PRE-RENAISSANCE ART VS. RENAISSANCE ART

BYZANTINE ART

- The style that characterized Byzantine art was almost entirely concerned with religious expression; specifically with the translation of church theology into artistic terms.
- Byzantine Architecture and painting
 (little sculpture was produced during the
 Byzantine era) remained uniform and
 anonymous and developed within a rigid
 tradition.





Icon with the Archangel Gabriel, 13th century

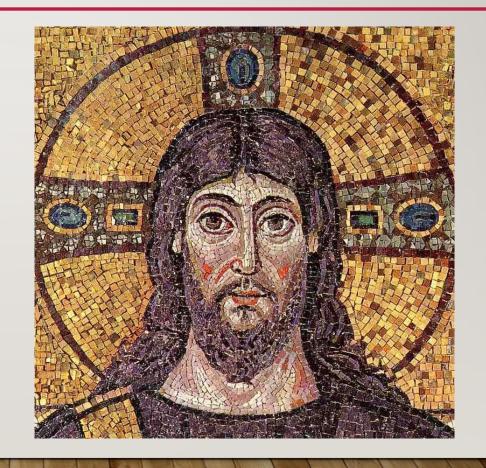


The Cambrai Madonna, c. 1340



BYZANTINE MOSAICS

- Mosaic is the decorative art of creating pictures and patterns on a surface by setting small coloured pieces of glass, marble or other materials in a bed of cement, plaster or adhesive.
- A form of ornamental Christian art, mosaic was superceded during Renaissance times by fresco painting.









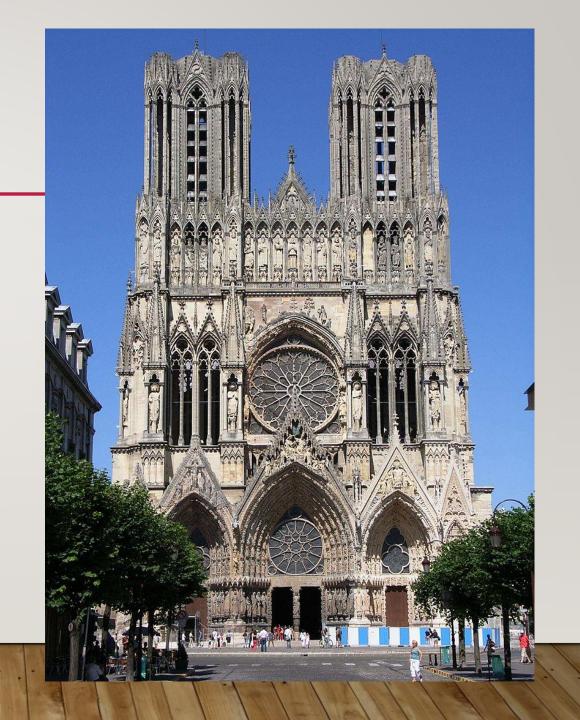
GOTHIC ART



The advent of the Gothic style represents
the summit of achievement for unified
Christendom. "It represents the triumph of
the papacy; a successful and inspiring
synthesis of religion, philosophy, and art."
Ultimately, the Gothic city was a
representation of the unifying of secular and
religious ideals.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

- Its characteristics include:
- the pointed arch
- the ribbed vault (which evolved from the joint vaulting of Romanesque architecture)
- flying buttress

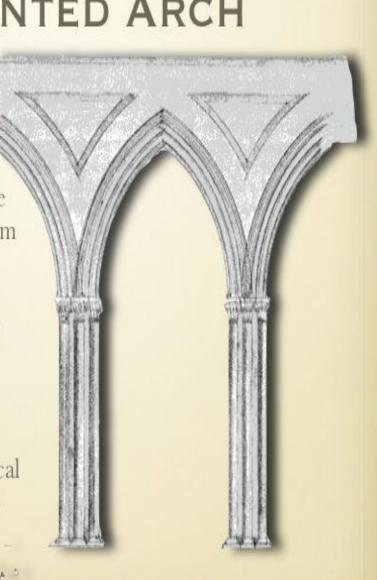


THE POINTED ARCH

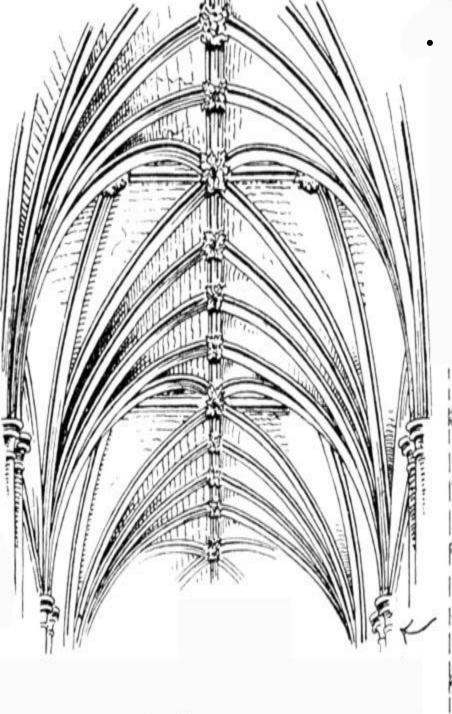
 the pointed arch shape is the most recognizable shape from the Gothic period

 a change from the rounded arch from the Romanesque period

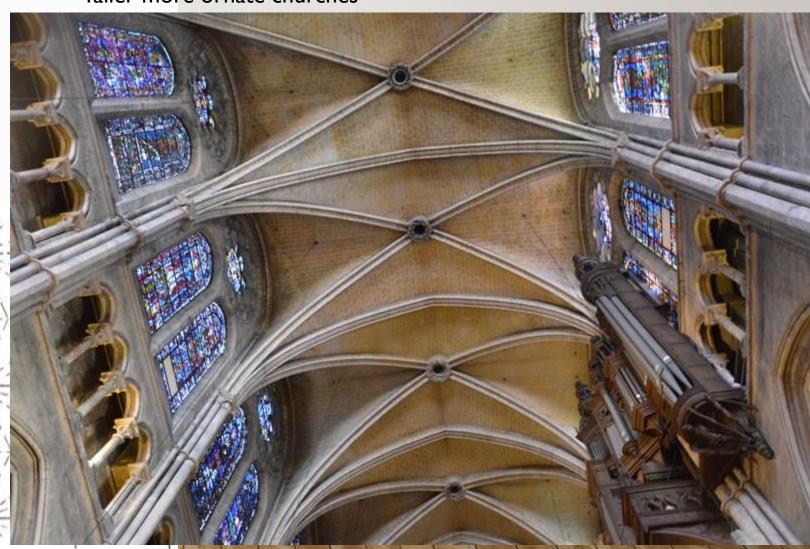
 More emphasis on the vertical (arch is "pointing" upwards)







- Ribbed Vault
 - The intersection of two to three barrel vaults
 - Allowed for windows to be higher up
 - Allowed for stronger stone supports
 - Taller more ornate churches



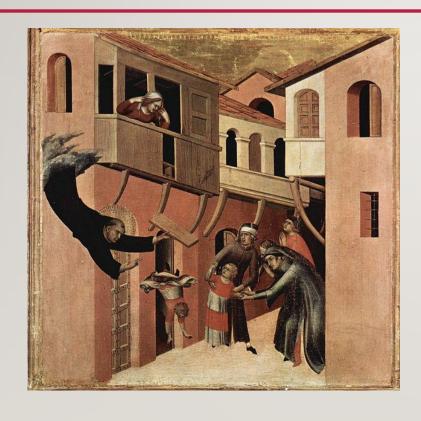
FLYING BUTTRESS

• To provide lateral support, flying-buttress systems are composed of two parts: (i) a massive pier, a vertical block of masonry situated away from the building wall, and (ii) an arch that bridges the span between the pier and the wall — either a segmental arch or a quadrant arch — the flyer of the flying buttress.





GOTHIC PAINTING



- Dark themes
- High emotions
- 2-dimensional
- Flat
- Lack of color



GOTHIC PAINTING

- Painting (the representation of images on a surface) during the Gothic period was practiced in four primary crafts:
 - frescos
 - panel paintings
 - manuscript illumination
 - stained glass

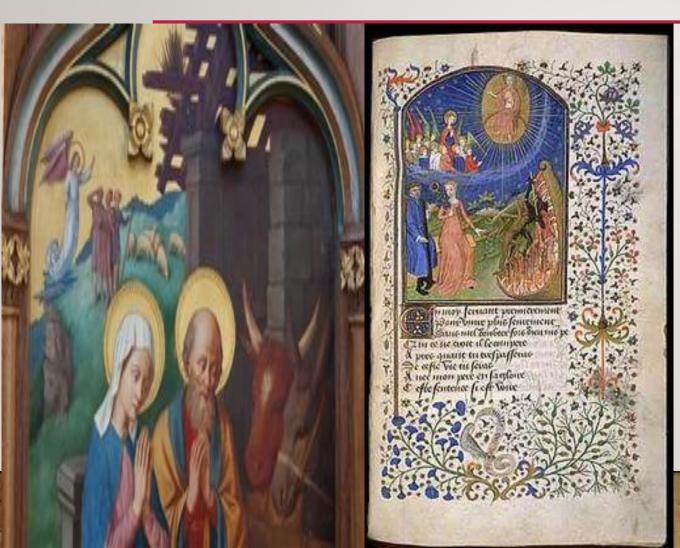
FRESCOES STAINED GLASS

- Frescoes (Painting on wet plaster),
 continued to be used as the main
 pictorial narrative craft on church walls
 in southern Europe as a continuation of
 early Christian and Romanesque
 traditions.
- In the north stained glass was the art of choice until the fifteenth century.





PANEL PAINTINGS ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS



 Panel paintings began in Italy in the thirteenth century and spread feverishly throughout Europe, so that by the fifteenth century they had become the dominating art form.

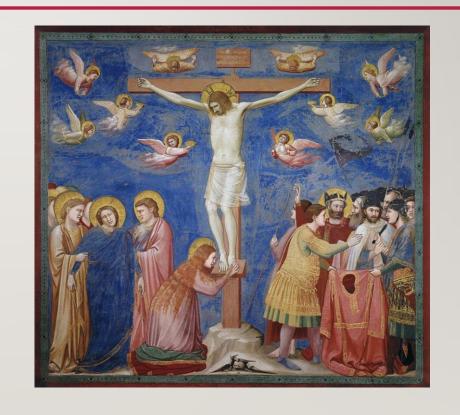




RENAISSANCEART

ONE GREAT BEFORE THE GREATS

Giotto diBondone







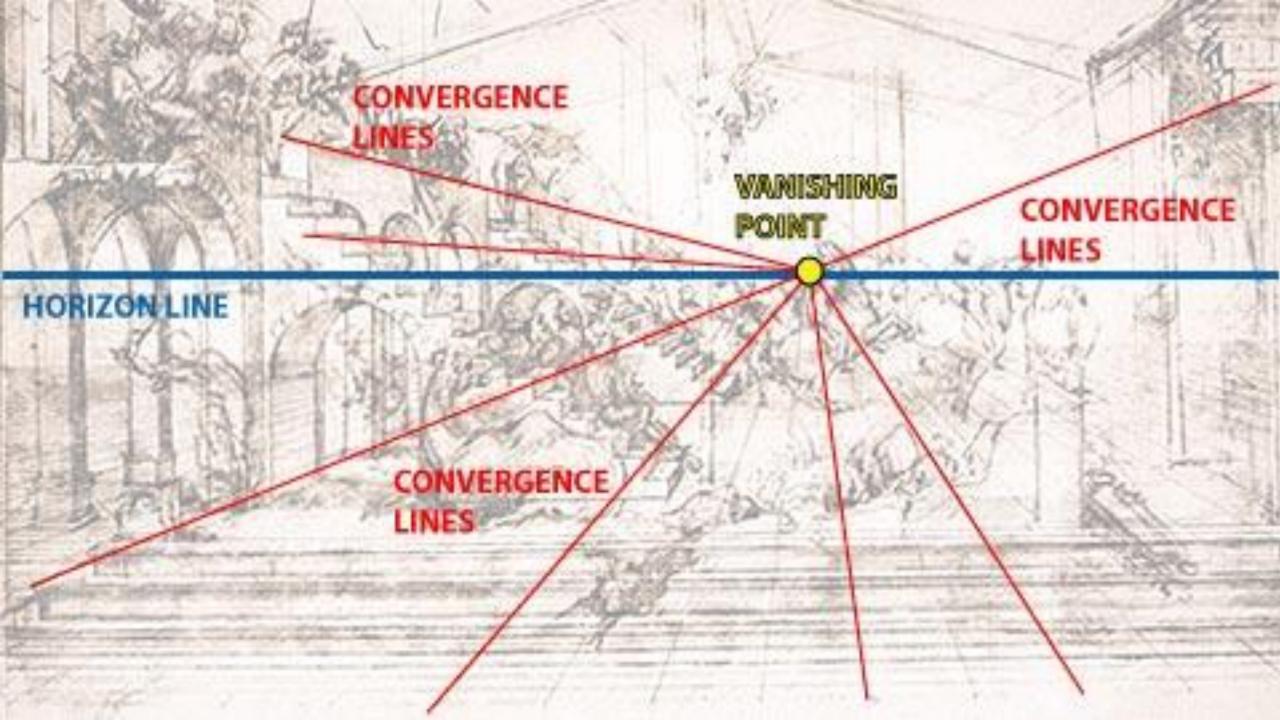


MAJOR RENAISSANCE ADVANCES

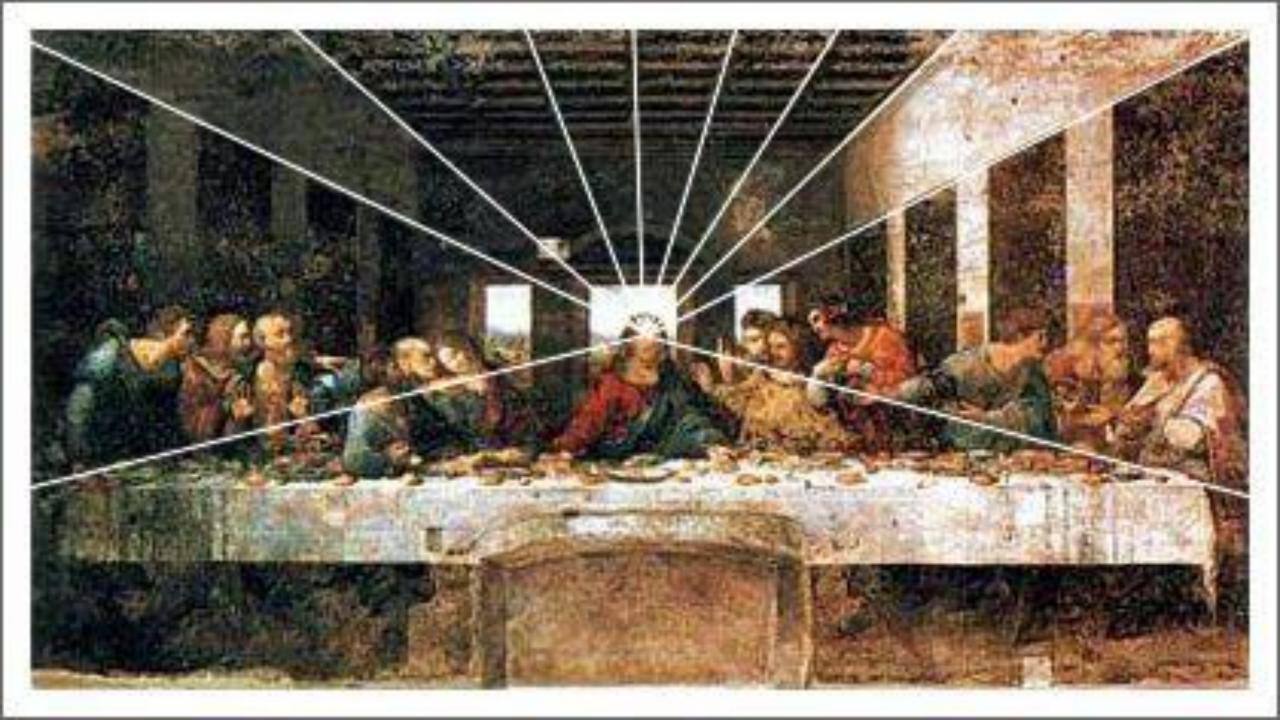
Perspective

Chiaroscuro

Sfumato

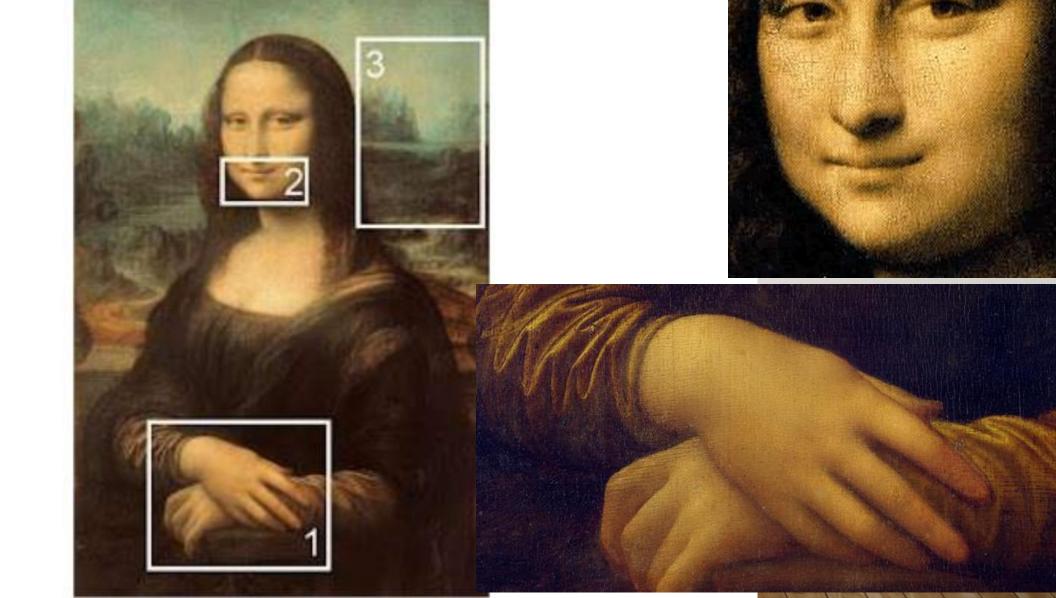






Chiaroscuro lighting: lighting that employs extreme contrasts

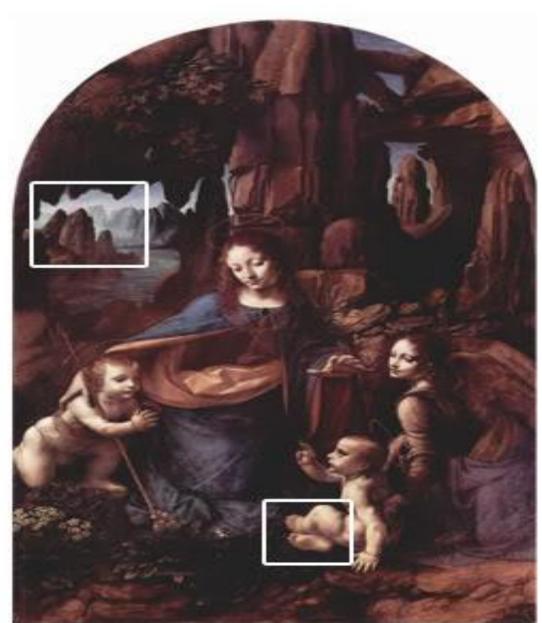
of light and dark, thus creating dramatic shadows





Sfumato Mode

Smoky effect by Leonardo Da Vinci



Virgin of the Rocks, 1495, Leonardo Da Vinci



- Softened contrast and contours
- Gentle gradation from strong light to dark shadow



- Subtle transition between form and color
- Visible atmosphere



RENAISSANCE SCULPTURE

- The qualities of Renaissance Sculpture that differed from Pre-Renaissance sculpture were:
 - More realistic detail
 - More movement
 - Less straight lines











David Matures...



Donatello, 15th century



Michelangelo, 16th Century



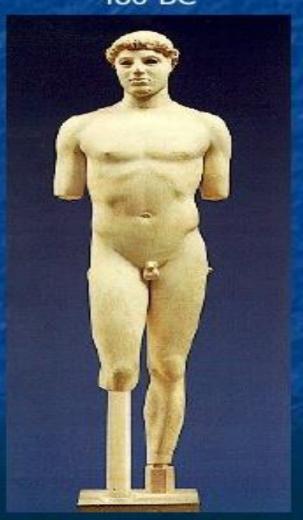
Bernini, 17th Century

Sekhmet Goddess vs. Kritios Boy vs. David

1450-1310 BC



480 BC



1501-1504

