



The Renaissance Music & Art

“THE REBIRTH”

1400-1600

Renaissance Music





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- Although most music remained religious during the Renaissance, the relaxation of the Church's political control over society meant that composers were allowed greater freedom to be influenced by art, classical mythology and even astronomy and mathematics

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- Invention of compass allowed for navigation of the worlds oceans, and people began to wonder what was beyond the small towns in which they lived.



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 - **The Protestant Reformation**-an attempt to reform the Roman Catholic Church causing its loss of "grip" on society.



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 - Madrigal-secular music, unaccompanied, polyphonic. Text deals with unrequited love and are sad but beautiful. The madrigal usually had between three and six singers, but could have more. The madrigal also had several melodies that were sung at the same time by different voices. The songs were often romantic poems and sung with emotion.



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 - Secular and sacred

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- The Renaissance is known for the use of Polyphonic music. It encouraged the use of larger ensembles and demanded larger groups of instruments that that would blend together with the vocals. Multi voice music.



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- Giovanni Palestrina-Rome wrote masses, and motets and managed a successful furrier business. Died wealthy His music has a pure, restrained style.
- [Palestrina Exsultate Deo](#)



Renaissance: Daily Life

As Europe transformed from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance, the daily life of the average person changed as well. People began to enjoy more luxuries, nicer clothes, finer foods, and the arts. There were more craftsmen, artisans, and merchants who developed into a middle class of people who had money, but who weren't nobles or royalty

Housing: The typical home for a poor farmer was a one room hut, but wealthier merchants began to live in large homes. These homes would have been dark and cold compared to today's homes. They didn't have running water or bathrooms either. They were probably pretty smelly.

Food: Most people ate bread and stew, but the rich had all sorts of interesting and fancy meals. People generally drank beer or wine with their meals, because the water would make them sick.

Clothing: Clothing was an important status symbol during the Renaissance. The wealthy dressed up in fancy clothing. Men wore a tight coat called a doublet and women wore long dresses.



Renaissance: Daily Life

Religion-The main religion of Renaissance Europe was Christianity and the main church was the Catholic Church. However, there were new ideas during this time including a new Christian church called Protestantism and a new philosophy called Humanism. Humanism was important to the Renaissance because it placed values on human accomplishments and the study of nature.

Entertainment-People during the Renaissance enjoyed all sorts of entertainment. They went to festivals, sporting events, and played games such as chess, checkers, and backgammon. Perhaps the biggest event was carnival which took place before Lent each year. People would have big parties and dress up in costumes for the Masquerade.

Shopping and Money-People would go shopping in the market place in town. Smaller towns would have specific market days when the local merchants and craftsmen would bring their goods into town for sale. Money wasn't as regulated as it is today. Each major city had its own money and the value of the coins could change on a regular basis.

- http://www.ducksters.com/history/renaissance/daily_life_in_the_renaissance.php



Renaissance: Art

- Many of the new ideas and attitudes that marked the Renaissance times were portrayed in art. A new idea called humanism put a focus on human interests, needs, and abilities. This new idea changed how artists painted their subjects as well as the choice of subjects they painted

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Early Renaissance (1400-1479) - Artists learned by trying to emulate classical artists focusing on symmetry and creating the perfect form. This era featured such artists as Giotto, Masaccio, and Donatello.

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High Renaissance (1475-1525) - A rising interest in perspective and space gave the art even more realism. Great artists such as **Michelangelo**, Leonardo da Vinci, and Rafael flourished during this period.



Renaissance: Art

Change of Subjects

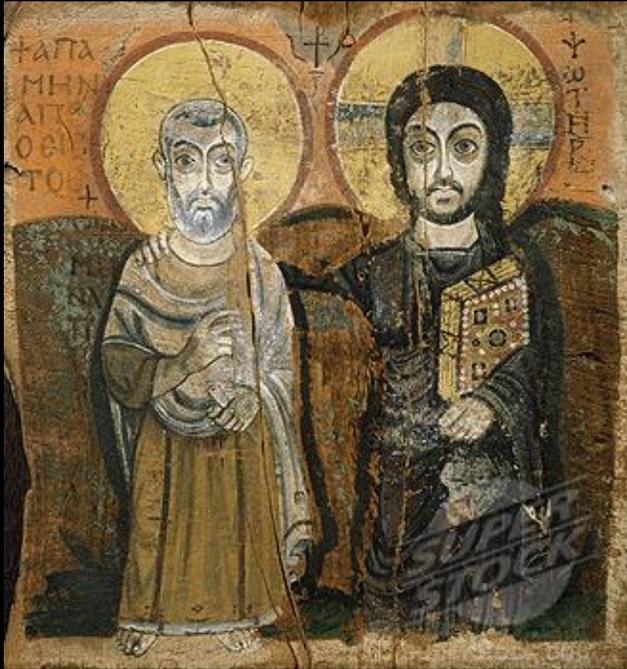
In the Middle Ages the subject of almost all European art was religion, specifically Christianity and the Catholic Church. Although Renaissance artists continued to paint religious paintings, they also branched out to other subjects including Greek and Roman mythology, historical subjects, and portraits of individuals. They also focused on the details of everyday life.



Renaissance: Art

Realism

One of the big changes in art was to paint and sculpt subjects realistically. This is called realism and involves a number of techniques that make the subjects and background look like they would in real life. This also meant giving the subjects more emotional qualities.





Renaissance: Art

New Techniques and Styles

Many new techniques were introduced during the Renaissance. These techniques helped to enhance the quality and realism of the art.

Perspective - perspective is drawing or painting a picture such that it looks like there are three dimensions. It gives the illusion that some objects in the painting are further away than others.

Balance and Proportion - Drawing subjects such that they are the correct size when compared to each other.

Use of Light and Dark - Many artists starting using light and shadows in their works to add drama, perspective, and timing to their art.

Renaissance: Art





Renaissance: Art

Other famous people for the Renaissance Era

Joan of Arc-Leader of France

Galileo-Astronomer

Michelangelo-Artist Sistine Chapel

Christopher Columbus- Explorer

Leonardo da Vinci—painted the Mona Lisa and the Last Supper. Inventor, painter, and sculpture.