

# Renaissance

## Chapter 7

# Historical Background

## 1400-1600

### Black Plague (1400s)

- Killed more than half of the Europe's population
- The worldwide death count was 75 million

Renaissance: The term means “rebirth” and was coined after the plague. It was also a rebirth of human creativity. Ancient Rome and Greece were sources of inspiration for the rest of the world.

- Spread of Humanism- More importance on self rather than Divine beings
- Spread of Education- Realized the importance of education for all

# Art

Famous but not studied today

Donatello



Raphael



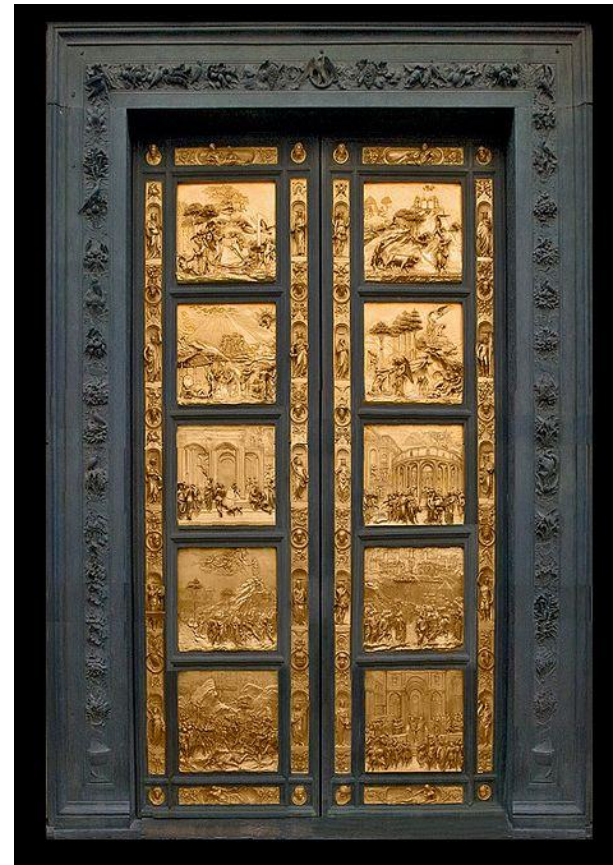


# Art

Jan Van Eyck



Lorenzo Ghiberti





Art

Botticelli

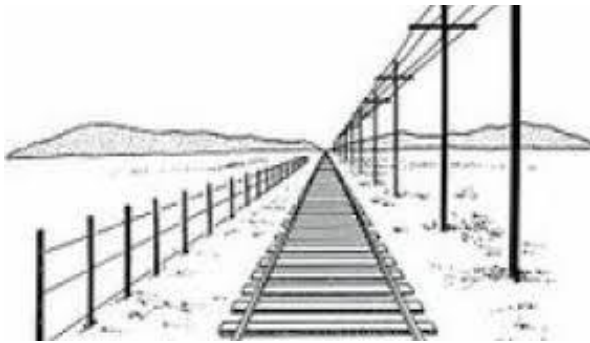




# Art Achievements

Perspective: two types were developed (linear and atmospheric)

- Linear: using lines to show depth and space by converging towards a vanishing point on a horizon line.



- Masaccio, “Tribute Money”, Fresco





# Art Achievements

Before Perspective-

- What looks wrong with this picture?

Montegna, "Dead Christ",  
1480





# Art Achievements

- Atmospheric: using color to show depth and space in a painting or drawing.





# Media

## Types of Paint Used during the time period

- Fresco- Artist supplies permanent pigments that are diluted with water onto a wall's surface, usually mixed with plaster

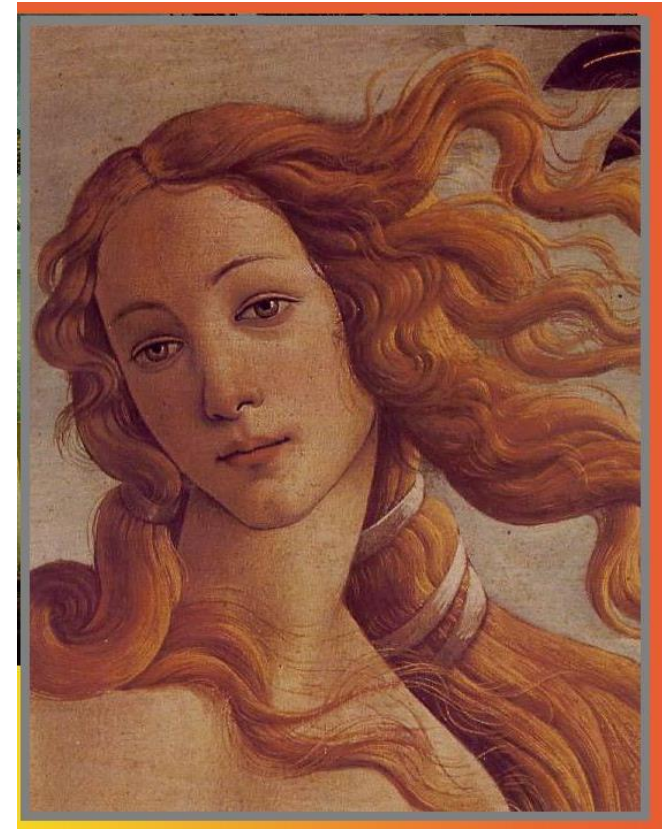




# Media

## Types of Paint

- Tempera- Egg combined with wet paste of ground pigment





# Media

## Types of Paint

- Oil-Paint made with natural oils such as linseed, walnuts, or poppy that bind the pigment

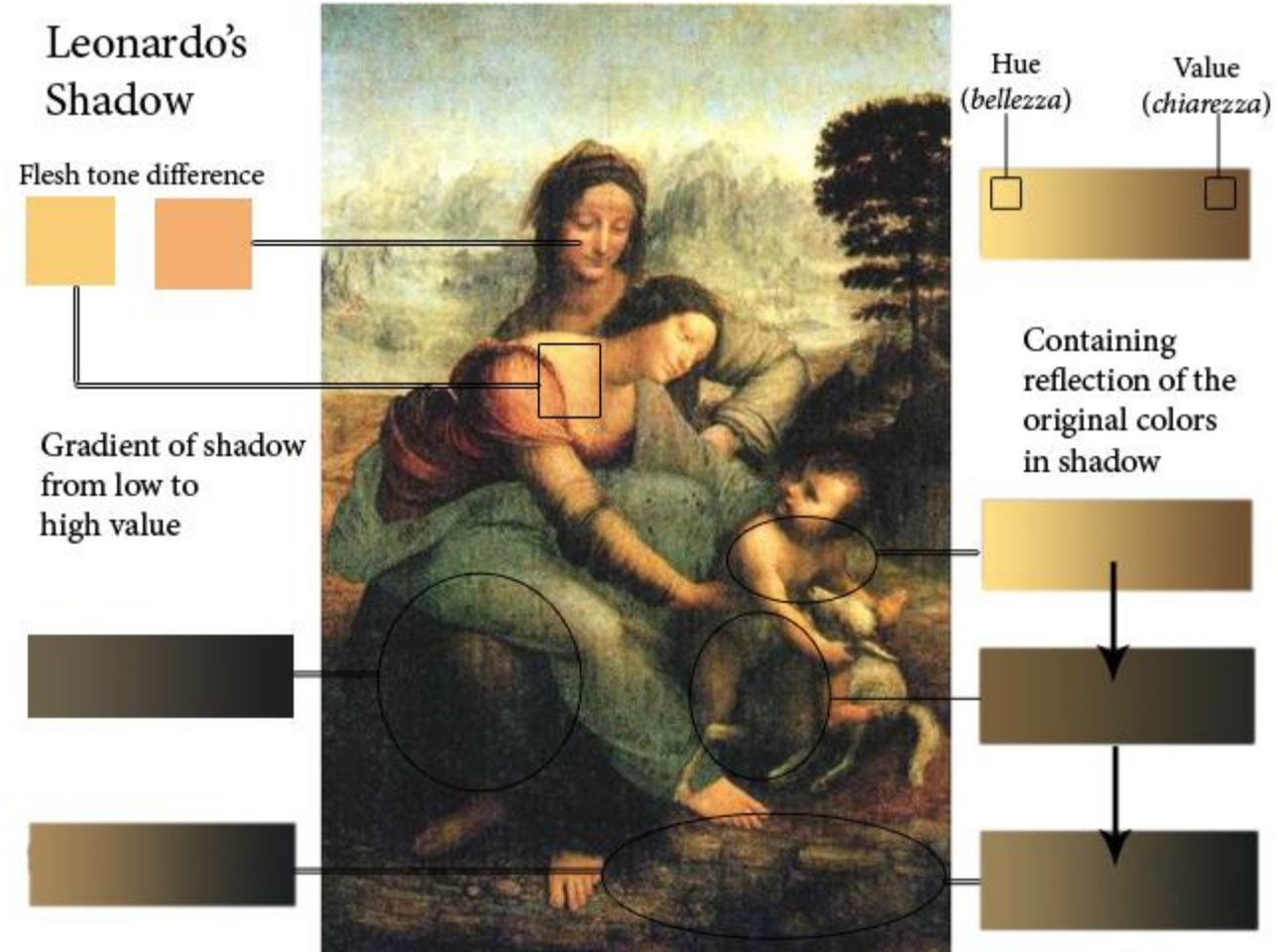
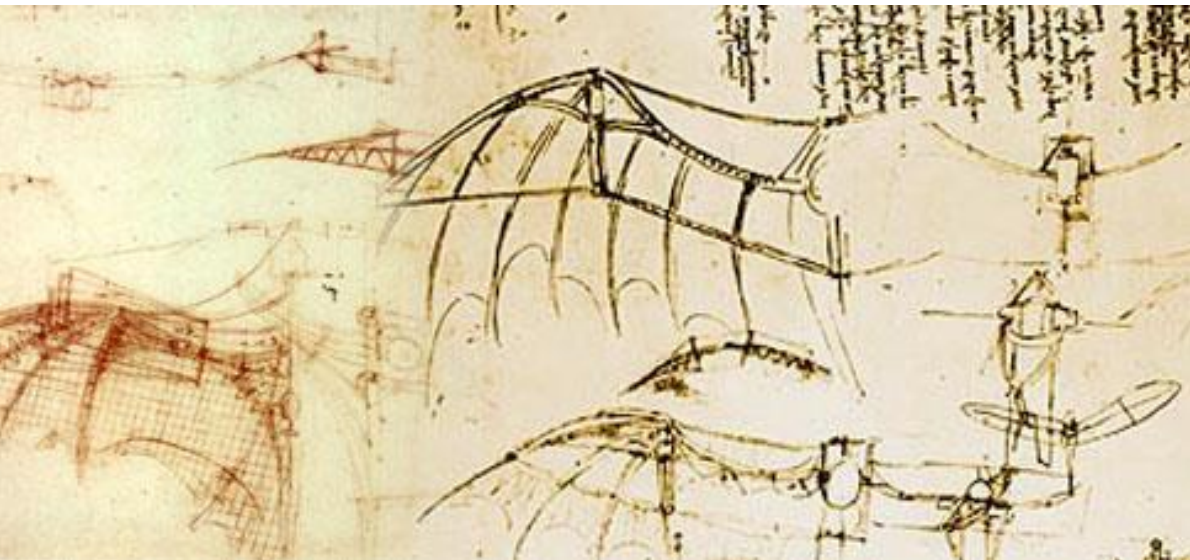




# Artists of the Renaissance

## Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519):

- Inventor: Flying Machine and Sfumato
- Also a Mathematician and Writer

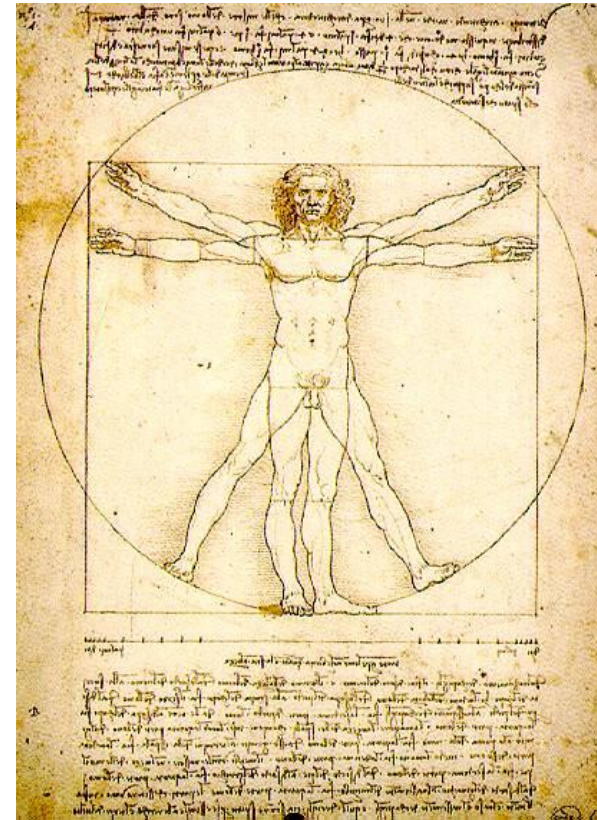
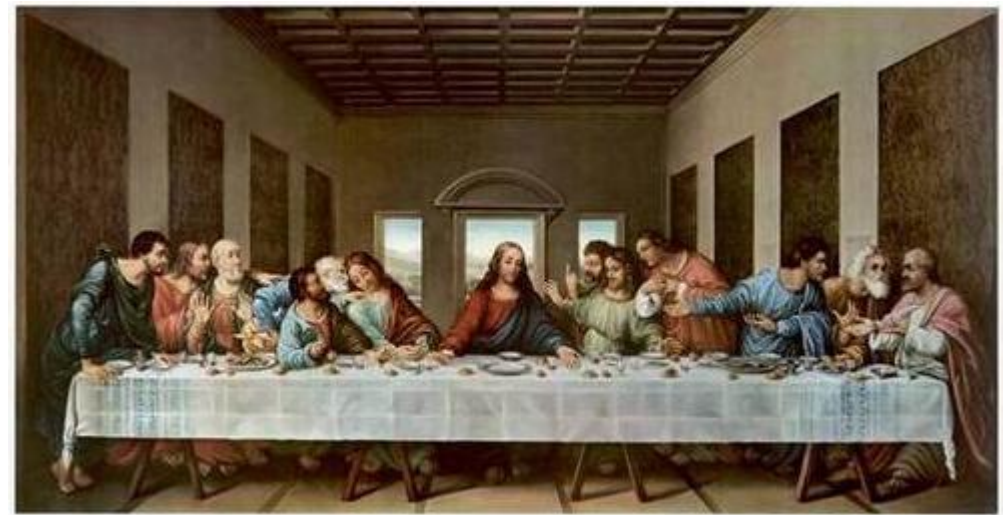
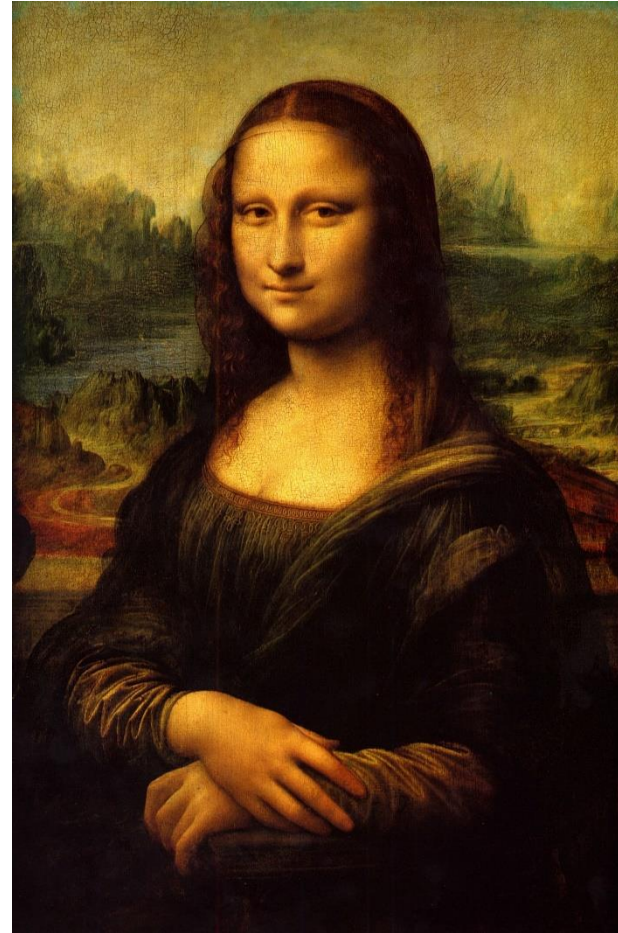




# Leonardo Da Vinci

Mostly known for his paintings:

- Mona Lisa
- The Last Supper





# The Last Supper

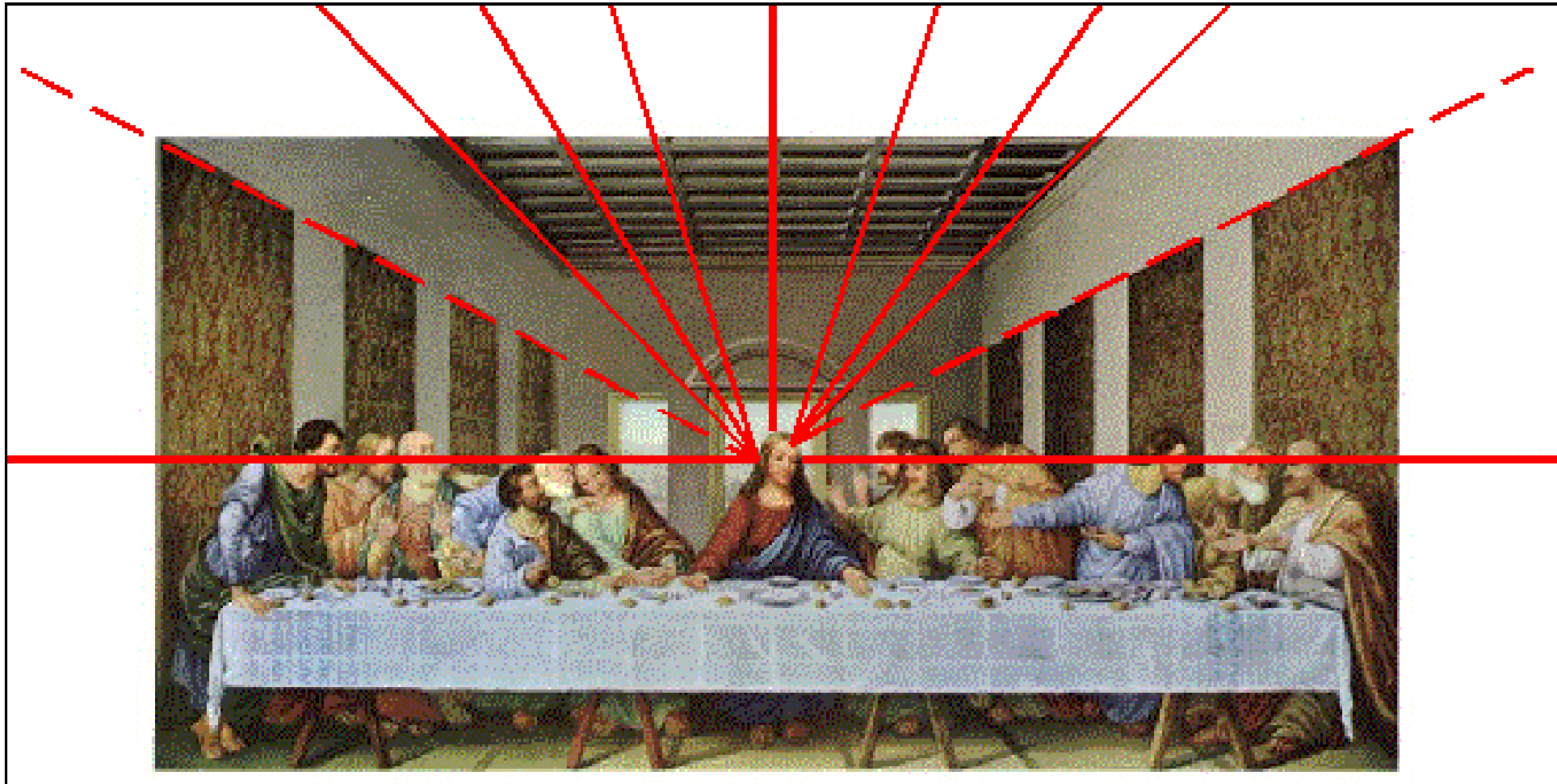
Other Artists created renditions of the Last Supper, Why do you think that it's Da Vinci's that we recognize and identify with?





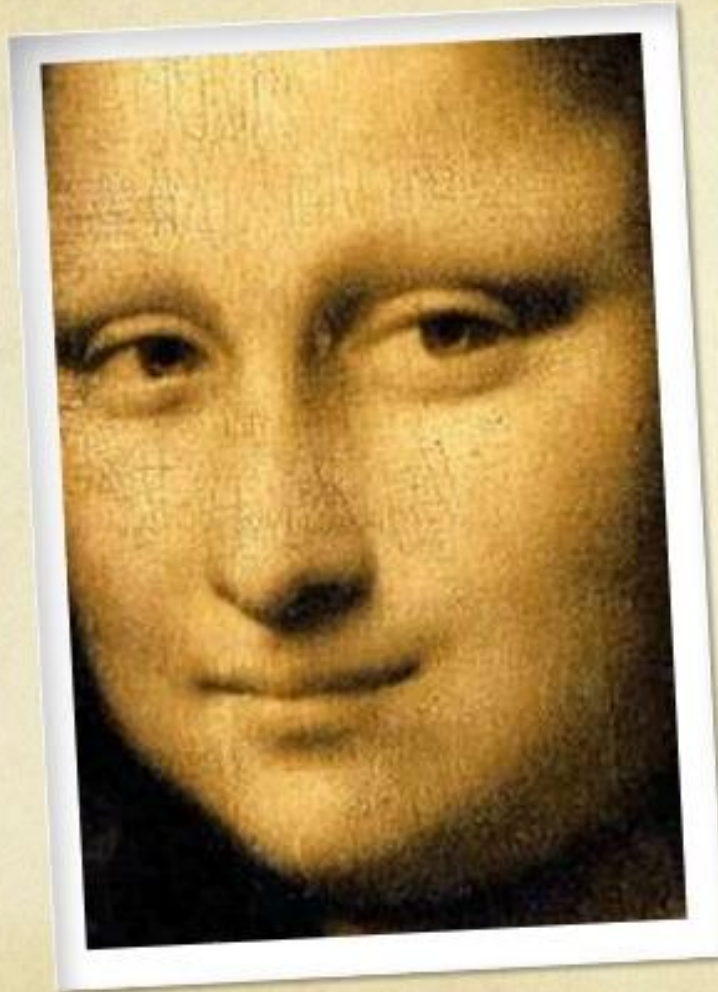
# The Last Supper

- Sfumato and Perspective



# The Mona Lisa

- Sfumato: the technique of allowing tones and colors to shade gradually into one another, producing softened outlines or hazy forms.



## What Discovered?

The technique, called "sfumato," allowed da Vinci to give outlines and contours a hazy quality and create an illusion of depth and shadow.

In the "Mona Lisa," da Vinci used manganese oxide in his shadings. In others, he used copper.

Added up, all the layers are less than 40 micrometers, or about half the thickness of a human hair

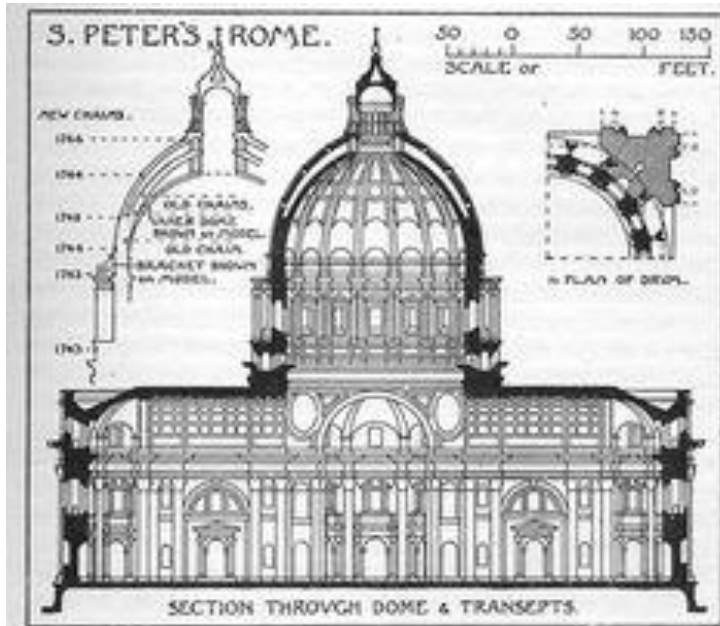
The results were published Wednesday in *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, a chemistry journal



# Artists of the Renaissance

Michaelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564):

- Painter
- Architect



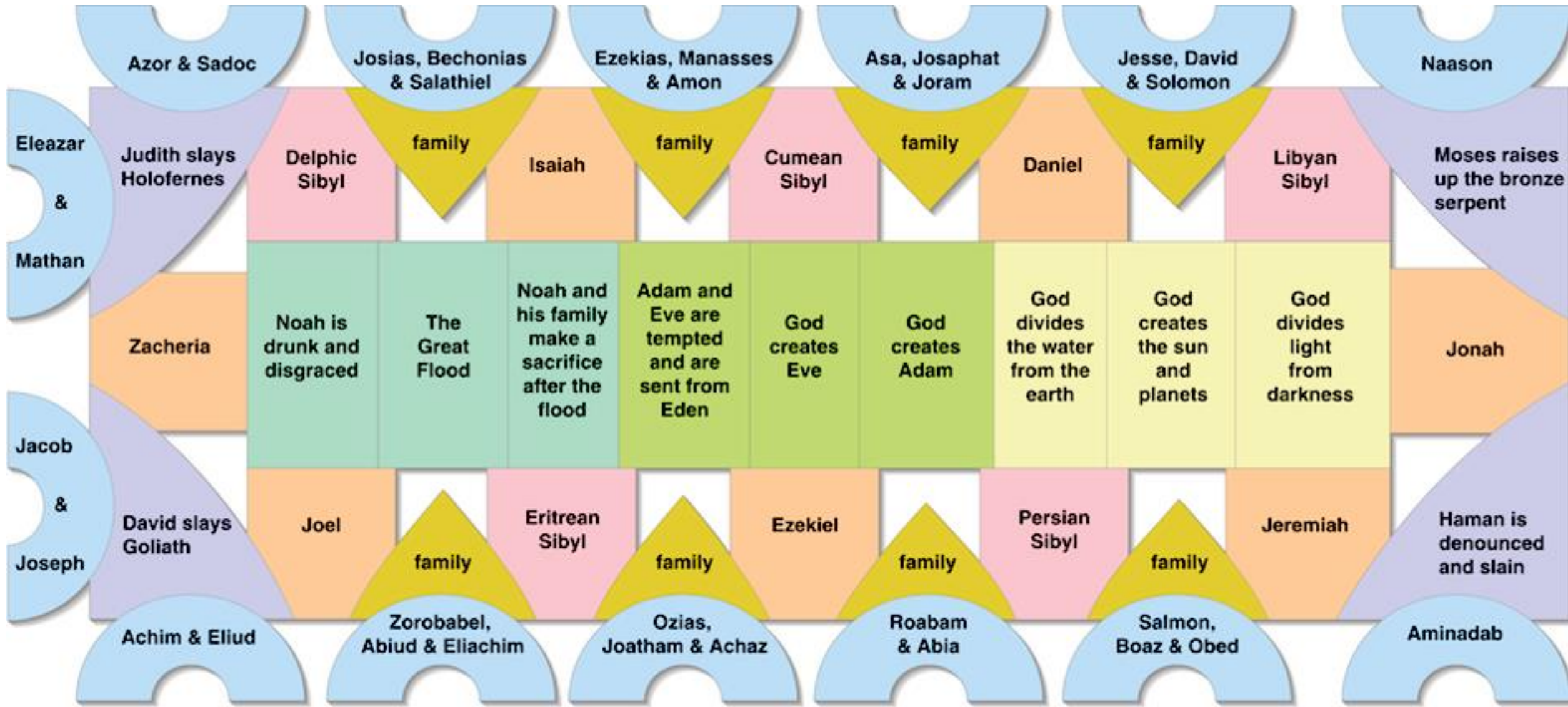
Sistine Chapel-Painted ceilings about the Creation and the Fall of Humankind



# Sistine Chapel-Creation and the Fall of Humankind







Ancestors of Jesus

Three stories of Noah

The creation and downfall of Adam and Eve

The Creation

Prophets and Sibyls

# Michaelangelo Buonarrati

- Primarily a Sculptor



Pieta- Hand Carved Marble



David- Hand Carved Marble



# Renaissance Music

Palestrina-

Italian composer (one who writes and conducts music)

*Every Note*

*Missa O Magnum Mysterium*

Kyrie. G. Palestrina

CANTUS  
Ky - ri - ee - lé - i - son, Ky - ri - ee - lé.

ALTUS I.  
Ky - ri - ee - lé - i - son, Ky - ri - ee - lé.

ALTUS II.  
(Quintus)  
Ky - ri - ee - lé - i - son, Ky - ri -

TENOR  
Ky - ri - ee - lé - i - son, [Ky - ri - ee - lé.

BASSUS  
Ky - ri - e



# Palestrina

- Polyphonic Texture- Two or more melodic lines of relatively equal interest at the same time.
- Musical Texture- number of layers of sound that are heard at once.
- Counterpoint- The relationship between two or more voices that are interdependent in contour and rhythm, and interdependent in harmony.
- Watch video and take notes:

<http://study.com/academy/lesson/rise-of-renaissance-polyphony-dufay-de-prez-palestrina.html>



# Renaissance Dance

- Court Dances- An expected social skill that was performed in circles or lines.





# Renaissance Theatre

- Commedia Dell' Arte- Improvisational theater
- All performances were performed outside with little props
- In a basic unroofed structure with 3 levels of roofed seating







*Renaissance  
Theatre*





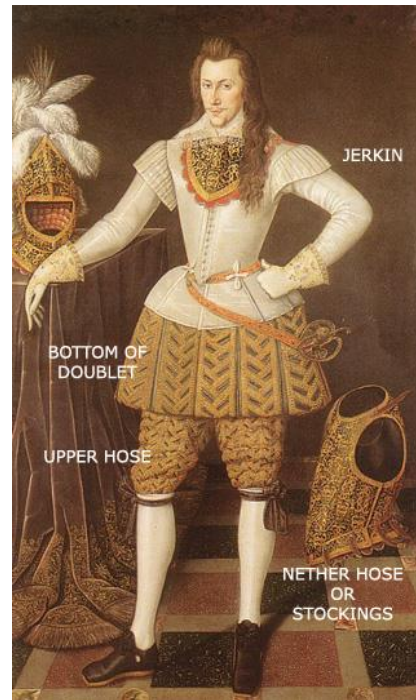
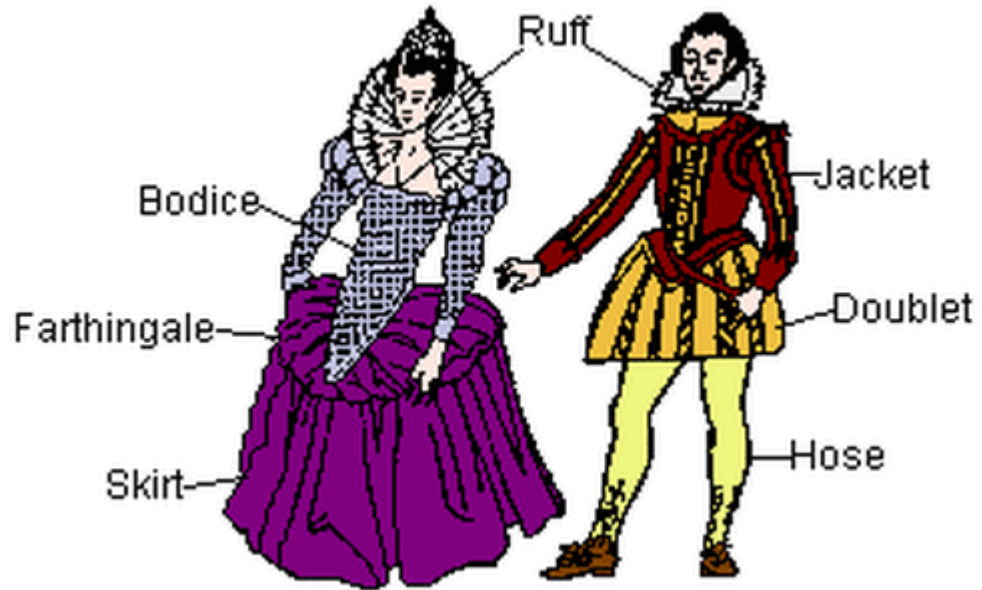
# Renaissance Theatre

## Elizabethan Theater-

- Primarily Based in London
- Name derives from Queen Elizabeth





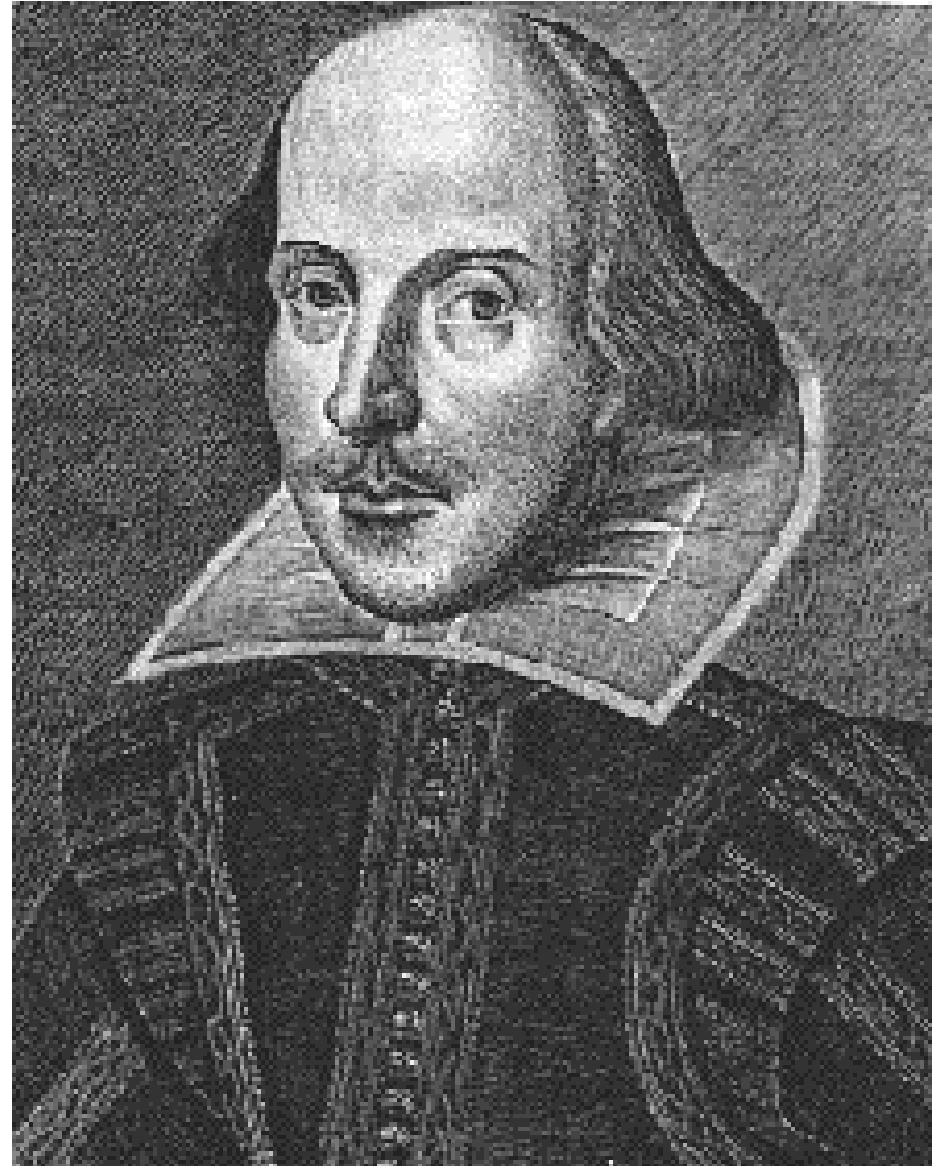


# Shakespeare (1565-1616)

- English poet and playwright
- Created vast amount of plays
- Tragedies, comedies, histories, and romances

## Famous Plays:

- Romeo and Juliet
- A Mid Summer Night's Dream
- Henry IV
- McBeth
- Hamlet
- Othello





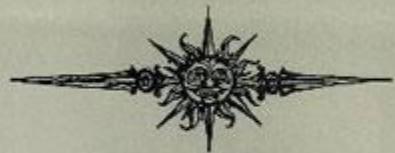
# Shakespeare' Globe Theatre

- Built in 1599
- Seating was determined by wealth and status
- Actors were all male, younger actors would play female roles

## The GLOBE PLAYHOUSE

1599-1613

A Conjectural Reconstruction by  
C. Walter Hodges



### KEY

- AA Main entrance
- B The Yard, where the 'groundlings' stood (for one penny admission)
- CC Escalars to lowest gallery (on payment of another penny)
- D Entrances to stables and upper galleries
- F Corridor serving the different sections of the middle gallery
- I Middle gallery. (The 'Two-penny Rooms')
- G 'Gentlemen's Rooms' or 'Lords' Rooms'
- H The stage
- J The hangings being put up round the stage. (i.e. in some theatres this was boarded in)
- K The 'Hell' under the stage
- L The stage trap, leading down to the Hell
- MM Stage doors, leading into the 'tray-house'
- N Curtain's 'place behind the stage', sometimes

