The Renaissance
The Renaissance

• The Light at the end of the Dark Ages:
  • In Early 800’s, Charlemagne & descendants mandated the creation Schools & Universities
  • Exploration & Trading unites the continents
    • Marco Polo – Europe, Asia
    • Vikings – Europe, Asia, North America
    • Crusades – Europe, Asia
• The Great Schism: The Church Divided
  • Two Popes (Rome and Avignon, France 1309-1377)
    • Both had claims to the papacy
    • Double Taxation
    • Religion becomes overly political
    • Increase level of Corruption
      • “buying” positions & “Selling” Indulgences
      • Illegitimate Children of Clerics
The Renaissance

- Europe stabilizes:
  - Governments take hold / provide civic functions (i.e., schools)
  - Cities begin to grow
  - Re-Establishment of the Service Sector and Trade

- Humanism
  - Thinking & Acting for one’s self – individualism
  - Begin to question the norms of society & Religion
  - Stratification of classes – Introduction of a new Class!
    - Upper Class – Royalty, Merchants, Bankers
    - New -Artisan Class – Highly skilled Craftsman & Artists
    - Lower Class – Farmers & laborers
  - Upper Class grows and widely supports the arts.
    - New Architecture is born
      - Concert Halls
      - Museums
      - Hotels
The Renaissance

- Science and Culture:
  - Explosion of Ideas
    - Science – Astronomy, physics, Calculus
      - Copernicus, Galileo, Newton
    - Fine Arts – Painting, Sculpture, Architecture
      - Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Rafael, Donatello
    - Literary Arts – Shakespeare, Machiavelli, Dante, Castiglione
    - Inventions – The Printing Press
    - Music – Dufay, Desprez
    - Religion – John Calvin, Martin Luther
The Renaissance – The Patrons

French & British Aristocracy

• Francis Sforza
• The Borgia Family
• The Medici Family

  • Earliest prominence in the late 12th Century – Florence, Italy
    • Made their money from banking & trade
    • Became rulers of the Region of Tuscany
    • Two Medici Popes – Leo X & Clement VII
    • Lorenzo di Medici set up artist schools in court
      • Michelangelo
      • Donatello
      • Rafael
      • Botticelli
The Renaissance – The Patrons

I MEDICI
Genealogical tree

Giovanni di Bicci
1360-1429
w. Piccarda Buci

PRINCIPAL BRANCH “DI CAPAGGIOLO”

Cosimo il Vecchio
1389-1464
w. Countess de’ Bardi

Piero il Gottoso
1416-69
w. Lucrezia Tornabuoni

Lorenzo il Magnifico
1449-92
w. Clarice Orsini

Giuliano
1453-78

LUOREZIA
1470-?
h. Jacopo Salviati

Piero lo Sforzato
1472-1503
w. Alfonsina Orsini

Giovanni
1475-1521
Papa Leone X dal1513

GIULIO
1478-1534
Papa Clemente VII dal 1523

CADET BRANCH “DEI POPOLANI”

Lorenzo il Vecchio
1595-1440
w. Ginerva Cavalcanti

Pier Francesco
1430-76
w. Laudomia Acciaiuoli

Giovanni il Popolano
1467-98
w. Caterina Sforza

Giovanni dalle Bande
Nere
1498-1526
w. Maria Salviati
The Renaissance – Italian

• The “Rebirth”
  • A return to Roman Classicism & the orders
    • Rigid Tradition
    • Manneristic
      • Freedom of Expression within the orders
  • Massivity in Design
    • Columns Grow Larger
The Renaissance – Italian Architects

Filippo Brunelleschi (1377 – 1446)
  • sponsored by Medici
    • San Lorenzo 1421-1428

San Lorenzo Birdseye View
San Lorenzo - Sacristy
San Lorenzo - Nave
The Renaissance – Italian Architects

• Filippo Brunelleschi (1377 – 1446)
  • sponsored by Medici
    • Florence Cathedral 1420-1436

Florence Cathedral – interior of dome
The Renaissance – Italian Architects

- Leon Battista Alberti (1404 – 1472)
  - San Andrea (1471)
The Renaissance – Italian Architects

- Leon Battista Alberti (1404 – 1472)
  - Palazzo Rucellai (1455-1471)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4(^{th})</td>
<td>Servants quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(^{rd})</td>
<td>Bedrooms &amp; studios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piano Nobile</td>
<td>Salons, Dining Rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(^{st})</td>
<td>Entry, Kitchens, Utility Spaces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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The Renaissance Palazzo
The Renaissance – Italian Architects

Donato Bramante (1444 – 1514)
  • San Satiro (1476-1482)

Bramante was the “Maestro”. He trained many architects. He influenced three generations of designers.
The Renaissance – Italian Architects

• Donato Bramante (1444 – 1514)
  • Tempietto S. Pietro (1502)

Example of a Renaissance rotunda church
The Renaissance – Italian Architects

- Antonio San Gallo (1484 – 1546)
  - Palazzo Farnese (1513-1589)
  - Michelangelo took over all of his work after he died & changed it

Palazzo Farnese - Portico
Palazzo Farnese - Salon
Palazzo Farnese - Courtyard
The Renaissance – St. Peter’s

• St. Peters Cathedral – The Vatican
  • The Papal Church
    • Later evolved into papal complex with Palazzo, Library, Museum, & Cloister
The Renaissance – St. Peter’s

• St. Peters Cathedral

• Was first given to Bramante to design in 1506 by Pope Julius II

• Bramante used the church to train other architects like Peruzzi, San Gallo,

• 1539 Antonio San Gallo heads the design and starts to create a longer Nave to the west.

• 1546 San Gallo dies, Michelangelo takes over both St. Peters and Farnese Palace at age of 71

• Michelangelo imparts his mannerisms onto the design and creates a large dome. He dies in 1564. Giacomo Della Porta finishes his dome

• Carlo Maderno Finishes the Cathedral 1607 - 1626
The Renaissance – St. Peter’s

Because it was the church of the people they commissioned the best craftsmen & used the best materials. It also had to be massive in scale since it was the church that embodied God on earth.
The Renaissance – St. Peter’s

St. Peters Cathedral - The Artistry

Bernini 1657-1666

The Baldacchino – Bernini 1624-1633
The Renaissance – St. Peter’s

St. Peters Cathedral - The Artistry

Tomb of Paul III – della Porta
1551-1575

The Pieta – Michelangelo 1500

Tomb of Alexander VII – Bernini
1671-1678
The Renaissance – High Period

Michelangelo (1475 – 1564)

• Arguably the Greatest Artist of all time
• “Renaissance man” – Painter, Sculptor, Architect, Engineer

Stair - Laurentian Library -1524

New Sacristy - San Lorenzo –1519-1534
The Renaissance – High Period

• Andrea Palladio (1505 – 1580)
  • San Giorgio Maggiore
  • One of the few churched by Palladio. Known for his Villas. Did not fit with the religious format very well.
    • His Manneristic style is based on Symmetry. Churches are Assymmetrical
The Renaissance – High Period

- Andrea Palladio (1505 – 1580)
  - Villa Rotunda - 1550
  - The best example of the Italian Villa
The Renaissance – Italian Furnishings

Elaborately carved wood chairs & Chests.

- Elaborately Carved Wood Four Poster beds on platforms
- Ornate Marble Fireplace & Mantels
- Silk, Velour, & Damask wall coverings
- Decorative Metal Chandeliers
The Renaissance – Italian Interiors

Ducal Palace, Urbino – example of Trompe l’oeil
The Renaissance – French

• Started During the Italian High Period
  • Mostly by Aristocracy
  • Charles VIII attacked Naples in 1494 & returned with 22 Italian Craftsmen & Artisans
  • King Francis I visited Rome in 1515 & returned with Da Vinci
  • Climatic Differences – Gardens, Hearths
  • New style eclectic
    • Roman Classical
    • French Gothic
    • Castle Architecture
  • In General, French Renaissance Style is less consistent to the orders and exhibits less artistic license within the construct of the orders.

Hotel Villette - Paris
The Renaissance – French

- Italian-trained Architects at the start
  - Guiliano San Gallo
  - Sebastiano Serlio
  - Francesco Primaticco

Fountainebleau – Francesco Primaticco, 1533

- Framed Painted Stucco Frescoes
- Ornate Wood Wainscot
- Herringbone Wood Flooring
- Ornate Wood Ceiling
- Elaborate Chandeliers
The Renaissance – French

The French Grand Master

- Francois Mansart (1598 – 1667)
  - Chateau de Maisons 1642-1651

Chateau de Maisons – Exterior

Chateau de Maisons – Plan

Chateau de Maisons – Grande Salle
The Renaissance – French

The French Grand Master

• Francois Mansart (1598 – 1667)
  • Artistic Elegance
  • Correct use of Classicism
  • Manneristic
    • Roofs
    • Use of Orders

Chateau maisons - orders
Chateau Maisons - Roof
Val-de-Grace – alter 1645-1667
The Renaissance – Spain

• Started During the Italian High Period
  • Mostly by Aristocracy
  • New style: eclectic
    • Roman Classical
    • French Gothic
    • Moorish Architecture (mudejar)
• Two Distinct Styles
  • Plateresco Style 1475-1550
    • Florid Designs in Gold & Silver – elaborate Metal work
    • Granada Cathedral
  • Desornamento
    • Stripped down & Austere
    • Highly Symmetrical
    • Mimicked Moorish Conservatism
    • Embraced by ruling Hapsburgs

Granada Cathedral – Diego de Siloe, 1529