

# Art Comparison Chart

## Northern Renaissance

Begin 1400s End 1600s

## Italian Renaissance

Begin 1300 End 1700

## Classical

Begin 500 BC End 400s AD

Northern Renaissance	Italian Renaissance	Classical Art
<p><b>Definition:</b> The Northern Renaissance was an extension of the Renaissance that began in Italy, as it developed and adapted in the rest of Europe, in countries such as the Netherlands and modern-day Belgium.</p> <p><b>Forms of Art:</b> Literature, paintings, sculptures, altars, drawings, engravings, wood carvings, books</p> <p><b>Purposes:</b> Emphasized more secular scenes, included some classical Roman influence, challenged previously held ideas about the functionings of society, politics, and religion. Emphasized individuals, landscapes, and everyday scenery.</p> <p><b>Characteristics of Northern Renaissance Art</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Less Humanism</li> <li>- Greater detail on scenes</li> <li>- Emphasized everyday scenes and everyday life</li> <li>- More secular</li> <li>- Less grandiose religious scenery or iconography</li> <li>- Landscapes</li> <li>- focus on the common man</li> <li>- Symbolism</li> </ul>	<p><b>Definition:</b> The Italian Renaissance is the Renaissance as it occurred in Italy. It differed from the Northern Renaissance in many ways, and emphasized a return to Greco-Roman classical forms.</p> <p><b>Forms of Art:</b> Architecture, literature, science, books, paintings, sculptures, murals, frescoes</p> <p><b>Purposes:</b> Take nature into greater consideration, bring back classical ideas, thought, and technique, and emphasize new techniques.</p> <p><b>Characteristics of Italian Renaissance Art</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Symbolism</li> <li>- Humanism, detailed humans</li> <li>- Captured mythology</li> <li>- Classical forms were brought back (Greek, Roman)</li> <li>- Illusionistic techniques, perspective</li> <li>- Had a greater emphasis on nature and the natural world</li> <li>- Included more detail on backgrounds</li> <li>- Emphasized emotion, activity, and symmetry</li> </ul>	<p><b>Definition:</b> From the peak of Greek civilization through the end of the Western Roman Empire, Classical art emphasized ideal versions of humans, of society, of objects, and also introduced many ideas of philosophy, learning, architecture, math, and more.</p> <p><b>Forms of Art:</b> Murals, mosaics, pottery, sculptures, scrolls, architecture, jewelry</p> <p><b>Purposes:</b> Emphasize grandness of religion or of leaders or of military, emphasize ideal versions of humanity or religion</p> <p><b>Characteristics of Classical Art</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Idealized human form</li> <li>- Emphasized beauty of the human form</li> <li>- Fine attention to detail</li> <li>- Emphasis on grand or mythological scenes</li> <li>- Lacks sense of perspective</li> </ul>

