

Renaissance art categories

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



Renaissance art categories and affiliation Renaissance art categories

Introduction Art regulars during the 1300's and 1600's demanded art that displayed delight in human beauty and life's enjoyment. Art from this period was more lifelike than art from the middle ages. The word renaissance was coined in during the 1800's by the French, to show the level and angle of perspective and variations that artistes during this era used. Accordingly, the art pieces composed by these artistes portrayed depth in the feelings meant to be depicted by the observers (Stokstad, Michael and Asher, 2010, p. 38). The following paper reviews the categories of renaissance art within this era, based on the artistic trends, location, amongst other factor.

1. The Pre-Renaissance art

Otherwise referred to as the Proto-renaissance, art that falls under this criterion started in a Northern closed society of the current state Italy, shortly after the twelfth century (Stokstad and Michael, 2009, p. 49). Art from this era did not originally stand for an uncultivated deviation from any other medieval art. The impact of art from this era is observed in the region it started. The opening area of Proto-renaissance art was stable enough to permit explorations in art to enhance the development of art. Proto-renaissance mainly took place in northern Italy, comprised of several small but important artistic modifications that stood for several congregating factors, and made way for early renaissance art.

2. Fifteenth-century Italian Art

Commonly known as early renaissance art, fifteenth-century Italian Art was known for its artistic unsuitable behavior in the republic of Florence between 1417 and 1494. Majority of the art developed during this period originated

from Florence due to several aspects that art from this period grasped.

Italian art dominated this scene, with a variety of rivalries occurring amongst Christian leaders, regarding the arts to be depicted in religious architecture.

According to Stokstad and Cothren, the rivalries amongst religious leaders over the arts also contributed to the definition of the art trends and pieces themselves. The rivalries that were experienced include contending popes, Florence and aggressive neighbors, humanitarians and devout religion followers and entertainers (Stokstad and Michael, 2009, p. 61).

3. Sixteenth-century Italian Art

Art from Italy during the 1500's is further categorized into high renaissance and late renaissance. High renaissance was comparatively short and was dominated by artistes such as Leonardo, Michelangelo and Raphael. Late renaissance comprised of art composed from an estimated period of 1527 to 1600. Art made from this era has been highly referred to artistes who used mannerism. Mannerism is artistic technique employed and educated at an art academic facility called mannerism as well. High renaissance was looked up as high because art from this era stood for culmination. Timid artistic journeying of Proto-renaissance blossomed in the course of Sixteenth-century Italian Art (Stokstad and Michael, 2009, p. 70).

4. The Renaissance in Northern Europe

This kind of art struggled to be accepted into the medieval arts, and it was mainly rejected because of the throttlehold gothic representations of art from Northern Europe. The gothic nature of this art has been affiliated with the geographical location of the source of its artistes. The demographic location of the arts origins was discovered to be slower in gaining political

stability in comparison with Northern Italy. Eventually, renaissance did take place within this area, and during this era. The most innovative arts from Renaissance in Northern Europe originated from France, Netherlands and Germany. Artistes from these regions were more inclined to compose arts related to spiritual reform, feeling Rome had altered Christian values too much (Stokstad and Michael, 2009, p. 109).

Conclusion

Renaissance art, as described by Stokstad and Cothren, was a great breakthrough engaging an alteration of artistes who came to occupy a diverse spot in the art society. Art was turning out to be more than just a craft. This transformation was controlled by associations that stood for the significant trades within the region the arts were exhibited and sold. These skills used were transformed through three centuries that have been categorized by Stokstad and Cothren (Stokstad and Michael, 2009, p. 117).

References

Stokstad, M. and Michael, W. (2009). *Art: A Brief History*. California: Prentice Hall

Stokstad, M., Michael, W. and Asher, M. F. (2010). *Art History, Volume 1*. California: Prentice Hall

Stokstad, M., Michael, W. and Bailey, D. (2010). *Art History Portable Book 1: Ancient Art*. New York: Pearson/Prentice Hall