

The Art of the Renaissance

I. The Renaissance

- A. The revival of _____ in Europe helped bring an end to the _____ & gave rise to the Renaissance
1. Increased trade gave rise to _____ city-states & a wealthy middle class of bankers & merchants
 2. Wealthy _____ & _____ wanted to show off their new status by commissioning art
 3. The rise of cities brought _____ together which led to new techniques & _____ of art
- B. The most important Italian city-state was _____; In this wealthy trade city, the Renaissance began
1. Florence was home to the _____ family, the wealthiest & most powerful _____ in Europe
 2. The Medici used their wealth to commission art for themselves & to _____ Florence

II. Renaissance Art

A. New styles & techniques of Renaissance art

1. _____ & emotion
2. _____: inspiration from Greece & Rome
3. Emphasis on individuals & _____ between people
4. _____ arrangements
5. _____
6. Using _____ & shadows

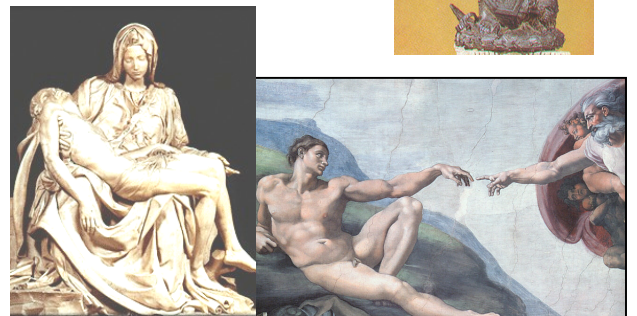
B. Renaissance artists

1. **Donatello** was the 1st great _____ of the Renaissance

- a. Donatello revived the _____ (_____) style of sculpture that were realistic & could be viewed from _____
- b. Donatello's " _____ " was the 1st large, free-standing human sculpture of the Renaissance

2. **Michelangelo** was one of the most famous Renaissance artists:

- a. He was a _____, _____, architect, & poet
- b. His sculptures & paintings showed



_____, detail of the human
_____, & expression to show
personality &

c. Michelangelo sculptures “Pieta” & “David” are considered _____

d. Michelangelo’s _____ work is the 130 ft x 44 ft ceiling of the
_____ which shows Biblical images of amazing
detail, power, & beauty



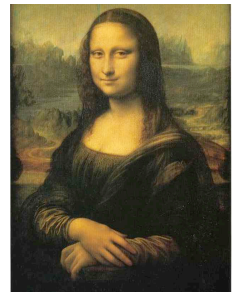
3. **Leonardo da Vinci** was a true

“ _____ ”

a. He was a _____ & sculptor whose art was
known for incredible _____ & emotion

b. He was also an _____ & scientist whose sketches reveal
observations about human _____ & new
engineering technology

c. His “ _____ ” shows Jesus’ last
meeting with the 12 apostles before the crucifixion; the facial expressions,
detail, emotion made it a masterpiece



d. Leonardo da Vinci’s greatest

_____ was the
“ _____ ” which was known for its emotion &
depth

4. **Raphael** “ _____ ”

Renaissance painting

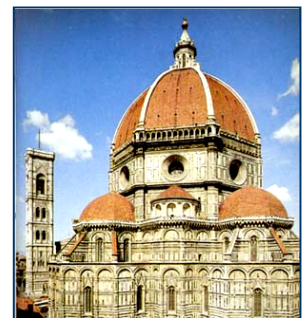
a. He improved _____ and
_____ by studying Leonardo &
Michelangelo

b. Raphael became the _____ painter of
the _____ because of his amazing detailed
paintings showing a combination of famous _____ &
_____ along with Renaissance people



c. Raphael’s greatest painting was

“ _____ ” which
blended Classical figures from Greece & Rome with important people
from the _____



5. **Brunelleschi** was Florence’s greatest

_____ :

a. He studied the Roman _____ when he

built the Cuppolo of Maria del Fiore _____ in Florence

b. The _____ inspired modern building designs

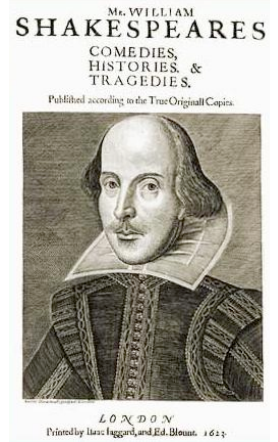
III. The Northern Renaissance

A. The Renaissance spread from _____ as scholars & _____ from other areas visited Italian city-states; as these ideas _____, this “_____ Renaissance” developed its own characteristics

1. The Renaissance in _____ was most known for its unique _____

2. The Renaissance in _____ was most known for literature, especially the plays of _____

3. The Renaissance in the _____ was most known for _____ in art



Comparing Medieval and Renaissance Art

Art example A is: <u>Medieval</u> or <u>Renaissance</u> because...	Art example F is: <u>Medieval</u> or <u>Renaissance</u> because...
Art example B is: <u>Medieval</u> or <u>Renaissance</u> because...	Art example G is: <u>Medieval</u> or <u>Renaissance</u> because...
Art example C is: <u>Medieval</u> or <u>Renaissance</u> because...	Art example H is: <u>Medieval</u> or <u>Renaissance</u> because...
Art example D is: <u>Medieval</u> or <u>Renaissance</u> because...	Art example I is: <u>Medieval</u> or <u>Renaissance</u> because...
Art example E is: <u>Medieval</u> or <u>Renaissance</u> because...	Art example J is: <u>Medieval</u> or <u>Renaissance</u> because...