

# Arts genre paper

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



Arts Genre Paper ARTS/100 March 14, 2011 Arts Genre Paper Renaissance architecture is easy to recognize once an individual understands the key components of the period. Typical guidelines and architectural elements reflecting Renaissance architecture include arches, columns, pillars, pediments, domes, and simplicity (Architecture in Renaissance Italy, 2011). Although the columns are beautiful, their use is not merely decorative. Instead they maintain their traditional use as load-bearing support for the building. Renaissance architecture uses typical shapes like squares, circles, and triangles but incorporates these elements into exaggerated exterior adornment (Renaissance Architecture in Valencia, Spain, 2008). Retaining simplicity and purity gives Renaissance architecture a discriminate appearance. Many view Filippo Brunelleschi as a keystone architect for the Renaissance era. Brunelleschi was known to place importance on formation, balance, and mathematical order (Mork, 2009). Brunelleschi frequently began a design with an element of measurement based on scale or size according to humans. Throughout the building the elements' repetition would generate a feeling of accord or harmony (Architecture in Renaissance Italy, 2011). Another key figure in Renaissance architecture is Leon Battista Alberti and Brunelleschi share a reverence for Roman architecture. Through architecture their desire was to recreate the magnificence of ancient times using classical elements and simplicity in their designs. Their desire was not simply to assemble buildings. Their designs were a way to produce meaning (Renaissance Architecture in Valencia, Spain, 2008). Outline of historical development and evolution of style. Renaissance architecture began to develop in Florence in the early fifteenth century and continued to develop

well into the late eighteenth century, a period unmatched in its length by any other major architectural form. The new form of Renaissance architecture is determined by two important emerging interest in classical texts, the study of rhetoric this created the perfect time and place for the ancient texts of Greece and Rome to be studied in-depth, artist acknowledgments gained acclaim no longer a status only in class the common people are free to become artistic creators resulted in Filippo Brunelleschi a common craftsman moving to Rome he conforms to a the typical Renaissance Man in that time. Brunelleschi is attributed to the creation and design to the first building ever in the Renaissance manner; the Orphanage (1419-51) Brunelleschi with his unorthodox ideas and his constant desire to be the best in his field, created many new ways of applying the classical art of architecture and paved the way for future architects in the Renaissance High and Late periods (Brunelleschi, 1998). The renaissance people drew on philosophies of the Greek and Roman times to fuel their creative fires and create very definitive works. An important cathedral of the Renaissance is the Pazzi Chapel by Brunelleschi, in Florence, Italy. Construction on this chapel began around 1430. A major theme of the Renaissance, as in the Classical period is symmetry. Unlike in the Romanesque and gothic periods, symmetry is heavily exaggerated, and as a result the occurrence of repetitions of a module and standard units of measure (Renaissance Architecture, 2011). Leon Battista Alberti, it is said, had just as much influence on Renaissance architecture as Brunelleschi did, but in different ways. He revived the Roman triumphal arch, and he applied this structure to the renovation of the Tempio Malatestiano church, which

was its most dominating form. The two structures Alberti is attributed to having designed entirely himself, the S. Sebastiano (1460) and the S. Andrea (1470), both also employed the use of the triumphal arch. Alberti influenced all the Renaissance arts with his three books he wrote throughout his lifetime, on the subject of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture. It was the opinion of Alberti that the responsibility of the architects lay exclusively in designing the structure; a building is designed as a sense of beauty and perfection this concept is conveyed to the onlooker Renaissance people are considered as wealthy patrons to lowly artists, humanists came from every walk of life. Through Alberti's rereading, reorganization, and reinterpretation of the classic Roman work architecture is revolutionized. Clearly, the rediscovery of ancient Greek and Roman thought transformed the way people in the Renaissance viewed the world. (HART, 2001). In many ways, new ideas simply lay dormant until a time when the social, economic, and political climate was such that these ideas could be more openly discussed and elaborated on. The effects of the Renaissance artists are today reflected upon as a breaking point towards new thinking towards an interweaving in artistic techniques and ideas, just as the ancient Greco-Roman world was able transform the world centuries ago (Renaissance Architecture, 2011). Influence of architecture on at least three of the visual or performing arts forms The Italian Renaissance during the 14th and 15th centuries with the introduction of Humanism. Humanism gave birth to the concept of individuality a notion that is still alive today a change that occurred during the Italian Renaissance was the artistic perspective of this world. People were no longer painting two dimensional art, and non-logical portraits. A new

technique, chiaroscuro a technique that involved light and shadows, gave their paintings more depth and a realistic imagery. Renaissance architecture produced vast voids in interior space captured the essences in sculpture, paintings matching Hierarchy depicted in exterior and interior mass in color space all used in the creation line form and order in symmetry the artist used techniques to combine their skills producing great spectacles using history, to promote art, and literature in their everyday lives. Before the Renaissance period thousands of years Greek and Roman plays were banned thought Northern Europe the English Renaissance period in (1564-1616) the Shakespeare era resulted in a revival on plays that addressed the common values set against nobility feudal system and the Churches religious grip on common virtues (Renaissance, 2010). Renaissance Architecture produced indoor theater; English Renaissance architects develop a double high higher back tier stage. This type of space planning and construction helped actors move around at the front leaving the back scenery that allocated the props. Playhouses are constructed to house more people oval shaped that are acoustical, seated rows elevate rising to a height accommodating the audiences vision is not blocked, modern Cinema, music, and lecture halls are constructed using the same Architectural methods adapted in today's Architectural standards in Human anatomy used in measurement.

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