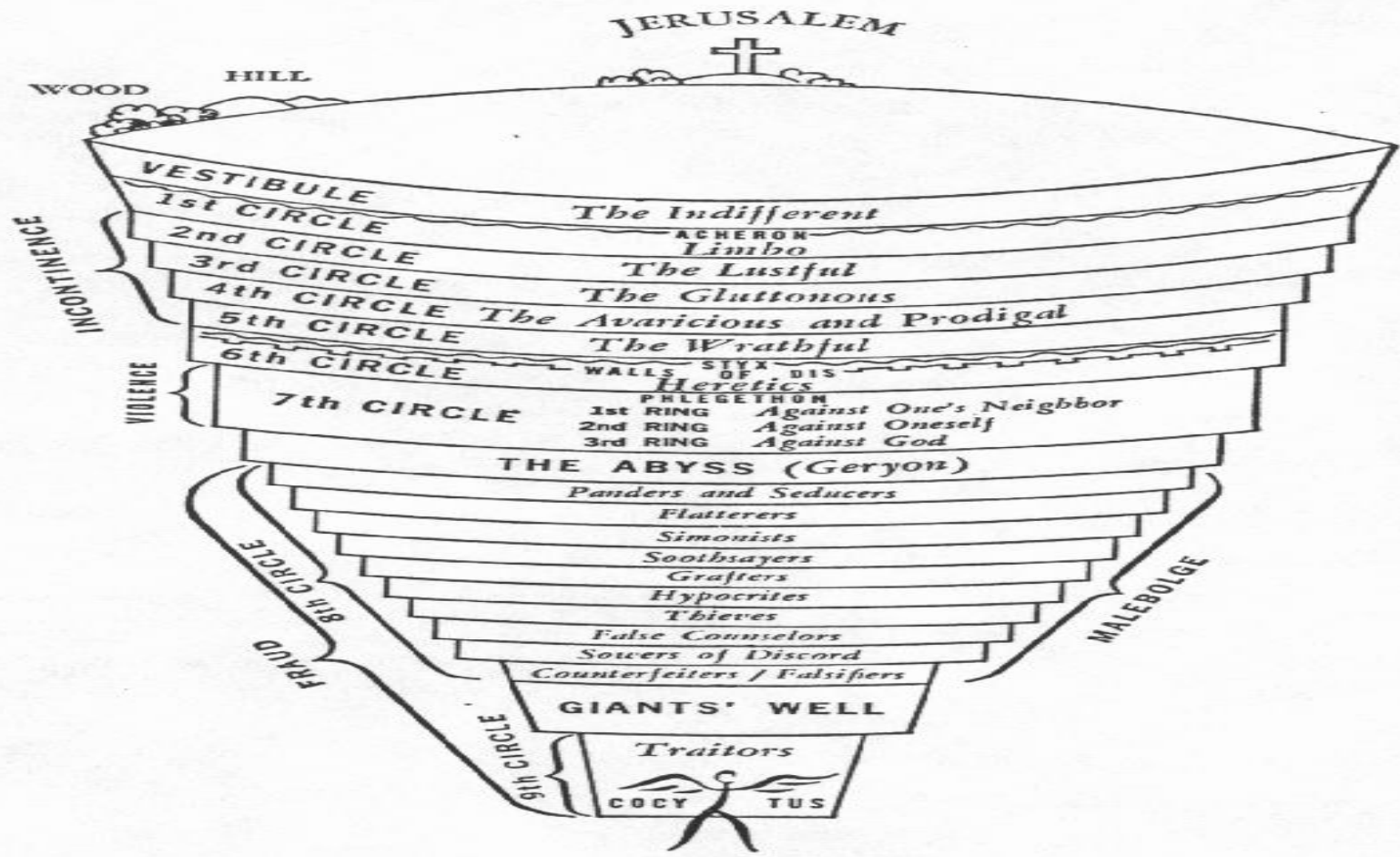
Thomas Moore (English – sixteenth century)

- "... Where no man has any property, all men pursue the good of the public... In utopia, where every man has a right to everything; they all know that if care is taken to keep the public stores full, no private man can want anything; for among them there is no unequal distribution, so that no man is poor, none in necessity; and though no man has anything, yet they are all rich; for what can make a man so rich as to lead a serene and cheerful life, free from anxieties; neither apprehending want himself, nor vexed with the endless complaints of his wife."



Dante "The Divine Comedy"





Hell

Dante's Inferno

Read the passage from the Inferno and complete the following

Level of Hell	Punishment	Who was there?
Limbo (not quite hell)	living in a deficient form of Heaven	Unbaptized and virtuous pagans
Second circle (lust)	Blown by an unceasing wind	Those who gave into their lustful desires
Third circle (Gluttony)	forced to lie in a vile slush produced by ceaseless foul, icy rain	gluttons
Fourth Circle (Greed)	Rolling heavy rocks while insulted, drowning	The late, the lazy, the hate-filled and sullen
Fifth Circle (Anger)	Constantly forced to fight each other in a swamp	Wrathful
Sixth circle (heresy)	Imprisoned in fiery graves	heretics
Seventh circle (Violence)	-suffering in a river of boiling blood -turned into trees Sitting or walking on flaming sand	-murderers -suicides -violent against the church
Eighth circle (Fraud)	Whipped by demons	-seducers -flatters
Ninth circle (Treachery)	-frozen in ice -chewed up continuously by Satan	Traitors



THE RENAISSANCE