

Chapter 19 Late Gothic/Early Renaissance Italian Art (1200-1400)

- Italy- a collection of powerful city-states that each had their own unique independent economies which created great trade between them and other nations and brought about great prosperity to the area.
- Constantinople, capitol of Byzantine Empire, is captured by the Islamic Turks and it sends a lot of Byzantine artists into Italy, especially Sienna.
- Florence, Italy becomes the banking capitol of Europe- textile and wool trade becomes extremely important to Florence.
- The Black Death (bubonic plague) decimated all of Europe, especially Italy. Eliminating 25% to 50% of the European population is killed, in Italy it is close to 50 to 60%. This had a significant effect on the art especially in devotional images and construction of bigger hospitals.
- A rise in Humanistic ideas began to spring forth and the knowledge and values of the classic cultures (Greek-Roman) was rediscovered in the late 1300s.

Art Concepts:

- Late Gothic Art in Italy/ forms a bridge between Medieval and Renaissance art
- Artist becomes important- famous, personality
- Aspects of ancient sculpture brought back (Pasani family)
- Siena and Florence schools dominate trecento art- (\$- Banking, Patronage)

Reading:

- Pg. 535-Mastering a Craft

Vocab

Maniera Greca- (Greek manner)- style of painting based on Byzantine models

Allegory-

International Gothic Style-

Maesta- Mary- queen of heaven

Predella- base of Alterpiece

Tempera-

Trecento- (13th century in Italian Art)-

Chapter 19

N = name D = date (century) P/S = Period/Style A = artist or architect
Pa = Patron L = original location C = context N = notes of importance

19-2
19-3



N:Pulpit of Pisa cathedral baptistry **D:**1260 **P/S:**Early Italian Renaissance
A:Nicola Pisano **Pa:** Pisa Cathedral **L:**Pisa, Italy
C: - a pulpit is where the _____ would stand when delivering his messages
-Nicola has some medieval elements like the lions as support & the trilobed arches, but also incorporated some _____ elements into it:
_____ capitals, arches are round
not pointed, the rectangular relief panels with their densely packed figures look like they could have come from a _____ Sarcophagus, unlike the semi circle Tympanum relief sculptures of _____.
-One panel shows _____ reclining in a manner like the _____ lid, and the face beards, and clothing drapery all look very classical in style



19-6



N:Madonna Enthroned with Angels and Prophets **D:**1280 **P/S:**Early Italian Renaissance
A:Cimabue **Pa:**Unknown church **L:**Florence, Italy
C: -modeled after _____ style with its careful structure, balance, and gold embellishments on the drapery
-but he made a deeper _____ for Mary and the surrounding figures to occupy
-this is a _____ of centuries of Byzantine art before it is transformed.

-Tempera on wood 12'7"X7'4"

19-7



N:Madonna Enthroned **D:**1310 **P/S:**Early Italian Renaissance
A:Giotto Di Bondone **L:**Florence, Italy
C: -Giotto is seen as the _____ of Western pictorial art.
-His true teacher was _____, the world of visible things
-His revolution in painting established painting as the major _____ for the next _____ centuries
-He showed his generation a new way of _____, to use the visible world as their source for understanding nature or making paintings _____ natural.
-Unlike Cimabue's Virgin which is _____ & _____, Giotto's is _____, motherly body of this world, swelling breasts
-the new figure has substance, dimensionality, and _____
-the throne has dimension to it, which can _____ her
-Tempera on wood 10'8"X6'8"

19-9



N:Lamentation **D:**1305 **P/S:**Early Italian Renaissance
A:Giotto Di Bondone **L:**Florence, Italy
C:-scene of Christ dead after being taken down from the cross, people mourning for him
- _____ are darting around in hysterical grief, Mary cradles her dead son, a woman looking at the marks in his feet, _____, (one of the Evangelists throws his arms back dramatically
-a shallow dimension created by the diagonal rock wall, which points to the focal _____ of the picture at bottom left
-broad spectrum of _____, a human drama, something rarely seen before
- figures with their _____ (frequent in Giotto's style) emphasize the foreground, contrary to Byzantine strictly _____ poses
-he _____ figures to give a sense of depth and light to picture

N: -fresco 6.5'X6'

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19-10



N: Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints **D:** 1310 **P/S:** Early Italian Renais.
A: Duccio di Buoninsegna **Pa:** the church in Sienna **L:** Siena, Italy
C: -The Siennese believed that the Virgin Mary was responsible for their _____ over Florence, and the Virgin became _____ of the city and each citizen. This devotion to her is seen in the art.
-This is the principal panel from an _____ piece called the Maesta
-the composition is derived from _____, but has them _____, and turning to each other, gave individual faces to saints in foreground, _____ the drapery, he included the glistening & _____ effects of textiles on the clothes, (an important export of Lucca and Florence)

N: tempera -7'X 13'

19-11



N: Betrayal of Jesus **D:** 1310 **P/S:** Early Italian Renaissance
A: Duccio di Buonninsegna **Pa:** church in Siena **L:** Siena, Italy
C: -was able to take greater _____ with his composition and experimentation, since it was on the _____ of the Maesta, not the central focus of devotion.
-Judas's _____, disciples fleeing in terror, Peter cutting off the _____ of a servant
-modeled the figures with mass, used _____ to shadow them, variety of _____ (Human actions and reactions) another step toward the Humanization of _____ subject matter

N: tempera 1'10"X3'4"

19-12



N: Annunciation **D:** 1333 **P/S:** Early Italian Renaissance
A: Simone Martini **Pa:** _____ **L:** _____
C: -Martini was _____ Student
-Martini was instrumental in the development of the *International Style*, brilliant _____, lavish _____, intricate _____
-this piece shows _____ figures, radiant color, spaceless setting
-the angel _____ has just landed, his drapery still floating, wings still beating, his golden clothes of heaven,
-The Virgin is _____ by the angel, but the angel bows in the presence of royalty, _____ & _____ hemmed robe is symbolic of royalty,
-embellished with a _____ frame adds to the royal look

N: Tempera

19-13



N: The Birth of the Virgin **D:** 1342 **P/S:** Early Italian Renaissance
A: Pietro Lorenzetti **Pa:** Siena Cathedral **L:** Siena, Italy
C: -The Lorenzetti brothers were also students of _____ and they shared in the experimentation with convincing _____ illusions.
-he mastered the illusion better than his teacher, by painting the _____ that divide the triptych and making them look like they recede back, the right side cuts across a figure (_____) it strengthens the illusion,
-This was also made to honor the Virgin Mary, but its depiction shows how an _____ Italian house would have given birth, with midwives present washing newborn, Saint Anne reclining,
-also the illusion of the _____ vault adds to the depth
-it is as if the viewer has pulled back a wall and is looking into a house and watching a scene unfold (like a doll house)

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19-15



N:Peaceful City **D:**1338 **P/S:**Early Italian Renaissance
A:Ambrogio Lorenzetti **Pa:**leaders of Siena **L:**Siena, Italy
C: -The Lorenzetti brothers were also students of _____ & they shared in the experimentation with _____ spatial illusions.
 - a detail from a large _____ that was done in the Palazzo Pubblico, the fresco is called, *Effects of _____ in the City and in the Country*-done to show the effects of good order in a city (_____)
 -a panoramic view of Siena, clustering palaces, markets, towers, streets, churches, and walls. the traffic moves _____, dancers and playful activities,
 -shows a rapidly growing knowledge of _____

19-16



N:Peaceful Country **D:**1338 **P/S:**Early Italian Renaissance
A:Ambrogio Lorenzetti **Pa:**leaders of Siena **L:**Siena, Italy
C: -The Lorenzetti brothers were also students of Duccio and they shared in the experimentation with convincing spatial illusions.
 - a detail from a large fresco that was done in the Palazzo Pubblico, the fresco is called, *Effects of Good Government in the City and in the Country*-done to show the effects of good order in a city (propaganda)
 -a _____ of the _____ landscape with rolling hills, villas, castles, farmlands, farmers,
 -a floating figure hovers over the city with a scroll that promises _____ to all who live under the rule of the law.
 -This is one of first landscapes pictures to have been seen since the time of the _____
 -the _____ may have claimed both brother's lives, they disappear from the records in 1348, the same year that brought the plague

1-11

N: _____ **D:** _____ **P/S:** _____
A: _____ **Pa:** _____ **L:** _____
C: _____
N: _____

1-7

N: _____ **D:** _____ **P/S:** _____
A: _____ **Pa:** _____ **L:** _____
C: _____
N: _____