

The High Renaissance in Italy 1480s-1527

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- Traditional views of the world were challenged which led to a more accurate understanding of the world
- The clash between the Catholic and Protestant church has a profound effect on artists and their work
- Artistic styles become more international and less regional, and artists become international celebrities
- The early principles of balance and harmony are brought together with a new monumentality based on classical ideals

Benedetto Ghirlandaio, *Portrait of a Lady*, 15th cent. 64.41.9

Lorenzo Costa, *Portrait of a Cardinal in His Study*, Italian, early 16th century, 70.17

Giovanni Battista Moroni, *Portrait of an Ecclesiastic*, late 1500s, oil on canvas, 16.22

attributed to Ridolfo Ghirlandaio, *Portrait of Silvestro Aldobrandini*, c. 1550, oil on panel, 61.7

Giovanni dal Cavino, *Portrait of Luca Salvioni*, bronze, Italian (Padua), about 1536, 33.3

Benedetto da Rovezzano, *Saint John the Baptist*, c. 1505, terra cotta, 2013.1

Orazio Fontana, *Basin with Apollo and Muses*, Italy (Urbino), 1575-1600, majolica

Majolica Plate with Battling Men, Italian (Urbino), Orazio Fontana Workshop, 16th century

Giovanni Battista Caccini, *Bust of Emperor Hadrian as a Young Man*, c. 1590, marble, 2010.10

Tazza, c. 1575-99, unknown artist, Rome, Italy, silver, gilt, 75.54

Giorgio Vasari, *The Lives of the Architects, Painters and Sculptors*

Julius II – Pope 1503-1513

Donato Bramante

Leonardo da Vinci

chiaroscuro, light and dark

sfumato, smokey veil

St. Jerome, Latin Vulgate, Cardinal Bibbiena

Michelangelo Buonarroti

Loacoön Group

foreshortening

Raphael (Raffaello Sanzio)

majolica (tin-glazed earthenware)

grotesques = grotto-esque

Lives of the Caesars, Augustus, Domitian

Hadrian (reigned 117–38 CE)