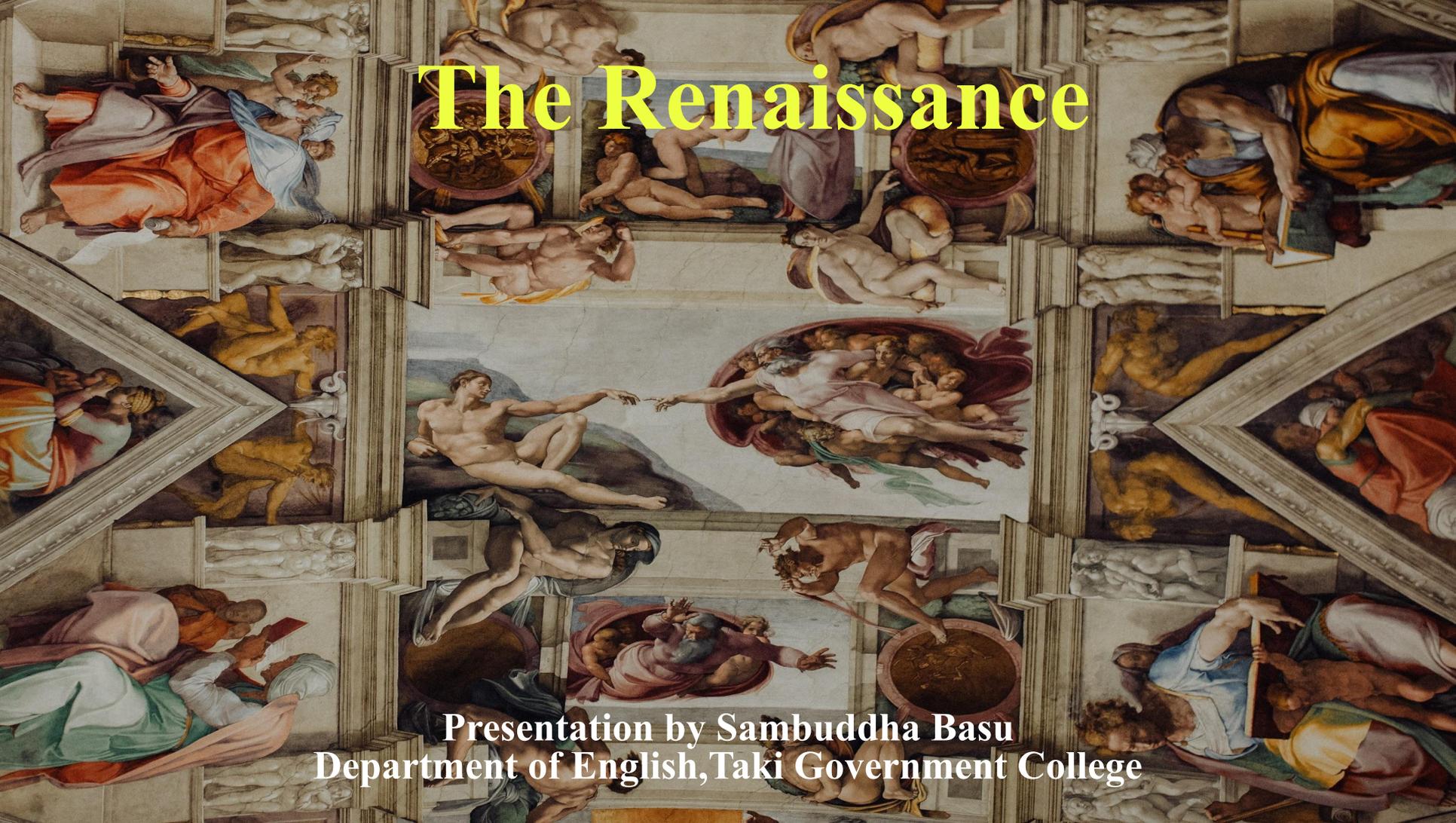


The Renaissance

The image shows a section of the Sistine Chapel ceiling, a masterpiece of Renaissance art. The central focus is the famous fresco 'The Creation of Adam' by Michelangelo, depicting Adam reclining on the left and God reaching towards him from the right. Surrounding this central scene are various other figures and panels, including the 'Ancestry of Christ' on the right and the 'Ancestry of Adam' on the left. The figures are rendered with anatomical precision and idealized beauty, characteristic of the High Renaissance. The entire scene is framed by classical architectural elements like columns and arches.

Presentation by Sambuddha Basu
Department of English, Taki Government College



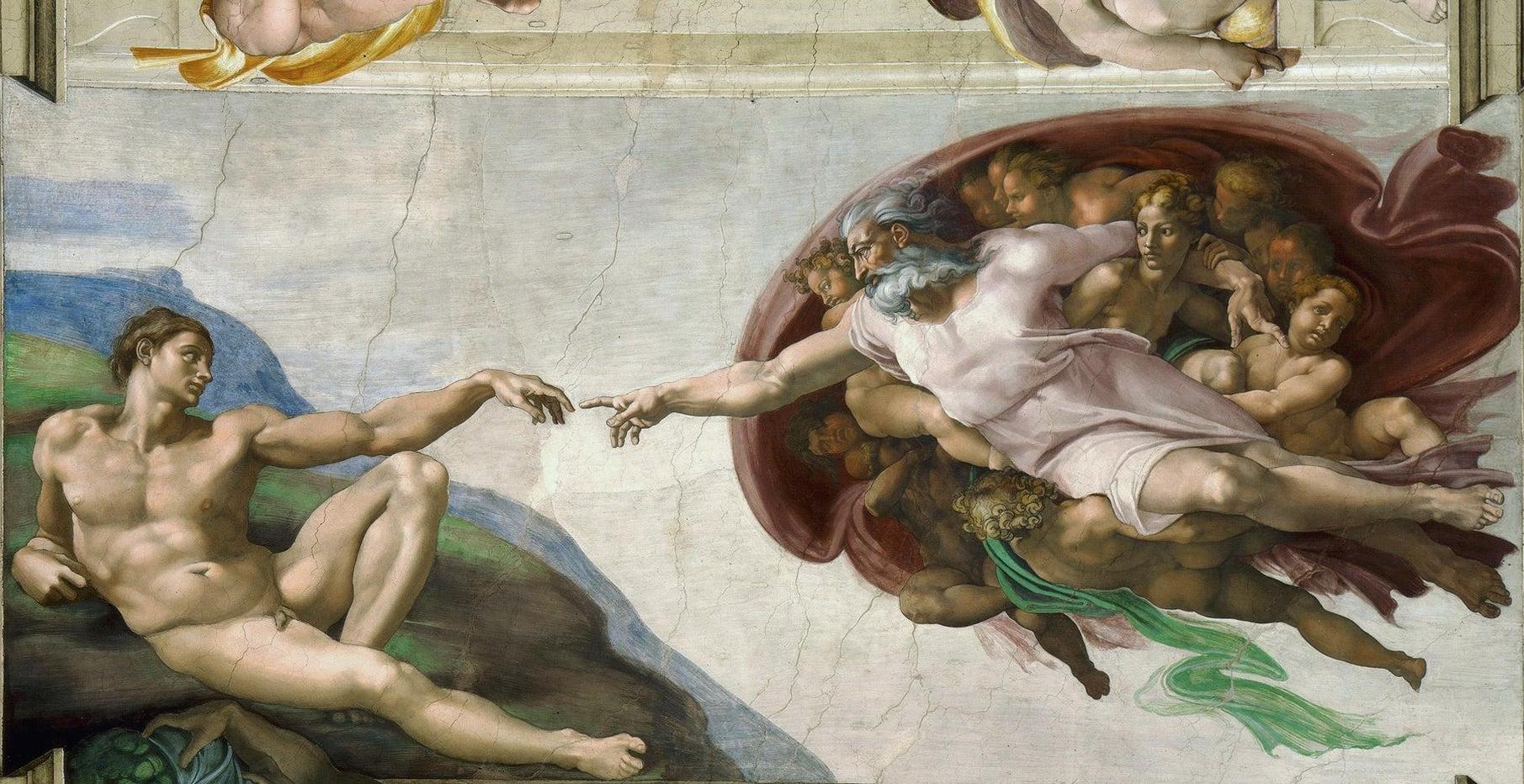
- **Rebirth of Classical Greco-Roman Learning and Art.**
- **Re + Naissance (comes from the French verb naitre, meaning to be born)**
- **Began in Italy after the Greek scholars came to Florence after the fall of Constantinople at the hands of the Turks in 1453.**

Medieval Age

- **Theocentric Age—Church controls every aspect of human life.**
- **No access to Classical knowledge, or to the writings of the ancient authors.**
- **Hatred for the Polytheistic Pagan Greeks and Romans.**
- **Papal control over the Christian population.**
- **Sale of Papal Indulgences, Tickets for Heaven.**
- **No scientific discoveries or Geographical expansion.**

Renaissance

- **Homocentric age—Man becomes the Central Objective of all enquiries.**
- **Introduction of Secular Subjects and themes in scholarship and art.**
- **Invention of Printing Technology and Gunpowder.**
- **An age of Geographical exploration, Colonial expansion—aided by new scientific instruments like Sextant, Compass, Clock, Telescope etc.**
- **Revival and translation of Classical texts.**
- **Age of Humanism, Art, Science, Navigation, Music, Commerce.**



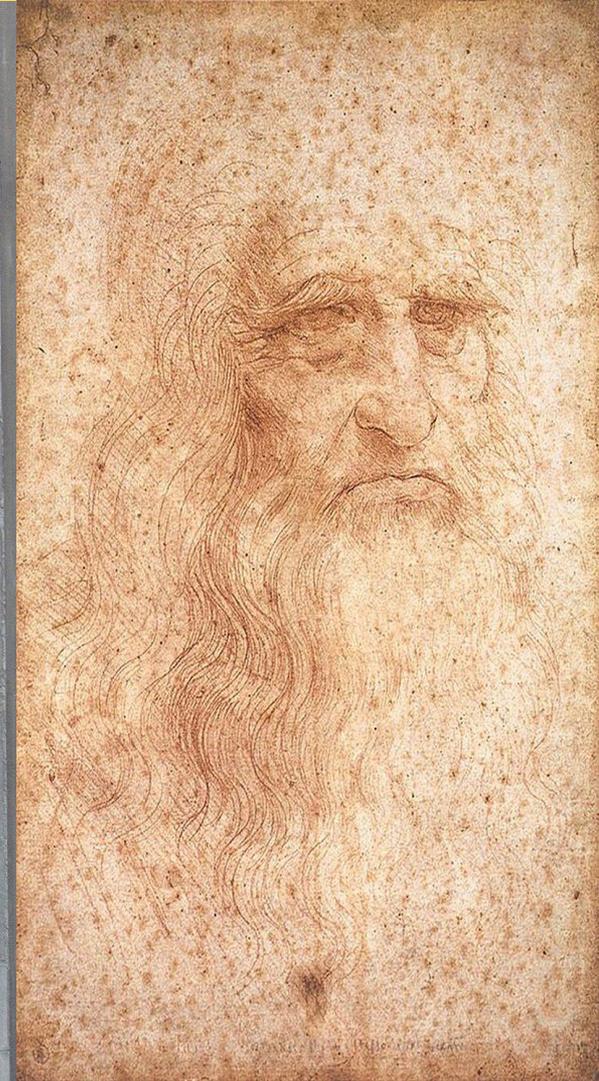
THE CREATION OF ADAM BY MICHELANGELO.

Renaissance Artists and Authors:

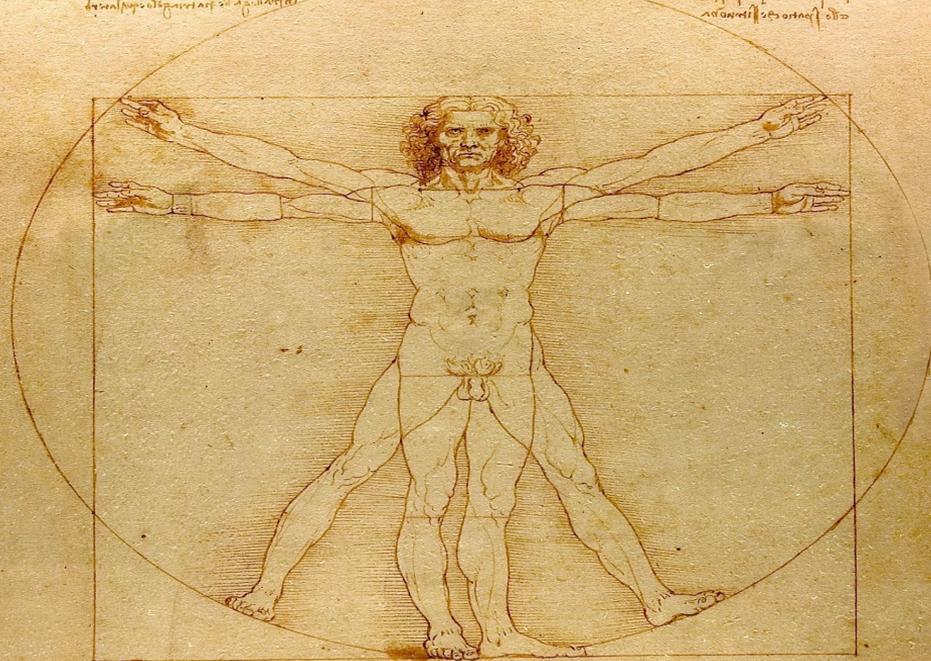
High Renaissance:

**Leonardo da Vinci
(1452-1519)**

**Painter, Sculptor,
Architect, Engineer,
Draftsman. A
Polymath.**



The Vitruvian Man (1490) by Leonardo Da Vinci.



Inspired by the writings of Roman architect Vitruvius. A man in two superimposed position inscribed in both a circle and a square.

A unique synthesis of artistic and scientific detail, an archetypal representation of High Renaissance.



Mona Lisa
(painted between 1503-06)
by Leonardo Da Vinci
Portrait of Italian noblewoman Lisa del
Giocondo

The best known, the most viewed, the most written about, most sung about, and most parodied work of art in the world.

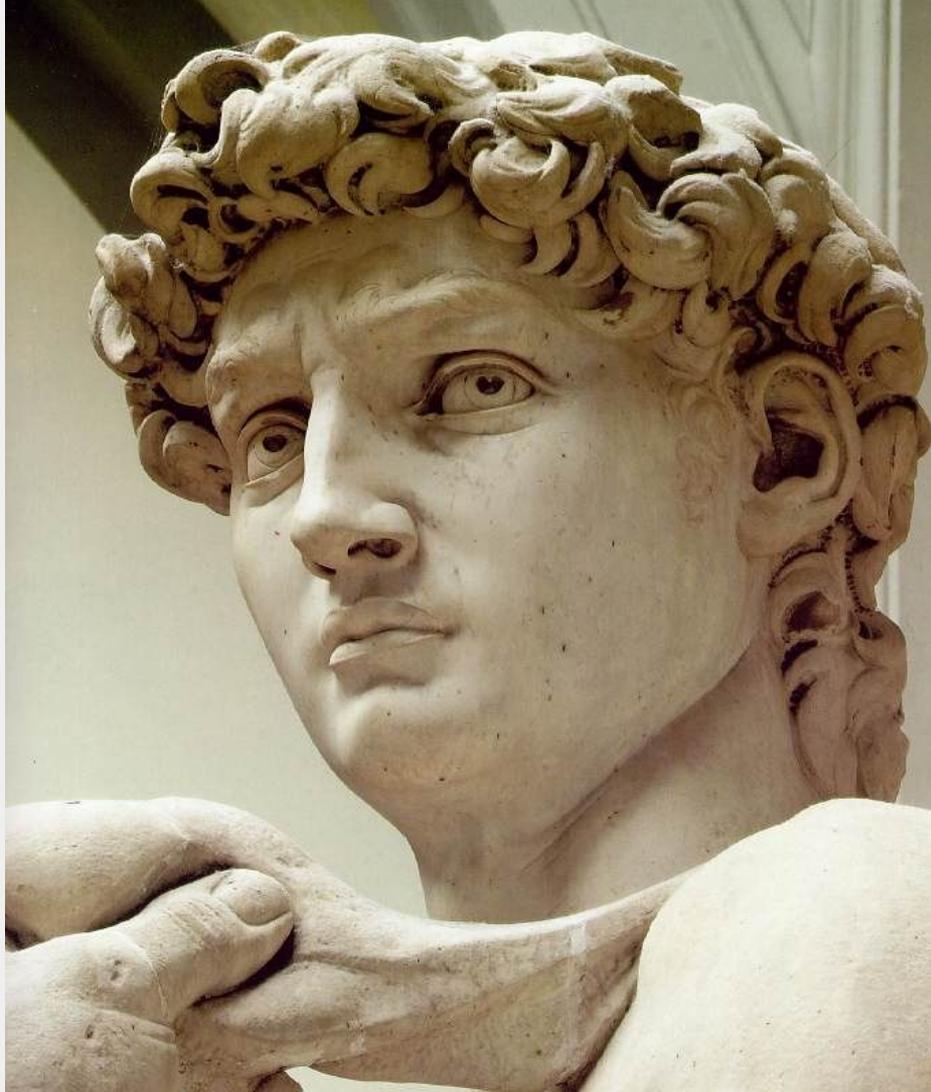


David

By Michelangelo between 1501-1504

Marble statue of 17 feet height following the models of Classical antiquity.

Originally Commissioned as one of the series of Prophets' statues to be placed along the roofline of Florentine Cathedral.







**Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti
(1475-1564)**

**Italian Sculptor, Painter, Architect. A Polymath.
Born in The Republic of Florence.**



Pieta

By
Michelangelo

Sculpted in
1498-99

Now in St.
Peter's
Basilica,
Vatican City

Painters:

Pierro della Francesca (1410-92)

Sandro Botticelli (1444-1510)

Andrea Mantegna (1431-1506)

High Renaissance:

Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519)

Michaelangelo Buonarotti (1475-1564)

Raffaello Sanzio (Raphael) (1483-1520)

Architects:

Filippo Brunelleschi (1377-1446)

Leon Batista Alberti (1402-72)

Humanist Authors:

Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536) (Netherlands)

Thomas More (1478-1535) (England)

Francesco Petrarca (1304-1374) (Italy)

Ludovico Ariosto (Italy) (1474-1533)

Torquato Tasso (Italy) (1554-95)

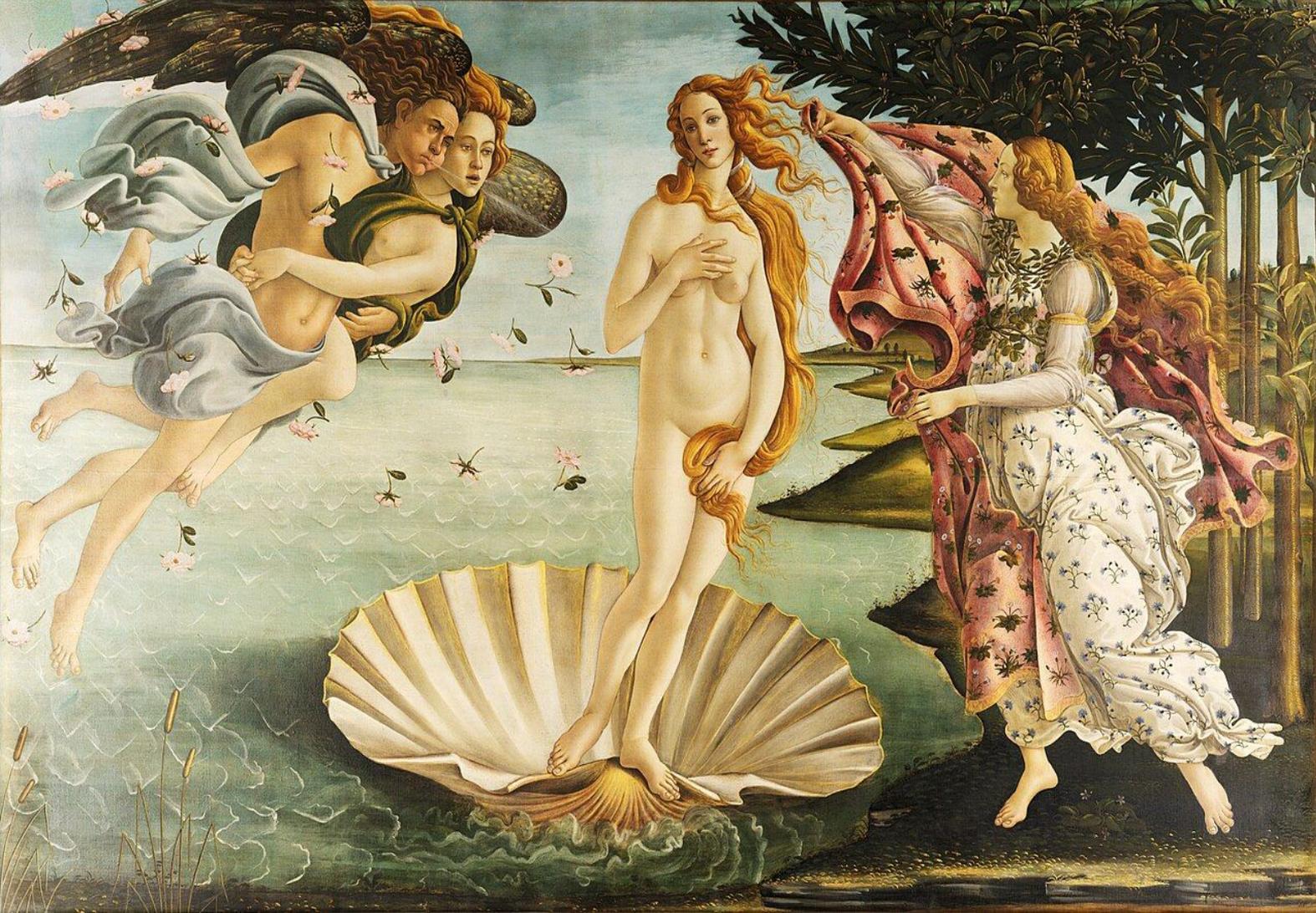
Francois Rabelais (France) (1494-1553)

Pierre de Ronsard (France) (1524-85)

Michel de Montaigne (France) (1554-95)

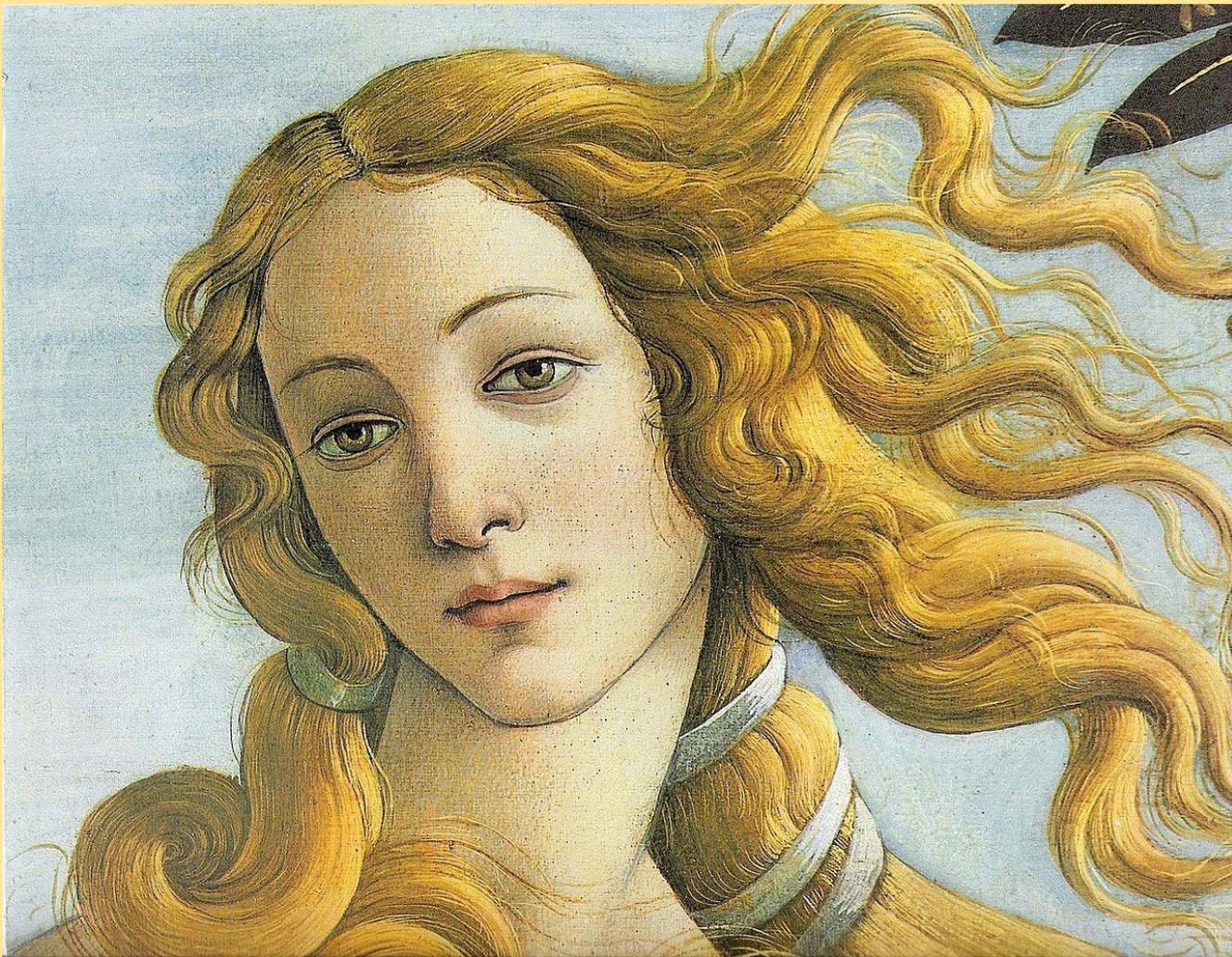
Miguel de Cervantes (Spain) (1547-1616)

Luis de Cameron (1524-80)



**THE
BIRTH
OF
VENUS
(1480s)**

**BY
SANDRO
BOTTICELLI**



Details of Venus' face in Botticelli's painting



VENUS DE MILO, APHRODITE OF MELOS, a famous Greek statue discovered in 1820 on the island of Melos. It is a Hellenistic artwork of 3rd or 4th century BCE.

Renaissance

- **Spans from 14th century to 17th century.**
- **Shift from the dark crisis of the Middle age to Modernity.**
- **Age of Humanism. Greek Philosopher Protagoras wrote, “Man is the measure of all things.”**
- **Renaissance manifested in Art, Architecture, Literature, Politics, Science, Commerce.**
- **Use of 3 Dimensional perspective in oil painting.**
- **Use of Marble; Naturalism in sculpture following the Greco-Roman models.**
- **Mingling of Christian themes and Classical expressions.**
- **Metal Movable type in Printing technology.**
- **Great development of Literature in Latin, Italian, German, English, French and other vernacular languages. Credit to Petrarch.**
- **Gradual but widespread educational reform.**
- **In science, a reliance on Observation and Inductive Reasoning.**
- **Introduction of Modern Banking and Accounting systems.**



The City of Florence

**Where
Renaissance
started.**



Giorgio Vasari (1511-1574)

*The Lives of Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors
and Architects (1550)*



Cosimo di Medici (1389-1464)

Florentine Banker and founder of Medici Family.

Effective ruler of Florence during High Renaissance.

Spent 6,00,000 Gold Florins on Art and Culture.

Was a great patron of Art, Learning, Architecture.



Donatello's David (1408)

A Medici Commissioned Bronze statue of the Biblical Israelite shepherd boy/ Prophet David, who wins over Goliath, the giant-like hero of the Philistines by shooting him down with a slingshot and cutting his head off.

A perfect example of Greco-Roman Bronze Sculpting method applied on a Christian/Abrahamic theme.



Example of Renaissance Architecture



NOBIS TU SCIS QVIA DILIGO TE INC VNA FIDES

O PETRE DIXISTI TU ES MUNDO REVIG

St. Peter's Basilica, Rome



THANK YOU