



Renaissance

artists

sought new solutions to formal and visual problems
grown in intellectual movement
devoted to scientific experimentation
mathematical or linear perspective was developed
all objects are related both proportionally and rationally

Florence
Medici

art patronage
individual wealth

painting

painted surface
window on natural world

want to portray world in their art

study light

outdoor and indoor

— perception from eye to elements of nature

— more conscious of depiction of trees, flowers, plants, distant mountains, clouds

— aerial perspective

(objects become increasingly less distinct and less sharply colored as they recede from eye of the viewer)

history, narrative, picture

acted out a specific story

from classical mythology

• able to show full range of body gestures

High Renaissance

1480's - 1520's

harmony and balance in construction

a culmination

Rome
artists

have tools, technology, training and confidence
knowledge

convergence of talent

micheangelo
leonardo

raphael

Popes

coming from wealthy families

ambitious Popes

outdo the previous in elaborate works of art

1520

death of Raphael

Raffaello Sanzio

(1483-1520)



born in Urbino in 1483

Perugia

apprentice for Perugino

understood well organized composition

avoided excessive detail

very talented at a young age

a "master"

important comission

Coronation of the Virgin



1st major work

Marriage of the Virgin



narrative painting

Vision of a Knight St George Fighting the Dragon



Three Graces



Other works



The Sistine Madonna, detail of genii



Portrait of Baldassare Castiglione



Madonna & Child
(The Small Cowper Madonna)



La Donna Velata



Portrait of Julius II



The Entombment



Conestabile Madonna



Christ on the Cross with the Virgin,
Saint Jerome, Mary Magdalene, and
John the Baptist

Technique

lighting techniques
owed to Leonardo



chiaroscuro

(strong contrast between light and dark to achieve illusion of depth)

sfumato

(use of extremely fine, soft shading instead of line to delineate forms and features)

"blended" + "smoky" without lines or borders in the manner of "smoke"

overlays of translucent layers of color to create perceptions of depth, volume and form



influence seen through emphasis on perspectives
relationships between figures and architecture
fluid harmony of figures
but different in:

gained knowledge from Perugino

disposition of figures is less rigidly related to architecture
each figure in relation to each other is more informal and animated



School of Athens

a fresco

+ *comissioned by Pope Julius II*

in the Vatican papal apartments, the Stanze, Stanza Delidoro. other 3 walls are Jurisprudence, Poetry, and Theology

located in **Stanza della Segnatura**
represents **Philosophy**

historical continuity of Platonic thought

classical thought + liberal arts takes place in classical times

indicates thru architecture and garments



narrative painting

Plato and Aristotle in the centre surrounded by philosophers, past and present. Raphael liked to use his contemporaries as the heads on some of the philosophers, including himself.

Grammar, Arithmetic and Music are personified by figures located in the foreground, at left.

Geometry and Astronomy are personified by the figures in the foreground, at right.

Behind them stand characters representing *Rhetoric and Dialectic*

calm, clarity, equilibrium

Perspective

studied works of Leonardo, Michelangelo and Fra Bartolomeo
Florentine method of building up composition in depth with pyramidal figure masses
figures are grouped as single unit, but each retain its own individuality and shape



interwoven pattern that brings the eye to the central figures
Plato and Aristotle



controlled group of poses and gestures
allow more fluidity, one group of figures leading to the next
eye follows to the centre, where Plato and Aristotle are having a conversation

Who's Who...

Epicurus

an Ancient Greek philosopher who was the founder of Epicureanism, one of the most popular schools of Hellenistic Philosophy.



Zeno

Hellenistic philosopher from Citium, his teachings were the beginning of Stoicism



Zeno of Citium the philosopher

Averroes

an Andalusí philosopher and physician, a master of philosophy and Islamic law, mathematics and medicine.



Hypatia

a neo-platonic philosopher, mathematician, and teacher

Apollo

the god of light, sun, music, poetry and fine arts, god of cure and prophecy

Athena

the virgin goddess of warriors, poetry, medicine, wisdom, commerce, crafts, and the inventor of music.



Pythagoras

an Ionian mathematician and philosopher, known best for formulating the Pythagorean theorem



discovery of harmony theory: the octave



Hericlitus

Greek philosopher remembered for his cosmology, in which fire forms the basic material principle of an orderly universe



Michelangelo as Hericlitus

Who's Who...

divine presence beyond

source of all knowledge lies with the divine, over laying the dialogue that is generated

arches

physical unifying element that creates the space of philosophical thought and liberal arts



Plato as Leonardo da Vinci

Plato

pointing upwards to the sky, holding Timaeus, finger pointing heavenward, all knowledge is the spirit of god



Aristotle

hand facing down, more grounded approach to problem of universals, starting point of all natural sciences - old Ethics

Zoroaster

an Iranian prophet and founder of zoroastrianism, national religion of Persia from Achaemenidae to close of Sassanid period



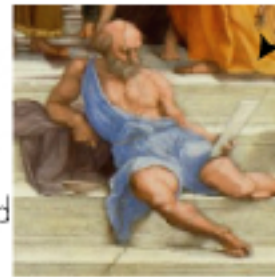
Ptolemy

greek geographer, astronomer, astrologer



Diogenes

of Sinope (412-323 BC), a cynic philosopher, a student of Antisthenes, who lived in Corinth



Euclid

greek mathematician, 'father of geometry,' most famous work is 'elements' regarding properties of geometrical objects and integers



Apelles

Greek painter born about 370 BC in Kolophon, worked for Alexander the great and his father Philip



Sodoma

Italian painter, whose work bridges the High Renaissance and Mannerist styles



a self portrait

liked to use his contemporaries as the heads on some of the philosophers, including himself.

Compare . . .

Gothic



Madonna and Child
Duccio di Buoninsegna

Renaissance



Tempi Madonna
Raphael Sanzio

Gothic



The Woman with the Unicorn
Raphael Sanzio

Renaissance



Portrait of a Lady
Neroccio de' Landi

