

The renaissance critique essay

[Art & Culture](#), [Renaissance](#)



From the fall of the Holy Roman Empire to there was a dark age in Europe where all technology and thinking stopped. Europe was a battleground for feudal lords and their knights trying to control the surrounding territories. The dark ages started to end when Pope Urban the 2nd called for the crusades of the holy lands and the city of Jerusalem. The renaissance began in Italy, and spreading to the rest of Europe by the 16th century, its influence was felt in literature, philosophy, art, music, politics, science, and religion.

The renaissance was a time of the great scientist and artist Leonardo ad Vinci. The word renaissance translates from French to English into " rebirth", that is Just what Europe did at this time they went from being ignorant and dimwitted to inventing some of the world's greatest inventions. Examples of these great inventions were the Ornerier flying machine, the armored car, the giant crossbow and the 8 barreled machine gun and these were Just from Leonardo ad Vinci, unfortunately these were Just prototypes and were never mass produced.

The renaissance began in Italy, and spreading to the rest of Europe by the 16th century, its influence was felt in literature, philosophy, art, music, politics, science, and elision. The renaissance was a time of the great scientist and artist Leonardo ad Vinci. Personally I think the greatest feat of this time was the printing press created my Johannes Gutenberg. Before the invention of the printing press to make a book it required having to hand write the words for hours.

When this was going on reading was more for the higher class but with the printing press books could be mass produced and this caused that more

people learned to read and knowledge spread like wild fire, it also spread Christianity because now there would be more copies of The Holy Bible. The Renaissance marks the period of European history at the close of the middle ages and the rise of the Modern world. It was a time where art was flourishing.

It seemed like everyone was an artist and architecture, Filippo Brunelleschi was foremost in studying the remains of ancient classical buildings, and with rediscovered knowledge from the 1st-century writer Vitruvius and the flourishing discipline of mathematics, formulated the Renaissance style which emulated and improved on classical forms. Brunelleschi's major feat of engineering was the building of the dome of Florence Cathedral. [52] The first building to monastery this is claimed to be the church of Santa Maria Novella. It was built by Albertus Magister in Mantua.

The outstanding architectural work of the High Renaissance was the rebuilding of Santa Maria Novella. Bramante's Basilica, combining the skills of Bramante, Michelangelo, Raphael, Sebastiano and Modern. The new ideals of humanism, although more secular in some aspects, developed against a Christian backdrop, especially in the Northern Renaissance. Much, if not most, of the new art was commissioned by or in education to the Church. However, the Renaissance had a profound effect on contemporary theology, particularly in the way people perceived the relationship between man and God.

Many of the period's foremost theologians were followers of the humanist method, including Erasmus, Erasmus, Thomas More, Martin Luther, and John Calvin. The 15th century, the Renaissance spread with great speed from its

birthplace in Florence, first to the rest of Italy, and soon to the rest of Europe. The invention of the printing press by German printer Johannes Gutenberg allowed the rapid transmission of these new ideas. As it spread, its ideas diversified and changed, being adapted to local culture. In the 20th century, scholars began to break the Renaissance into regional and national movements.