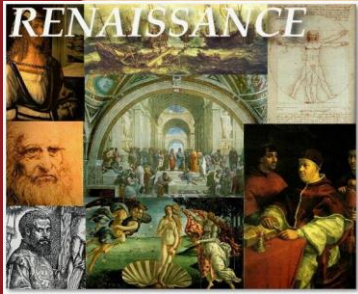


Unit 1: The Italian Renaissance



By: Mr. Washington

Today's Schedule:

Exploring the Renaissance 20:17

- Pre-Test
- Do now
- Factors that led to the Italian Renaissance
- Italian City-states
- Exit-slip
- *The Italian Renaissance* (worksheet)
 - I can explain the factors that led to the Italian Renaissance.
 - I can describe the major Italian City-states and how they affected the Italian Renaissance.

Do Now:

- Give a definition for “Renaissance.”

Factors that led to the Italian Renaissance

The Renaissance 2:18

- Started in Italy (city-states)
- Trade increased
- Cities grew larger and wealthier
- Lasted from about 1350-1550
- Was an age of recovery from the disasters of the 14th century, such as the Black Death, political instability, and a decline in the power of the Church
- People began stressing the importance of the individual (people could make a difference and change the world for the better)

How did the Crusades contribute to the Renaissance?

- Crusades (1095-1291)= Religiously sanctioned military campaigns waged by Roman Catholics against Muslims who had occupied the near east
- Increased demand for Middle Eastern products
- Stimulated production of goods and trade in Middle Eastern markets
- Encouraged the use of credit and banking

Black Death

- Also known as the Bubonic Plague
- Came as a result of decades of overpopulation, economic depression, famine, and bad health and hygiene in some European regions



Italian City-states

- Italy was divided into several city-states to the north and various kingdoms and the Papal States to the south
- Each city-state was controlled by wealthy families, their interests in the arts and emphasis on personal achievement helped shape the Renaissance
- Venice, Milan, and Florence were the major city-states, they became bustling centers of commerce



Venice

- A city with access to the sea, built its economy and reputation on trade
- Its people had a long history of trading with other ports along the Mediterranean Sea, shipbuilding prospered
- As a result, Venetian merchants became some of the wealthiest in the world
- They used their wealth to build a unique city that was described as “a work of art”
- Oligarchy type of government



Milan

- Based its economy on agriculture, silk, and weapons
- One of the richest city-states in Italy, controlled trade along the Alps
- Francesco Sforza was one the richest men in Milan, he became Duke of Milan- created an efficient tax system that generated enormous revenues for the government



Florence

- Based its economy on banking and cloth making
- Monarchs appealed to Florentine bankers for money to fund wars and other endeavors
- Merchants refined raw wool into fine cloth and sold it abroad, the leading merchants and bankers poured their wealth into creating a city that rivaled any other in Europe
- Known as the birthplace of the Renaissance



Exit-slip

• How did the Italian City-states influence the Renaissance?

Today's Schedule:

- review Italian city-states
- Do now
- Medici Family
- Renaissance Architecture
- Exit-slip
- *Renaissance Art and Architecture* (reading)
 - I can identify how the Medici Family influenced the Italian Renaissance.
 - I can identify and explain how the classical civilizations of Greece and Rome influenced Renaissance architecture and design.

Do Now:

• List the factors that contributed to the beginning of the Renaissance.

Medici Family of Florence

- In 1434, Cosimo de Medici took control of Florence
- The Medici Family was one of the most influential and wealthy families, they controlled the Florentine government from behind the scenes
- Using their wealth and influence, Cosimo and Lorenzo (his grandson) dominated the city of Florence
- Girolamo Savonarola proved to be the Medici's greatest enemy

Giovanni Medici:

- Medici's gain prominence under his reign
- Supports his friends bids for pope, when he wins the Papacy, the Medici Family gets the Church's account



Cosimo de Medici



- Son of Giovanni
- Takes over after his father dies
- Becomes an important patron to the many artists during the early Renaissance
- “Godfather of the Renaissance”

Giovanni de Medici (Leo X)

- Becomes a cardinal at age 13
- Corrupt, he sells jobs to friends
- Becomes Pope Leo X at age 39
- Sold indulgences to friends, proved to be his greatest downfall
- Failed to control Martin Luther



Guilio de Medici



- Became Pope Clement VII after Leo X dies
- Tries to hold on the crumbling empire
- He couldn't deal with Henry VIII
- Rome was attacked under his Papacy (**sacking of Rome**)

Renaissance Architecture

Renaissance Architecture 1:46

- Included elements of Greek and Roman buildings, including domes, columns, symmetrical facade, and rounded arches

Can anyone find elements of Renaissance Architecture in this building?



Developments in Renaissance Architecture

- Filippo Brunelleschi (1377-1446), challenged Gothic Architecture
- Built circular windows, square panels, geometric shapes, perspective



Exit-slip

•List the characteristics of Renaissance Architecture.

Today's Schedule:

- Do now
 - Baldassare Castiglione
 - "The Prince"
 - The Prince Activity
 - *Extended Responses for the Prince Reading*
- I can analyze how [The Prince](#) had influence during the Renaissance and what the concept is behind the book.

Do Now:

•Explain how the Medici Family influenced the Renaissance.

Baldassare Castiglione

- Wrote "[The Courier](#)", published in 1528, it describes how the perfect Renaissance gentleman and gentlewoman should act
- In the book, Castiglione creates a fictional conversation between a duke and his guest

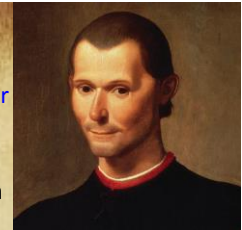


- The book explains how people at court should behave suggesting that they should
 - Speak of serious subjects as well as amusing ones
 - Have a knowledge of Latin and Greek
 - Be well acquainted with poetry and history
- Merchants also used the book as a guide to behavior believing that they could rise their social status



Niccolò Machiavelli

- Italian philosopher and writer based in Florence during the Renaissance
- Machiavelli's central thesis in *The Prince* concerns how to acquire and keep political power
- Machiavelli observed city-state rulers of his day and produced guidelines for how to gain and maintain power



Great Books The Prince 23:10

Niccolò Machiavelli Cont.

- He felt that a ruler should be willing to do anything to maintain control without worrying about conscience
- Sayings of Machiavelli-
 - Better for a ruler to be feared than to be loved
 - Ruler should be quick and decisive in decision making
 - Ruler keeps power by any means necessary
 - Be good when possible, and evil when necessary

Today's Schedule:

- review unit
- Do now
- Renaissance Art
- Exit-slip


– I can explain how the Renaissance brought a reemergence of interest in the arts.

Do Now:

- Explain how The Courier suggested how people should behave at court.

Classical Art

- Showed the importance of people and leaders as well as gods and goddesses
- Figures were life-like, usually were nude or in togas
- Bodies looked attractive and motion was believable
- Faces were calm and didn't have emotion
- Scenes showed either heroic figures or doing tasks from daily life



Grave Stela of Hegeso

Medieval Art

- Focused on the church and salvation
- Showed Jesus, saints, and people from the Bible
- Important figures in the paintings were shown as larger than others around them
- Figures looked stiff, with little sense of movement
- Figures were fully dressed in stiff-looking clothing
- Faces were serious and showed little feeling
- Paint colors were bright



Madonna and Child Enthroned

Renaissance Art

- The Renaissance produced new ideas that were reflected in the arts, philosophy, and literature
- Patrons, wealthy from newly expanded trade, sponsored works which glorified city-states in Northern Italy

Renaissance Art 2:24

Renaissance Art Cont.

- Focused on the importance of people and nature, along with religion (literature)
- Art reflected a great interest in nature
- Figures were life-like and three dimensional, reflecting an increasing knowledge of anatomy
- Bodies looked active and were shown moving
- Figures were either nude or clothed
- Paintings were often symmetrical



Patrons of the Arts

- Italian patrons were willing to spend a lot of money on art
- Patrons would be wealthy individuals, city governments, or the church
- Wealthy individuals competed against one another, displaying wealth and modernity through the arts
- In Florence, the Medici Family supported the art, they gave huge amounts of money to artists, intellectuals, and musicians
- Lorenzo de Medici, himself a well educated poet, supported some of the most talented artists of the day



Characteristics of Renaissance Art

- Realism and Expression

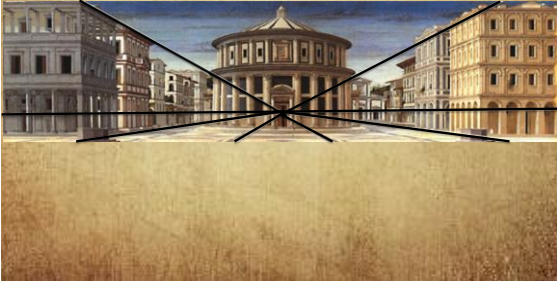
Realism and Expression



Characteristics of Renaissance Art

- Realism and Expression
- Perspective

Perspective



Characteristics of Renaissance Art

- Realism and Expression
- Perspective
- Emphasis on Individualism

Emphasis on Individualism



Characteristics of Renaissance Art

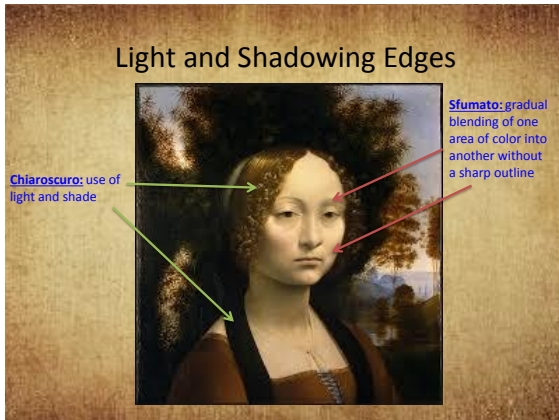
- Realism and Expression
- Perspective
- Emphasis on Individualism
- Geometrical Arrangements of Figures

Geometrical Arrangements of Figures



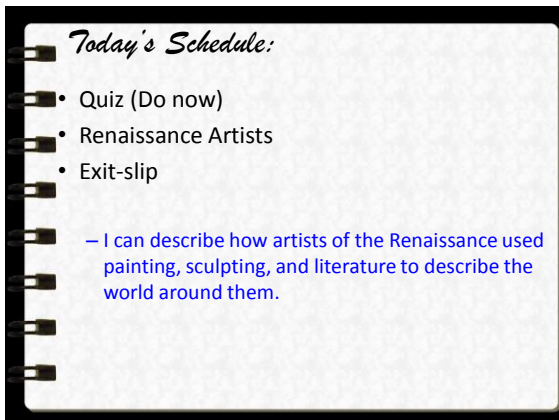
Characteristics of Renaissance Art

- Realism and Expression
- Perspective
- Emphasis on Individualism
- Geometrical Arrangements of Figures
- Light and Shadowing Edges



Exit-slip

- Explain the different characteristics of art during the Renaissance.



Artists of the Renaissance

- Renaissance artists embraced some of the ideals of ancient Greece and Rome in their artworks
- The purpose of art would no longer be to glorify God, as it had been in Medieval Times
- Artists wanted their subjects to be realistic and focused on humanity and emotion
- New techniques also emerged

Michelangelo

- Born in 1475 in a small town near Florence
- Is considered to be one of the most inspired men who ever lived
- He entered art school at age 13
- He was a sculptor, painter, engineer, architect, and poet
- Built many marble sculptors such as La Pieta, David, and painted the Sistine Chapel
- Used the technique *fresco*



Michelangelo 7:55

David

- Michelangelo created David in 1504
- The Biblical shepherd David (kills Goliath) recalls the harmony and grace of Ancient Greek Tradition



Fresco:

- Is a technique of mural painting executed upon freshly laid plaster (wet plaster)



Sistine Chapel

- About a year after Michelangelo created David, Pope Julius II called him to Rome to work on his most famous artwork, the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
 - Depicts the Biblical history of the world from Creation to the Flood

Michelangelo Renaissance Artist The Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel 2:49



The Pieta

- Captures the sorrow of the Virgin Mary as she cradles her dead son, Jesus on her knees



Leonardo da Vinci

Achievements of Leonardo da Vinci 4:50

- Lived from 1452-1519
- Painter, sculptor, architect, engineer, mathematician, and inventor
- Famous artist of the Mona Lisa
- First real "Renaissance Man"
- Studied how a muscle moves and how veins are arranged in a leaf
- Filled notebooks with observations and sketches



Mona Lisa



The Last Supper

- Shows Jesus and his apostles on the night before the crucifixion



Raphael

- Lived from 1483-1520
- He **was a painter**
- One of his most favorite subjects to paint were Madonna and child
- Portrayed his subjects as calm and gentle**
- Pope Leo X was a patron of his artwork**



School of Athens

- Used **perspective**
- Subjects are mainly secular, but some are religious
- Bodies are active
- Faces are expressive
- Detail



Albrecht Durer

- Lived from 1471-1528
- Made many self-portraits (oil on wood)**
- Durer was **the leading artist of German society**
- He had traveled to Italy to broaden his knowledge
- Durer's **artwork is highly detailed and is distinguished by a use of precise line**





Jan Van Eyck

- First great French Renaissance painter
- Developed techniques with oil based paints that are still in use today
- Van Eyck's artworks displayed unusually realistic details and reveal the personality of their subjects

Exit-slip

- Discuss one artist and one of their major artworks.

Today's Schedule:

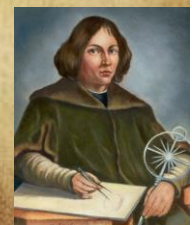
- Do now
 - review Artists of the Renaissance
 - Science in the Renaissance
 - Printing Press Reading
 - Renaissance Family
 - Writers of the Renaissance
 - Exit-slip
- I can describe the role humanism played in the belief systems of writers, scholars, artists of the Renaissance.
- I can explain the writers of the Renaissance and how they influenced society.

Do Now:

- Discuss a different artists and one of their artworks.

Science in the Renaissance

- **Nicholas Copernicus**, a Polish astronomer, suggested that Sun sat at the center of the universe
- **Galileo Galilea** wrote that the Earth orbited the Sun, he was placed under house arrest by church officials for expressing his views



Humanism

- Cultural and educational reform
- The study of classical culture (ancient Greece and Rome), in contrast with the study of things related to the church and religion
- Celebrated the individual
- Was supported by wealthy patrons

Humanism the Study of Latin and Greek Texts 3:02

Renaissance Family

- To maintain the family, marriages were arranged by parents to strengthen business or family ties
- This was usually done while children were young and bonded with a contract
- The most important part of the bond was the dowry which was the sum of money presented by the wife's family



Literature in the Renaissance

- Literature flourished during the Renaissance and spread Renaissance ideas, which can be greatly attributed to **Johann Gutenberg**
- In 1455, Gutenberg printed the first book produced by using moveable type which was **The Bible**
- He called his invention the printing press, the printing press started a printing revolution that would transform Europe
- Literacy rates increased thanks to Gutenberg

Inexpensive books The Moveable Type Printing Press 2:07



Petrarch

- Poet, humanist, and scholar
- Lived from 1304-1374
- Assembled Greek and Roman writings
- Wrote *Sonnets to Laura*, love poem in the vernacular
- Influenced William Shakespeare
- Known as the Father of Renaissance Humanism



Ideal Men and Women during the Renaissance

- Baldassare The Courtier provided an outline of what was considered "ideal" for men and women



Characteristics of an Ideal Man

- Expected to be well educated, especially in the classics
- Charming, polite, and witty
- Dancing, singing, poetry, and music were all necessities
- Also, being strong and athletic were important

Characteristics of an Ideal Woman

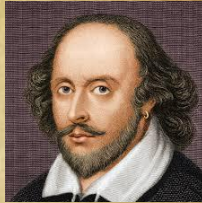
- Like men, women were expected to
 - Know classical literature
 - Play music, dance, and be charming
- However, women were not expected to be poets or painters
 - They should inspire art
 - Manage the house and kids
 - Not get involved in social discussions

A Renaissance Man

- Should have a **broad knowledge** about many things in different fields
- Should have a deep knowledge or **skill in one area**
- Should be able to link information from different areas/disciplines and **create new knowledge**
- The Greek ideal of the "**well rounded man**" was at the heart of Renaissance education
- **Leonardo da Vinci was the first Renaissance Man**

William Shakespeare

- Lived from 1564-1616
- English **poet and playwright**
- Well known plays included:
 - Hamlet, Macbeth, and Romeo and Juliet



Influence on the Renaissance-

- He **expanded the impact of theatre** through dramatic potential of characterization (his characters were very complex), plot, language (creative), and genre

Geoffrey Chaucer

- Lived from 1340-1400
- Highly educated civil servant
- **Used the English language** as a literary vehicle
- Skill in the art of human observation
- He **wrote the Canterbury Tales**
 - Told the story of a group of pilgrims that were on a journey



Dante Alighieri:

- Lived from 1265-1321
- **Wrote the Divine Comedy**
- He wrote in his native language, Italian instead of Latin
- Travels through the Catholic version of Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory
- In it, he critiques the Catholic church by writing corrupt church members in Hell and Purgatory



Christine de Pizan:

- Lived from 1365-1428?
- **First female professional writer**
- Wrote The Book of the City of Ladies
- She used this book for her defense of female rights
- She also **advocated for female and male equality** within the realm of education



Exit-slip

• Describe the characteristics of a Renaissance Man and Woman.

Today's Schedule:

- review unit
- Start Renaissance Unit Project

Today's Schedule:

- Continue Renaissance Unit Project

Today's Schedule:

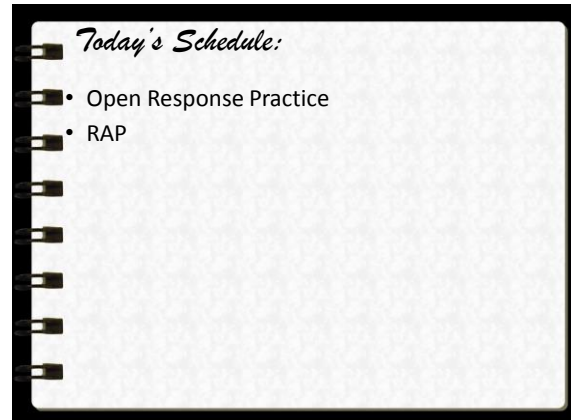
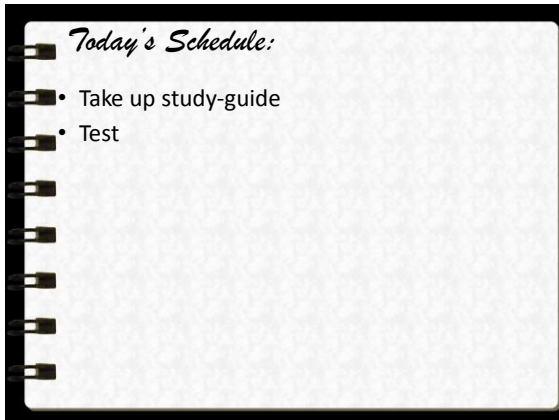
- Finish Renaissance Unit Project
- Start presentations

Today's Schedule:

- Finish presentations
- Pass out study guide

Today's Schedule:

- Go over study guide
- War!



Renaissance Open Response

- The Renaissance was a time of rebirth of Ancient Greece and Roman culture.

A) Identify three artists from the Renaissance Period.

Three artists from the Renaissance are...

B) Discuss how Renaissance ideas are expressed in the Italian art of the period, referring to three specific works and artists (list above).

Renaissance ideas are expressed in _____
by _____ are....

C) Describe the impact of the printing press to the Renaissance.

One impact the Printing Press had on the world is...

Another impact the Printing Press had on the world is...

One last impact the Printing Press had on the world is...

