Art of the Renaissance

Art
- Artists were supported by wealthy paintings
- Artists became "worthy"
- Patronage
  - System by which artists were supported by wealth benefactors
    - Largest Patrons are Medicis and the Vatican

Artists of the Renaissance

- Brunelleschi, Filippo
  - 1377-1446
  - Duomo Cupola
  - Architect
- Da Vinci, Leonardo
  - 1452-1519
  - Florence
  - Painter, Sculptor, Inventor
- Botticelli, Sandro
  - 1445-1510
  - Florence
  - Painter
  - Roman Themes
- Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi
  - “Donatello”
  - 1386-1486
  - Florence
  - Sculptor
  - Perspective
- Ghiberti, Lorenzo
  - 1378-1455
  - Florence
  - N. Door of Baptistery
    - 21 years
  - E. Door
    - 28 years
  - Used themes of Old Testament
- Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino
  - “Raphael”
  - 1483-1520
  - Rome
  - Painter
- Michelangelo, Buonarroti
  - 1475-1564
  - Florence Born but mostly worked in Rome
  - Painter and Sculptor
Characteristics of the Arts

- Paintings
  - Recognizable backgrounds
  - Clear space and time
  - Showed volume
  - Oil painting
  - Perspective: foreground, background, vanishing point
  - Humans were anatomically correct
  - Portraits / Self-portraits became popular
  - LESS Classical influence than other arts
  - Religious themes remained but expressed secularly (looked real)

- Architecture
  - Classical style was copied
  - Symmetrical, domes, arches
  - Rejected the Gothic style (Middle Age, pointed arches, towers, etc...)
  - Public Buildings (libraries, town halls) = civic emphasis
  - Wealthy wanted grand houses that reflected their wealth

- Sculpture
  - Free-standing
  - Walk around 360°
  - Classical themes (historic, myths, nudes, busts = just the upper-body)

- Literature
  - Writers became writers by occupation
  - To entertain others, to be read
  - Secular literate men = not in clergy
  - Wrote about daily life
  - Biographies / Auto-biographies
  - Beginnings of humor and sarcasm