LATE MEDIEVAL / GOTHIC / EARLY RENAISSANCE PAINTING

A shift in the perception of art in the 1200s (in part, due to the influence of Scholasticism):
all physical reality reflects spiritual truths.

BERLINGHIERO of Lucca (fl. c. 1228 - 1240) - Madonna and Child (c. 1230)

CIMABUE (c. 1240 - 1302) - Maestà di Santa Trinita (c. 1285)

DUCCIO (c. 1260 - 1320)
- Rucellai Madonna (c. 1285)
- The Temptation on the Mount (c. 1310)
- Christ Entering Jerusalem (c. 1310)
- St. Louis of Toulouse Crowning King Robert (c. 1317)

GIOTTO (c. 1266 – 1337)
- Madonna and Child
- the Scrovegni Chapel in Padua (c. 1305)
- Christ Entering Jerusalem
- Betrayal
- Lamentation

-techniques:
- a sense of space > spatial depth
- a relationship to the viewer
- a sense of mood > dramatic intensity
- layout and composition (moving the eyes to specific places in the painting)

the LORENZETTI Brothers (fl. 1340)
- Birth of the Virgin
- Good and Bad Government (in Siena)

Simone MARTINI (c. 1283 - 1344)
- St. Louis of Toulouse Crowning King Robert (c. 1317)
- San Martino Chapel in San Francesco in Assisi (c. 1318)
- Guidoriccio da Fogliano fresco (1328)
- The Annunciation (1333)

Guillaume de MACHAUT (c. 1300 - 1377)

- Ma Fin est Mon Commencement (My End is My Beginning)
- Le Lai de la Fonteinne
CONTINUED TRIBULATIONS

The AVIGNON PAPACY (c. 1309 – 1377)

-Pope CLEMENT V (r. 1305 – 1314)
  -moves to the Papal Estates in Avignon (in southern France)
  -beginning of “the Avignon Papacy”
    > “the scandal of Christendom”

-the destruction of the KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
  -Grand Master Jacques de Molay ( + 1314)

-Pope JOHN XXII (r. 1316 – 1334)

-Marsilius of Padua (rector of the University of Paris) : Defensor Pacis (1324)
  -all power is derived from the people
  -the ruler is only their delegate
  -the law is the will of the people as expressed in their ruler
  -the Church is governed by general councils
  -the Church is subordinate to the state

-The Golden Bull (1356) [bulla = decree]
  -promulgated by the Holy Roman Emperor, it establishes clear election procedures
    for the Holy Roman Emperor and eliminates the role of the Pope
  -the 7 Imperial Electors (“the Elector Princes”)
    -the Archbishop of Cologne, the Archbishop of Mainz, the Archbishop of Trier
    -the King of Bohemia [usually the Emperor or the Crown Prince]
    -the Duke of Saxony, the Margrave of Brandenburg,
      and the Count Palatine of the Rhine

The GREAT PLAGUE (mid-1300s)
  -invades Florence in 1348

-Giovanni BOCCACCIO (c. 1313 - 1380) — The Decameron

The end of the AVIGNON PAPACY
  -St. Catherine of Siena (c. 1347 - 1380)
  -Pope Gregory XI returns the Papacy to Rome in 1377 ... and dies

The GREAT SCHISM (1378 — 1417)

If you have questions or suggestions, please contact me at nhohmann@sfc.edu