

The Renaissance

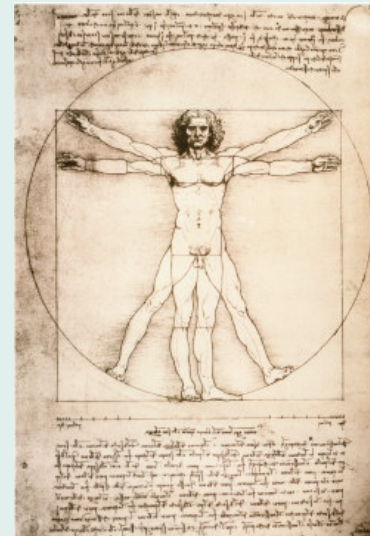


1400 - 1600

Renaissance

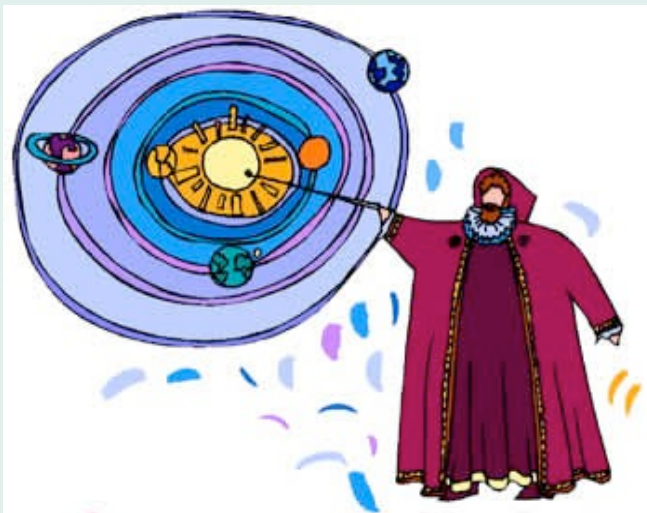
The word *renaissance*
[ren-uh-sahns]
is French for **rebirth**

Vitruvian Man
by Leonardo DiVinci



Renaissance

The Renaissance
is also known as the
“Age of Enlightenment”



Renaissance

Becoming aware of the world



Renaissance

- The Search of Knowledge
- Life in the Renaissance
- Exploration
- Science and Technology
- Visual Art and Architecture
- Music

In Search of Knowledge

- Humanism
 - People should be free to think about the world
 - Curiosity is better better than unquestioning acceptance
 - People begin to focus on themselves rather than the whole group

In Search of Knowledge

- Exploration, and the acquisition of land in far away places was a big part of the Renaissance

Magellan's ship in his quest to sail around the earth: Victoria



In Search of Knowledge

- The Reformation
 - 1517, Martin Luther, posts 95 theses on a church door in Wittenberg, Germany
 - He was excommunicated and the Lutheran Church began



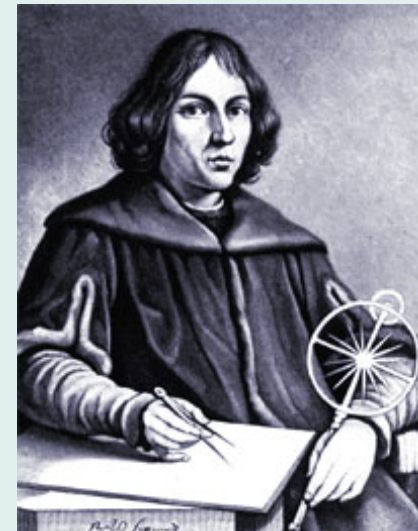
Martin Luther

In Search of Knowledge

- Copernicus
 - Establishes the theory that the earth revolves around the sun

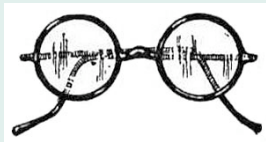


Copernicus



Life in the Renaissance

- Glass and metal spectacles are invented.



- People first cut their hair with scissors



- use buttons to fasten their clothes

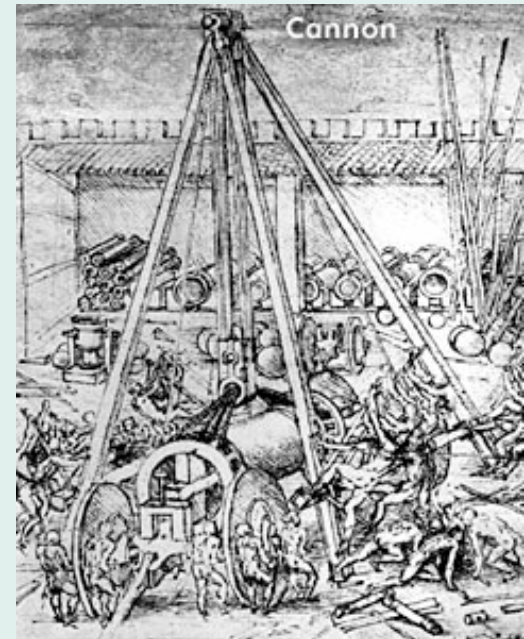


- use 'silvered' mirrors to check their reflections



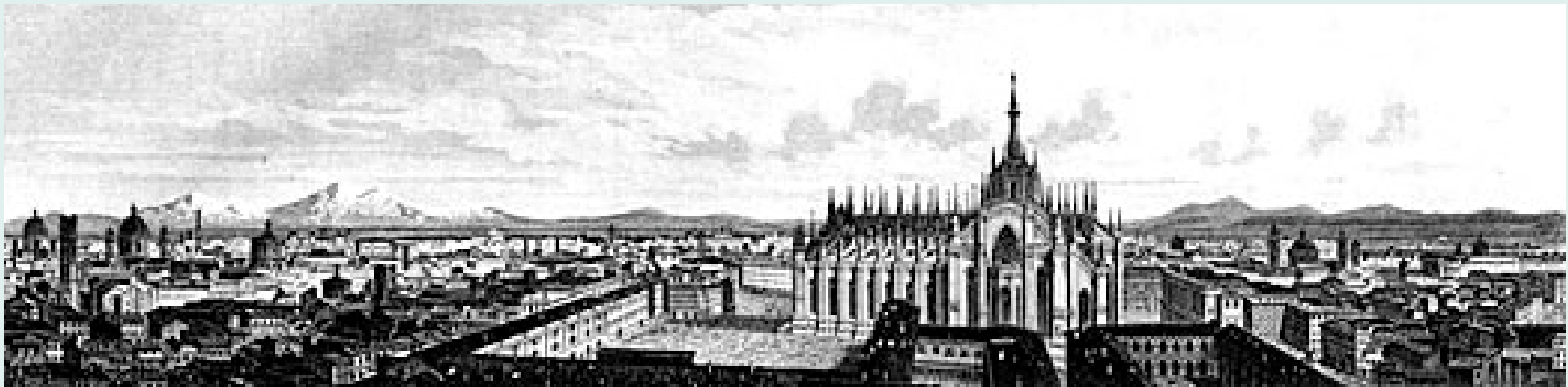
Life in the Renaissance

- Monarchs seek to unite countries into nations under their total control
 - construction of factories that use Renaissance technology to make better cannons and gunpowder
 - These weapons are in great demand, as territorial disputes fuel on-going wars in Italy



Life in the Renaissance

- Cities grow in population as well as importance
- The importance of a city is determined by the ability of the craftsmen, masters, apprentices, and laborers



Milan

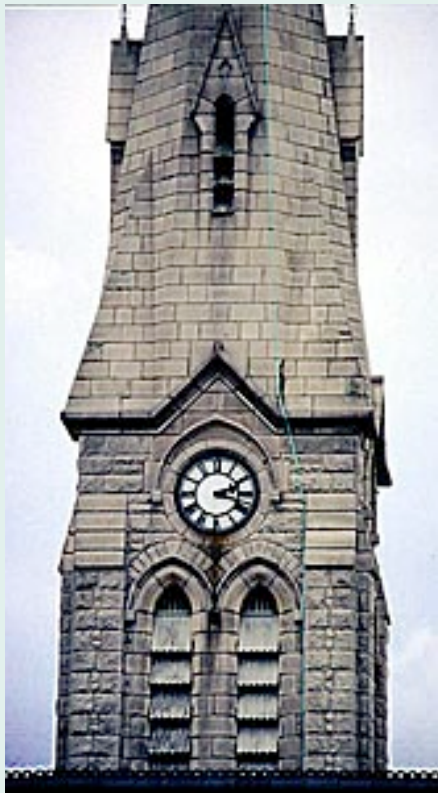
Life in the Renaissance

- Emergence of the "middle class" with importance on love of family, domestic comfort, the education of the children, the value of work well done, and an active role in community affairs.



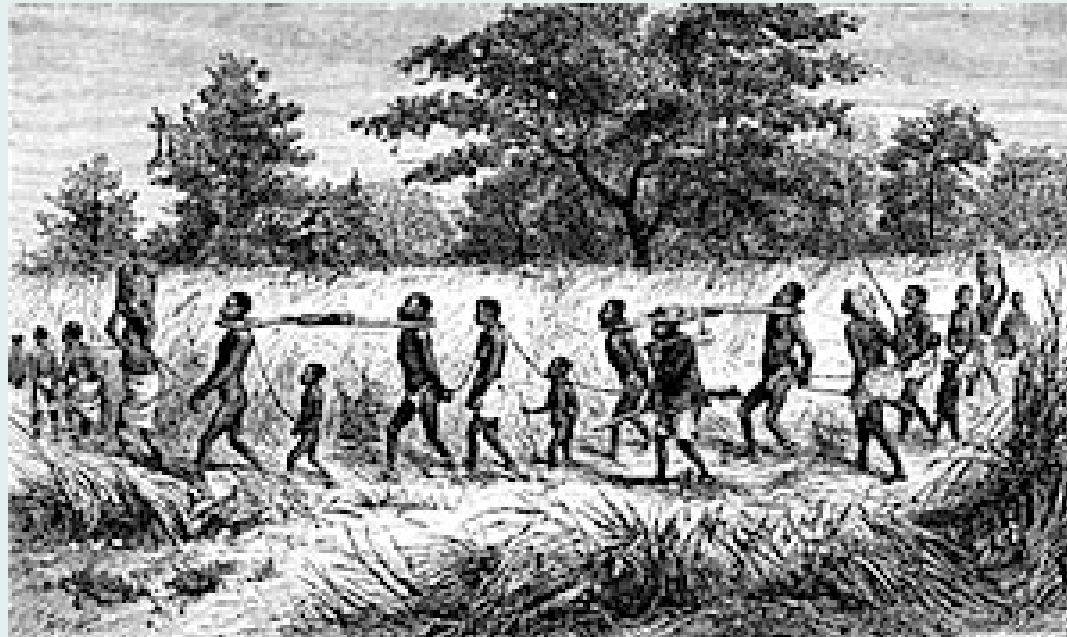
Life in the Renaissance

- Clocks become public in most towns and cities and begin to order peoples lives into a schedule.



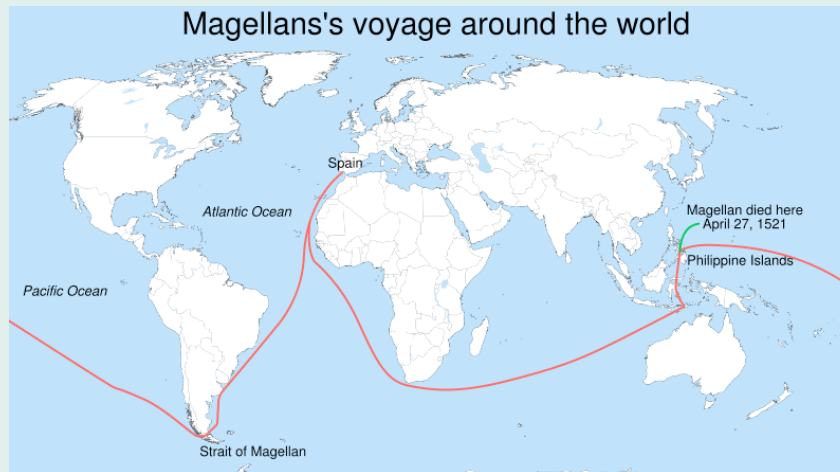
Life in the Renaissance

- 1619 Slave trade begins
- Slaves brought to Virginia



Exploration

- Ferdinand Magellan 1480-1521
 - Portuguese sea explorer that worked for Spain.
 - He was the first to sail from Europe westwards to Asia
 - He named the Pacific Ocean.
 - He is also remembered as the first to circumnavigate the globe



Exploration

- Christopher Columbus (1452 - 1506)

- Italian sailor in the service of Spain

- Set sail westward across the Atlantic in search of China
 - Reaches the West Indies and South America.
 - First to use the term "New World" to describe the Americas
 - His voyages helped make Spain a major European power with control over much of the Caribbean and the Americas



Science & Technology

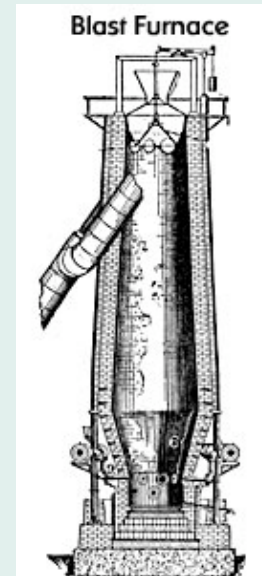
- Technology provided a better source of communication
- The printing press was invented in 1455



Gutenberg's printing press

Science & Technology

- Introduction of the blast furnace.
 - This furnace could heat iron so hot that the molten metal could be poured into molds instead of being hammered into shape
 - Ironworkers could make bigger and stronger iron objects, particularly cannons and cannonballs



Science & Technology

- Navigation is assisted by the invention of the astrolabe and geometric compasses



Arts & Architecture

- Visual Art becomes more realistic and concerned with the human form



Archangel Gabriel, detail of Alterpiece
by Hubert and Jan van Eyck

Arts & Architecture

- Botticelli
- 1480 Primavera



Arts & Architecture



Michelangelo "Pietà"

Arts & Architecture



Michelangelo
The Sistine Chapel

Michelangelo

- 1508 – 1512 Paints the Sistine Chapel
- Michelangelo was known as a sculptor, but Pope Julius II insisted that Michelangelo do the painting
- 131 feet long x 43 feet wide – over *5,000 square* feet of frescoes!!

Arts & Architecture



Leonardo daVinci
"Mona Lisa"
1504 - 1505

Music

- Music became more complex and ornate as did Architecture

Chant Manuscript



Music



Music

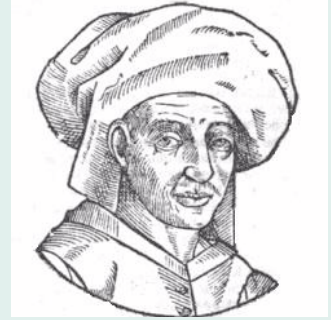
- Motet
 - music for voice
 - four voices all of equal importance
- Polyphony
 - many voices
 - it got to be so complicated that music was nearly banned from the church

Music

Motet



Music

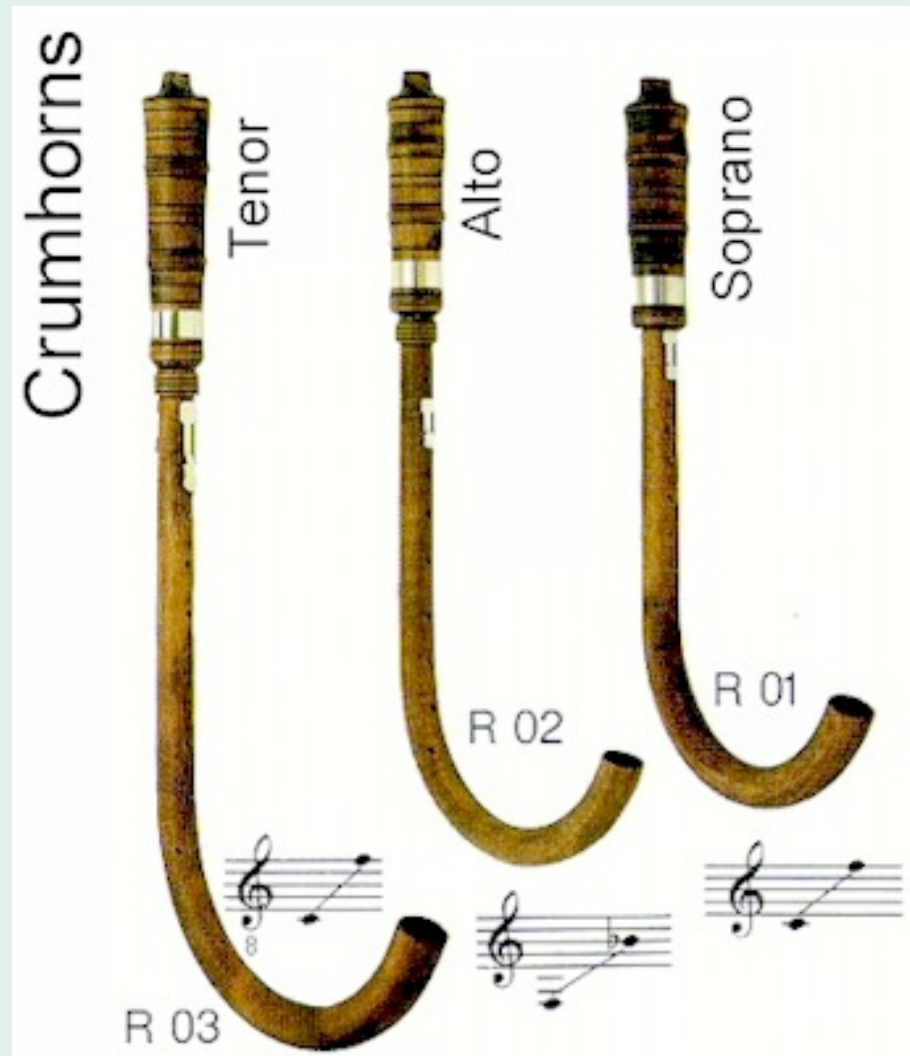


- Josquin Des Prez 1440 - 1521
 - is considered the greatest composer of the Renaissance
 - he uses a Gregorian Chant as the basis for the church music
 - Also wrote Chansons
 - secular songs
 - Martin Luther said
 - "Josquin is master of the notes, which must express what he desires; other choral composers must do what the notes dictate."

Music

- Krumhorn
– or Crumhorn

Inside the cap is a double reed like an oboe or a bassoon. They are very loud and sound a little like a duck call.



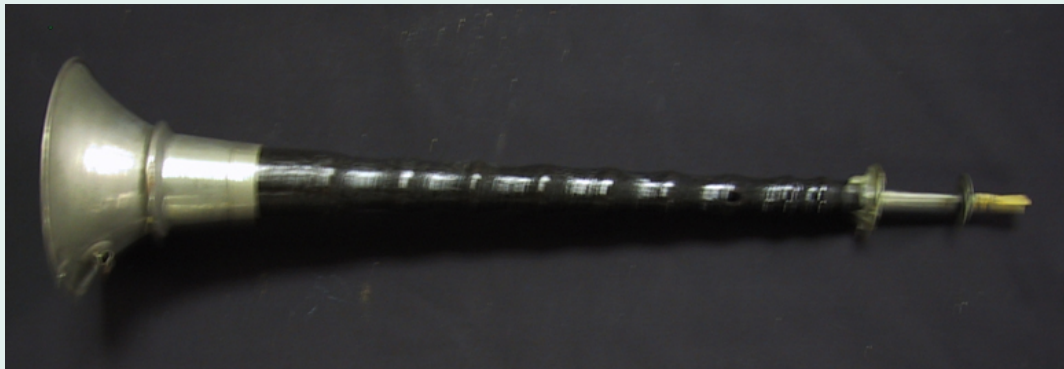
Music

- In the Renaissance, composers also began writing polyphonic (*many voices*), pieces just for instruments.
 - These pieces were often written to accompany ballroom dancing and to entertain nobility at their court.



Music

- Recorders and lutes were two of the most common instruments.
 - Recorders and viols in all different sizes played together in groups called consorts.
 - Other instruments of the Renaissance were lutes, shawms, krummhorns, and small version of trumpets and trombones. Often instruments and voices combined for variety.



A shawm has a double reed like an oboe

Music

Lute



The Lute was the most popular instrument of the time. People in upper class families learned to play this instrument for entertainment.

Music

- Sacbutt



The sacbutt is the ancestor of the trombone.
It came in different sizes to play in different keys.

Music



- Thomas Tallis was a Catholic composer for four English monarchs. Thomas Tallis was from the Renaissance period. He was born in 1505. Where he was born is unknown. He died at the age of 80 in 1585, in Greenwich, England.
- Tallis was a royal composer under Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary Tudor, and Elizabeth I. He worked in England. Tallis worked as an organist and did other professional things for the English monarchs. William Byrd was his student and influenced Tallis' development in music.

Music

- When the Lutheran church split from the Catholic church in the 1500's, more than religion changed
- Martin Luther wanted all of his congregation to take part in the music of his services so there were songs



Martin Luther

Music

- This new chorale style was the basis for many hymns that are still sung today.
- The chorale was composed for voices, but two hundred years later, Bach would use the form for his organ pieces.

A Mighty Fortress Is Our God
(rhythmic)

Words: Dr. Martin Luther, 1529; Translation composite circa 1868 Pennsylvania Lutheran Church Book.
Music: 'Ein Feste Burg' Dr. Martin Luther, 1529, Setting: Evangelical Lutheran Hymn Book, Edition of 1931.
copyright: public domain. This score is a part of the Open Hymnal Project, 2006 Revision.

♩ = 160



1. A might - y For - tress is our God, A trust - y Shield and Weap - on;
2. With might of ours can naught be done, Soon were our loss ef - fect - ed;
3. Though dev - il all the war - ld should fill, All en - ger to de - vour us;
4. The Word they still shall let re - main, Nor an - y thanks have for it;

He helps us free from ev - ery need That hath us now o'er - tak - en,
But for us fights the Val - iant One, Whom God Him - self e - le - cted.
We trem - ble not, we fear no ill, They shall not o - ver - power us.
He's by our side up - on the plain, With His good gifts and Spi - rit.

The old e - vil Foe Now means dead - ly woe; Deep guile and great might
Ask ye, Who is this? Je - sus Christ it is, Of Sub - a - oth Lord,
This world's prince may still be will, He can harm us none,
And take they our life, Goods, fame, child and wife, Let these all be gone.

Are his dread arms in fight; On Earth is not his e - qual.
And there's none oth - er God; He holds the field for - ev - er.
He's judged; the deed is done; One lit - tle word can fell him,
They yet have no - thing won; The King - dom ours re - main - eth.

One of Luther's most famous hymns - A Mighty Fortress is Our God

Music

- Giovanni di Palestrina was the greatest and best known composer for the Roman Catholic Church.
- He had a triumphant career as the leading composer of Catholic church music.
- Palestrina's Pope Marcellus Mass was written for the “purification” of Catholic church music. It is written for six voices, but the text is still well understood , which pleased church officials greatly



Giovanni Palestrina

Music



Giovanni da Palestrina, Second Book of Masses, 1597

Music

- Music began to be very complex - more and more parts were added
- composers began to care more about the music than the religious message
- Church leaders were worried that no one could understand the words

Music

- At the Council of Trent, (a meeting of church leaders) the Pope ordered that in sacred music the words were more important than the music
- Palestrina was given the job of making the church music easier for the people to understand
- The music became chordal like the hymns

