**Renaissance Italy**

**The Renaissance**

The Renaissance is the time period following the Middle Ages in Europe from 1350 -1600.

* **Renaissance** = French for “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

The Renaissance renewed interest in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** literature and life.

* It placed emphasis on the power of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and advances in the **arts and sciences**.

Italy was the birthplace of the Renaissance.

* It began in the 1300s in the Italian city-states of: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Milan, Naples, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Venice.

**Causes of the Italian Renaissance**

There are 4 significant causes of the Italian Renaissance:

1. Reminders of the glory of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the ruins of old buildings.
2. Italy had largely avoided economic crisis of the late Middle Ages which had affected other parts of Europe.
3. Italian city states were important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They had contact with other cultures – the Byzantine and Islamic world – through trade routes and the Crusades.
4. Many Byzantine scholars came to Italy after the fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks in 1453. Helping spread knowledge and ideas.

**Petrarch: The 1st Renaissance Man**

**Francisco Petrarch** (1304 – 1374) is the first recognized figure of the Renaissance.

* Best known for his **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** written for his great love, Laura, who had died from the Black Death.
* Petrarch is considered the **first modern poet** and the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* He was well traveled and developed a strong belief that Italy was the **cultural heir** of the Roman Empire

**Humanism**

Scholars grew interested in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** grammar, history, poetry, and rhetoric – for their own sake rather than for the relevance to the Christian church.

**Humanists** believed in:

* The pursuit of **full, active, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_life** on Earth.
* That each individual has **dignity** and **worth**
* People are **rational beings** who possess within themselves the capacity for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**Florence: The Birthplace of the Renaissance**

In the 1400s, Florence came under the rule of a powerful family – the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

* The Medici's were strong **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (financial supporters) of the arts.
* The Medici’s funded many artists in Florence – including Michelangelo.

For this reason, **Florence** became known as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Art of the Renaissance**

To make artistic creations more **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, Renaissance artists experimented with new techniques.

* This led to the development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – giving a work a better sense of depth.
* New \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which could take weeks to dry, allowed artists to work on a single painting for long periods of time.

**Art of the Renaissance**

* Under humanist influence art moved from symbolic representation of the person to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ appearance.
* Although mucho f the art was still based on Christian biblical themes, artists also portrayed scenes from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was studied to portray human figures more accurately and naturally.
* The subtleties of gesture and expression were used to convey \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Famous Artists of Florence**

Famous artists of the Italian Renaissance included:

* Michelangelo
* Rafael
* Donatello
* Leonardo Da Vinci

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

* Master of the High Renaissance
* Celebrated\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sculptor, architect, engineer, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Very innovative and influential
* Greatest works:
  + *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
  + *The Last Supper*

**Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475 – 1564)**

* Highly influential painter, sculptor, architect, and poet.
* Explored movement and expression of the male nude form.
* Continually sought challenge – physical, artistic and mental.
* Greatest works:
  + Ceiling of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Rome.
  + Statue of *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* (from the Bible)
  + Dome of St. Peter’s Cathedral in Rome.

**Raphael**

* Greatest works:
  + Portrayals of the Madonna (mother of Jesus).
  + *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**Italian Renaissance Architecture**

In architecture, there was a return to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the Greek and Roman days.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the most famous architect who built the Cathedral of Florence.

**Italian Renaissance Writers**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** was an Italian statesman, historian, and political philosopher.

* His influential writings on government have made his name synonymous with **cunning and duplicity**.
* He became prominent in the **government of Florence** around 1500.
* During his government service he met many Italian rulers and studied their political tactics.

**Machiavelli: *The Prince***

His most famous work, *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,* describes how a prince can acquire and maintain political power.

* Machiavelli believes a ruler is not bound by traditional ethical norms.
* A prince should be concerned **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A Good Politician (according to Machiavelli)**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** *"it's good to be true to your word, but you should lie whenever it advances your power or security - not only that, it's necessary."*

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** *"Hence it is necessary for a prince wishing to hold his own to know how to do wrong, and to make use of it or not according to necessity."*

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** *“… when they believe no longer, it may be possible to make them believe by force. "*

**Machiavelli’s Impact**

Machievalli’s work gave birth to modern political theory in the Western world. It has been studied by influential people including:

* Bismark
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Stalin