

Renaissance man



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In the vintage of Art and Architecture, 14th and 15th century captured the world as the glorious and exotic world of structure and Paintings. When Thomas More began his journey to write Utopia, his vision was a world where all the positive forces will prevail. He visualized humans to be perfect and would strive to achieve the virtue, the virtue of good human and a good heart, which marked the beginning of the period of Renaissance. From the soul of geniuses immerse spontaneous over flow of mystic works of art and paintings, which spread the spectrums of exclusiveness all over Western Europe. The whole new era in the world of art saw its beginning in Italy where classical-style of architecture was prevalent, but the art saw its limelight in Rome.

(Deannas World of Renaissance, Online Edition) The artists liked the use of pattern and colors in their Architectural works for e. g. in the Church of the Certosa di Pavia or Venetian Architecture. (Deannas World of Renaissance, Online Edition) Even the classiest decorated their works making different patterns and using different colors. The classical pilasters were decorated with panels of Candelabra and arabesque. Through buildings and the construction of new Structures in Rome, Renaissance began the new journey, the artists embarked on to exert themselves in a most creative way, and there was a feeling of eloquence in their work.

This Renaissance saw the emergence of most exclusive artists whose name resound in the world of Art till now. They were Donato Bramante, Leonardo Da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael who gave to the world their dazzling works of art and became a breathing soul of the Renaissance. And it is very difficult to pronounce among all these, who were A Renaissance Man???

Michelangelo di Lodovico born on 6th March 1475 near Arezzo, Caprese and Tuscany created a Genre in Italian painting, sculpture, architecture, poetry and engineering. He was in the sense as said by Nagel, the most modern with a new lease of fresh ideas of istoria, and as an antiquarian he embellished and took guide from the ancient artifacts and created his own. As said by Nagel in his book, Michelangelo and the Reform of Art & Painting in Renaissance Florence, 1500-1550, ??? As a man of deep piety, finally, he was moved by calls to sustain a' religious imagery that had its own canonical models. His impulse to reform, accordingly, came from more than one direction.

??? (The Art Bulletin, Online Edition) On the one hand, Michelangelo endeavored on to recreate devotional images, striking at the cord of the viewers heart and on the other hand, his main aim was to consecrate the modern arts, while joining their techniques typical of Renaissance to the types popular in ancient times. Michelangelo tends to unravel the edges of the past artifacts to renew the fresh. For e. g. in his Quadro, a painted panel, he took the ideas from the past and created an altarpiece format, which would become the basis for the “ gallery picture. He made the art secular but gave these devotional images such a unique shape, which reflect and offer new ways of devotion.

In this way he created a genre in the world of art and over and above immersed in his artifacts a unique artistic culture and conflicting values. (The Art Bulletin, Online Edition) Raphael too like his counterparts took Renaissance to a new stride and exerted greatest influences in the history of Western art. With such genres like Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and
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Titian, he poster new thoughts and envisaged a highly new twist to the art and artifacts. In his early days, he formed altarpieces (of 1500-07) for Citta di Castello and Perugia in Florence between 1504 and 1508. He also made some most fine portraits and several devotional paintings of the Holy Family. In 1508, he made the fresco, the Stanze of the papal apartments in the Vatican Palace, the most beautiful to endure, and with smaller paintings in Oil and series of major altarpieces, he became a true product of Renaissance, to be envisaged and higly regarded.

Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519) was the greatest mind in the Italian Renaissance. He was not only a painter of mark excellence and a great sculpture but also the greatest talented engineer, scientist and inventor. Leonardo upgraded the art of drawing in the form of artistic expression and scientific investigation. His well-crafted pictures convey knowledge better than the words. His most significant contribution to western art was his mastery of Chiascuro, which portrayed the effects of contrast between light and dark or shadow. The characteristic effect of the technique, sfumato, which makes the use of soft, subtle melting between colors and tones, formed the background of Leonardo???' s landscapes.

The one such most famous portrait, which displays such an effect, is Mona Lisa, the most famous portrait in Western art. Portraiture became the most dominant aspect of Renaissance. The nobles, princes, popes and other individuals with the rise in Individualism had got themselves painted for posterity and Monalisa is the finest combination of evocative portraiture and mastery of Sfumato. (Kellard, Online Edition) The employment of his

scientific observations heightened his expressiveness in his paintings and gave reality a greater adherence.

The distinctive and highly developed features of his art were perfect combination of drawing, color, perspective and lighting, which he applied with his ability and knowledge of technical means. (Kellard, Online Edition) Between 1495 to 1497, he sculpted the masterpiece, ??? The Last Supper???, which was a refectory of the Monastery of Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan. (BBC, online) This masterpiece portrayed the culmination of these abilities. The height of expression was attained in this, which set the standard for the others to follow. It can be rightly said that that all elements of high renaissance were present in it.

Leonardo in all his drawings, paintings and portraits successfully and skillfully depicted the inner feelings of mind and soul such as anger, fear, pity, aggressiveness, depression and other kinds of human emotions. No doubt, Michelangelo, Raphael were great artists but the real man of renaissance is Leonardo da Vinci. He became the symbol and expression of Renaissance intellectual ideals and values because of his achievements in artistic and scientific work, which encompassed all the fields of art and science. Works Cited

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