



The Renaissance

Art and Literature

Art and Literature

- Classical influence:
 - Greece:
 - Harmony and balance in nature
 - Rome:
 - Realism
- Renaissance artists found inspiration in classical remains in Rome
- Donatello: David (grace and realism)
- Rejected Gothic architecture, returned to classical:
 - Columns and domes (Cathedral in Florence – Brunelleschi, Cathedral in Rome – Michelangelo)



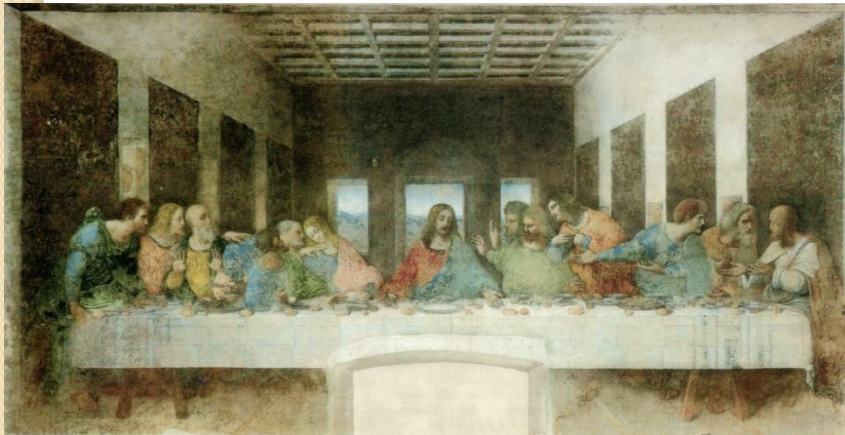
Art and Literature

- New Techniques:
 - Attempted to portray the world realistically:
 - Dark and light shadings for space
 - Rules on perspectives (3D)
 - Flemish painters used oil-based paints instead of tempera

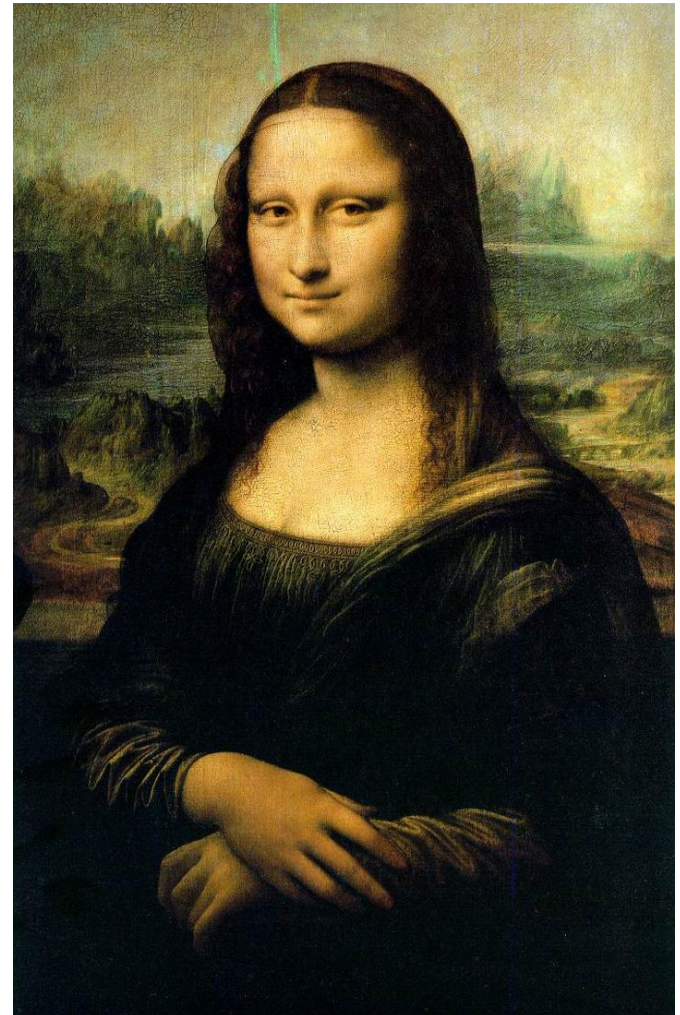
Art and Literature

- Great Italian Artists:
 - Leonardo:
 - Renaissance Man
 - Flight, Human Body

The Last Supper



Mona Lisa



Art and Literature

- Great Italian Artists:
 - Michelangelo:
 - Renaissance man
 - Sculptor first



Sistine Chapel



Pieta



Art and Literature



The School of Athens

- Great Italian Artists:
 - Raphael:
 - Influenced by Michelangelo and Leonardo
 - Used bright colours
 - Painted Madonna and baby Jesus



Madonna of the Chair

Art and Literature

- Artists of Northern Europe
 - Less classical influence (distance from Rome)
 - Realism, attention to detail, symbolism

Jan van Eyck – Giovanni Arnolfini and his Bride



*Albrecht
Durer –
Self
Portrait*

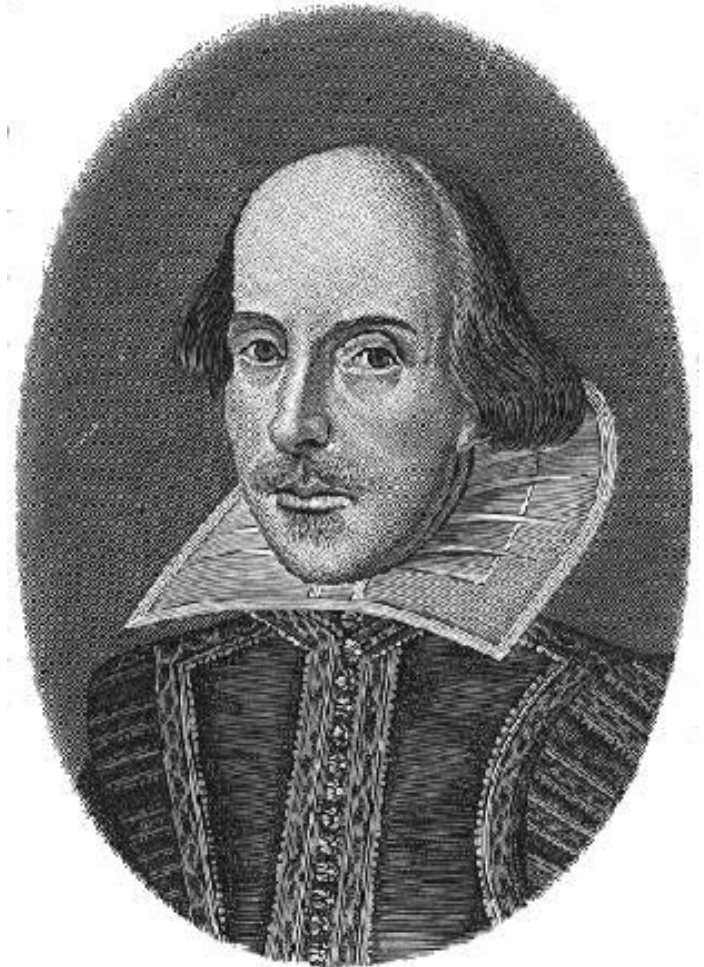
Art and Literature

- Renaissance Writers:
 - Middle class enjoyed drama and comedies
 - Latin or vernacular
 - Petrarch – sonnets
 - Rabelais – need for reform in education and church
 - Cervantes – Don Quixote
 - Mocked medieval ideas of chivalry (Sancho Panza)



Art and Literature

- Shakespeare:
 - One of the most influential English writers
 - Vital new ideas, and new words
 - Tragedies, comedies, historical dramas
 - Explored personal themes such as jealousy, ambition, love and greed
 - Globe Theatre in London
 - Education and entertainment, available to all



Art and Literature

- A Call for Reform:
 - Desiderius Erasmus:
 - Christian Humanist
 - Sought return of Church to origins
 - Too much pomp and ritual
 - Sir Thomas More:
 - *Utopia*:
 - Described ideal society where all people live at peace
 - People would work hard, were well educated and had no use for money
 - Valued cleanliness and equality

Changing Patterns of Life

- Introduction of Printing:
 - Paper (Chinese-Arabs-Europeans)
 - Wood blocks
 - Movable type (Gutenberg)
 - Ideas spread rapidly and were available to all
 - Many different topics
 - Would lead to scientific revolution

Changing Patterns of Life

- **Everyday Life**
 - Emergence of nuclear family
 - Business partnerships
 - New types of food production – meat, fruit, dairy (effect of Black Death)
 - Demand for manufactured goods increased again – workers revolts

Changing Patterns of Life

- Women:
 - Not much change (family)
 - Some work outside home
 - Some work in merchant class
 - Some played important roles in government:
 - Isabella (Spain)
 - France, Italian city-states, Scotland and England
 - More access to education
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tecocKScIWC>