

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE & HIGH RENAISSANCE

NAME: _____



Italian Renaissance Dates: _____ to _____.

INFLUENCES THAT SHAPED THE RENAISSANCE

During the 15th century we saw a wide spread of:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Humanism: _____
_____.

Artists focused on:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

MASACCIO (1401 – 1428)

The first important artist of the Italian Renaissance.

_____ young painter in Florence, Italy and developed a _____ - inspired technique.

“THE HOLY TRINITY” (1428)



Artist: _____
Medium: _____
Location: _____

In this piece:

- A small chapel
- Holy Trinity, St. John the Baptist, Virgin Mary
- Two figures are the wealthy individuals who commissioned the piece

Techniques:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

LINEAR PERSPECTIVE

Discovered by _____, linear perspective is _____
_____.

Accomplished by:

- _____
- _____
- _____

“THE TRIBUTE MONEY” (1427)

Artist: _____

Medium: _____

Location: _____



In this piece:

- Tells the story of St. Peter
- 3 scenes of people all in one image
- Christ telling Peter how to pay the tax collector
- Tax collector on left of Christ



AERIAL PERSPECTIVE: _____

GOTHIC IN THE RENAISSANCE

Art at this time was a blend of the _____ of the Early Renaissance and the _____ of the Gothic period.



LORENZO Ghiberti

After winning a community wide contest of design, Ghiberti was selected to create the bronze panels used on the north door of the Baptistery on the Florence Cathedral. This piece took him 21 years to complete.

“THE GATES OF PARADISE” (1425 – 52)

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

HIGH RENAISSANCE

Dates: _____ to _____.

At this time we saw a surge of artistic creativity branching from the Renaissance Masters Leonardo Da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael.



LEONARDO DA VINCO

Studied a wide range of subjects and immersed them into his art, including: architecture, math, sculpture, painting, anatomy, poetry, literature, music, geology, botany and hydraulics.



“THE LAST SUPPER” (1495 – 98)

Artist: _____
Medium: _____
Location: _____

Techniques:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- All others are in a flurry having just heard the news that Judas will betray Him
- Apostles are grouped in threes
- Judas is staring at Christ with a face of anger

THE DAVINCI CODE

Even though there are glasses containing drinks on the table, there is no chalice that stands out as being synonymous with the tale of the last supper (that was used to drink the blood of Christ and is also known as the Holy Grail).

St Peter is drawn as a feminine figure or more likely a woman. There is a possibility that s/he represents Mary Magdalene (of which the Gnostic Gospels found earlier in our century show her to have been Jesus' foremost disciple and not the prostitute she was previously thought to be).

When the figure of Mary Magdalene is superimposed to Jesus' left side, she slots neatly as if lying on his shoulder as one's romantic partner may do. Many believe she was married to Jesus.

The large gap shaped as a 'V' on Jesus's right hand side between himself and the feminine figure is believed by some scholars to denote a symbol of the female and also the missing chalice of the Holy Grail.

"THE MONA LISA" (1503 – 06)



Artist: _____
Medium: _____
Location: _____

Techniques:

Worked on it for 16 years and is still "unfinished"

Sfumato: _____

MICHELANGELO

Saw himself as a sculptor but also painted.

"PIETA" (1500)

Artist: _____
Medium: _____
Location: _____

Techniques:



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

SISTINE CHAPEL CEILING (1508 - 12)

Artist: _____

Medium: _____

Location: _____



About the Sistine Chapel Ceiling

- 40 ft wide, 133 ft long and rounded, 68 ft high
- Angered Michelangelo because he was a sculptor and ceiling held less importance than walls
- Painted laying on his back on a large scaffold
- Divided into 9 sections

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

RAPHAEL

Known for combining the styles of Michelangelo and Leonardo.

“THE ALBA MADONNA” (1510)

Artist: _____

Medium: _____

Location: _____

- Typical image of the High Renaissance period
- Halos and cross reflect religious theme
- Unclothed child is Christ
- Second child is St. John the Baptist
- Camel hair garment worn by St. John similar to one he is known to have worn while preaching

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

