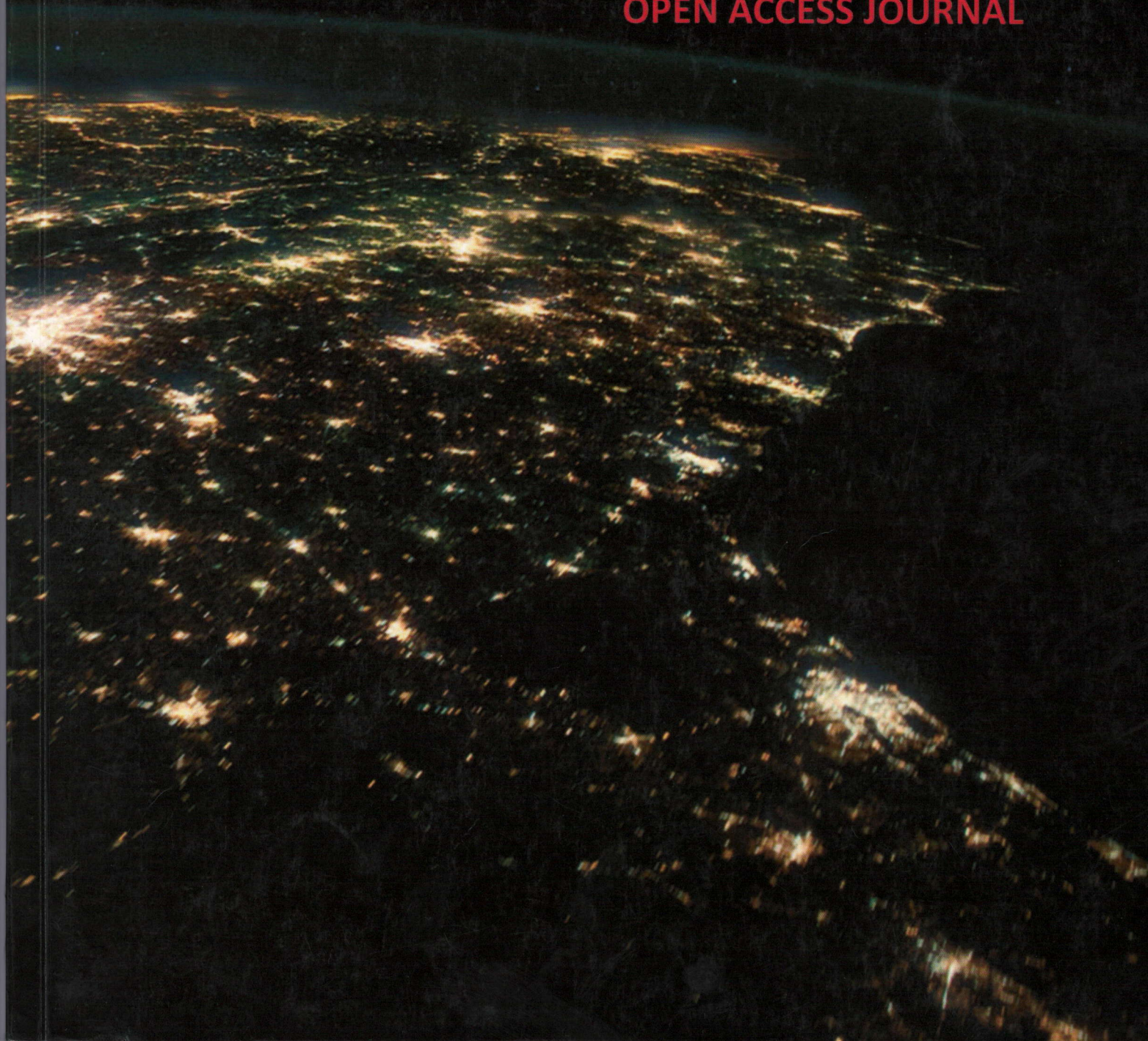


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## CLASSICAL PAINTINGS IN ITALY DURING THE RENAISSANCE

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**Abstract:** Article covers the study of classical Italian paintings during the Renaissance.

There is no doubt that world art works reaching us through centuries are necessary as a spiritual-aesthetic value. Classical rare paintings that took their suitable place amount art works and are believed as priceless wealth for world museums differ with the special demand for them. Among these paintings, works of Middle Ages, namely the Renaissance artists distinguish; they created the new content and idea of describing the real life and people.

In this period, Italy has contributed significantly to the world artistic culture. This was Italian Renaissance. Art took its important place in the social life. The creation of great artistic works became social phenomenon. Italy was notable for about three hundred years with the artistic productivity during the Renaissance.

Radical changes could be seen in all artistic areas of life. This was the peak of Renaissance in Italy (especially XV-XVI centuries). Despite the fact that Italy at that time encountered complicated and less peaceful period – economical and political decline – the development of people's outlook, their perception and understanding of world, particularly growth in people's artistic intelligence have contributed a lot into the development of art, particularly painting.

Painters' new, active representative – personality has been formed in Italy. New type of painters – active, artistic person that shows the most important events and creates artistically generalized images has appeared. Their works are mostly directed to the created of combined image of beautiful, physically and spiritually perfect person. Perfect images that understand themselves through their complicated internal feelings have been created. Such person's image prevails in XVI century. The environment where such person lives was depicted deeply as well. Group portraits have appeared. We can list Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Giorgione, Titian and other many painters as an example.

Italy at the beginning and middle of XV century. This period of famous with the flourishing of painting and appearance of great painters in Florence.

Masaccio (1401-1428) was master of wall paintings who was a pattern painter for the several Italian painter generations. His most famous paintings are The Expulsion from the Garden of Eden, the Tribute Money and others. His paintings describe exact moments in the nature with the participation of people. "Trinity" in the wall of the church Santa Maria describes the modern life ideas and images. Many painters during the Renaissance studied Masaccio's paintings on several churches of Florence.

Fra Beato Angelico (1378-1455). His paintings which represent Christ, Maria and priests is perfect and very beautiful ("Annunciation of Cortona", "Fiesole Altarpiece", "San Marco Altarpiece", "Deposition of Christ").

Domenico Veneziano's (1410 –1461) "Adoration of the Magi" and "Madonna del Roseto" are considered as his the most famous paintings.

Andrea del Castagno (1423-1457). He is famous for his paintings on the walls of villas, monasteries ("Last Supper", "Crucifixion").

Fra' Filippo Lippi (1406-1469). His religious paintings contain mostly describing people ("Madonna and child enthroned", "Annunciation", "Prato Cathedral", "Coronation of the Virgin", "Adoration of child"). His painting "Madonna" is one of his the best paintings.

Other famous painters of Florence and Italy cities during the Renaissance:

Fra Bartolomeo (1472-1517), Andrea del Sarto (1486-1531), Antonio Allegri da Correggio (1489-1534). Correggio's paintings represent dynamism, compositional structure, strange scenes, colors, shapes and imaginary images ("Madonna with St. Francis"). He participated in the decoration of churches ("Santa Maria dei Miracoli", "Assumption of the Virgin", "Christ Leaving His Mother").

### Venetian paintings. XVI century.

Historical changes in conditions have their influences in the paintings too – paintings which described real people and their environment prevailed in the works of many painters. Landscape and portrait were widespread in painting.

Paolo Veronese (1528-1588) – is a master of paintings where we can see beautiful decoration of Venice, huge churches and spirit of holidays. His landscapes represent mythological topics, allegory, portraits, rare colors and silver ornamentation. His works depict life happiness and joy (“The Wedding at Cana”).

Tintoretto (1519-1594). His works are sharp, dramatic, and of psychological content. He painted wall pictures, portraits and decorations for churches and palaces. Paintings give emotional and romantic feeling (“The Deliverance of Arsenoe”). His most famous paintings are “Miracle of the slave”, “Paradise”, “Finding of the body of St Mark”, and “The siege of Asola”. His works significantly contributed to the art of whole Europe.

Titian (1480-1571) – is one of the best and famous masters of the world in painting. His works are rich with secrecy, grandeur, poems, truthfulness, tragedy, liveliness of heroes and colors. He is the master in painting human body and in choosing colors.

He is the master who can read facial expressions in detail and depict them in his paintings. While depicting his characters he used grandeur, secrecy, spirit of poems, simplicity, tragedy and truthfulness; showing the person’s character through his environment, attitude to those who are around, rare interpretation of images, their liveliness and importance (“Venus of Urbino”).

Paintings of Titian. Mostly he painted priests for churches “Assumption of the Virgin”, “Pesaro Altarpiece” and “The Death of St. Peter Martyr”.

The Renaissance is the artistic reaction of artists from Italy to the historical, political and social factors with the view of describing all ongoing phenomena through artistic works, paintings.

Florence, Rome, Milan and Parma had favorable conditions for the development of painting.

Michelangelo, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci were and will always be the symbols of the Renaissance in Italian painting art.

Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564) – famous Italian painter, artist, sculptor and architect. He is a symbol of Italian Renaissance. He depicts seething battle, heroism, creativity and manliness in the XVI century of Italy.

His most famous works are the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, decoration and paintings on altar (“The Last Judgment”); walls of the Sistine Chapel (“The Creation of Adam”, “Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden”, “the Great Flood”, “the Prophet Isaiah” and “the Cumaean Sibyl” and others). Michelangelo was originally commissioned to paint the 12 Apostles against a starry sky, but lobbied for a different and more complex scheme, representing creation, the Downfall of Man and the Promise of Salvation through the prophets and Genealogy of Christ. The work is part of a larger scheme of decoration within the chapel which represents much of the doctrine of the Catholic Church. Paintings are full of dramatic effect.

The best master of the Renaissance Michelangelo thinks as a sculptor and speaks in a language of scope and lines. His heroes’ gestures, body and hand movements are full of sense and unique; every of them have their values.

Raphael (1483-1520) is as a great painter not only in his but also in further centuries. He created the image of a perfect person. His work is admired for its clarity of form and ease of composition and for its visual achievement of the Neo-platonic ideal of human grandeur. His paintings on Vatican walls are one of the masterpieces in the world (“The school of Athens”); “Alba Madonna”, “Connestabile Madonna”, “Madonna”, and “Portrait of a Cardinal” - they are secular and truthful.

The highest images of person’s images, noble and harmonious art are connected with his name. His significant altarpieces “The Ecstasy of St. Cecilia” and “Sistine Madonna” can be vivid examples of our words.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) – was an Italian Renaissance polymath: painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, cartographer, botanist, and writer. He is the founder of art in Renaissance. He reached the impossible harmony shadow and light, exactness and artistic image’s psychological context.

His ideal is a perfect person who lives for this world. His heroes have perfect spiritual inner world and they live with their own burdens and responsibilities. He pays special attention to senses, feelings, love to life and the stability of beauty. He wrote a book “About painting”.

His most famous works are “Madonna Litta”, “Benois Madonna”, “Madonna of the Carnation”, “Mona Lisa”, “The Last Supper”, “The Vitruvian Man”, “Lady with an Ermine”, “The adoration of the Magi” and others.

His portraits of Madonna are full of lyric intimacy and secrecy. The topic of maternity is described as simple and exact, truthful but general and combined; his Madonna is painted without complicated and vivid colors but she represents the grandeur and fills the whole picture.

His Madonna seems like she is taking very careful care of her child and filled with the maternal love towards him. Children are painted very thoroughly and beautifully. Madonna seems like alive. She shines with maternal happiness. Leonardo da Vinci has introduced the new interpretation in painting the understanding and description of maternal love and appearance as his Madonna represents not only maternal love but also woman beauty as well.

The peak in his career is his “Mona Lisa”; this painting is a “new word”, psychological portrait in the European portrait art. “Mona Lisa” (La Gioconda) is a symbol painting in Renaissance for the Middle Ages.

For our opinion, while studying the world artistic values, including Italian Renaissance and paintings pertaining to the Middle Ages, students-youth’s interest to the artistic values will get increased as well.

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