ARTIST: (Biographical information, training, style/ period, where lived/ created art, influences)

FILIPPO BRUNELLESCHI (1377-1446)

- Important Early Renaissance architect
- Father of rational architecture
- Visited ancient ruins in Rome with Donatello
- Founder of scientific linear perspective and dome plan (including machines necessary for the technique)

2. STYLISTIC CHARACTERISTICS: (use of design elements/ principles: color, shape, value, texture, line, space; balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, etc.)

Pietra serena (grayish green sandstone used for wall decoration, resulting in muted tones), geometric shapes such as rectangles & circles, near centrally planned, hemispherical dome with oculus MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES: (art making processes)

Masonry

- Use of modern terracotta glazing in the roundels
- + Barrel vaulting, dome technique

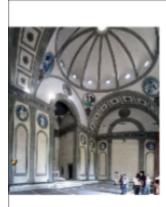
4. TITLE(S) OF MAJOR WORK(S):

the dome of the Florence Cathedral

Basilica of San Lorenzo

Santo Spirito Church

Meeting Hall of the Palazzo di Parte Guelfa





5. TITLE/ FORM/ ORIGINAL CONTEXT/ SITE/
INTENDED FUNCTION OF FOCUS WORK (IMAGE IN
CENTER): (Overlap to #6)

067. Pazzi Chapel, Basilica of Santa Croce. Florence, Italy (c.1429-1461)

Chapter house (meeting room for the monks)

6. INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION (why was it made?); PATRON/AUDIENCE (who was it made for?); ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:

Creation of a space that gives an overwhelming sense of classicism

Rational & ordered space

INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

Creation of structure that is not a basilica, modern glazing techniques by Luca della Robbia

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Classical ideals - revival of standards from ancient Rome

8. THEME(S):

Religious (personal sacred place)

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

This work is similar to the Roman Pantheon in that they both are more centrally planned, utilize geometric shapes, and emphasize centrality. Both use an oculus and dome, however Brunelleschi develops the dome technique so that it can stand higher.