**Early Renaissance Supplementary Notes**

**Media & Techniques**

* Fresco
* Tempera on Panel
* Oil on Canvas (Northern)
* Bronze, marble, wood

**Some Elements in Painting & Sculpture**

* Contrapposto
* Linear perspective- (one, two, atmospheric), Uccello, Piero Della Francesca “Flagellation”, Mantegna, “Death of Christ”
* Chiaroscuro
* Revisiting biblical, classical, mythological themes

**Key Ideas**

**Revitalization of classical ideals in literature, history & philosophy which had Its impact on the fine arts.**

* Ren. Courts influenced by the spirit of humanism which stressed secular alongside the religious
* Artists created realistic paintings based on the newly rationalized theories on linear perspective
* Italian Ren. Sculpture is marked by a greater understanding of human anatomy
* Architecture emphasizes. Open light spaces in balanced symmetrical (formal) environment
* Renaissance men capable of many skills and talents both related and explored. Curious individuals searching the classics etc.
* Revival of interest in nudity and correct human proportions

**FIRST GENERATION ARTISTS**

Masaccio, Donatello, Brunelleschi

Brunelleschi & Ghiberti competition for doors,” Gates of Paradise”

Brunelleschi invention of perspective & Dome of Florence Cathedral

Alberti Treatise on rules of Perspective, all recorded by the artist Vasari in his latter book on the “lives of Artists”

Donatello- first modern sculptor- David, St. Mark, Mary Magdalen

Masaccio-chiaroscuro, direct light source, modeling, expression, “the expulsion of Adam & Eve, Tribute Money, Monumental style

**SECOND GENERATION ARTISTS**

Alberti, Castagno, Uccello, Piero dell a Francesca, (” Duke of Urbino”), Fra Angelico “Annunciation”, Fra Filippo Lippi combines spirituality with monumentality, Mantegna (super realism) Illusionism

Botticelli (Mythical subject matter)

**THEMES**

* Biblical- “Dead Christ” Mantegna (foreshortening, perspective)
* State Portraits
* Celebration of Famous People (Dante) Castagno
* Equestrian Donatello (sculpture),” Gattamelata”, Uccello, Castagno
* Classical Themes
* Humanism
* Mythology – Botticelli “Mars & Venus”, “Birth of Venus”

**Northern Renaissance concentration**

**Key Ideas**

* Capitalist society -Flanders and Holland
* International Gothic stye dominates Northern European painting
* Flemish painting characterized by symbolically rich layers of meaning applied to crowded composition with high horizon lines.
* Secular art becomes increasingly important
* The introduction of printmaking, the first mass-produced art form, radically rans form art history
* Dominated by monumental altarpieces
* Rich compositions

**ARTISTS**

Van Eyck- Arnolfini Portrait, Man in a Red Turban, Ghent Altarpiece

Roger van der Weyden, Memling Ghirlandaio, etc.