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Comparing medieval and renaissance art

Pietà by Michelangelo Renaissance Art Renaissance art is a time when artists focus on the human body. They make statues and drawings look like real humans. Models used by artists are not always religious but rather the average person. In the paintings, people look like the average person doing normal things like cleaning the house instead of looking like the Greek and Roman gods. People in the art have expressions on their faces rather than looking unemotional. Viewers can see how the subject of the drawing/sculpture feels. Often the drawings consist of many different colors. The main purpose of Renaissance art is to demonstrate the importance of people and nature. Allegory of Faith by Luigi Garzi Medieval Art Medieval art is more religiously focused than Renaissance art. Statues often seem very stowed, often do not seem very movemental. Painted subjects often look flat and unemotional. They often don't seem very realistic. Bright colors are used in paintings but usually not many colors are involved in the painting. Basically, the purpose of Medieval art is to teach religion to those who do not know how to read or write. Discobolus by Myron Classical Art Classic is usually based on a person or figure that has been customized. Statues and drawings of people often make people seem like they're active or they're evacuating. The biggest difference between classical art and renaissance art is that in the classical art of people portrayed in art does not seem to show emotion. The drawings done during that period often seem like hero scenes or real people doing different jobs. The main purpose of the Classic art is to show the interests of certain people like leaders. It is also to show the importance of god. Medieval art and Renaissance have very different creation ideals and modes. To compare and freeze both, one can see David by Michelangelo and Robert Campin's Mérode Altarpiece. On the other hand, David has an epic proportion that defines his realism, while the people in Altarpiece have the wrong proportion and the rest of the panel has an inaccurate perspective. Despite Campin's realistic, Michelangelo uses different types of realism based on the use of anatomy and mathematics. Medieval art realism is not based on math and science but at a very close observation in the world around us. However, they are the same with the way they both refer The altarpiece is full of religious symbols and it is important to remember that David's biblical figure is really important to the people of Florence. Nicol symbolizes freedom and freedom in their republic, which was threatened in some eyes in the 15th century Medici family. In addition, you can also compare Annunciation and Mona Lisa. Although they both have people featured, those are included for completely different reasons. Mona Lisa is a commissioned portrait, which should not generally include hidden symbols throughout. Mona Lisa is very realistic and Annunciation includes very clear religious aspects, a key component of the Medieval style. However, it is also interesting to note that Annunciation has a perspective and Mona Lisa has very little perspective. Although these two paintings are painted less than 100 years apart, the ambitions from each era really dictate the art aspects of the work. Priya KundurIn orders to compare Medieval and Renaissance arts, one can compare the Last Supper by da Vinci and the Last Judgment by the Cavallini. In both of these paintings, Christ is central and focused. An interesting difference is that in the last Supper, Divine is not marked by symbols, such as how in the Last Judgment, Christ, angels, and messengers surrounded by halos. Next, the Last Judgment looks very stle and unrealistic. Hands and extending faces and awkward chairs face deep, attempts to create depth and perspective. On the other hand, The Last Supper shows body freedom artistically, rather than stilk. Another similarity is that the messengers in each painting have individual emotions and reactions to Christ. Last but not least, unlike the lack of proportion in Last Consideration, The Last Supper really embodies how math and science can be put into art to create a more realistic and three-dimensional piece. This can also be used for metaphors describing the differences of the Middle Ages and the Middle Ages. Renaissance introduced math and science, while medieval times had a greater focus on Christianity. Also, The Last Supper marks a particular scene in the Bible, while The Last Judgment is just a random scene that primarily focuses on crucifixion and judgment. Next, one can compare Athens and Lamentation Schools. To begin with, the emotions of both paintings are very different. Athens School surrounds happiness and reintroduces learning, while Lamentation extends grief and pain about Christ's death. In Lamentation, Christ's body looks very stirring and viewers can see that her body doesn't look three-dimensional and created, basically, out of line straight. Another difference is that Lamentation includes divine, while Athens Schools includes great and real thinkers all the time. In fact, the Greek goddess/goddess Rome was present as a statue in the Athens School painting. The Renaissance encompasses a period of great progress and has a shift in focus from Christianity and science, mathematics, and Medieval times were stuck during an intense period in which art had to be developed and the only thing painted had to do with Christianity and did not specify any emotions or other events. It is amazing how significantly different aspects of society and will change over a long period of time. Between the time periods of the Medieval era and the Renaissance Age, one can note many significant changes, especially those related to art and religion. In general, ideals and subjects during the Renaissance Age became more secular. In the Middle Ages, people seemed to focus primarily on churches, Gods, and the Hereafter; while during the Renaissance Age, the focus was more secular: humans and life on earth. Although these two eras differ in many ways, the most concentrated differences in dealing with the realms of architecture, painting, and philosophy. Significant architecture shifted from religious admiration to the classic cause between the Medieval era and the Renaissance Age. During the Middle Ages, architecture was intended primarily to make progress in the church. Medieval cathedrals have very different characteristics, such as pointed spirits, which are exactly that - spirits, or steeples, that have been shown and extended upwards from the tower area; rose windows, which are large stained glass windows located in front of the tower; and the outer walls are wrist-drated, which contrasts with the usual round exterior design that ordinary people are. Overall, the cathedral at the moment can have very elegant features because of its excellent support and stabilization techniques. Buttresses, a simple connection of the cathedral walls to improve support, and pressing flying, a stone structure located away from the cathedral walls and attached at the top, contributes to the excellent support that experienced Medieval cathedrals. Although architectural advances during the Middle Ages were concerned mainly by making elegant reforms in cathedral structures, architecture during the Renaissance was much less religiously centered, and revolved around classical and secular causes. Architecture is currently focused mostly on castle designs, such as the existing Italian Medici family home, perhaps the richest family in Europe. The focus of architecture has changed from cathedrals in the Middle Ages to other more classical and secular subjects, such as palaces and important ruling houses. The style, subject, and overall attitude of the painting is something that underwent very significant changes during developments from the Middle Ages to the Middle Ages. Generally, the paintings become more secular, and are less focused on aspects of the church, as renaissance approaches. Medieval paintings seem to be the focus fully to religion and given the nature of heaven, while drawings consists mainly of secular subjects and contains more realism, especially those mentioned in human subjects. In Madonna Giotto With Children, a Medieval painting, any obvious observer would see that children and women were very awkwardly protraced, indicating a lack of realism. However, in Mona Lisa, by DaVinci, and Marriage Virgin, by Raphael, both paintings of the Renaissance Age, it is clear the amount of realism that the artists are trying to describe. These two paintings are very realistic, seemingly three-dimensional, highly proancial, and involve a large amount of shading to highlight realism. When considering the subject of Medieval paintings, the majority of them are religiously oriented or somehow involving churches, whereas religion or churches are rarely involved in Renaissance paintings. On the other hand, Renaissance's paintings involve most secular subjects, as seen again in Mona Lisa DaVinci and even Raphael's The School of Athens. In the case of Mona Lisa, the subject is an ordinary woman with a very sublime smile, but without any obvious religious association. The same goes for Athens School: it's a drawing of a group of philosophers in the locked hall of barrels and domed: no religious connection can be made here, either. On the other hand, the Paintings of the Middle Ages, Annunciation, deal precisely that: animation, religious events in which many Christian churches commemorate the announcement of Luke's incarnation. As indicated in these examples, the paintings take a very secular turn in Renaissance from religious-based paintings found in the Middle Ages. Perhaps the biggest and most obvious way in which different Medieval and Renaissance times are found in the premises that oppose philosophy. Once again, the theme of development from religious-oriented thinking in the Middle Ages to The Renaissance secular ambitions is proven. The Medieval philosopher, Aristotle, suggested the logic that a systematic order of knowledge, in addition to cause, should be applied to the Bible so that one has finally succeeded. This logic was shown directly at the importance of religion and church at the time. In addition to Aristotle's proposed logic, the general view of people in the Middle Ages is that putting faith in the church, in the hope that where their problems can be solved and their questions can be answered. However, during the last Renaissance Age, thoughts were more associated with life on earth. New confidence in human abilities and thoughts has been developed, and there are many more inquiries about science and cause, rather than religion because of it in the Middle Ages. The development of philosophy during the Renaissance Period was made be more practical and have a more realistic realistic to the real world. The philosopher, Machiavelli, is this example, because he makes attempts to find a balance between freedom and power, something very useful in life and does not put confidence in the church or God. He developed the idea that corrupt communities should find strong leaders to administer so that people can learn to be able to become government themselves. This is a practical idea and applies to everyday life. Ambitions during the Renaissance Period became more focused on practicality about life on earth and put less trust in the church than those living in the Middle Ages. The ultimate ultimately changing theme that was evident during developments from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance period was that religious-based ambitions to far more secular ideals. People take turns out of putting all their beliefs in the church and taking into account themselves with the hereafter life, and starting to develop practical logic and cause towards living their lives on earth. As seen in the differences in architecture, painting, and philosophy, the attitude and morality of people living in the Renaissance Age are much different and more secular-based than those living in the Middle Ages. Medieval times are based on belief in one's religion and church, while the Renaissance Age involves a period of time where people develop growing efforts in learning and imaginative response to broadening the horizon. ... (download the entire essay above) above