

3.1.3 Vocabulary

Patron	A person or organization that supports the arts by sponsoring artists. The tradition of patronage helped fuel the Renaissance.
Medici family	A powerful family from Florence, Italy, whose wealth and political influence endured for several centuries, allowing them to become the leading patrons of Renaissance art.
Piero della Francesca	(1415 - 1492) A Florentine artist known for his Humanist approach to art and his contributions to the field of geometry. Major works: <i>Flagellation of Christ</i> , ca. 1460; <i>On Perspective for Painting</i> art-theory treatise, ca. 1470.
<i>Flagellation of Christ</i>	An Early Renaissance painting by Piero della Francesca (ca. 1460); it is famous for its proportion and compositional balance in which the viewer completes the scene.
Sandro Botticelli	(ca. 1445 - 1510) A leading Florentine artist of the Early Renaissance who painted many religious and mythological images. Major works: <i>Primavera</i> , ca. 1482; <i>The Birth of Venus</i> , ca. 1485.
<i>The Birth of Venus</i>	A tempera painting by Sandro Botticelli, circa 1486, that depicts the goddess Venus after she has emerged from the sea. It highlights Botticelli's focus on the poetic elements of the Classical world. It does not use perspective and has the S-shaped curves typical of the International Gothic style.
Giovanni Bellini	(ca. 1435 - 1516) A Venetian painter credited with introducing the Renaissance style in his native Venice; he is known for his use of oil paint and color, and for restoring the landscape to a primary focus rather than a backdrop. Major works: <i>St. Francis in Ecstasy</i> , 1480; <i>Transfiguration of Christ</i> , ca. 1487.
Titian	(ca. 1488 - 1576) An Italian Renaissance painter, known for his versatility, who led the 16th-century Venetian school and was a master of color. Major works: <i>Portrait of a Man in a Red Cap</i> , ca. 1516; <i>Madonna with Saints and Members of the Pesaro Family</i> , 1519 - 1526; <i>Bacchus and Ariadne</i> , ca. 1520.
<i>Madonna with Saints and Members of the Pesaro Family</i>	A boldly innovative painting, finished in 1526 by the Italian Renaissance master Titian, in which he moved the Madonna away from the center of the painting.