

The Italian Renaissance



The Italian renaissance took place during the 14th century and lasted until the early 16th century. During this time Italy underwent a plethora of changes in art, architecture, and science.

The growth of science and art during this time opened many doors when it came to architecture, it is during this era that we see the dome structures on buildings, and geometric designs built into the walls of buildings that we have all come to identify this era with.

Other things that effected the architecture of this time is the climate, and the importance of the church. Italy has very hot humid summers and wet cold winters, because of this a lot of the buildings were made from marble and stone so that they would hold the heat in during the winter and keep the cold air in during the summer. Also, the church was the most important part of the town so most of the grander architectural creations of the time were churches

Works Cited

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The Duomo Cathedral of Florence- The Duomo Cathedral is the first building of the Italian Renaissance. The well-known dome structure on the top of the building is what set the architectural style for the Italian Renaissance era.



The outer walls of the Duomo Cathedral are made in a Tuscan style architecture which consists of marble bricks and geometric patterns that are used to emphasize length and width instead of height



The dome of the Duomo Cathedral is made in the ogival style architecture. This means that there is a smaller dome inside of the larger one that we can see from the outside. This style of architecture is used to reduce pressure making the dome support its own weight and strengthening the overall structure of the building.



St. Peter's Basilica- St. Peter's Basilica is the biggest largest of the catholic churches and is the home of the Pope. The Basilica was built in 1506 and was originally designed by Michelangelo and is made up of mainly wood.

The high altar is where the pope celebrates mass. The altar shows the eight coats of arms carved into the bottom of it and is located directly above the tomb of St. Peter. The altar is made of marbles and has geometric designs carved into the pilers of the alter representing the art and building style of the time period.



The dome of St. Peters Basilica is the largest of its kind as was later used as the inspiration for the dome of the capital building in Washington D.C as well as Saint Paul's located in London. The Dome was originally designed by Michelangelo however he did not live to see the completion of his work. The paintings were finished by Giacomo Della Porta and Domenico Fontana around 1590. Michelangelo's designs were so well respected after his death that there were very little changes made to his original plans

