

## Lecture and Reading Notes 1

### Chapter 17

#### Key Images:

Giotto di Bondone. **Lamentation**. 1305-6  
Robert Campin. **Mérode Altarpiece**. c. 1425-28  
Jan van Eyck. **Portrait of Giovanni Arnolfini and His Wife, Giovanna Cenami**. 1434  
Rogier van der Weyden. **Deposition**. c. 1442  
Lorenzo Ghiberti. **Gates of Paradise**. 1425-52  
Donatello. **David**. c. 1446-60  
Masaccio. **Trinity with the Virgin, Saint John the Evangelist, and Donors**. 1425-27/28  
Andrea del Castagno. **Last Supper**. c. 1445-50  
Andrea Mantegna. **Frescoes in the Camera Picta**. 1465-74  
Sandro Botticelli. **The Birth of Venus**. c. 1484-86

- What developments in the Middle Ages led to the great changes that occurred during the fifteenth century?
- What is the "Renaissance?"
- What is humanism? How did it affect Renaissance thinking?
- To what period does Giotto technically belong? Why is he considered such a revolutionary artist?
- Why do we find an emphasis on the individual during the fifteenth century?
- What characterizes the International Gothic style?
- What role did guilds play in Florentine art?
- What is "disguised symbolism?" For what purpose did northern artists use it?
- What characterizes the work of Robert Campin?
- Why is Jan van Eyck credited with the invention of oil painting?
- What two painters greatly influenced Hugo van der Goes? What elements of van der Goes style derive from them, and what elements are van der Goes alone?
- What development allowed the emergence of printmaking in Europe?
- Who were the Medici? What influence did they have on the art of the Renaissance?
- What is Neoplatonism?
- How did the approach of Italian artists towards rendering the illusion of reality differ from the Flemish?
- How was Brunelleschi's dome for the Florence Cathedral an architectural feat?
- According to your book, what were the two most important sculptural commissions in Florence in the early fifteenth century? Who won each competition, and what works did they create?
- What artist does your book describe as "the great genius of early Italian Renaissance sculpture?" Why?
- Explain how a fresco painting is made.
- What characterizes early Renaissance style of painting?
- How did Masaccio establish a new direction in Florentine painting?
- What revolutionary system for depicting space did Masaccio use in his paintings? What artist developed this system?
- Why is the **Tribute Money** considered innovative?
- How is Mantegna's work characterized?
- How did the Neoplatonists rectify the pagan subject matter in Botticelli's paintings, **Primavera** and **The Birth of Venus**?