

# We learn from history





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# Renaissance



Stredná umelecká škola Ladislava Bielika, Levice



Stredná odborná škola dopravy a služieb,  
Jesenského 1, Nové Zámky



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# Renaissance

Italian *rinascimento/rinascita*

French, English, German *renaissance*

**rebirth, revival**

14th – 15th century

Beginnings of art – visible in Florence, then

It slowly spread all around Italy, in

16th century it affected also Transalpine area

Typical feature is getting back to antique ideas and way of life (kalokagatia).

Main spiritual support of renaissance was humanism.

Accent of humanism was on right of people to live their life naturally and happily, to love the nature, rationalism, sensualism, individualism.



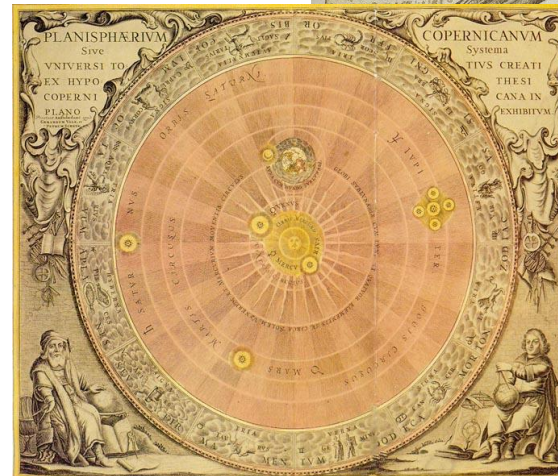
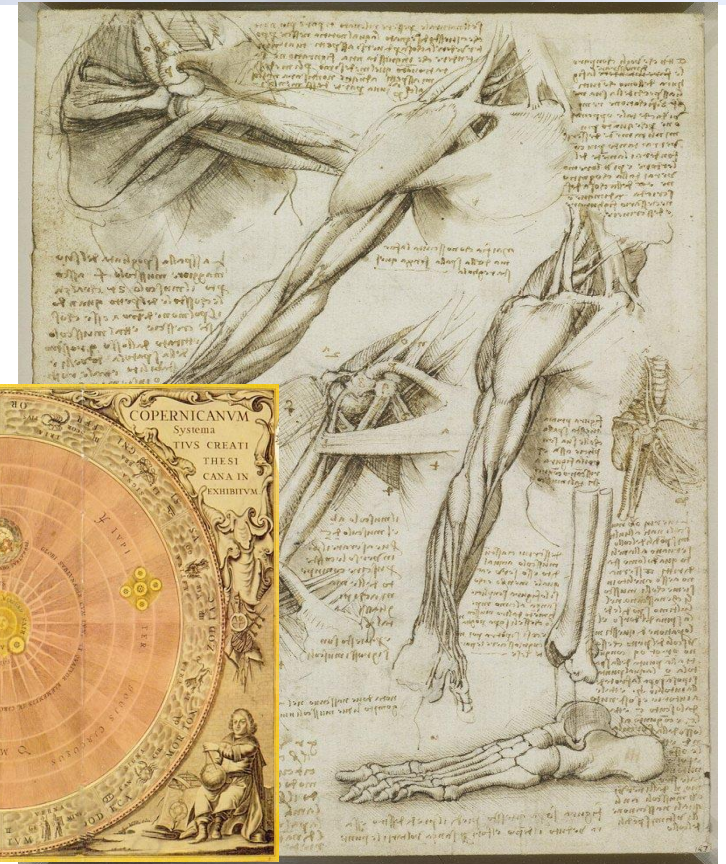


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Feodal system started to decline, the towns and the commons started to develop ( associations, invention of book printing, economical changes caused by discovery of America).

Catholic ideology and the system of dogmas started to break (reforms of Jan Hus and Martin Luther).

Technology and science were developing, especially astronomy, physics, anatomy (Galileo, Kopernik, Gutenberg, Da Vinci).







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Renaissance painting in Slovakia developed in the form of aristocratic portraits and monumental decoration of architecture – murals, sgraffito (technology of scratching of coloured layers of plaster). The decoration was applied mostly in secular buildings and the bell tower. There were used plant, geometric and figurative motifs.



The wedding palace in Bytča - portal



Thurzo's house in Levoča



The bell tower in Kežmarok

## Clothing

Renaissance clothing for Slovakia penetrates through Matej Korvín and his wife Beatrix Aragónska. The woman's aristocratic clothing overlapped effects of Italy, Spain and local traditions. Renaissance clothing respects the natural proportions of the body and praised its natural beauty.

There was the use of various precious materials such as velvet, brocade and silk. The undergarment – shirt was made of the softest material and it was elaborately decorated with embroidery and lace.



Beatrix Aragónska and Matej Korvín



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News in female clothing was collected bodice with decorative lacing of a richly pleat skirt. Fashionable sleeves were cut to detect the movement of the substrate colour or tunic.

Great popularity was enjoyed by a variety of decorative elements such as ribbons, braids, embroidery, lace, decorative corselets and jewelry.







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## The portrait of Žofia Bosniaková

When we were creating clothes we were inspired by portraits of the most famous Slovak noblewoman Žofia Bosniaková and her clothing which is displayed on several portraits.

The most famous Slovak noblewoman was born in June 2, 1609 at Šuriansky castle. All her life she helped the poor, after the death she was buried in the castle Strečno, where her remains were discovered intact and they are still exhibited artistically restored at the castle. (Until 2009, the body was exposed to the mansion in Teplička nad Váhom, where her body has been deliberately sub-pallets).





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## The design of clothing, materials

- Dress comprises a rich pleat skirt of the fancy patterned heavy substance, a whiteblouse, and a single pleat bodice with lacing.
  - We added rows of velvet ribbon in dark red colour to the skirt. The ribbon is also used on the bodice.
- Severe skirt with large pleats has its antithesis in a soft blouse with necklace and gently styling with decorative elements.





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## Hairstyle

High forehead was considered as a symbol of beauty in Renaissance period. That's why women highlighted it by ripping their hair or shaving.

Blond hair with the shade of gold was popular. To reach that effect they used shampoos made of honey, rose water, camomile, bleachers from croccus or colour from onion skin.

Women spent a lot of time on the sun. Hair packs from rosemary oil, camomile and thyme served to fix the hair and make it shiny.





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Women had beautiful long hair made into interesting hairstyles –knobs on the cantle decorated by colourful strings, stripes of fabric or pearls.

To make the hairstyle bigger they used wiglets.

They made them to bundles or braids.





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Young ladies usually had curled hair, decorated by headband, silk ribbons, hairnets reweaved by gold, or they made a plait. Married women in Teralpinian area hid their hair by a calash.





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## Hair

We adapted our haistyle to the line and material of the designed dress.

We were also inspired by the sketches of the famous Renaissance artist Leonardo da Vinci.

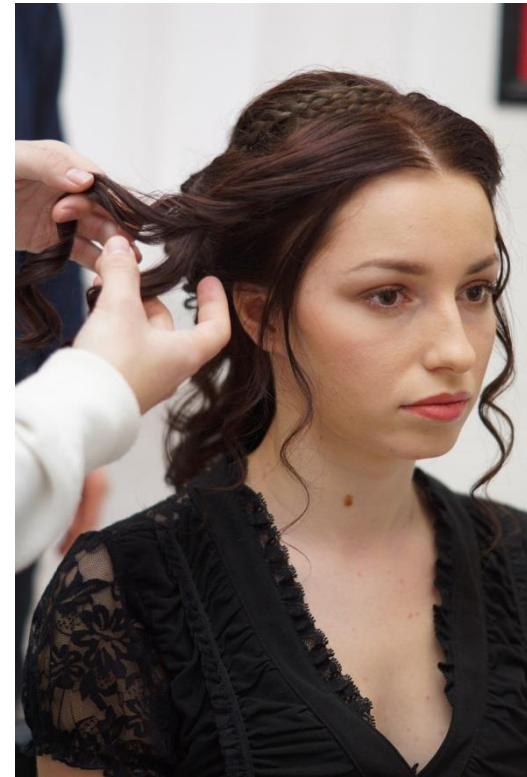
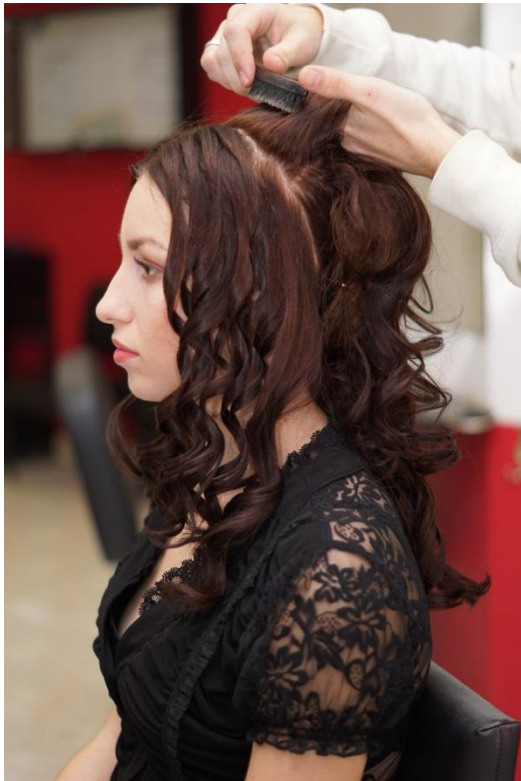


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## Procedure

We curled the hair. Then we divided the hair to thicker hairstreams. We inserted a hair filling on the cantle and made a smooth chignon.

The rest of the hairstreams were pinned in the rear of the head in decorative way. We made the fringe to a significant wave.

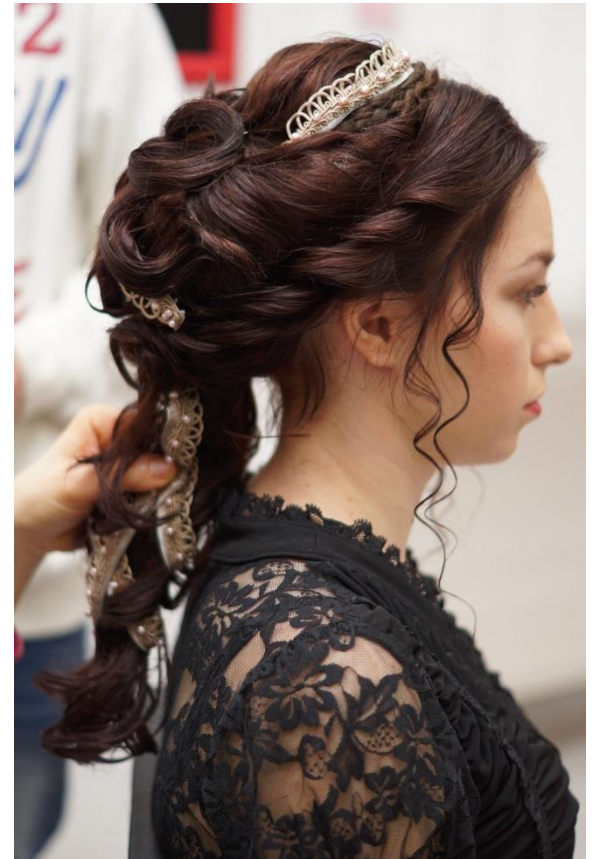
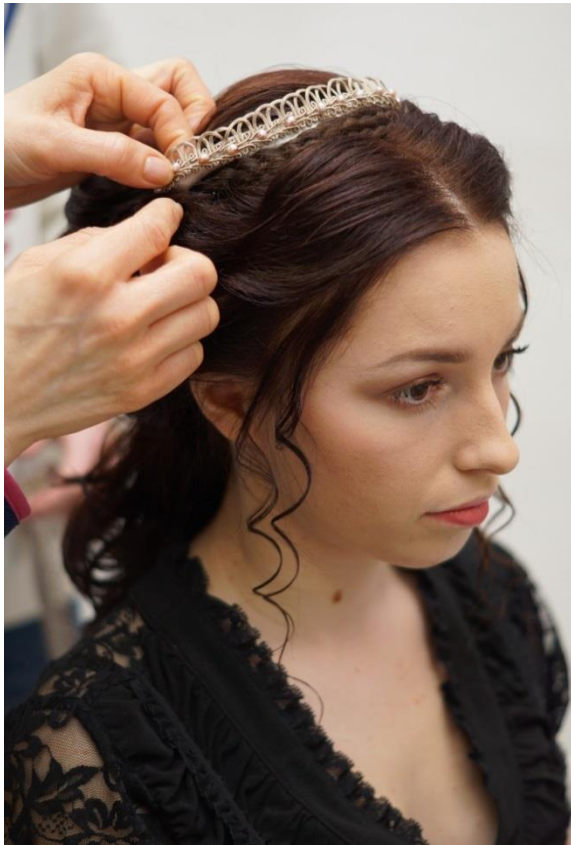






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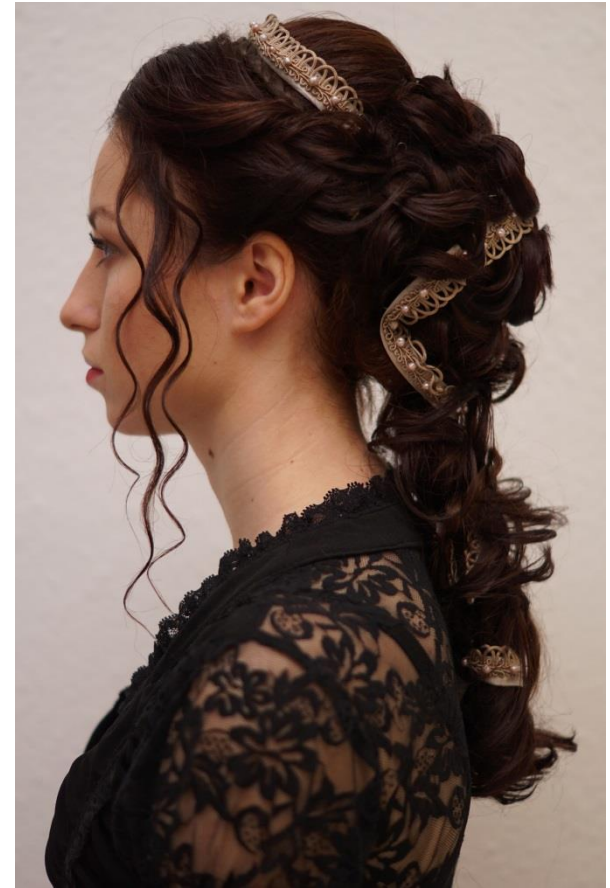
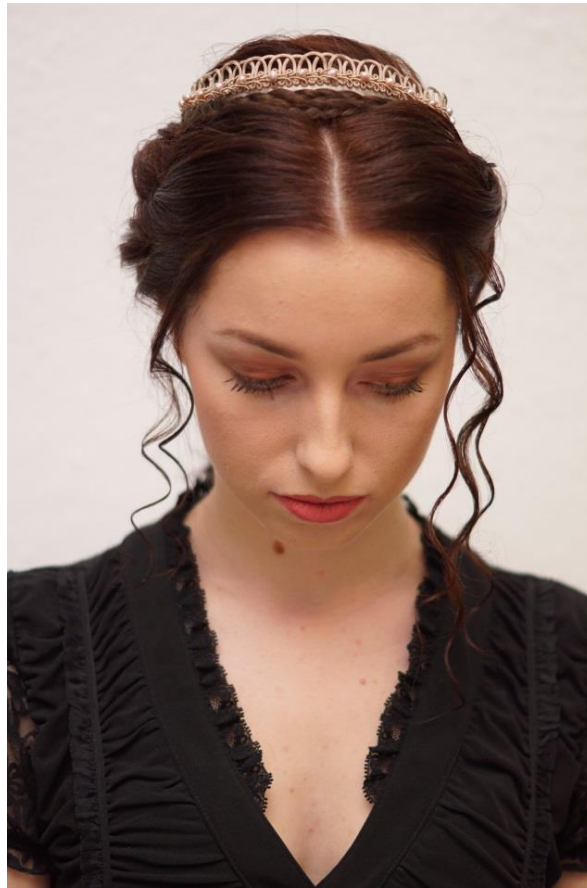
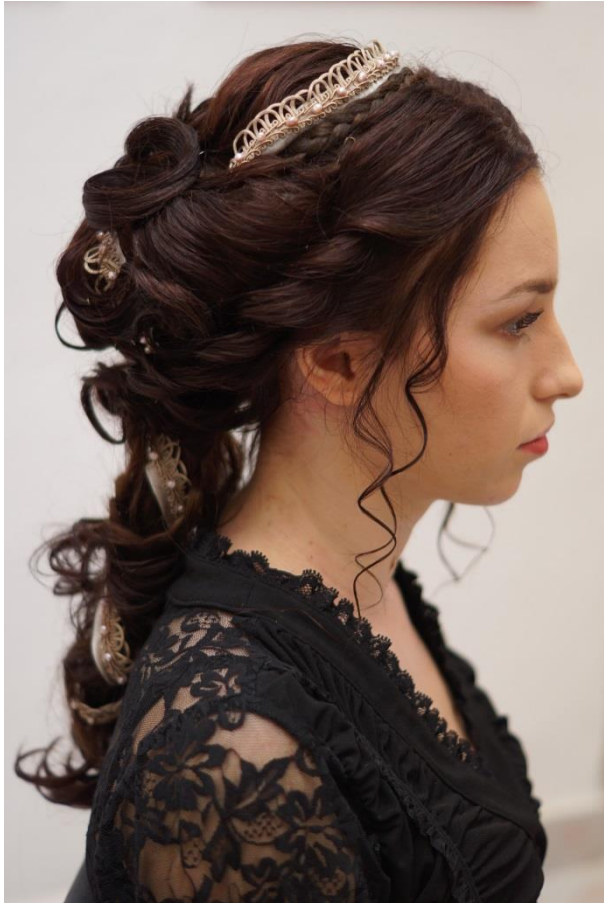
The hairstyle was fixed by a ribbon with pearls.





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## Final photographs



**Photographs of hairstyle and a  
model on the castle of  
TOPOĽČIANKY**













**Thank you for your attention.**

## Used literature

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