

YEAR 7

ANCIENT ART - RENAISSANCE

Ancient Art Key Knowledge

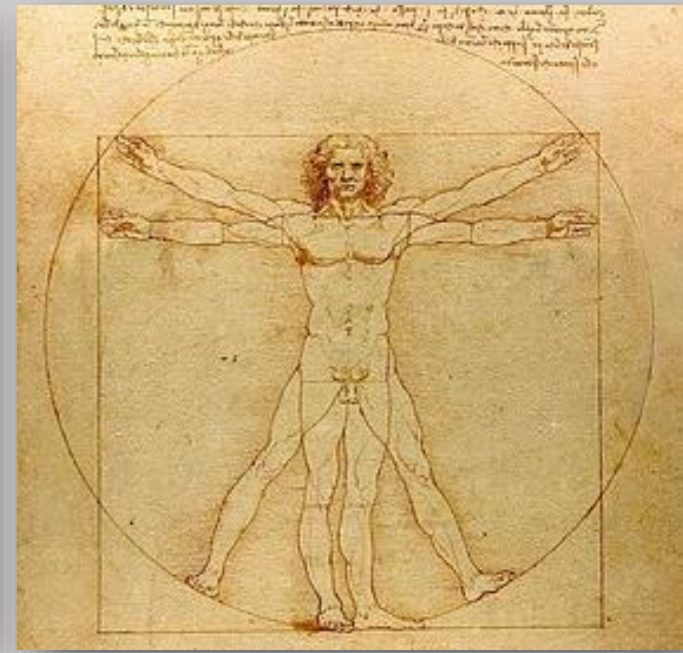
1. Mo'ai or moai (Spanish meaning "statue") are monolithic human figures carved by the Rapa Nui people on Easter Island in eastern Polynesia between the years 1250 and 1500. Nearly half are still at Rano Raraku, the main moai quarry, but hundreds were transported from there and set on stone platforms called ahu around the island's perimeter. Almost all moai have overly large heads three-eighths the size of the whole statue. The moai are chiefly the living faces of deified ancestors. The statues still gazed inland across their clan lands when Europeans first visited the island in 1722, but all of them had fallen by the latter part of the 19th century.
2. Key characteristics: Head slightly tilted back, Prominent eyebrow ridge, Long and straight nose, Oval nostrils, Thin lips in a downward curve, Well defined jaw line and long ears.



Moai statue



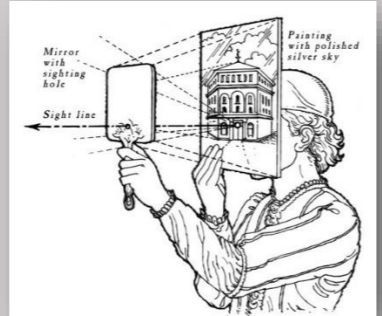
Pacific Ocean - location of the Ancient Oceanic art forms



Leonardo Da Vinci's Vitruvian Man

Renaissance Art Key Knowledge

1. High Renaissance art was during a period from around 1495 – 1520. The term was used to describe the “high style” of painting from such artists as Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael.
2. Brunelleschi was an architect, designer of the dome of Duomo in Florence, constructed between 1447 and 1461. The drawings are now lost, but his 1425 demonstration of linear perspective outside the Florence Baptistery is the stuff of legend. According to the West's self-understanding of its history of imaging, this was the founding act of realism as technique. Using Canvas with a peephole and a mirror, he showed the diminishing size of the walls of the building the more distant they became. The central point in a hypothetical distance was the “vanishing point,” a centring line of sight oriented to the horizon.
3. Vitruvian Man is a drawing made by the Italian polymath Leonardo da Vinci in about 1490. It is accompanied by notes based on the work of the Roman architect Vitruvius. The drawing, which is in ink on paper, depicts a man in two superimposed positions with his arms and legs apart and inscribed in a circle and square.
4. Fibonacci sequence: The Fibonacci Sequence is a series of numbers – 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34... The next number in the sequence is found by adding up the two numbers before it. When you make squares with those widths, you get a spiral. This sequence is also used to create The Golden Ratio. This is a term used in art to describe how elements within a piece of art can be placed in the most aesthetically pleasing way. It is noticeable in some of the most famous piece of art, including Da Vinci's Mona Lisa. We also find this spiral in Nature!



Example of Brunelleschi's peephole canvas

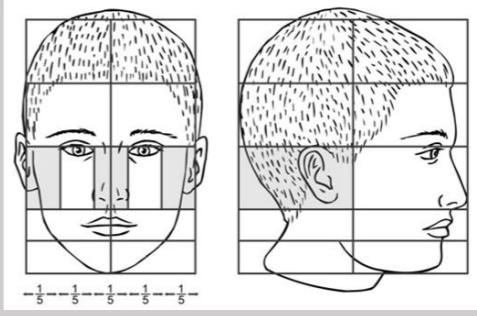
Proportions of the Face

Number 1: The eyes are half way down the head

Number 2: The edge of the nostrils line up with the tear ducts of the eyes.

Number 3: The space between the eyes is approximately the width of an eye.

Number 4: The head is about five eyes wide.



Key vocabulary

Oceanic Art Forms

- Slit Gong Drum
- Rock Paintings
- Nan Madol
- Ceremonial Boards
- 'Aumakua Hulu Manu:
- Easter Island Head - Moai

Ancient

Linear (one Point Perspective)

A mathematical system for representing three-dimensional objects and space on a two-dimensional surface by means of intersecting lines that are drawn vertically and horizontally and that radiate from one point on a horizon line.

True Shape

In Linear/one-point perspective, surfaces that face the viewer appear as their **true shape**, without any distortion. They are drawn using primarily horizontal and vertical lines.

Vanishing Point and Horizon Line

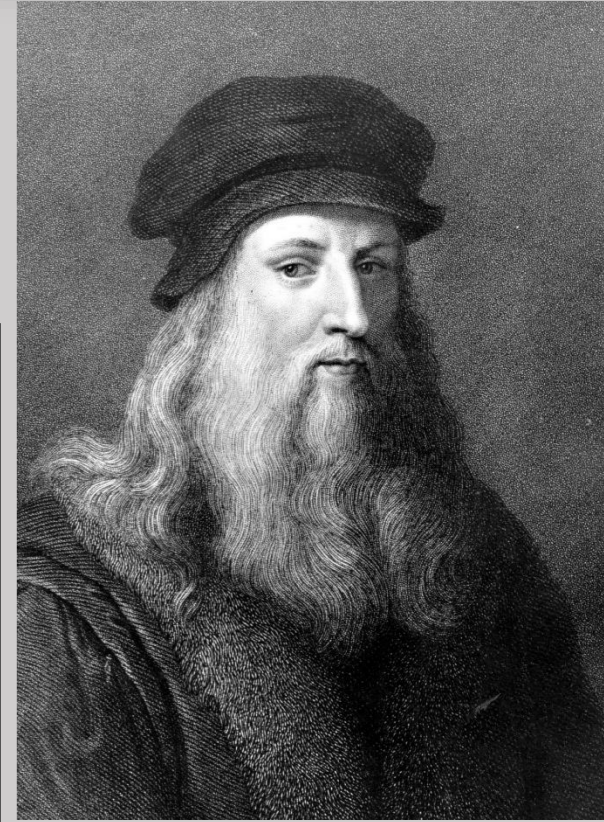
Surfaces that travel away from the viewer, on the other hand, converge towards a single '**vanishing point**'. This is a point that is located directly in front of the viewer's eyes, on a '**horizon line**' (also known as an 'eye level line')

Proportion

Proportion refers to the dimensions of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth. How proportion is used will affect how realistic or stylised something seems. Proportion also describes how the sizes of different parts of a piece of art or design relate to each other. The proportions of a composition will affect how pleasing it looks and can be used to draw our attention to particular areas.

Portrait

A painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders.



Leonardo da Vinci

Artist Profile – Leonardo da Vinci

Born: 15 April 1452 in Anchiano, Italy

Died: 2 May 1519 in Amboise, France

Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian polymath of the High Renaissance who was active as a painter, draughtsman, engineer, scientist, theorist, sculptor and architect.