

CHALKIE



MICHELANGELO

The Genius of the Renaissance

LEARNING GOALS

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Identify key stages in Michelangelo's life and career.
- Define important historical terms related to the Renaissance era.
- Analyze the significance of major works like the *Pietà* and *David*.
- Explain the impact of patrons like the Medici family and the Papacy.
- Describe Michelangelo's influence across painting, sculpture, and architecture.



KEY VOCABULARY



Renaissance

European art/culture 'rebirth' from Italy.



Patron

A person who gives financial support to artists, like the Medici family.



Apprentice

A young person learning a trade from a master craftsman.



Commission

A formal order to create a work of art or architecture.

EARLY LIFE AND RISE TO FAME

1488

Apprenticeship

Apprenticed to painter Domenico Ghirlandaio; lived with Lorenzo de' Medici.

1501–1504

Return to Florence

Returned to Florence and created his masterpiece, *David*.

1475

Birth and Move

Born in Caprese in 1475. His family moved to Florence shortly after.

1496–1497

Rome and the Pietà

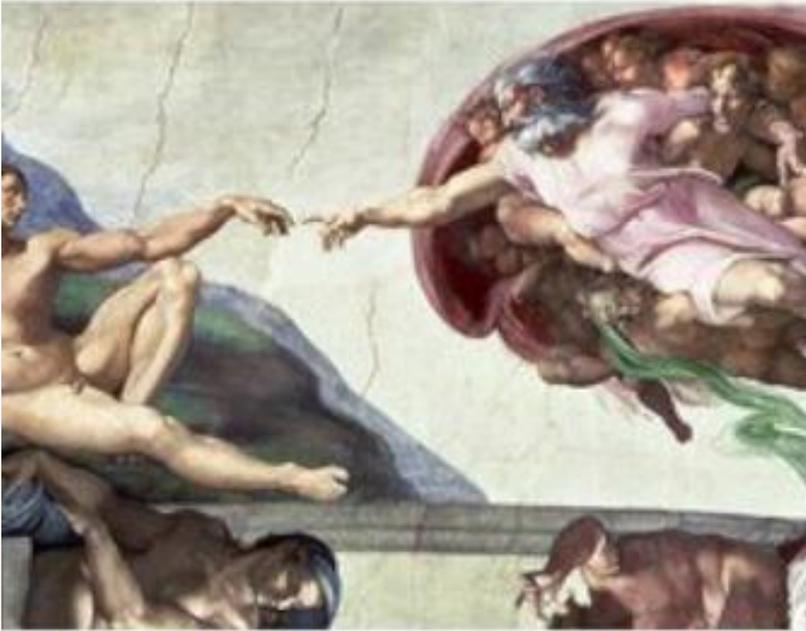
Travelled to Rome. The sculpture *Pietà* made him famous.

TWO MASTERPIECES: PIETÀ AND DAVID



The *Pietà* (1497) displays grace and sorrow, while *David* (1504) shows strength and human potential.

THE SISTINE CHAPEL CEILING



A Massive Task

In 1508, Pope Julius II summoned Michelangelo to Rome to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

The Result

Working from 1508 to 1512, Michelangelo created one of the world's most iconic artworks. It was immediately recognized as a masterpiece, establishing him as Italy's greatest living artist.

DISCUSS!



Rivalry with Leonardo

Michelangelo & Leonardo's Florence rivalry spurred Michelangelo's drive for excellence, pushing him to excel in art and achieve his best.

DISCUSS!



You might have said...

The competition likely pushed Michelangelo to prove his superiority in different mediums.

It created a sense of urgency and ambition in his projects.

It highlighted the different styles of the two giants of the Renaissance.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Answers on the next slide...

Which of the following projects was commissioned by Pope Julius II?

1.

The statue of David

2.

The Sistine Chapel ceiling

3.

The Medici family tomb

4.

The Florence Cathedral dome

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LATER YEARS IN ROME

In 1534, Michelangelo returned to Rome permanently. He painted *The Last Judgment* on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel (1537-1541), a powerful and dramatic work.



From 1546, he focused on architecture, most notably the design of the great church of St. Peter's. He died in Rome in 1564, leaving a legacy of unmatched genius.

SUMMARY

A Life of Art

Michelangelo was a painter, sculptor, architect, and poet who defined the High Renaissance.

Key Achievements

From the *Pietà* and *David* to the Sistine Chapel and St. Peter's, his work spanned decades and mediums. Driven by patrons, rivals, and his own perfectionism, he remains one of history's most adored artists.

