

NOTE: These four pages on chapter 16 are a good example.
 Note that each page has the chapter number and title.

Name	Don't forget to put your name here	Chapter/Topic
		16 / The Renaissance
Cue	Notes	
Renaissance	<p>- "Rebirth" (1400-1600) refers to revival of interest in ancient Greek and Roman culture during the period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanists - scholars who worked to recover & study Greek & Latin texts. They believed in teachings of God, Christianity and the church. - Nudes reappeared in art forms, artists sought an "idealized beauty". Art was set w/ Christian themes & Gods • <i>chiaroscuro</i> - study of effects of light • linear perspective - distant objects appear smaller than near ones • atmospheric perspective - details & color blur w/ distance 	
Early and High Renaissance in Italy	<p>- Renaissance began in Italy first because of its power, humanism, churches and history of Rome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donatello - finest sculptor of 1st century, works are "Saint Mark" and other sculptures 	
Lorenzo Ghiberti	<p>- artist who was Donatello's teacher, created a bronze relief sculpture "The story of Jacob & Esau" in 1435. Innovated art by conceiving of putting objects in proportion to scale</p>	
Masaccio	<p>- made painting "Trinity with the Virgin", using linear perspective, giving illusion of depth and realism.</p>	
Leon Battista Alberti	<p>- architect who made "Sant' Andrea in Mantua" church</p>	

Summary The Renaissance period of art was a time when art began to become more refined, beautiful, and artists were well-respected among others. Artists were more focused on making their works as realistic and accurate as possible, because of their new views of the natural world, God and Roman and Greek mythology.

Name

Chapter/Topic

16 / The Renaissance (2)

Cue

Notes

Andrea Boticelli

- Belonged to 3rd generation of Renaissance artists. He made "The Birth of Venus", a Roman Goddess of love. His work displays the refined and learned side of Renaissance art.

Giovanni Bellini

- used new medium, oil paint, made "Francis in the desert"

High Renaissance

(1500-1525) a glorious, brief time in art history, where most celebrated artworks were made. Famous artists included in the period are Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo.

Leonardo da Vinci

- considered a "Renaissance man", people view him as the greatest genius who ever lived. He is known for his infamous works, "Study of Human Proportions," "The Last Supper," "Mona Lisa," and "Madonna & Child w/ Saint Anne".

• sfumato - (Italian - smoke) Leonardo's technique of lighting with translucent glazes to create atmosphere

Michelangelo Buonarroti

- renowned sculptor and painter, created "David", a famous Renaissance sculpture and did ceiling frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, his best-known work.

Raphael

- well-known portraitist, painted "The School of Athens" and portrayed "Pope Leo X with two Cardinals".

Giorgione

- one of the greatest Venetian painters did "The Tempest"

Titian

- Great Venetian painter, did "Fête Champêtre", poetic work

Summary

Many artists were well-known during the Renaissance age,

each one producing a fine and memorable piece of art. The Renaissance appreciation for beauty and figures led to innovations of architecture, such as churches and buildings which were decorated with art masterpieces.

Name	Chapter/Topic 16/ The Renaissance (3)
Cue	Notes
Renaissance in the North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evolved gradually from late Middle Ages, artists became focused on details of the environment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les Très Riches - prayer book ("The very rich hours") created in 15th century by the 3 Limbourg brothers for the Duke of Berry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Renaissance countries are - Switzerland, Germany, Northern France and the Netherlands.
Robert Campin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prominent artist in Flemish City, Tournai, Belgium. He painted "Mérode Altarpiece", the center subject is the Annunciation (1426)
Rogier van der Weyden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - made a detailed painting of "St. Luke Drawing the Virgin".
Matthias Grünewald	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - German artist of 16th century, created a harsh religious painting, the "Isenheim Altarpiece", showing the suffering of Christ during crucifixion.
Albrecht Dürer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fused Italian ideas with Northern love of observations. He wrote and illustrated 2 important works, "Treatise on Measurement" & "Four books on Human Proportions"
Hans Holbein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mastered perspective and studied Italian paintings, made masterpiece "The Ambassadors".
Pieter Bruegel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Netherlands painter, made "The Harvester".
Summary Northern Renaissance art developed later than it did in Italy,	
and was more evolved directly from the Middle Ages. Northern	
Renaissance artwork is more different from the other; it is more expressive	
in its art, and painters showed their fondness for details in the backgrounds	
and environment.	

Name

Chapter/Topic

16/ The Renaissance (4)

Cue

Notes

Late Renaissance in Italy

(1520) - New generation of painters rose, introducing a new style called "Mannerism", from Italian word 'Maniera' meaning 'style'.

• Mannerism - grew from possibilities of work by High Renaissance artists, like Michelangelo.

Agnolo Bronzino

- With his painting "Allegory", he illustrated some characteristics of Mannerism:

Lavinia Anguissola

- brought a feeling of family interaction, tenderness, & love through his painting "Portrait of Amilcare, Minerva, & Arrubale Anguissola". She is the 1st woman artist known to have achieved celebrity among her contemporaries.

Tintoretto

- made an art example of Counter-reformation, "The Last Supper" which displays dramatic lighting effects.

Summary

The Late Renaissance period in Italy developed a new style called "Mannerism", and the new painters and artists would put their own styles into their work. The artists paid more attention to light and darkness, to create a "dramatic effect".