

# High Renaissance Notes

## Vocab

- Workshop
- Apprentice
- Pieta
- Panel painting
- Oil paint
- Lime wood
- Pietra serena
- Intarsia
- Foreshortening
- Trompe l'oeil
- Linear perspective
- Atmospheric perspective
- Vanishing point
- tondo
- Contro posto
- Sfumato
- Chiaro scuro
- Fresco
- Printmaking
- Wood block printing
- Engraving
- Diptych
- Triptych
- Patrons
- Pastoral scene
- Renaissance
- Humanism
- Reformation
- Iconoclasm
- Inquisition
- Counter Reformation

## Renaissance Overview: c. 1500-1600

The revolution in art and society that began in the fifteenth century continues in the sixteenth century. This is the century that many people first think of when they think "Renaissance." Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, Dürer--these are but a few of the famous figures who forever left their mark on the shape of European art history. While the Renaissance of the fifteenth century could be organized by geography, the Renaissance of the sixteenth century becomes a bit more complex.

## High Renaissance in Italy

- **Leonardo Da Vinci:**
  - Key piece: **The Last Supper**, know form, function, content and context
- **Michelangelo**
  - Key Pieces: **David**, know form, function, content and context
    - **Sistine Chapel**
    - Interior
    - Exterior
    - Delphic Sybyl
    - Flood Fresco
    - Last Judgment
- **Raphael**
  - Key Piece: **School of Athens**, know form, function, content and context

## Mannerism in Rome and Florence

- A break from the conventional representations of Renaissance art.
- The term Mannerism comes from the Italian, *maniera*, a word used in the 16th century suggesting intellectual intricate subjects, highly skilled technique, and art concerned with beauty for its own sake.
- It is difficult to neatly define Mannerism, but certain characteristics can be noted:
  - Artists created irrational spatial effects and figures with elongated proportions exaggerated poses and enigmatic gestures and expressions.

### Pontormo:

Key Piece: **The Entombment of Christ**, know form, function, content and context

## Renaissance in Venice

- While Rome ranked as Italy's preeminent arts center at the beginning of the 16th century, wealthy and powerful families in Northern Italy also patronized the arts.
- Venetian paintings are usually in oil paint on canvas, not wood panel or fresco, why?
- Lots of glazes to achieve jewel like colors
- Warm sensuous treatment of figures
- Soft, misty atmosphere

### Titian:

Key Piece: **The Venus of Urbino**, know form, function, content and context

## High Renaissance Beyond Italy

**College Board Essential Knowledge:** *The 16th-century Protestant Reformation and subsequent Catholic Counter-Reformation compelled a divergence between northern and southern western European art with respect to form, function, and content*

Not only are there different art styles developing in different areas of Europe, there is also the beginnings of THE major religious crisis of post-Medieval Europe: **The Reformation**. The Reformation altered the map as well as the religion of Europe for all time.

**Production of religious imagery declined in northern Europe, and nonreligious genres developed and flourished in the North of Europe.**

Such as:

- Landscape
- Still life
- Genre
- History
- Mythology
- Portraiture

## The Protestant Reformation; KEY DATE 1517

- Throughout Church history, many dissident movements had shaken but not destroyed the Church.
- Some led to great controversy and outright war, but the unity and authority of the Church prevailed.
- That was the case until the 16th century.
- Then, against a broad backdrop of dissatisfaction with financial abuses and lavish lifestyles among the clergy, religious reformers began to challenge specific Church practices.
- Reformers were especially concerned with the selling of indulgences (forgiveness of sins and the promise of salvation) by Pope Julius II in order to raise the money to pay for the new St. Peter's basilica.
- From their **protests**, these reformers came to be called **Protestants** and their search for church reform gave rise to a movement called the Reformation

### Germany:

#### Grünwald:

Keypiece: **Isenheim Altarpiece**, open and closed, know form, function, content and context

#### Dürer

Keypiece: **Adam and Eve**, know form, function, content and context

#### Cranach

Keypiece: **Allegory of Law and Grace**, know form, function, content and context

## Renaissance in the Netherlands

- The 16th century in the Netherlands was an age of bitter religious and political turmoil.
- Despite the opposition of Charles V, who instituted book burning and the Inquisition the **Protestant Reformation took hold in the northern provinces of the Netherlands (Holland)**.
- Seeds of unrest were sown over the course of the century, by continued religious persecution, economic hardships, and control by a distant king.
- A long battle for independence began in 1568 and ended eighty years later when Spain relinquished all claims to the region.
- **However as early as 1579 the Netherlands split along religious lines into a Protestant Holland in the North and a Catholic Belgium in the South.**
- Even with the turmoil, The Netherlanders found the resources to pay for the art.

### Netherlands:

#### Brueghel

Keypiece: **Hunters in the Snow**, know form, function, content and context

### Spain:

#### El Greco

Keypiece: **View of Toledo**, know form, function, content and context

### England:

#### Holbein

Keypiece: **Portrait Henry VIII**, know form, function, content and context

### Korea:

**Portrait of Sin Sukju**, know, form, function and content

