

Renaissance  
AP World History  
Kienast

Between 1300 and 1600 the Western world was transformed. An extraordinary wave of artistic and cultural innovation shattered medieval society and brought European culture reluctantly into the modern era. This was the Renaissance.

Artists discovered how to paint in three dimensions, bringing new life and realism to their subjects. Breaking away from the religious traditions of the medieval world, they created entirely new genres of art, rich in drama and emotion. Radical new techniques were invented, like painting with oils, and perspective. Artists such as Botticelli, Gozzoli, Michelangelo, Leonardo, Raphael, Donatello and Ghiberti transformed the way we saw our world.

Buildings were constructed that were bigger and better than ever before. Taking inspiration from the classical past, new rules were invented governing proportion and perspective. Magnificent temples to wealth were designed across Florence and the largest dome in the world was built by Filippo Brunelleschi, the brilliant engineer.

Men no longer accepted at face value the teachings of the Church. Now they wanted to study the natural world, to discover for themselves the secrets of the universe. Leonardo da Vinci pioneered the study of human anatomy and Galileo Galilei rocked the Catholic establishment by announcing that the Earth revolved around the Sun.

Liberated from the exclusive grasp of the Catholic Church, education filtered down to the upwardly mobile middle classes. Ancient texts, unread for more than 1,000-years, were devoured and debated. With the invention of printing, ideas swept across Europe faster than ever before, and thinkers and writers shared their opinions with the general public. Vasari recorded the lives of artists and the contribution of the Medici, in a precursor of today's PR.

Machiavelli, the Godfather of Realpolitik, wrote the first modern manual for leadership, "The Prince", visualizing a pragmatic world in which the end always justified the means.

Florence is known as the cradle of the Renaissance and is still wonderfully preserved as a Renaissance city with a the wealth of Renaissance art and architecture that remain the city's unique treasures. But why Florence? This incredible cultural movement of the Renaissance transformed not only Florence but eventually the rest of Europe, influencing all aspects of life: science, philosophy, art, religion, politics and literature.

It all began in Florence with roots in the late 1300's, reaching its height by the later 1400's, although many scholars do believe that previously in the Middle Ages Florentine thinkers and movers such as writers Dante Alighieri and Petrarch and the artist Giotto planted the seeds needed for this movement to sprout in Florence. The city was also a wealthy, modern and forward-thinking city for its times (not to mention a free republic, one of the few on the peninsula), with an incredible wealth of natural resources on hand: the marble quarries from

which the buildings and sculptures were made are all local; pigments for painting were readily available through the popular trade markets in Florence. The city was already used to glorifying itself through the embellishment of its churches with paintings, sculpture and architecture, and most importantly had plenty of money to do so.

Renaissance literally means “rebirth”, and it refers to the rebirth of two things: The first is the rebirth of man, the greater importance of human presence on earth – people began to realize they could enjoy themselves here rather than the miserable medieval existence that was merely about waiting for the afterlife. The second was the rebirth of two important ancient cultures, Greek and Roman, which had been lost for more than 1000 years over the Middle Ages. It was the Florentines who first embarked on a journey to relearn from the glorious past of these cultures and increase their knowledge of science, mathematics, literature and the arts.

Florence was financially in a very good spot in the late Middle Ages, recuperating dramatically even after the Black Plague wiped out half the population in 1348, and experiencing not only a resurge of resources but also a resurge of life. It was an important trading center on the route from Rome to Venice, and also known for its wool and its bankers across Europe. The Medici family, Florence's most famous bankers of all, made their fortune by loaning out money at an interest to an important network of clients across the continent. Their wealth led them to become the most prominent family in Florence, politically, and to remain that way for nearly 400 years, from 1350 to 1743 when the last of the Medici died.

As the city prospered economically, it was not only the government but also the wealthy families that invested money in art, adorning the city's churches and cathedrals. The Medici were one of the main contributing patrons of art in Florence, an idea that was seen as a “repayment” to society and, more importantly, to God. The bankers especially, whose livings were made by loaning out money at a great interest (usury, a borderline sin), used art patronage as a sort of payment of taxes to the church, a sure fire way to increase their chances of getting in to Heaven.

The wealthy merchant who financed the great marble façade of the Church of Santa Maria Novella, Giovanni Rucellai, not only had his name emblazoned across the front of the church in enormous letters, but very aptly said in 1473 that he gained great pleasure and satisfaction in patronizing art to help decorate the church because it served “the honor of God as well as the honor of the city and the commemoration of myself.” Indeed there was great competition among the wealthiest families to show off their status by creating the most beautifully frescoed chapels, contributing in turn to the rich beauty of the city.

The Renaissance in Florence was also one of those moments that are mysteriously blessed by a congregation of artistic genius. The artists, architects, thinkers and political figures who led the Renaissance were all born on the fertile soil in and around Florence, within the same century: Masaccio, Donatello, Ghiberti, Brunelleschi, Verocchio, Leonardo da Vinci, Botticelli, Ghirlandaio, Michelangelo, Lorenzo the Magnificent de' Medici and Machiavelli, just to name a few.