

## Renaissance Cornell Notes: Renaissance Art (Italian)

<b>Name:</b> Studious Stanley	<b>Date:</b> February 16th 2018
<b>Topic:</b> The Great Artists	<b>Textbook Pages:</b> 225- 228

**Essential Question:** What was so great about the Renaissance artists? How did they influence their society and future generations?

\*You can colour-code your info!

Headings: Key Ideas/Events Important People Essential Questions Vocabulary	Notes
<p><b>What made Renaissance art different from Medieval Art?</b></p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <hr/> <p>Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519)</p> <p><b>What made Leonardo the ideal Renaissance man?</b></p> <p><b>What was Da Vinci most well-known for?</b></p> <p><b>Did Da Vinci have any unfinished Projects?</b></p> <p><b>Do we know anything about his personality?</b></p>	<p>-Proportion and perspective made paintings appear more realistic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Proportion:</b> everything in a painting is in scale - this means that the size of people makes sense in relation to their surroundings. <b>Giotto di Bondone</b> developed the rule of proportion.</li> <li><b>Perspective:</b> giving the appearance of distance/dimension on a flat surface. This allowed artists to add depth to their paintings so that they looked more 3D. <b>Filippo Brunelleschi</b> discovered the law of perspective.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>-Apprenticed to <b>Andrea del Verrocchio</b>, painter and sculptor, instead of receiving a classical education.</p> <p>-Learned the truth about the natural world via observation and experimentation.</p> <p>-Da Vinci was a Renaissance man because he was highly skilled in many areas. (1) He was a painter, (2) an inventor, (3) engineer, (4) scientist</p> <p>-His painting the <i>Mona Lisa</i></p> <p>-Da Vinci was working on a book on <b>human anatomy</b>, which is the science of the structure of the human body.</p> <p>-Da Vinci was "eccentric", meaning that he was unique and odd.</p> <p>-He wrote his notes backwards so that they had to be read with a mirror.</p> <p>-He had multiple projects going on at the same time.</p>

**Michelangelo  
(1475–1564)**

**What were some of  
Michelangelo's most famous  
masterpieces?**

- Identified himself as a sculptor rather than painter
- Age 13: apprenticed
- Age 25: known as the best sculptor of Italy

**Pieta: statue of Mary holding the lifeless body of Jesus**



**David - which took three years to complete**



**Why did Michelangelo paint  
the ceiling of the Sistine  
Chapel even though he is a  
sculptor?**

**Vocabulary**

**Was there a technique  
behind the Sistine Chapel  
ceiling fresco?**

**Do we know anything about  
Michelangelo's personality?**

- Pope Julius II insisted that Michelangelo did this job, even though Michelangelo had stated he is not a painter. He didn't really have a choice.

- **Fresco:** painted with watercolor on fresh wet plaster

- Michelangelo painted from a scaffold 23 meters above the floor.
- He applied watercolour to wet plaster so the colours became a permanent part of the ceiling.

- He apparently had a "fiery temper"
- He broke an artist's nose
- He challenged the Pope

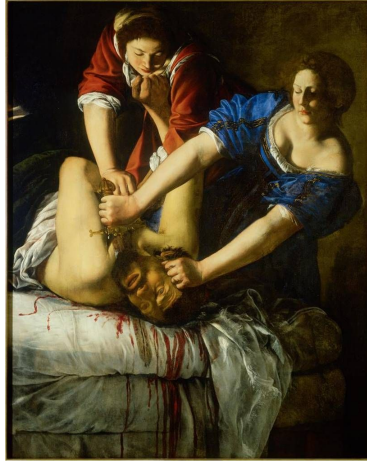
**Artemisia Gentileschi**

- Renowned female painter of the Renaissance.
- Born in Naples in 1593

Which painting is she most famous for?

-Child of famous painter Orazio Gentileschi  
-Painted people at English court

-Judith Slaying Holofernes



2-3 sentences

**Summary:**

The Italian Renaissance artists successfully employed proportion and perspective to make their paintings/sculptures more realistic.

The artists had a better understanding of the human body than their medieval counterparts, so that their works had more depth and realism.

The artists created a variety of works on various subjects, not necessarily religious. People in paintings/sculptures are in motion and feeling emotion.

Chiaroscuro - light and dark (shadows)