Humanism in the Renaissance

Italian Renaissance / Renaissance Humanism ---> in textbook

**Christus Triumphans vs Christus Patiens:**

- Christus Triumphans → not portrayed as suffering, looks healthy, victory over death
- Christus Patiens → Christ the sufferer, martyred
- Portrayal of Christ on cross changes
- Patiens helps us identify with his suffering, makes him human to us in our awareness
- Both images are Patiens

**The Holy Trinity Fresco**

- Combines knowledge/cultural awareness with basic Christian iconography
- Architecture is referencing a classical romanesque temple
- Represents space from a one-point and vanishing perspective (art using geometry to show accuracy)
- Able to depict figures in a believable space of recession
- Has depth
- Pilasters (column like on sides) and C M m in inside
- “Grisailles” means monochrome, gray or brown painting
- Colour scheme → vibrant red, dull blue
- (crossing pattern = chiasmus), so Jesus has it on his garment
- Memento Mori: Skeleton part is a reminder of death
- “(I was what you are, what I am you shall be” written above skeleton in latin
- → the dirt under Jesus is what we are and shall be

**Fresco Technique:**

- Painting on wet plaster on wall
- Picture is of the process of creating Buon Fresco
- While plaster is still wet, take paper that has a drawing on it (cartoon)
- Poke holes in lines of cartoon drawing, when paper is taken off the outline stays in plaster
- Lay on paint after
- Ex: Sistine Chapel
- Buon Fresco is better because wet holds in paint better than dry plaster
- Sponsors/donors give money to/finance the artists to paint on buildings, often put them inside the painting