**The Early Renaissance (Italy)**

**What was the Early Renaissance?**

* This was a period of art that originated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Italy in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then expanded to other parts of Europe.
* The term 'Renaissance' means '\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.'
* Areas of focus: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Religion was \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the main source of inspiration for artists.
* Artists were interested in "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

**Advancements During the Early Renaissance**

**The Growth of Humanism**

* During the Early Renaissance, many artists and intellectuals were drawn to Humanism.
* It was based on ideologies that were popular during ancient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Humanism was "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

* Humanism also "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

**The Evolution of the Printing Press**

* In the mid-15th century, a German man named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perfected the printing press.
* This played a key role in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Early Renaissance.
* It gave people greater access to the works of "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

**The Birth of Linear Perspective**

* Linear perspective was discovered by an architect by the name of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Linear perspective is "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

* It gave artists the opportunity to "paint figures and objects so that they seem to move \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a work of art rather than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it."

**Chiaroscuro**

* In Italian, chiaro means "bright" and scuro means "dark."
* Chiaroscuro is "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

* This style became popular during the Early Renaissance.

**Major Historical Events During the Early Renaissance**

* **1397: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**the papal banker) moved the headquarters of his business to Florence and became involved in Florentine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & patronage of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **1420: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** The Papacy (The system of church government headed by the pope), having been located in Avignon since 1305, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, bringing with it the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ necessary to rebuild the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **1429: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** Cosimo becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the bank after his father dies, using his economic power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ political power.
* **1447: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Pope Nicholas V takes the first steps toward turning Rome into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city, undertaking many construction projects & strongly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the arts.
* **1453: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** The center of the Byzantine Empire, Constantinople falls to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Turks, provoking an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Greek people and works of art and literature into the Italian city-states.
* **1464: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** After Cosimo's death in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, power falls into the hands of Lorenzo, who rules until 1491, raising Florence to its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heights of the Renaissance.

**Significant Artists During the Early Renaissance**

**Masaccio: An Early Influence During Italian Renaissance**

* An artist by the name of Masaccio played an important role in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Early Renaissance in Italy.
* He lived between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Masaccio was known for using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technique.
* **Fresco**: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

* The image on the right is one of Masaccio's most celebrated works of art. It is titled, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Masaccio worked in fresco when he created this piece in 1428.

**Fra Angelico (1400 –1455)**

* Fra Angelico was known for his painting and his strong faith.
* He made a conscious effort to "not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or try to improve a painting once it was finished. He felt that to do so would be to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of God."
* One of his most famous works of art is titled, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1440-45).
* This piece depicts the angel Gabriel announcing to Mary that she is to be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of God's Son.
* **Think-Pair-Share**: How would you describe Fra Angelico's style?

**Lorenzo Ghiberti (1378- 1455)**

* Lorenzo Ghiberti was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Ghiberti's artistic style was a combination of the new Renaissance style and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ style that had dominated in previous years.
* He produced several works for the Baptistry of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Ghiberti devoted \_\_\_\_\_ years to completing 28 bronze panels used on the doors of the Baptistry.
* The doors are known as "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."
* The doors depict the sacrifice of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Donatello (1386 – 1466)**

* Donatello started off his career as an assistant for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He was concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He was known for his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The sculpture on the left is Donatello's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***.***
* He often made the upper section of his sculptures longer if the sculptures were going to be placed at eye level in churches.
* **Think-Pair-Share:** Why do you think Donatello took this approach?

**Sandro Botticelli (1445 – 1510)**

* Sandro Botticelli was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* His paintings "are now ranked among the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Renaissance period.
* The figure on the left is Botticelli's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1481). It depicts the Holy Family.
* **What elements and principles of design did Botticelli use in this work?**

**Brunelleschi: Designing the Dome of the Florence Cathedral**

* Recall: Filippo Brunelleschi discovered linear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He pursued a career in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after losing the opportunity to design the doors for the Baptistry in Florence.
* He was given the chance to create the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Florence Cathedral.
* The project took \_\_\_\_ years to complete.