Throughout the history of the arts, there have been various trends in the ways in which the human individual has been portrayed. From one century to the next, there can be found highly noticeable differences. Such dissimilarities are found between the art and writing of the Italian Renaissance and that of the Romantic era in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

The Italian Renaissance was a time of rediscovery and optimism. Although it was not precisely a "rebirth," since it did build on the accomplishments of the Middle Ages, artists moved away from the idea of the sinful and heavily flawed man dependent on God's grace and saw the individual, instead, as one who was capable of intelligent thought and greatness. Michelangelo, only one of the artists who delved back into the Greek and Roman idea of the human body's classical perfection, portrayed in his statues and in the Sistine Chapel human forms which were harmonious and balanced. Humanistic writing, for the most part, from Petrarch and Erasmus and
other notables, emphasized individuals who were capable of reason and goodness, who were able to display tolerance for others. The influx of Greek and Roman classical ideas resulted in a search for perfection from those who worked with the arts. The Renaissance was in many ways a rediscovery of these ideas, including those of Plato of abstract concepts such as goodness and justice, and a building upon them.

The Romantic era of the late 1700s and early 1800s was in some ways almost the opposite. The artists and writers of this period were heavily focused on expressing the feelings they had concerning the world around them. They did not seek to understand everything through logic and did not always look for balance. The turmoil of the Industrial Revolution causing shifts in classes and great disorder may have by the late 1800s resulted in a lessened faith in such understanding. Romantics focused not on an individual's capability for reason and perfection but on the sensitivity to the world around him and all the feelings and
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Emotions resulting from such sensibility, Byron and Shelley wrote deeply romantic and expressive and emotional poetry, while Beethoven composed music full of deep and dark feelings. Artists painted feelings full of personal expression and not simply views of harmony and balance.

The Italian Renaissance and Romantic era were composed of highly different ideas concerning the view of the individual. Although the Romantics had respect for some classical ideals of the Renaissance (as can be seen by Byron’s infamous involvement in the Greek War for Independence), they saw man as much more a creature of feeling than one of any idealized or desired perfections. The contrast between the two periods and the artists and writers they created is not difficult to see.
Individualism, a term often used to refer to the Renaissance period among people who praised the meditator's and human's capabilities and individuality. The idea was to encourage one's talents and skills and achieve many things. During the Italian Renaissance, artists and writers during the Italian Renaissance were exceptional, whose work was shown within their masterpieces of works. On the contrary, the Italian Renaissance, such as Michelangelo, artists and writers who were considered were genuine who themselves portrayed the individual. They portrayed their exceptional skills and talent within their works. On the contrary, but the writers and artists of the Renaissance era created characters who were portrayed throughout, who portrayed the individual.
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from individualism which referred to the idea of human capability to achieve great things in the world. During the Renaissance period, there was a number of extraordinary artists who, such as Michelangelo, became the examples of the person described in the ideas of virtu and melozzia. "Rivellini painted "The Birth of Venus" which did not deal with the medieval chivalry theme, but a queer legend and his individual strength is greatly expressed portrayed through his masterpieces. Michelangelo was the great painter of the painted sculptures of "David", a great hero in another queer hero, the "Samson" who was created after masculine features and muscles of a man and stands strong and straightly through whole time. His success portrays the and individualism.

Romantic writers and painters also featured "hero" within their works, and from this period the titles such as "Brave new hero", "Romantic hero", and "Gothic hero" has developed.
The stories are mostly from the Box.

These views can be often noticed in the sense that they are often more realistic and possess greater maturity, interest, and therefore are able to face the challenges and overcome them.

Mary Shelley's novel, or the novel from the anonymous man to Byron's poem are examples of the individuals who possess greater maturity, interest, and therefore are able to face the challenges and overcome them.

The Romantics take the Renaissance people of the Renaissance period praised individuality and often Romantics were due to the ones who felt out of the society, and therefore the individual became the central theme.

Therefore, the views by being the individuals, the writers and poets of the Renaissance period portrayed the idea of portraying the individual through their works, where on the contrary, the writers of the Renaissance period focused on the individual in their works featured the moral character.
Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

Within their writing, but they chose to praise and publish them, and express it within their work.