

Unit 4 Artist as Scientist

Announcements:

- Posted:

Assignment folder update, study guide and terms list posted on website

- Thurs.-midterm handed out

-note share and review

-bring in questions to ask about list of terms and study guide.

Wrap up Unit 3

- Earth map update

Unit 4 Artist as Scientist

Video: *What did Leonardo da Vinci's*

"Last Supper" really look like?



ES3 Midterm

- Handed out this Thursday
- 75 points possible- covers units 1-4
- Open note/take home
- Due 5/16/19 along with assignment folders
- You can work in groups but all answers need to be in your own words.
- **Content:**
 - terms-** define and significance to this class, why we talked about this, importance
 - short essay-** be sure to answer all parts of the question.
 - long essay-** summarize the information and touch on all parts of the question.

Unit 3 Lecture Concepts

- **Classic Period:**
 - The rise of the great civilizations
 - What is a civilization?
- **Chinese Landscape Painting**
 - Characteristics
 - Philosophy and process
- **Middle Ages:**
 - Rise of Organized Religion
 - artwork

Unit 3 Activities

- **Connections Concept Map**
 - Classic period
 - Middle ages
- **Video write up**
 - Chinese landscape painting
- **Earth map update**

Unit 3 terms

Civilization

frieze

Polytheism

Seal or stamp

Silk road

Illuminated manuscripts

Middle Ages 5th - 15th centuries

★ The Rise of Organized Religion

- Technology advanced
- Long distance travel- exploration over land
- Trade routes to Asia- linking East with West
Silk road
- Well-developed artistic, religious and literary classes—increase spare time for upper classes, resources and motivation to advance



The rise of Organized Religion



CCM4A. Middle Ages: 5th to 15th century— settled agriculture

★ Rise of organized religions

- Period of upheaval resulted in the rise of church of Rome & settled states of Europe.
- Christian Catholic Church gained power – socially and politically
- Feudalism and cast systems— exploitation of the lower class labor force
- Rise of monarchies
- Urban and rural areas well established
- Creativity and individualism was stifled and conformity was encouraged.

CCM4B. Art of the Middle Ages

Religion Based themes:

- Architecture—elaborate Gothic
- wall murals -
 - -Frescos and mosaics
- Stained glass
- Show devotion to the church



CCM4B. Art of the Middle Ages

Depictions of nature:

- Mythological creatures- life's mysteries were explained through myths and scriptures.
- inaccurate representations
- Nature/animals used as symbols
- anthropomorphic
- Stylized
- Not drawn from life



Illuminated Manuscripts

- Hand written books
- Written primarily by Christian monks
- Written on vellum or parchment
- With gold or silver embellishments
- Focus on Christian scripture or practice
 - Also help preserve the literature of Greece and Rome
- Use of animal images as symbols



Middle Ages of Western Civilization

CCM4C. Attitudes toward nature

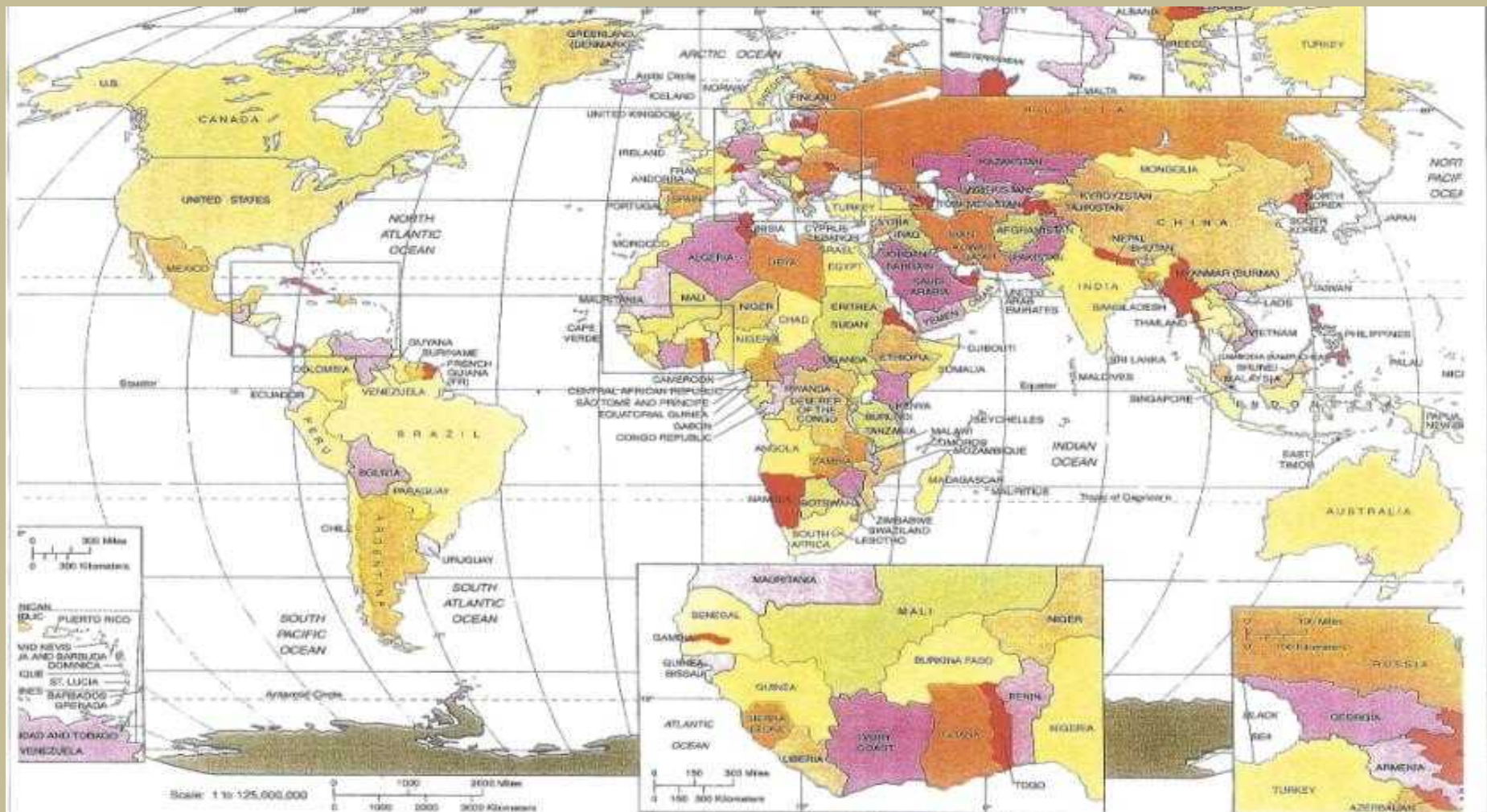
- Human superiority over nature.
- Monotheism – single god predominates
- Nature/wilderness viewed as evil – where the devil lurks
- Taming wilderness becomes a moral act.
- Controlling nature instead of interacting with it... didn't consider ourselves part of the natural system.
- People looked to scriptures to answer questions about the world, nature, life and death and our place in it.
- Exploring the natural world, self expression and questioning life was discouraged and deemed sacrilege
- Any religion outside of the church was considered heretical. (pagan, nature-based)



Samson Killing the Lion, Albrecht Durur, woodcut

Religious Portraits of the Middle Ages





3A. China- Silk Road trading route

3B. Greece- Birth of Western Civilization

Unit 4 Artist as Scientist

Renaissance:

- Rise of the scientific method
- Innovative techniques and material

• Leonardo da Vinci –

- his life and work
- **Video:**

What did Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" really look like?



Unit 4 Lecture Concepts

- Renaissance:
 - Rise of the scientific method
 - Innovative techniques and materials
- Leonardo da Vinci – the Renaissance Man
 - His life and work
- Maria Sybilla Merian – 1st lady of Natural History
 - Her life and work

Unit 4 Activities

- Connections Concept Map
 - Renaissance
- Artist Summary write up : 1 page on each
 - Leonardo da Vinci
 - The life of Maria Sibylla Merian
- Earth map update

Unit 4 terms

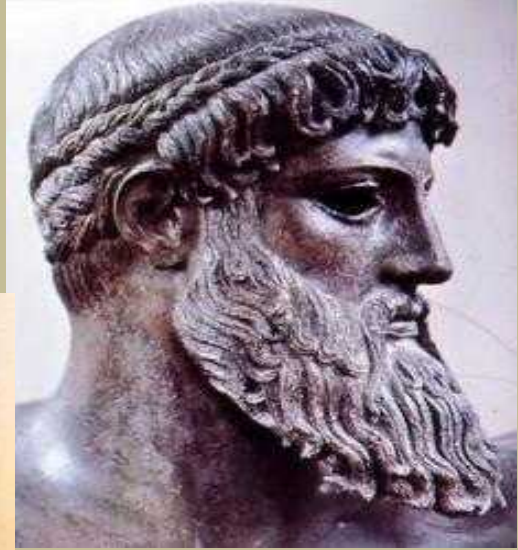
Renaissance

fresco

cabinet of curiosities

spontaneous generation

Surinam, S. America



Classic Period:

Rise of civilizations
urban/rural

Trade

Art became socially, politically,
spiritually

and culturally important



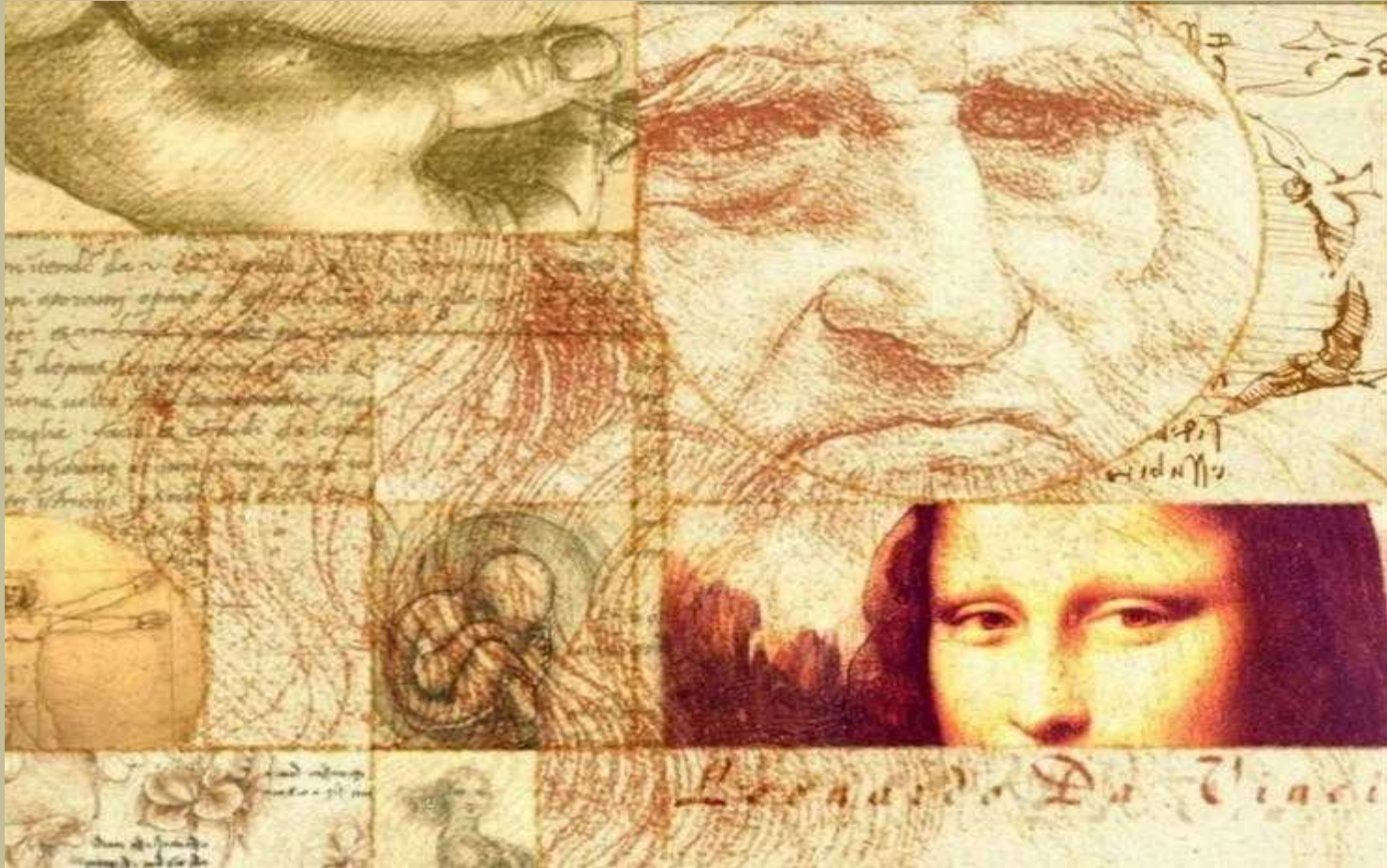
Middle Ages

Rise of organized religion
settled states of Europe
stifling of creativity & scientific spirit
religion-based art

Unit 4: Artist as Scientist-

The Italian Renaissance

An era of explosion of creativity and exploration as a direct result of the stifling period of the Middle Ages



CCM5a. The Renaissance 1400 – 1700

- settled agriculture well established
- Large areas of Europe developed and/or cultivated
- Originated in Italy
- Catholic Church remained the ultimate power.
- Pockets of pagan religions existed, stemming from our H/G past.
- Rebirth of the scientific spirit.
- Revival of ancient Greece
- Influenced philosophy, literature, politics, art and technology .
- Led to the expansion of European countries- technological and geographic exploration
- Experimentation was encouraged



The Renaissance

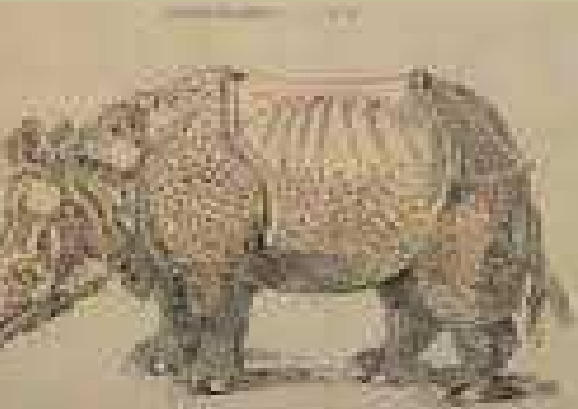
Why Italy:

- 1,000 years of cultural & intellectual starvation
- Richest trading nation
- Immigration of Greek scholars with access to the ancient scriptures.
- Rich patrons, religious and merchant classes with funds for commissions.
- Well established merchant and artisan classes
- Desire to imitate and study nature.



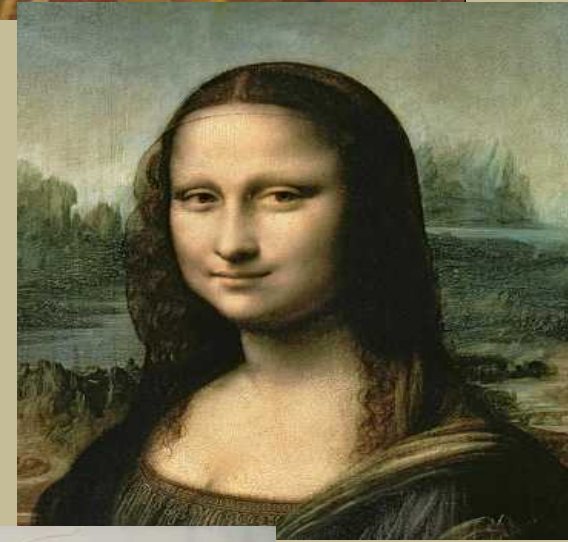
Artist as Scientist

A new scientific spirit---
Scholars began to examine the
world with fresh eyes and to
question the myths and fantasies.



Painting materials of the Renaissance:

- **egg tempera paint- Middle Ages**
 - Water-based and nontoxic
 - Egg binder- painted on wood panel
 - Transparent- layers needed
 - Permanent- dries quickly
- **Frescos- Middle Ages**
 - Brushed onto wet plaster- murals
 - Long drying time
 - Non correctable - permanent
- **oil paint- Renaissance**
 - Oil-based- slow drying- toxic
 - Wood panel or canvas
 - Versatile – easily correctable- very opaque
 - Depth and texture
- **Watercolor**
 - Painted on paper- transparent
 - Preliminary sketch-mobile, simple



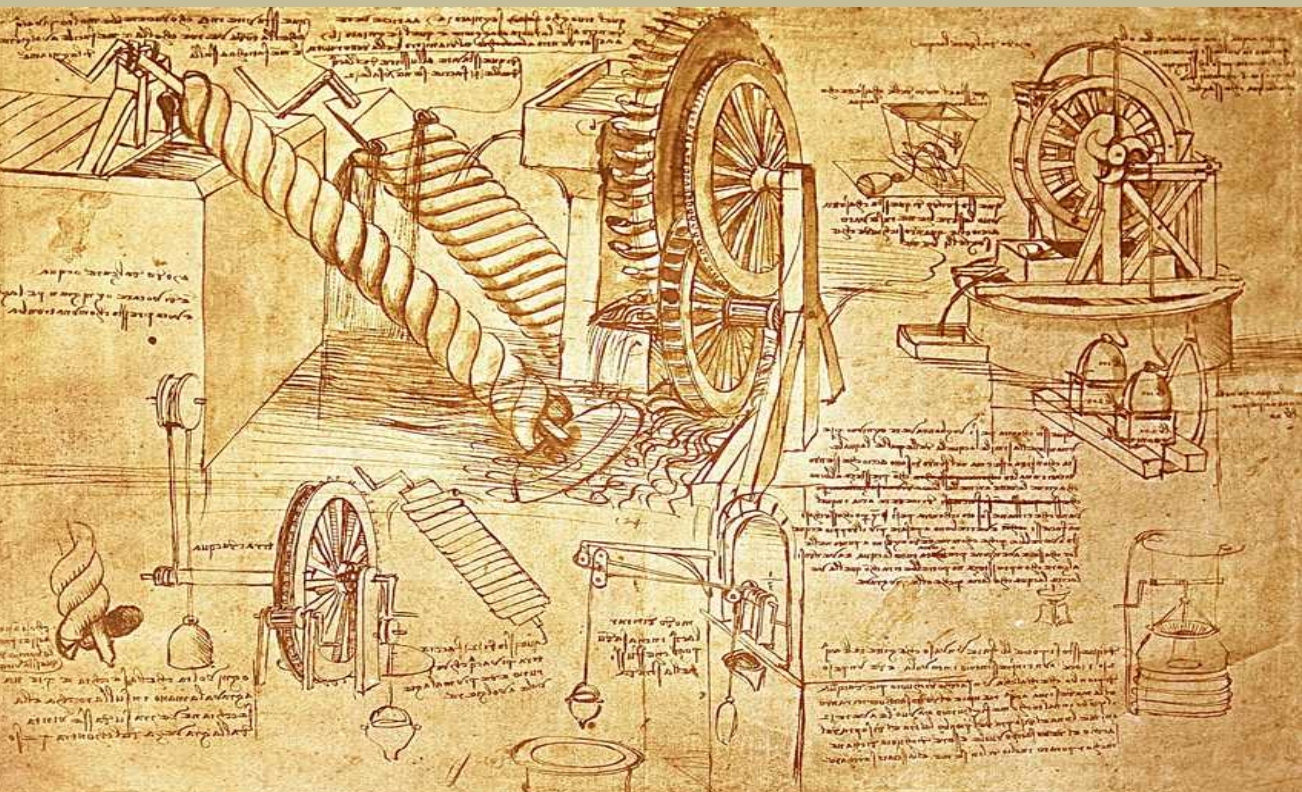
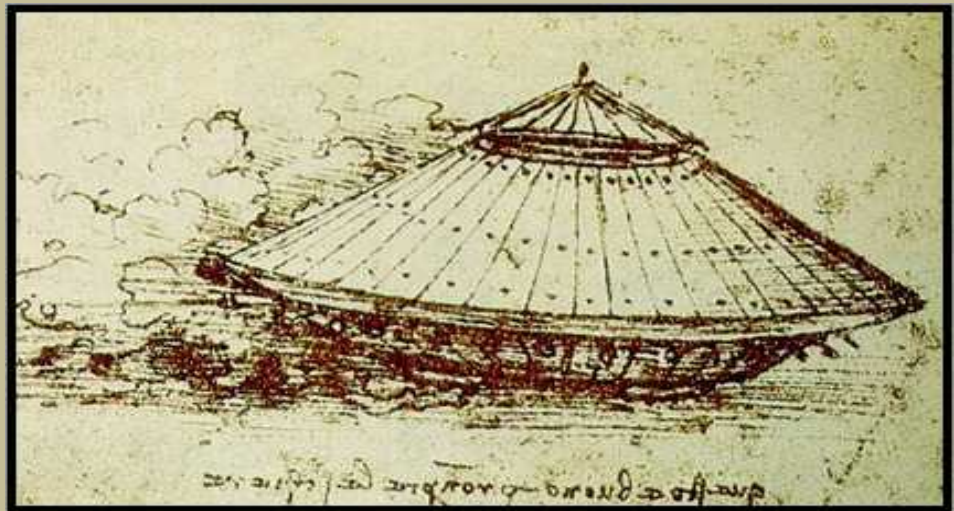
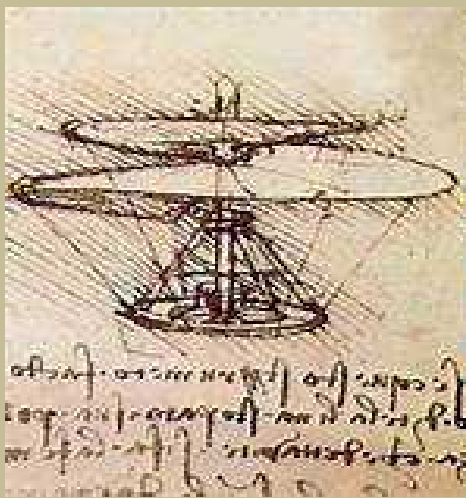
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Leonardo da Vinci:

1452 - 1519

A true renaissance man. "A man of unquenchable curiosity and feverishly inventive imagination"



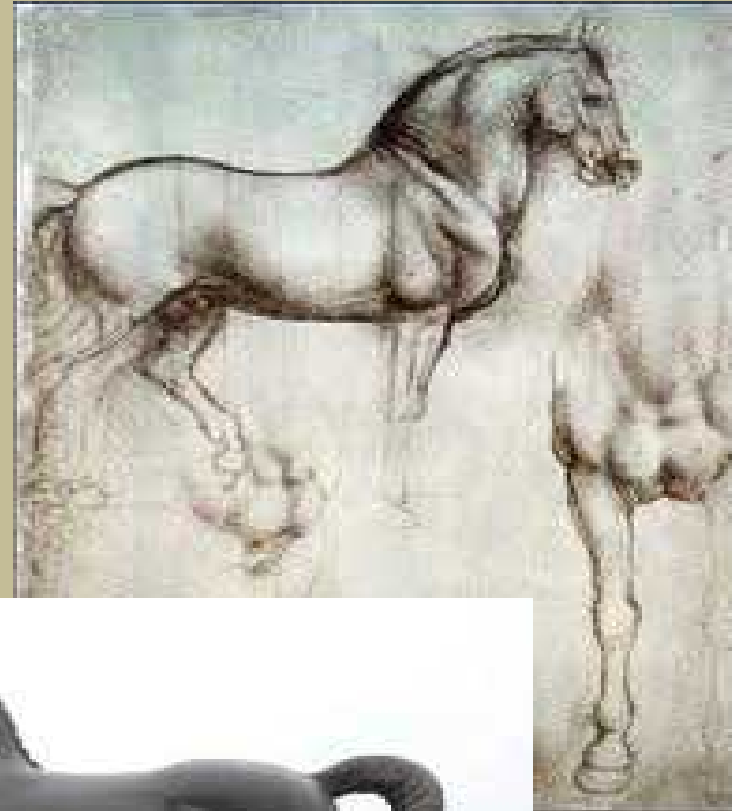


Artist as Scientist

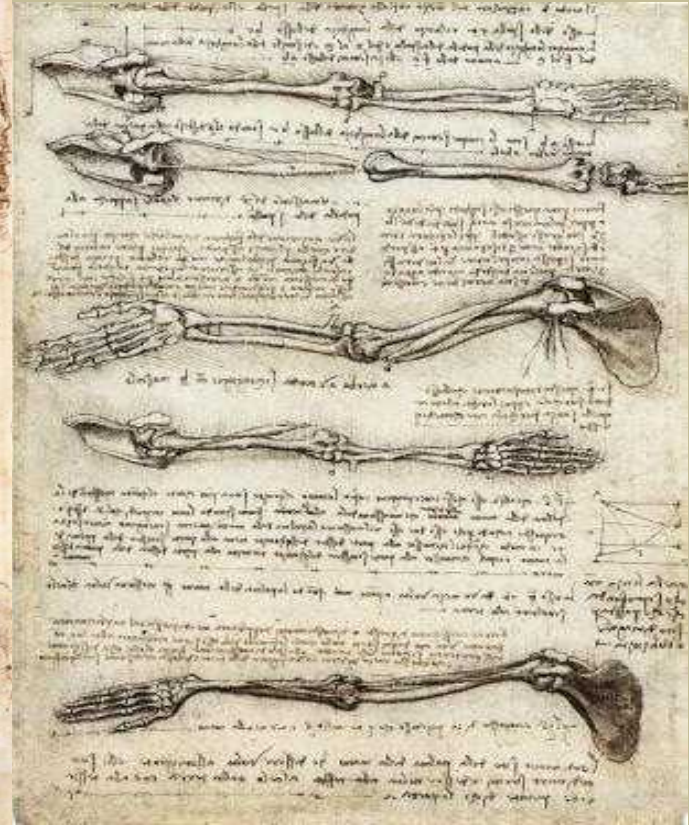
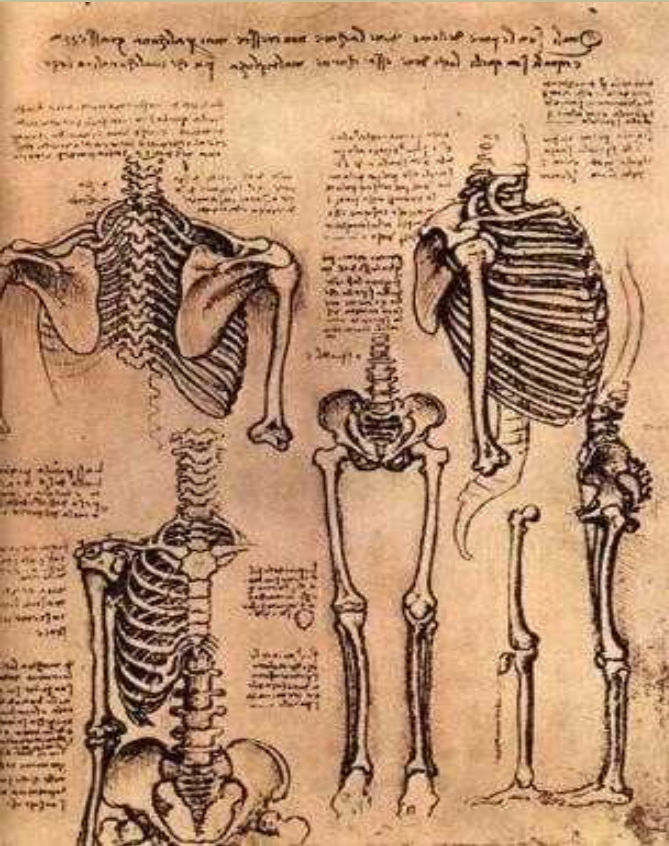
He viewed living organisms as machines and broke them down into their smaller components in order to better understand how they work.

This led to his anatomical research that he conducted on live and dead subjects.

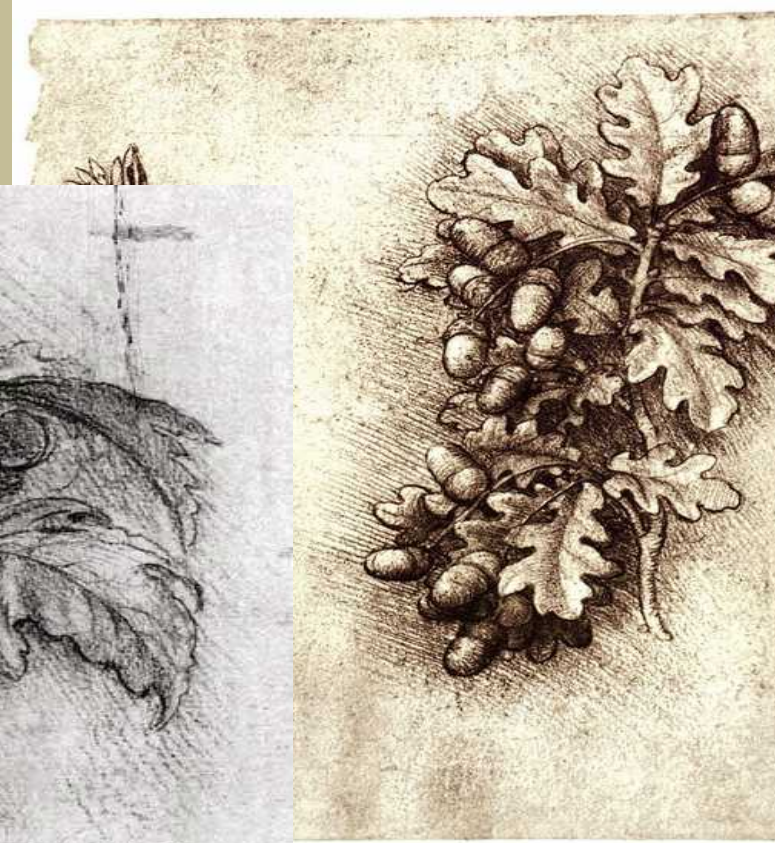
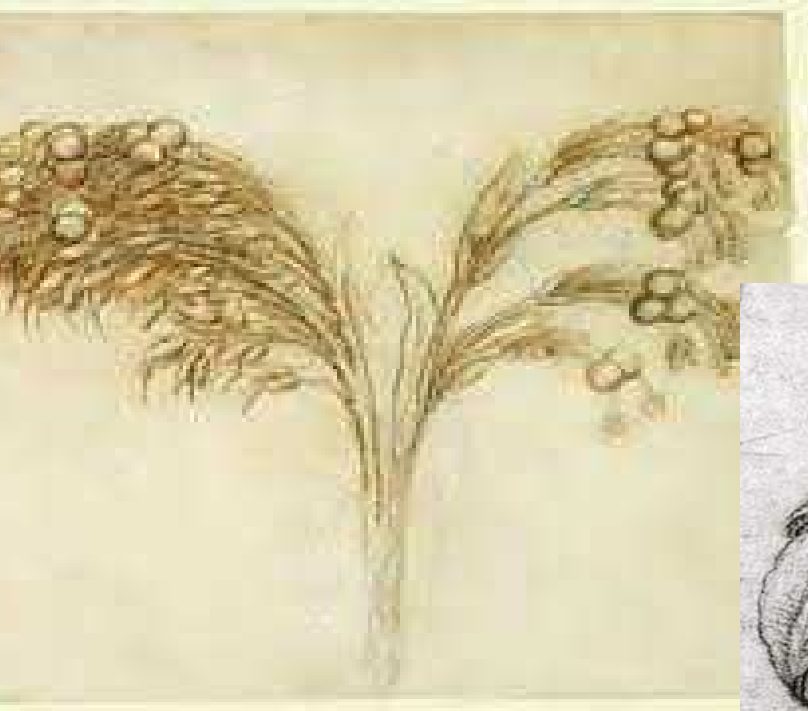
Obtained special permission from the church



Artist as Scientist



Artist as Scientist



5B. Art of the Renaissance 1400 - 1700

- Revival of the realism of Classic Greece
- Artists gained an important position in society
- Religion-based themes BUT
- Late renaissance- landscape, portraits and still life also became popular
- Realism based on observation
- Expansion of art materials used - experimentation
- Mastery of illusionary painting techniques

Illusion painting techniques:

Foreshortening- showing depth with the way a subject is drawn- position plane changes with in one subject



Lamentation over the Dead Christ, Andrea Mantegna,

Quadratura-

illusionistic
technique of
architectural
perspective-
extending
architectural
features into the
painting.



Camera Degli Sposi Frescoes (1465-74)
Andrea Mantegna

Quadratura- modern street art

<http://ginva.com/2011/08/amazing-3d-street-art-optical-illusions-sidewalk-chalk-art/>

<http://www.thisismarvelous.com/optical-illusions-by-julian-beever-3d-chalk-drawings-that-will-trick-your-eyes/>



Artist as Scientist

The Mona Lisa 1503 – 1506

Lisa Gherardini

Leonardo da Vinci's most well known painting.

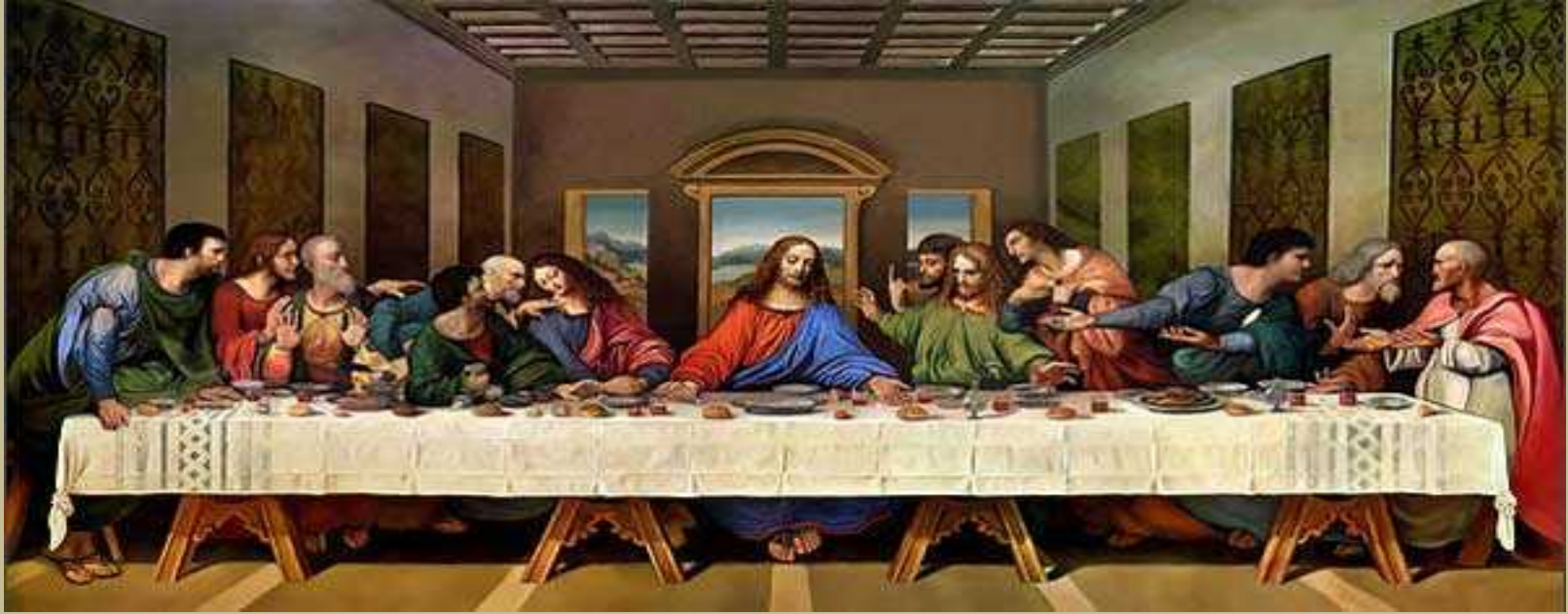
It is on permanent exhibit at the Louvre in Paris and is one of the most visited paintings in history.

Sfumato- the seamless blending of colors and value- showing no brush strokes





Artist as Scientist



Last Supper- 1498

15' x 29' tempera on dry plaster

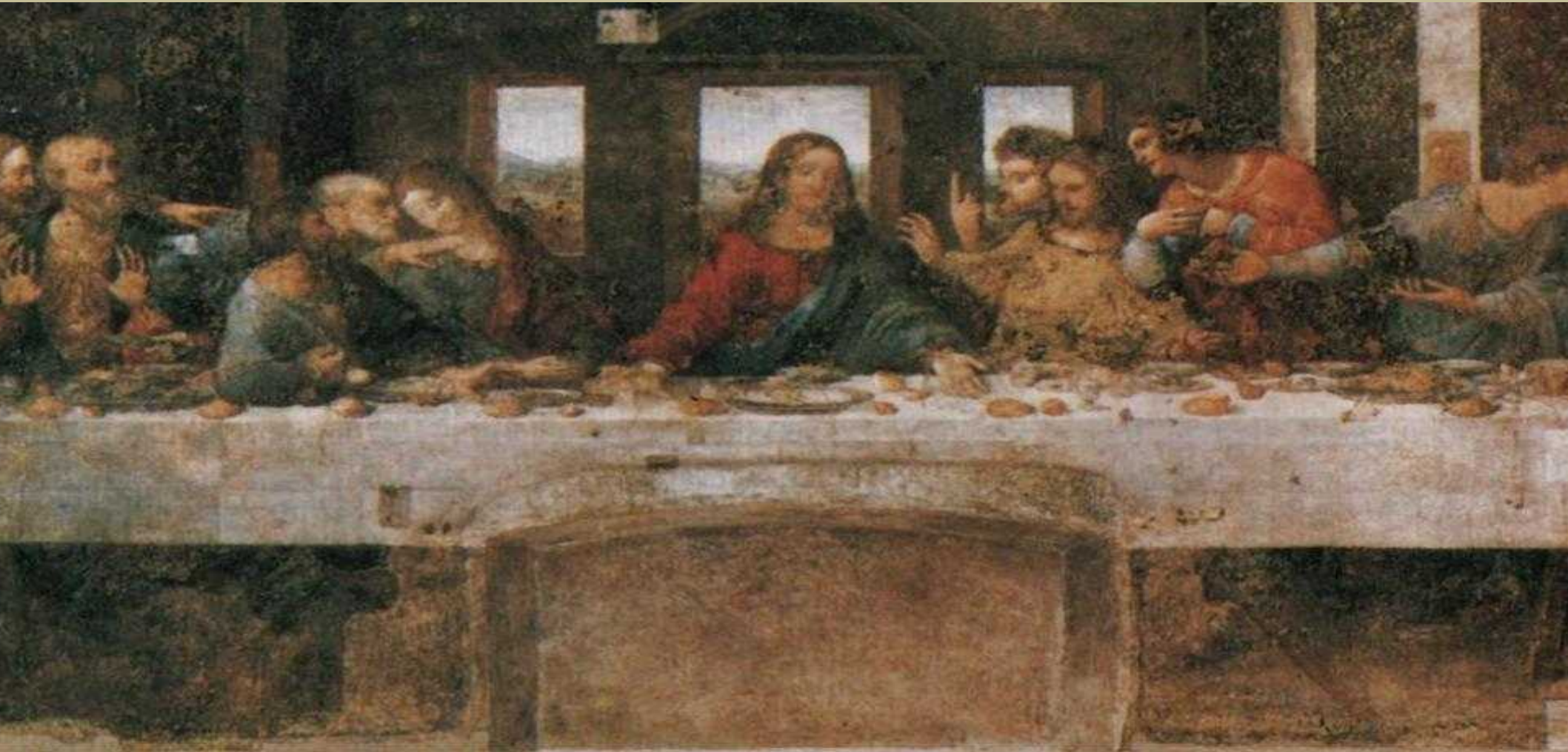
took 3 years to complete

wall of the convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie--Milan, Italy

Linear perspective- technique that gives a painting depth creating the illusion of distance.



The Last Supper?



5C. Attitude towards Nature

- Human superiority over nature.
- Wilderness = bad evil
- Taming wilderness remains a moral act.
- Learning about nature in order to better understand and control nature.
- Curiosity toward natural processes, concepts, physics and behavior to answer questions about the world and life.
- Viewing nature as a commodity
- Viewing indigenous or “primitive” cultures as lesser forms of humans
- to be dominated and maybe assimilated.



Leonardo da Vinci

- **Video Write up:**
- *What did Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" really look like?*
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2pJD5HtlKwg>

