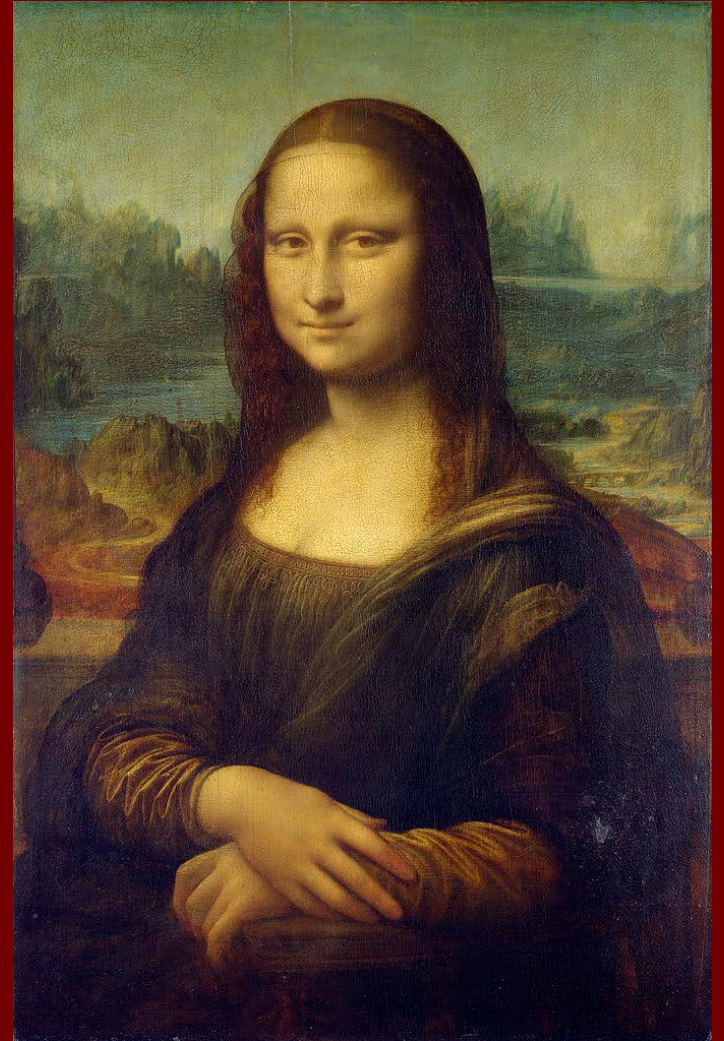


Warmup

- What is her name?

- Mona Lisa
 - Painted by Leonardo da Vinci in 1503



Agenda

- Renaissance PowerPoint with notes
- Mirror Writing activity
- Test – December 13th

Italy: “Birthplace of the Renaissance”



RAPHAEL THE SCHOOL OF ATHENS

Setting the Stage

- During the Middle Ages, Europeans suffered from:
 - Wars
 - Plagues
- The Catholic Church's teachings began to be questioned
 - “If we go to church and donate a lot of our money to it, why are we being punished by God?”
- Feudalism began to be questioned
- Some educated people began to reject religious values and replaced it with classical learning



First Renaissance

- 1300s – 1600 AD
- Renaissance = rebirth
 - Rebirth of art and learning
 - High regard for individual achievement
 - Began in Northern Italy
 - France and England were locked in the Hundred Years War



Italy

■ Urban Centers

- Overseas trade helped by the Crusades led to growth of large city-states in Italy.
- Wealthy Merchant class
 - Merchants were the most powerful class due to their wealth (based on merit)

■ Italian City-States

- Ran own governments
- Collected taxes
- Had own armies



The Medici Family

- Florence was ruled by one powerful family = the Medici family
- Their support of the arts led Florence to become known as “the cradle of the Renaissance”
 - Cosimo de Medici
 - Dictator
 - Arranged marriages to strengthen family & business ties
 - Lorenzo the Magnificent
 - Dictator
 - Supported the arts



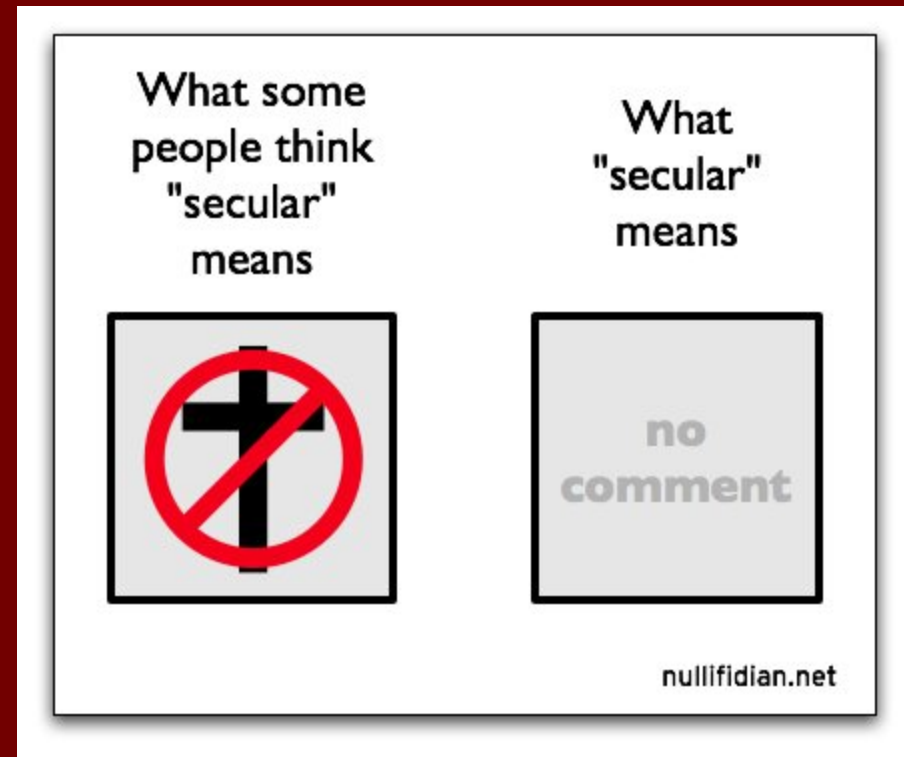
Italy's Advantages

- Medici Family are famous for
 - Being rulers
 - Wealthy patrons of the arts
 - Nepotism = preferential treatment of relatives



Classical and Worldly Values

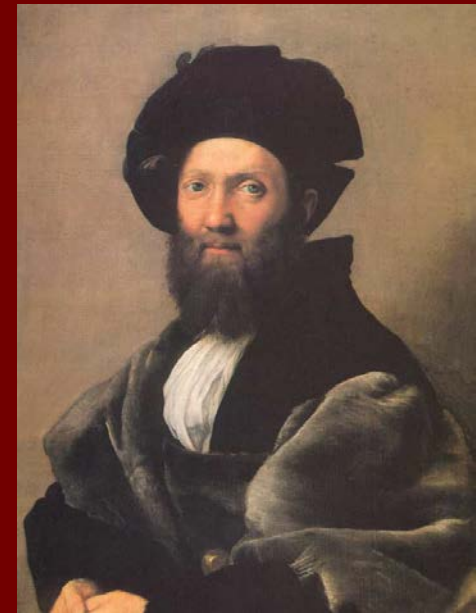
- Society became more secular and less religious
- Secular = to be more worldly and concerned with the here and now
 - Not as concerned with the afterlife



Classical and Worldly Values

■ The “Renaissance Man”

- An idea that some people are artistic geniuses
- Individuals would strive to master every area of study
- According to Baldassare Castiglione, the ideal Renaissance Man was “skilled in a variety of areas”
 - A polymath
 - Art, science, math, politics, logic, war, music, philosophy



Classical and Worldly Values

■ The “Renaissance Woman”

- Women became more educated
- Women were expected to marry whom their parents choose
 - Not for love, but to strengthen business or family ties
 - Isabella d’Este = speak Greek and Latin, play the lute, sing, dance, debate, patroness of the arts, ruler of Mantua, set fashion and artistic standards



Isabella d’Este of Mantua = The “First Lady of the Renaissance”

Renaissance Revolutionizes Art

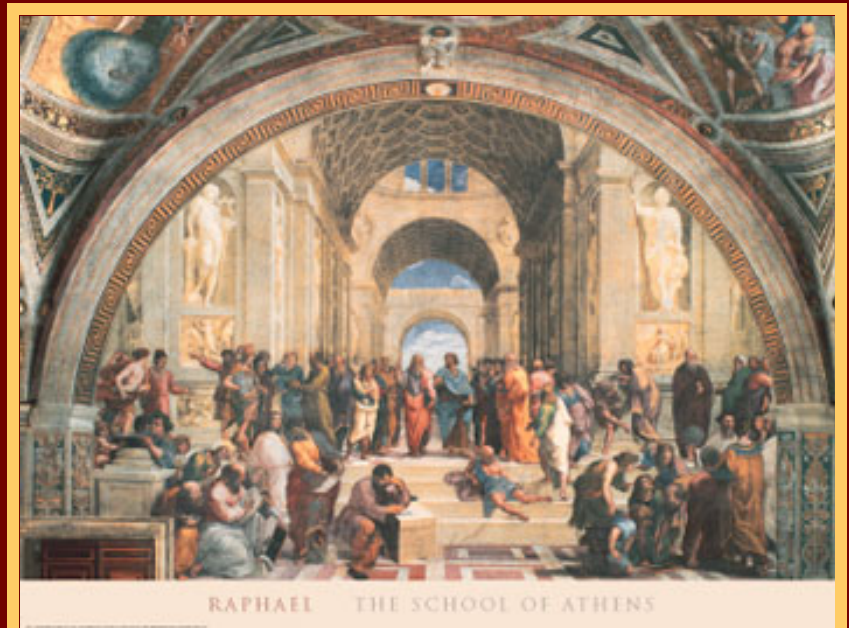
- Artists changed artistic styles
 - Paintings & sculptures became more realistic
 - Glorified human body
 - Volume of portraits of famous or wealthy citizens grew
 - Relied on patronage or private commissions to earn a living



Renaissance Art

■ New Techniques

- Natural postures and expressions to show personality
 - The Statue of David by Michelangelo
- Perspective which shows three dimensions
 - “School of Athens” by Raphael



Renaissance Revolutionizes Art

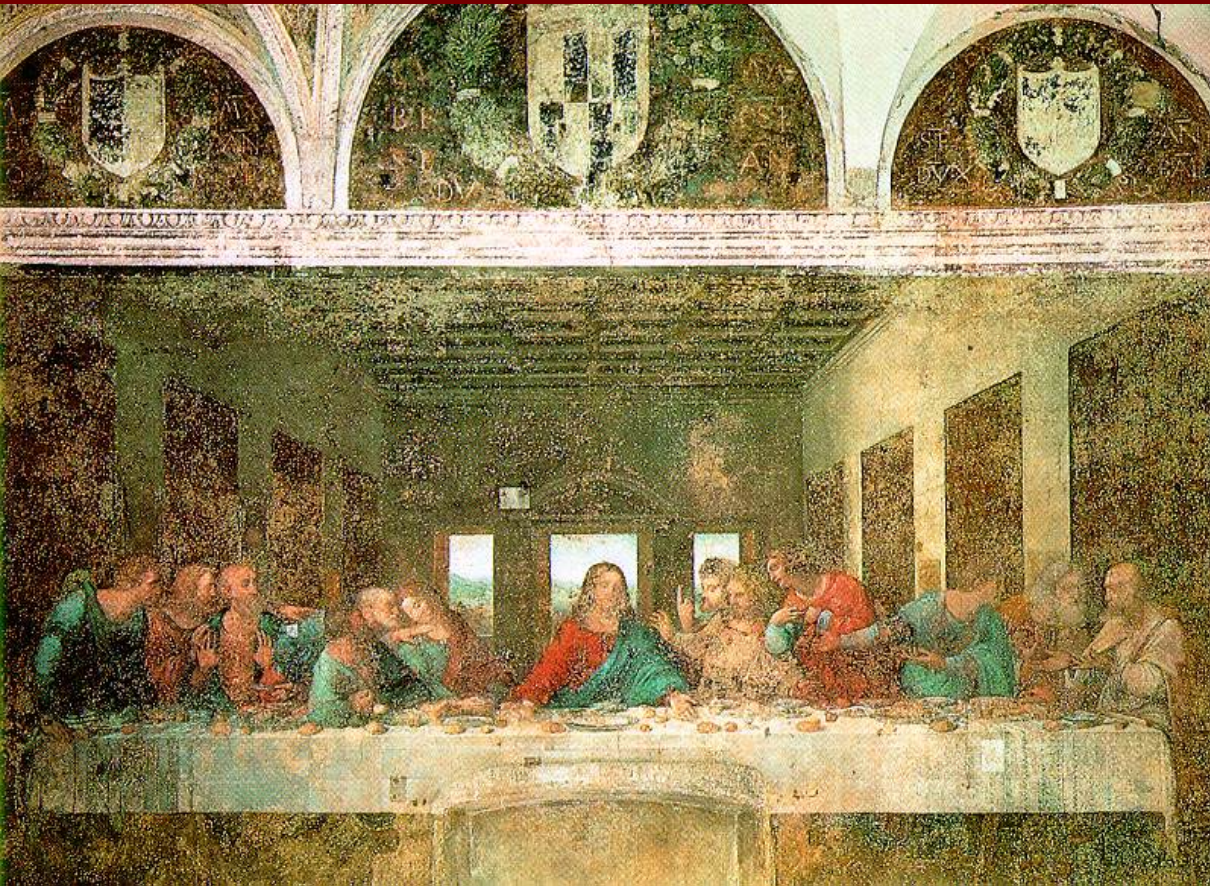
- Leonardo Da Vinci = best of example of a Renaissance Man
 - Painter
 - Sculptor
 - Inventor
 - Scientist
- Student of anatomy, science, and art



Leonardo Da Vinci's Works

■ “The Last Supper”

- Mural in a convent in Milan



■ “The Mona Lisa”

- Painting in The Louvre Museum in France





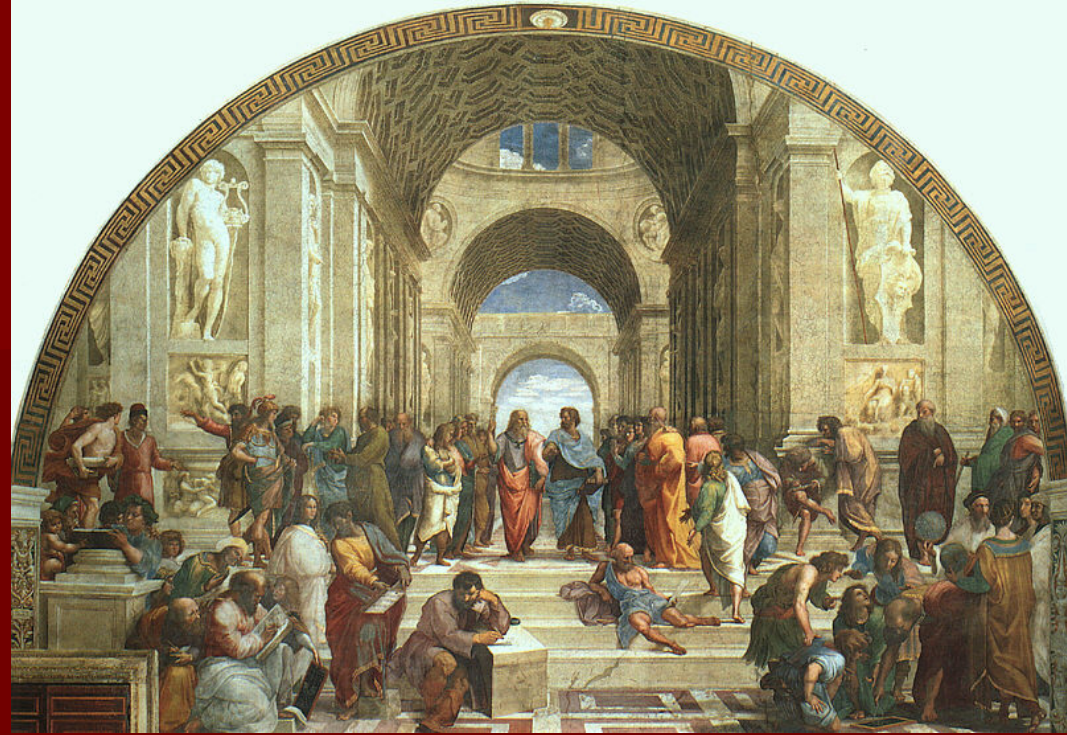
Michelangelo



- Michelangelo was one of the greatest artists of the Renaissance
- Most well known for his portrayal of the human body
 - Sistine Chapel
 - The Statue of David
 - “Pieta”



Art



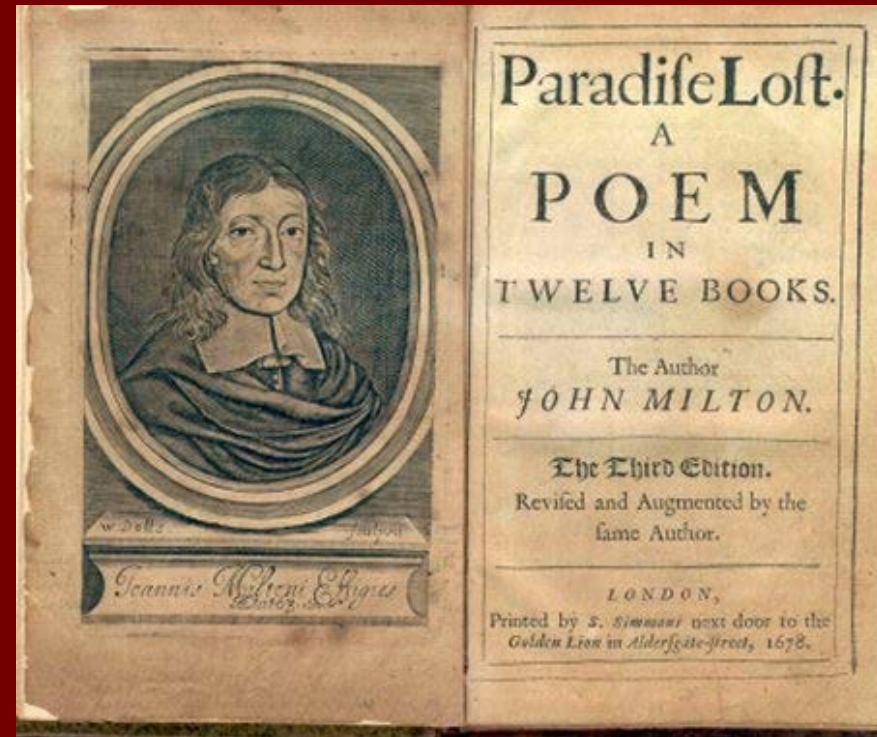
- Raphael advanced realism
 - Most famous work:
 - “School of Athens” inside the Vatican offices
 - Died at the age of 37



Literature

■ Renaissance Writers

- Vernacular = local language
- Wrote with self-expression or to portray the individuality of their subject matter
- Most people couldn't read, but those who could read could finally read in their own language instead of in Latin or Greek



Literature

- Machiavelli = the father of modern political thought
 - Wrote “Il Prince”
 - Outlines how a ruler can gain power, keep it, and control enemies
 - Thought rulers should be shrewd & deceitful
 - Most important concept = “The end justifies the means”



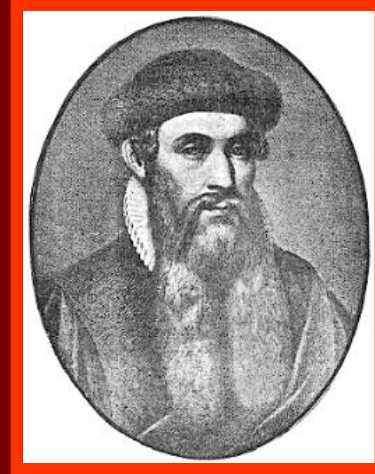
Printing Spreads Renaissance Ideas

- Block printed items reached Europe from China
- Johann Gutenberg
 - Invented a faster printing press around 1440
 - By 1500, more than 20 million volumes had been printed throughout Europe



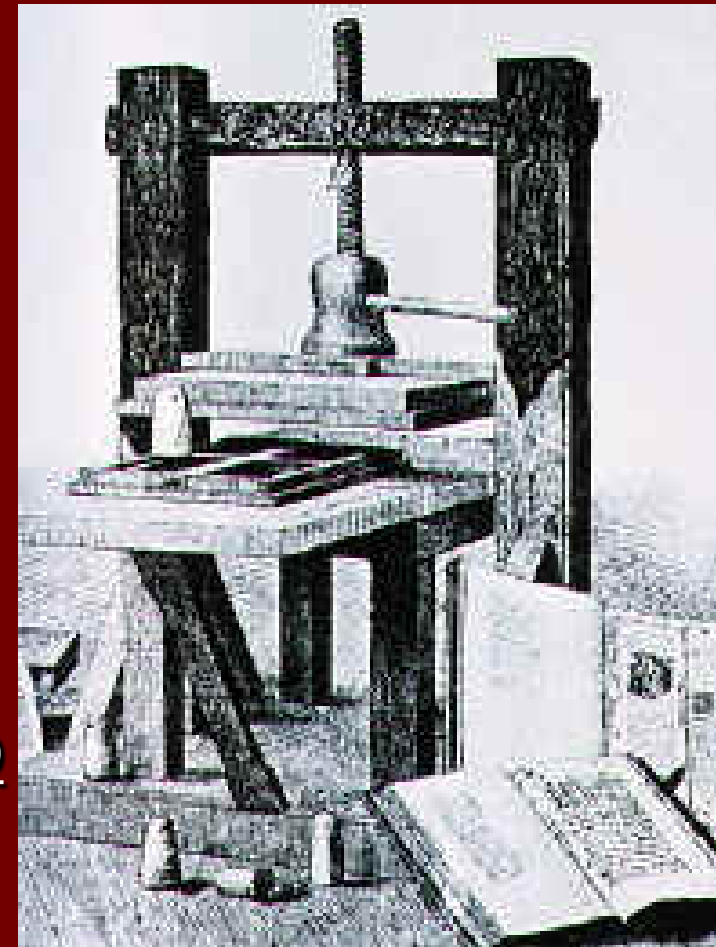
Printing Press

- First printed work = The Bible
- Only 46 copies remain of Gutenberg Bibles
- Harry Ransom Center
- UT



Printing Spreads Learning

- Enabled mass production of printed word
- New ideas were easily spread
- Vernacular became more common
 - People could not afford “Classical” education
 - Questioning the Bible grew
- Development of printing led to increased literacy (the ability to read)



Chapter 17
Section 2:
The
Northern
Renaissance



Setting the Stage

- Classical ideas impressed academics and students who visited Italy
- Merchants spread ideas from Italy to other European urban centers
- By the 1400's, the Renaissance had spread to Northern Europe
 - England
 - France
 - Germany



North vs. South

- Italy governed by city-states, but Northern Europe dominated by monarchs
- Renaissance ideas spread
 - Italy
 - Artistic ideas centered on religious glorification
 - Northern Europe
 - Artistic ideas inspired humanist thinking which would lead to social reform



Hans Holbein

- Hans Holbein = One of the greatest portrait artists of the 1500s (German)



Hans Holbein



Sir Thomas More



King Henry VIII

Pieter Brueghel

- Pieter Brueghel (Flemish)
 - Paintings were
 - Realistic
 - Detailed
 - About the common people
 - Used rich colors, vivid details of everyday life



Rembrandt



■ Rembrandt

- Was greatest of the Northern artists
- Known for his use of light and shadow
- His work signified the end of the Renaissance and the beginnings of the Baroque era

Northern Writers Try to Reform Society

- Northern writers adopted the use of humanism in their writings
 - Humanism = a revival of the study of classical ways of thinking (ancient Greece and Rome)
 - Use their knowledge of the past to change their current era
 - Petrarch = the father of humanism
- Many writers gave their writings a more religious slant
 - known as Christian Humanists



Christian Humanists



- Sir Thomas More
 - Writer who wrote about the flaws of society
 - Most famous work
 - *Utopia* – Greek term meaning “No Place”
 - In English came to mean “Ideal Place”



William Shakespeare



- English writer, poet and playwright
- Greatest plays:
 - *Romeo and Juliet*
 - *Julius Caesar*
 - *King Lear*
 - *Macbeth*
 - *Hamlet*
 - *Midsummer Night's Dream*



The Elizabethan Age

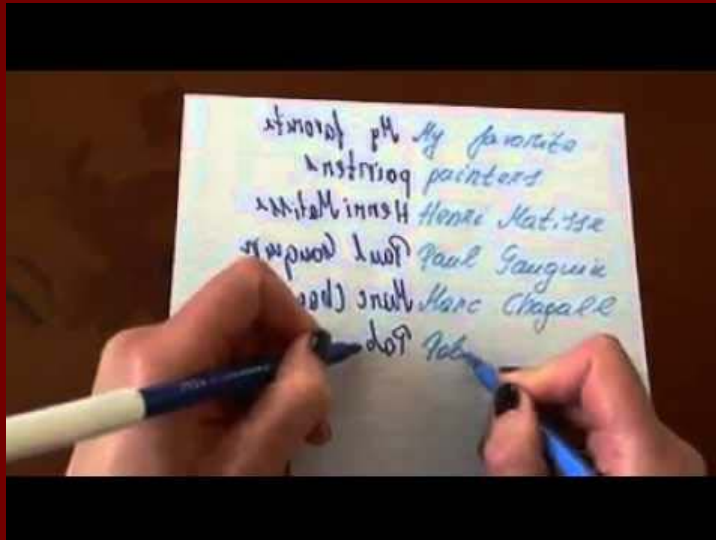
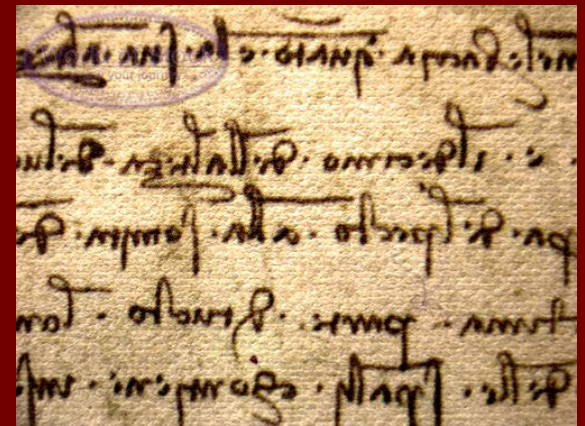


- Renaissance of England
- Named after the youngest daughter of Henry VIII
- Queen Elizabeth I
 - Good Queen Bess
 - Patroness of the arts in England



Activity!

- Fact = Leonardo da Vinci could write backwards (mirror writing)
- You are going to learn how to practice mirror writing!



Activity!

- Watch Miss Caspers for two different demonstrations
- When you have had enough practice on your scratch paper, write 4-5 full sentences about your day today
- Trade with your tables
- Decipher each others' messages using the mirrors