

Raphael



April 6, 1483 — April 6, 1520

Early Years

- Raphael was born Raffaello Sanzio on April 6, 1483, in Urbino, Italy
- His father, Giovanni Santi, was a painter for the Duke of Urbino
- Familiar with the Arts, Giovanni was Raphael's first teacher
- Raphael's mother died in 1491 and his father died 3 years later in 1494
- By the age of eleven Raphael took over his father's workshop and made a name for himself



Apprenticeship with Pietro Perugino

- Theory has Raphael's father sending Raphael to Pietro Perugino at 8 to work as Perugino's apprentice.
- Perugino's style greatly influenced Raphael
- The *Giving of the Keys to St. Peter* painted by Perugino inspired Raphael's first major work, *The Marriage of the Virgin* (1504).



Move To Florence

- In 1504, Raphael left his apprenticeship with Perugino and moved to Florence
- He was heavily influenced by the works of the Italian painters Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo
- In Florence Raphael learned a lot, even creating a new figure type whose faces revealed human emotions perfectly







- In 1507 Raphael was commissioned to paint the *Deposition of Christ*
- Learned from Michelangelo the possibilities of human anatomy
- Although he was inspired by Leonardo and Michelangelo, he wished to develop a calmer and more-extroverted style



Last Years In Rome

- By the end of 1508 Raphael was called to Rome by Pope Julius II
- He was little known in Rome, but was soon nicknamed the “prince of painters”
- In Rome Raphael worked on the decoration of the Stanza della Segnatura which was



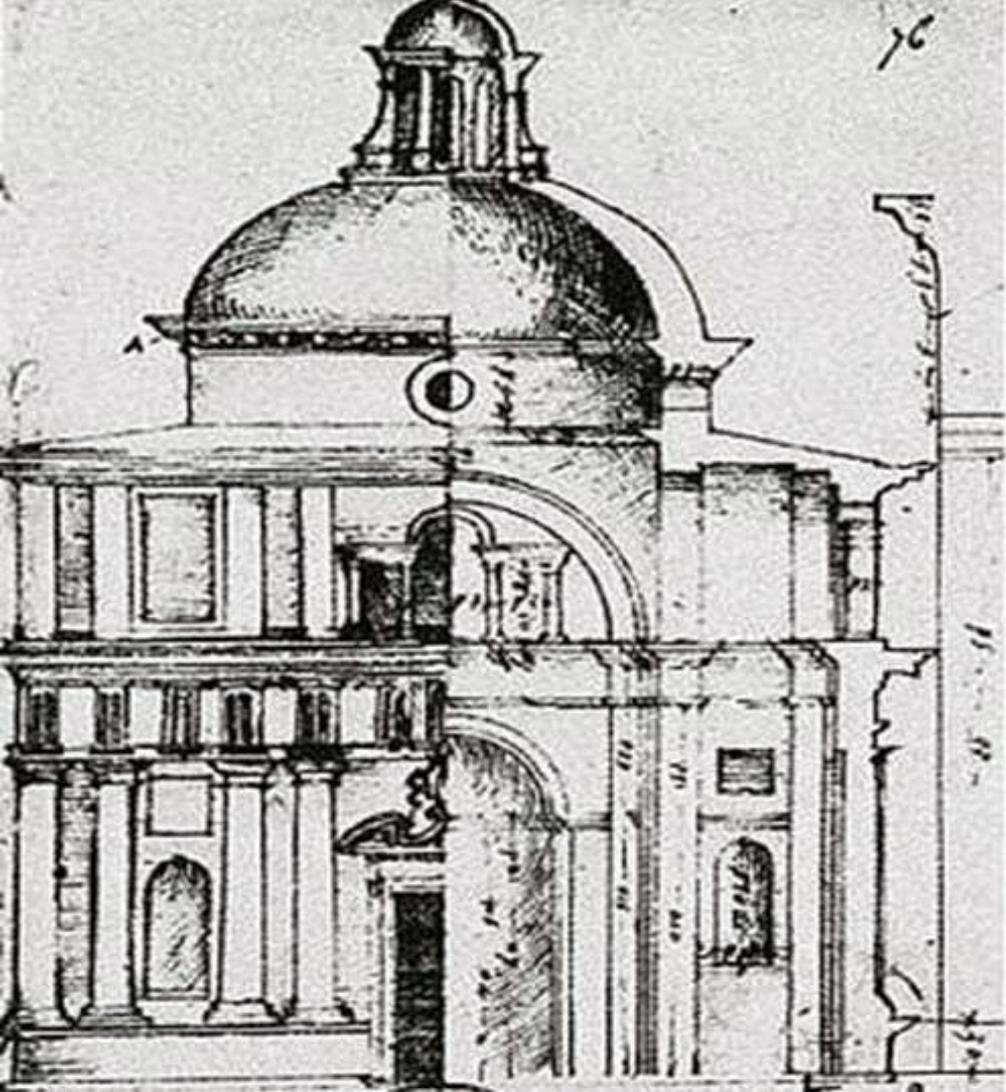


- Raphael also became one of the most important portraitist in the first two decades of the 16th century
- Raphael's finest work in the genre is perhaps the *Portrait of Baldassare Castiglione* (1515)



Architecture

- In 1514, the new Pope Leo X hired Raphael as his new chief architect
- Raphael created the design for a chapel in Sant'eligio degli Orefici and also designed Rome's Santa Maria del Popolo Chapel
- His use of ornamental details would come to define the architectural style of the late Renaissance and early Baroque periods





Printmaking

He was a pioneer in printmaking. Raphael was one of the first artists to use this medium. Moreover, he was crucial in the emergence of the modern conception of the artist.

Printmaking is an artistic process based on the principle of transferring images from a matrix onto another surface, most often paper or fabric.

Traditional printmaking techniques include woodcut, etching, engraving, and lithography, while modern artists have expanded available techniques to include screen-printing.



- Raphael died on April 6, 1520, at the age of 37
- At the time of his death he was working on *The Transfiguration*
- The painting was placed on his coffin stand



Significance

- Raphael is considered to be the greatest painter in the High Renaissance.
 - He took techniques from Leonardo and Michelangelo and made them the standard all other painters would emulate
- First great portrait painter
- First European artist to popularize printmaking.

Perugino or Raphael

Although there are many similarities between the paintings of Perugino and Raphael, there are some things that make Raphael stand out.

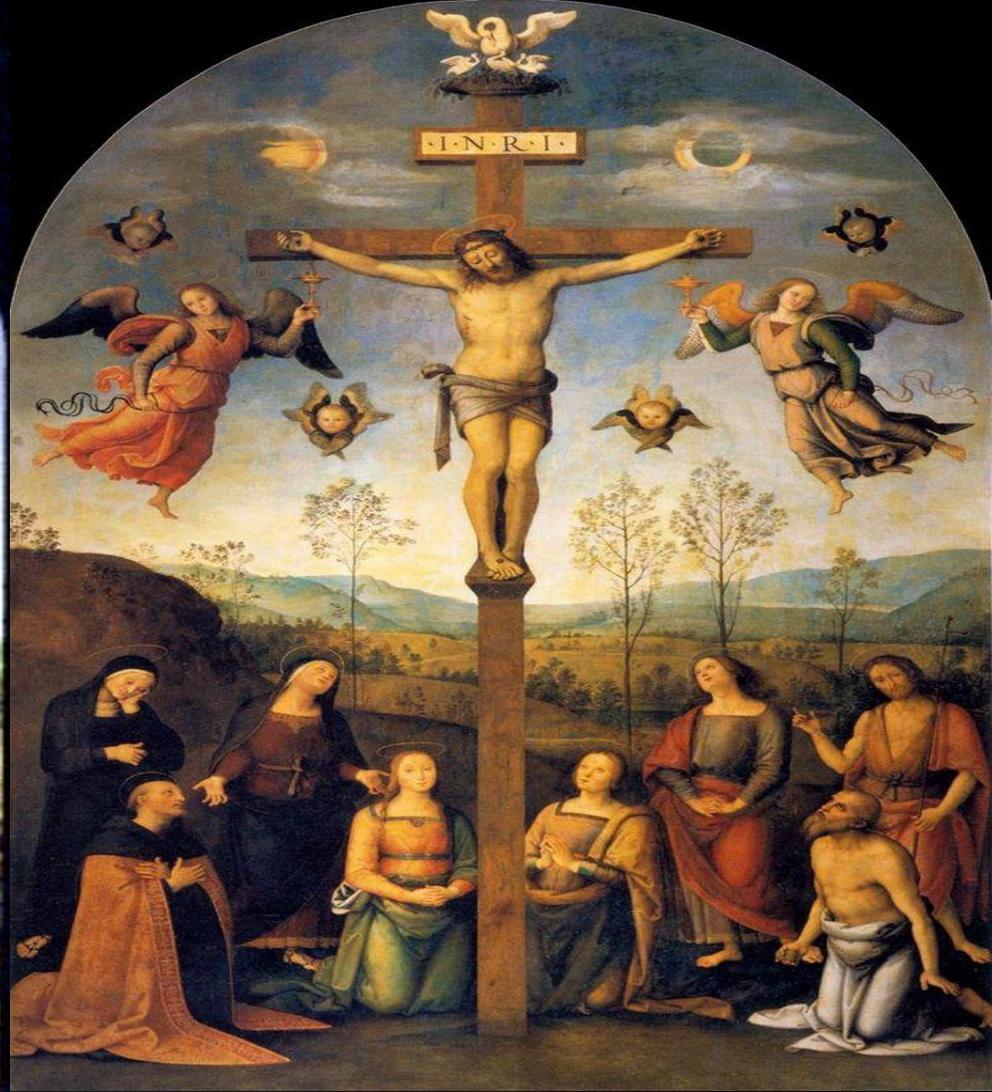
1. All the figures are all woven together in the painting
2. The figures are more animated, less rigid
3. There is an emphasis on perspectives
4. More detailed





courtesy of www.raphaelsanzio.org













Leonardo = Plato



Michelangelo = Heraclitus



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