4th Quarter Need to Know

**Michelangelo** is considered the greatest living artist in his lifetime, he has since been held as one of the greatest artists of all time. Two of his best-known works, the [*Pietà*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piet%C3%A0_(Michelangelo)) and [*David*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_(Michelangelo)), were sculpted before he turned thirty.

Around 1430, [Cosimo de' Medici](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cosimo_de%27_Medici), the foremost art patron of his era, certificated from **Donatello** the [bronze](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bronze_sculpture) [David](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_(Donatello)) (now in the [Bargello](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bargello)) for the court of his [Palazzo Medici](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palazzo_Medici-Ricciardi). This is now Donatello's most famous work.

Together with [Michelangelo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelangelo) and [Leonardo da Vinci](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonardo_da_Vinci), **Raphael** forms the traditional

trinity of great masters of that period.

**Da Vinci** was an [Italian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italians) [polymath](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymath), painter, sculptor, architect, musician, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, [cartographer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartographer), [botanist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botanist), and writer. He is widely considered to be one of the greatest painters of all time and perhaps the most diversely talented person ever to have lived.

The **Bellini** family of painters was one of the most influential names in the Italian Renaissance. Where his father solidified the style seen in the Early Renaissance, Giovanni evolved it in his use of atmospheric colors, which came to define the Venetian School. His brother was also an important artist.

Vasari said that **Botticelli** was initially trained as a goldsmith by his brother Antonio. It is known that he became an apprentice when he was about fourteen years old, which would indicate that he received a fuller education than other Renaissance artists.

**Titian** was one of the most versatile of Italian painters, equally adept with portraits, landscape backgrounds, and mythological and religious subjects. His painting methods, particularly in the application and use of color, would exercise a profound influence not only on painters of the Italian Renaissance, but on future generations of [Western art](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_of_Europe).

**Caravaggio** preferred to paint his subjects as the eye sees them, with all their natural flaws and defects instead of as idealized creations.

**Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn** was a Dutch draughtsman, painter, and printmaker. An innovative and prolific master in three media, he is generally considered one of the greatest visual artists in the history of art and the most important in Dutch art history.