

RENAISSANCE ART

The Rebirth of Classicism





I. Medieval Art

A. Western Europe

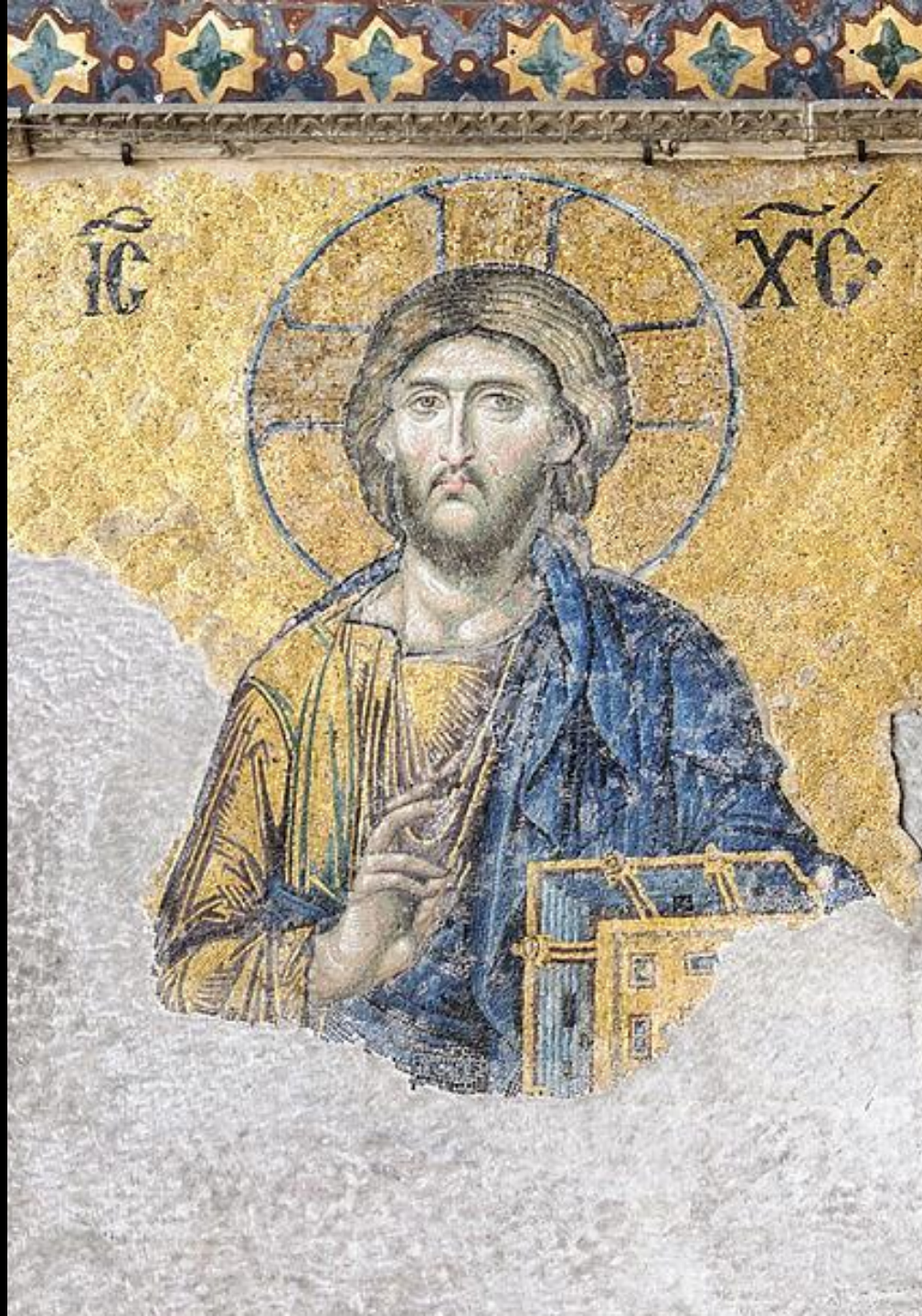
1. Purpose?



I. Medieval Art

B. Eastern Europe

Deësis Mosaic (Hagia
Sophia)





Raphael, *The School of Athens* (1511)

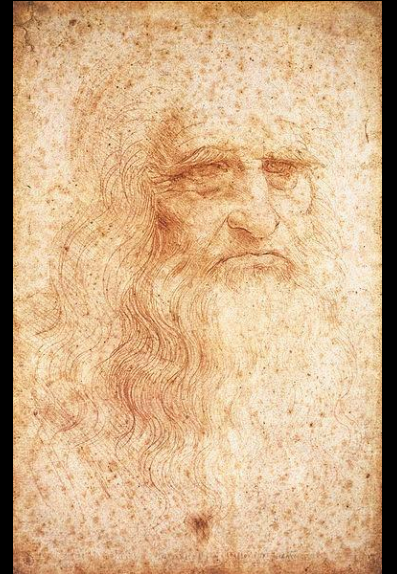
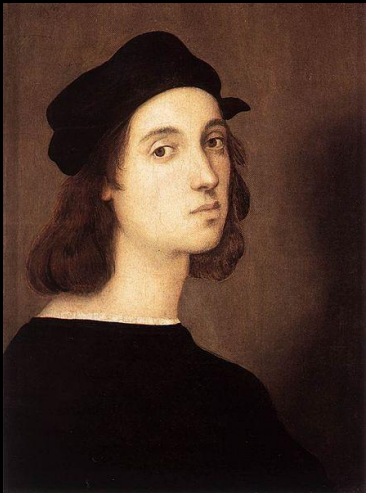
II. Renaissance Art

- A. Purpose?**
- Vivid Bright Colors
 - Perspective
 - Depth, Realism
 - Balance
 - Classical Themes
 - Greek, Roman, & Biblical figures predominate



B. The Masters

*of the Italian
Renaissance*



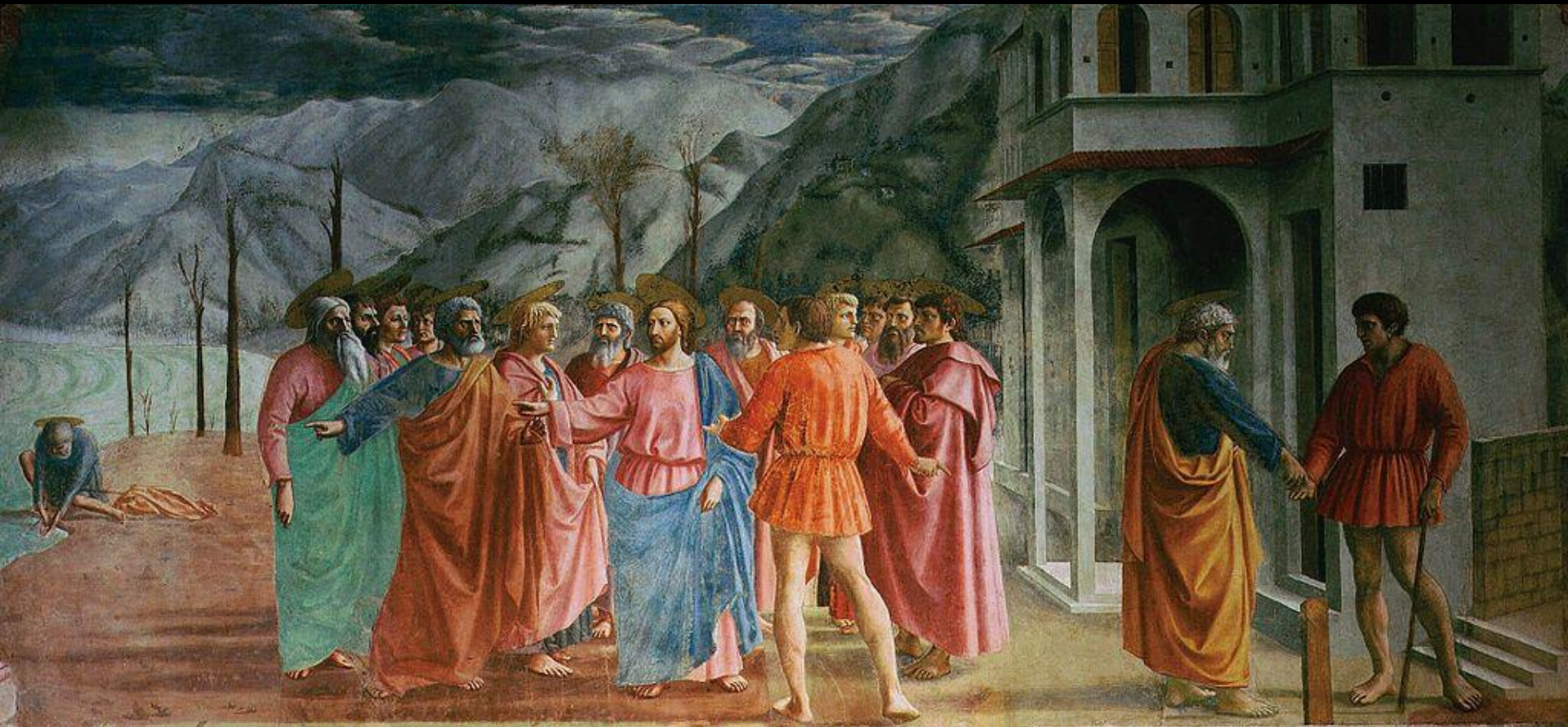
Donatello,
St. Mark (1413)



Donatello, *St. George* (1417)



Note the use of chiaroscuro.



Masaccio, The Tribute Money (c. 1420)



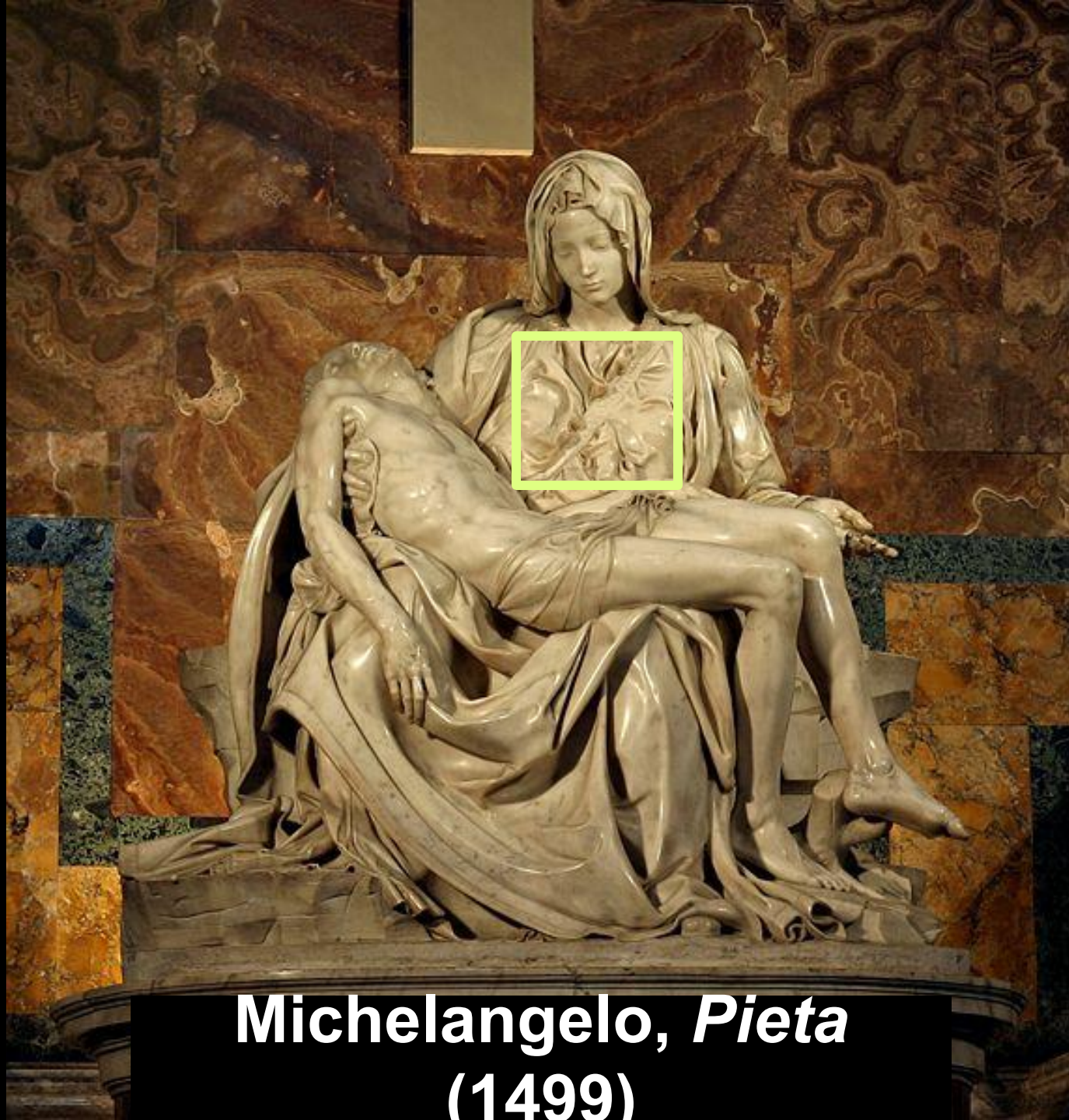
Leonardo da
Vinci,
Mona Lisa
(c. 1503-1519)



Leonardo da Vinci, *The Last Supper* (1498)



Giampietrino, *The Last Supper* (c. 1520)



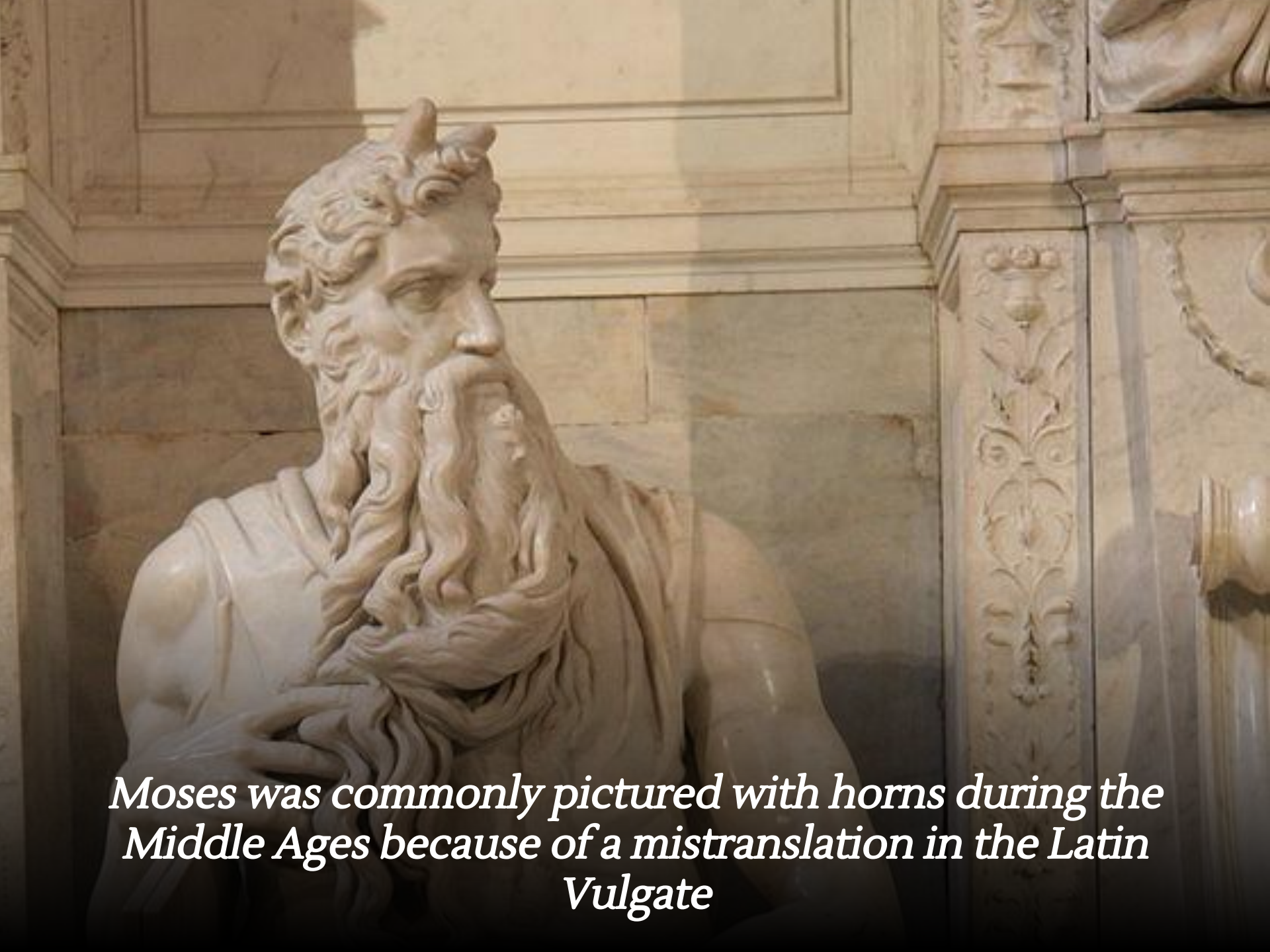
**Michelangelo, *Pieta*
(1499)**

The Pride of the Artist

Michael. Agelus. Bonarotus Florent
Faciebat



Michelangelo,
Moses (1515)

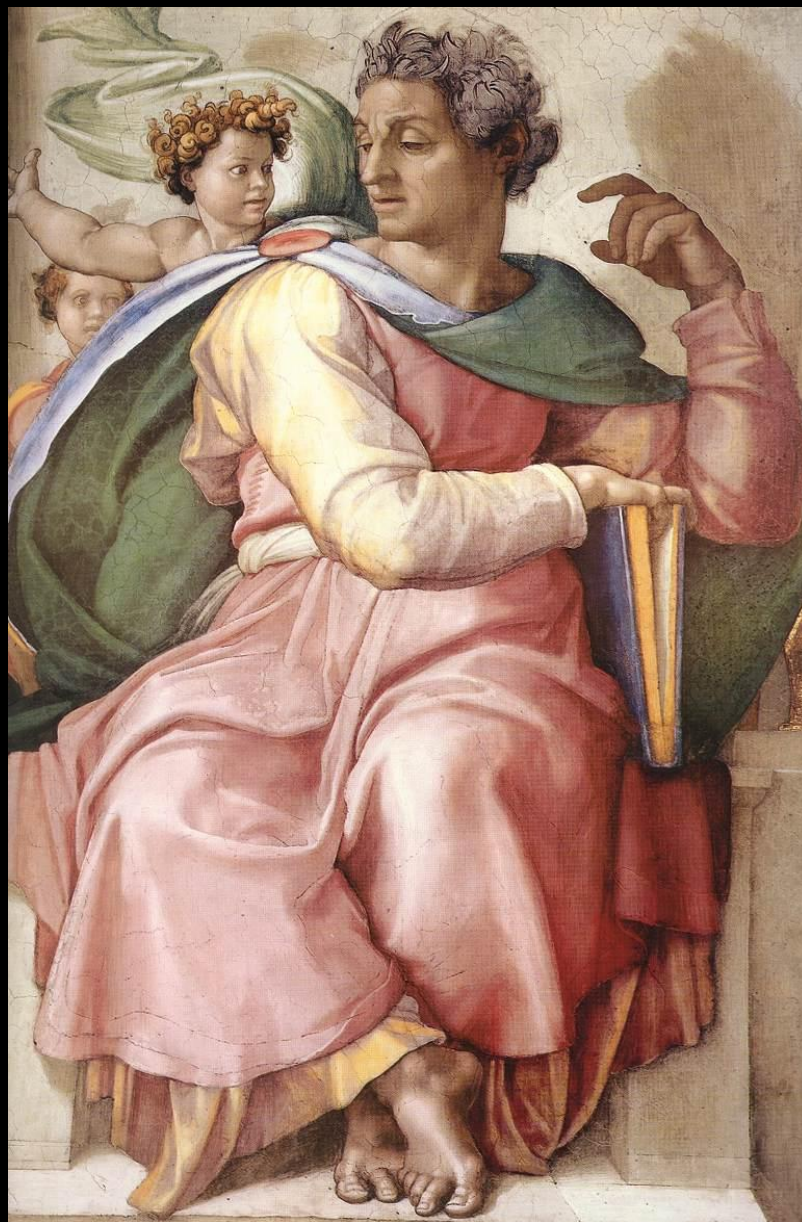


Moses was commonly pictured with horns during the Middle Ages because of a mistranslation in the Latin Vulgate



C. Patronage

*The Moses statue
was commissioned
by Pope **Julius II**,
an enthusiastic
patron of the arts.*



Michelangelo, *Isaiah* (1511)



Pietro Perugino, *The Delivery of the Keys*, (c. 1482)



Raphael, *The School of Athens*, (1510)

Paint a picture... It'll last longer.



Raphael painted several portraits of females during his brief career.



Raphael,
La velata (1515)

Raphael,
Young Woman with
Unicorn (c. 1506)





III. Renaissance Architecture

A. Purpose?

Symmetry

Synthesis

Domes

Columns

Ospedale degli Innocenti

III. Renaissance Architecture



Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza.

IV. Baroque Architecture

CLASSICAL

Symmetry
Proportion
Domes
Columns



St. Peter's Basilica (Vatican
City)

