HIGH RENAISSANCE
AND
EARLY MANNERISM
1494-1564
High Renaissance

• 1494-1520
• Classical principles of beauty, **balance**, order, serenity, **harmony**, & rational design reached a zenith of perfection
• Cultural center shifted from Florence to Rome as popes became the leading patrons – Alexander VI, Pius III, Julius II, Leo X
• Humanistic values of Classicism would prevail
Politics

• France, England, & Spain emerged as powerful sovereign states
• France & Spain would dominate European international political life
• “Balance of Power” would become a key concept among nations as it had among the Italian City States
• Sovereign monarchs gained power, both by divine right, and by practical policies.
• Rulers centralized power, with bureaucracies extending jurisdiction into outlying areas.
Charles V with a Dog
By Titian
• 1494- French invasion of Italy as precursor to 35 years of warfare among France, Spain, Holy Roman Empire, Italian City-States, and papacy.

• 1527 – Rome was sacked by HRE under Charles V
  – Raised doubts about Roman control of Italy
  – Ended arts patronage by popes for a decade

• 1529 - Treaty of Cambrai ended war between Hapsburgs & Valois

• Only Venice maintained independence, and became haven for artists & intellectuals.
Holy Roman Empire, ca 1200 AD
POPULATION CHANGES

• Movement from rural to urban life
• There was an increasing prosperity, but prices rose faster than wages
• European population increased
  – 1400, 45 million
  – 1500, 69 million
  – 1600, 89 million
Early Mannerism

- 1520-1564
- Antihumanistic visions of the world would dominate
- Anticlassical
- notable for elongated forms, precariously balanced poses, a collapsed perspective, & irrational settings
ART

• Painters
  – Leonardo da Vinci
  – Michelangelo Buonarroti
  – Raphael (Raffaello) Santi
  – Titian (Tiziano Vecelli)
  – Parmigianino

• Sculptor
  – Michelangelo

• Architecture
  – Donato Bramante
  – Michelangelo
  – Palladio (Andrea di Pietro)
• Literature
  – Machiavelli, Niccolò
  – Castiglione, Baldassare
  – Gaspara Stampa

• Music
  – Willaert, Adrian
The Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci
The Last Supper restored
Mona Lisa
by Leonardo da Vinci
The Last Judgement (Sistine Chapel)
The Creation of Adam by Michelangelo
The School of Athens by Raphael
Sistine Madonna by Raphael

Balanced pairings of drapes, two figures kneel in prayer, two putti (pudgy human male babies, with wings)

The figures and drapes help to frame the Madonna and Child. This is a very balanced composition.
Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple by Titian
Madonna with the Long Neck
by
Parmigianino

Mixes imagery of pieta along with Virgin holding baby. Sloping shoulders and almost transparent gown like Botticelli.
Dying Slave

M I C H E L A N G E L O

David
Pietá

by

Michelangelo
Pietá in Florence, a work in progress when Michelangelo died.
Tempietto
[little temple] in Rome.
Designed by Bramante

Note the *balustrade* or circular rail with support posts

Bramante rejected the *scenographic* building style in which buildings were composed of discrete, individual units.
Dome of St. Peter’s Basilica in Vatican City

Michelangelo used double Corinthian columns (supports), pilasters, and ribs
Villa Capra (Villa Rotonda) in Vicenza, by Palladio
Niccolò Machiavelli

- 1469-1527
- Political writer, concentrated on human weaknesses
- Dumped religious and moral rules in writing *The Prince*
- Began modern search for a science of politics
Baldassare Castiglione

Author of *The Courtier*

• Intended for Italian court society
• Composed as a dialogue
• Takes place over four evenings
• Became the bible for courteous behavior in Europe
  • Social relations between sexes based on Platonic love
  • Women to be the educated equals of men

*Baldassare Castiglione* by Raphael
Gaspara Stampa

• 1524-1554
• Wrote using the Petrarchan sonnet to explore love
• Asserted the moral worth of the suffering lover
• Portrayed the abandoned lover as superior the unresponsive loved one
Petrarchan Sonnet

Sonnet= 14 line poem in iambic pentameter

The octave (1st eight lines) will have the following rhyme scheme

a b b a a b b a

The sestet may be in any of the following

c d c d c d
c d d c d c
c d e c d e
c d e c e d
c d c e d c

CDDECE in this example

"London, 1802"

Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour:
England hath need of thee: she is a fen
Of stagnant waters: altar, sword, and pen,
Fireside, the heroic wealth of hall and bower,
Have forfeited their ancient English dower
Of inward happiness. We are selfish men;
Oh! raise us up, return to us again;
And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.

Thy soul was like a Star, and dwelt apart;
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea:
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou travel on life's common way,
In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay.

Wordsworth
Adrian Willaert
Flemish musician (1490-1562)
• Chapel master at Cathedral of St. Mark’s in Venice
• Founder of Venetian school of music
• Wrote music for two choirs and two organs, blending the two
• Also composed pieces for organ, independent of vocals

During this period, there was the development of *consorts*, families of instruments ranging in range from low bass to high treble. Typically were viols or recorders. Forerunner of mixed instrumental ensembles and later orchestras.