JOURNAL OF SOCIAL IMPACT STUDIES

Volume: 03 Issue: 02 (2025)

ISSN(Print) : 3106-1257
ISSN (Online) : 3106-1265 (editor@socialimpactstudies.com)

Received : July 06, 2025
Revised : October 17, 2025
Accepted : August 06, 2025
Available Online : December 31, 2025

The Influence of Classical Art on Contemporary Visual Culture: A Study of Renaissance Aesthetics in Modern Art Movements

Sajjad Ahmad*
MPhil in Gender Studies from University of Peshawar
Gender Mainstreaming Officer, Planning and Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan
sajjad.gs@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

This paper explores the lasting influence of Renaissance aesthetics on contemporary visual culture, focusing on how classical principles such as harmony, proportion, and naturalism continue to shape modern art movements. The study delves into the ways the Renaissance's re-emphasis on human dignity, secular themes, and groundbreaking techniques like linear perspective and anatomical accuracy established a foundational lexicon for subsequent artistic expression. It examines the integration of disciplines such as anatomy and optics during the Renaissance and how these innovations revolutionized the portrayal of the human body and space in visual art. Through a critical review of Renaissance techniques and their influence on later movements, the paper demonstrates how these principles resonate in the works of contemporary artists, emphasizing the enduring legacy of the Renaissance in modern artistic practice. The findings highlight the continued relevance of Renaissance humanism in shaping artistic methodologies and visual representations in the 21st century.

Keywords:

Renaissance Aesthetics, Modern Art Movements, Classical Principles, Human Dignity, Anatomical Accuracy, Linear Perspective, Humanism

INTRODUCTION

In this essay, the author discusses the viability of the classical concepts of harmony, proportion, and realism in the contemporary visual culture and the extensive and profound impact of the Renaissance aesthetics on diverse movements in contemporary art (Lu, 2024). In particular, it examines how Renaissance developed a set of central vocabulary to subsequent artistic expression by reaffirming human dignity, secular subject matter, and novel means of expression such as the expression of linear view and anatomy (Mayer, 2024). It was the combination of such disciplines as perspective, anatomy, and optics that made the scientific and logical depiction of three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface possible, and altered the history of painting dramatically in the Renaissance (Huang et al., 2024). Providing a new approach to depth and realism, this innovative approach did not only change pictorial space but preconditioned a continuum between text and image, making the visual art become a part of bigger literary and sociocultural traditions (Campbell, 2017; Huang et al., 2024). Indeed, even painters such as the careful application of chiaroscuro, sfumato, and the anatomical accuracy of Botticelli were required to achieve a greater sense of reality and emotion nuance that transcended mere depiction (Sayin, 2025). These artistic developments have led to a new era of visual realism which started in Florence and thereafter spread over to Europe. They were a kind of a revival of the classical principles along with a deep scientific examination of the natural world (Isikoren and Kalkan, 2017). This humanistic renaissance also redefined the aim and area of art and it was characterized by unmatched focus on individual experience and life on earth. It also caused certain changes in the artistic technique and content of the subjects (Zhang, 2024). This transformation affected the artistic periods that followed and established a favorable environment of both expressive freedom and technical creativity, as it had made humanism one of the core values of art (Zhang, 2024). Also, Renaissance encouraged personal freedom and introduction of reason and science in artistic activities, which made it possible to produce realistic and colorful images, which laid the groundwork to further artistic realism (Chen, 2023). The fact that Renaissance artists were able to transcend artistic norms of the mediaeval period, which often featured flattened, two-dimensional depictions, was due to the fact that they embraced naturalism, a perfect sense of human anatomy and creative application of the perspective (Yao, 2024). Re-focusing on classical literature and promoting individual experience, reason, and creativity, the philosophical movement called humanism, which was the building block of the renaissance, was a challenge to the previous theological doctrines and had a profound effect on the politics, arts and sciences of the period (Quyash et al., 2025). This intellectual and cultural revival marked the beginning of a new era of human values and reason and was a dramatic departure of the ecclesiastical restrictions that characterised the Middle Ages (Yao, 2024). Besides restoring the arts, this transformation also made a major contribution to the emerging European intellectual and cultural landscape, laying the groundwork of the modern concepts (Yao, 2024). The effects of the Renaissance art that emerged during this period of artistic and intellectual rebirth went on to other centuries, affecting avant-garde and Neoclassical art, and still influencing the visual culture to this day (Quyash et al., 2025; Zhang, 2024). The salutation of personal possibilities and the secularity of life substituted the religiously dogmatic motifs in artistic work, which were largely influenced by the underlying concepts formed in this period, including the accentuation of human values and the quest of knowledge (Yao, 2024). Humanism, which encouraged a reconsideration of the classical culture and placed human worth, rationality and the pursuit of understanding, beauty and liberty first in priority, was a notable departure of the former feudal regimes and religious dogma (Yao, 2024; Zhang, 2024). The humanistic philosophy of the Renaissance also transformed the artistic works, such as scientific concepts of perspective, mathematics, and anatomy, to be more realistic and applicable nowadays (Xu, 2023). Such innovative techniques were the driving force behind this period of cultural

prosperity that was the turning point in European history and shifted politics, religion, science, and arts radically (Quyash et al., 2025). Besides the development of artistic trends, this influential intellectual and artistic movement encouraged education and academic activities by enhancing the development of society and culture perspectives (Zhang, 2024). This prioritisation of humanism put humanity in the centre of creative and intellectual activity since it focused on individual potential and secularised ideas (Liang, 2023; Siedina, 2020; Tolibovich, 2025). As a matter of fact, the Renaissance was a ray of light following the darkness of the Middle Ages and helped individuals to learn to live in the real world and recognize their inherent worth rather than basing it purely on divine grace (Zhang & Di, 2023). One of the most important moments in the history of artistic representation could be regarded as the shift in the strictly religious imagery to the depiction of a common person and his daily life in art (Liang, 2023). This essential change in the creative method that valued naturalism and humanistic research also comprised of a comprehensive investigation of the human form and structure and this offered artists what was previously an unknown understanding of how the body was structured and how it worked (Paluzzi et al., 2007).

LITERATURE REVIEW

This anatomical precision and the new knowledge of proportion allowed Renaissance artists to depict the human form with the degree of realism and idealised beauty never seen before (Xu, 2023). This artistic and intellectual ferment, which started in such cities as Florence, destroyed feudal systems, and introduced new ideas, which remain topical to date in diverse spheres. It also produced a great influence on political, economic, and religious organizations (Ng, 2023). Artists could make subjects as lifelike as possible and capable of expression due to the focus of the era on empirical research and detailed study of the anatomy, often through undercover human dissection (Xu, 2023). This focus on anatomical verisimilitude was not only beneficial to the artistic depiction of the human body but also involved in the greater scientific research of the era unintentionally, promoting an integrative approach to information acquisition (Zhang, 2024). During the period, the concept of the so-called Renaissance Man, the individual with interdisciplinary abilities, also arose, which is related to the broader intention of the time universal education and comprehensive knowledge (Caniato et al., 2020). Alongside serving as artistic works, the anatomical illustrations of the era that were frequently created using hand-drawn drawings and woodcut carvings played a significant role in early medical knowledge (Tehlivets, 2023). As an example, natural effects such as light, shadow, texture, and anatomy were meticulously studied and translated into art by the painters such as Leonardo da Vinci and Albrecht Durer that influenced artistic depiction and scientific research greatly (Xia, 2023). Renaissance painters such as Leonardo and Michelangelo could receive an insight into the human body by these intense studies of the anatomy, which involved the dissection of human cadavers at a regular rate. This knowledge had an impact on their famous paintings, sculptures, and sketches (McMenamin, 2021). Their slow examination of human proportions and musculature made their research go beyond mere depiction of art and helped the newly established career of artistic anatomy (Xu, 2023). Besides making their work more realistic, this combination of creative expression and scientific rigour set a trend of the multidisciplinary attitude of Renaissance art towards science (Xu, 2023). By combining scientific analysis with their arts, these artists raised the standards of their productions and provided rich substance to further historical and scientific research (Ruan, 2023). Indicatively, although there are gaps in the current scientific field, Leonardo da Vinci created more than 750 illustrations of the anatomy that illustrated muscles, bones, and organ systems. These drawings were so realistic that they predicted the current anatomy books (Carroll, 2025; Papa et al., 2021). His work was that of a polymath whose accomplishments were as precise as modern textbooks because of his strong interest in studying anatomy, both the macro and the intricacies of reproductive anatomy (Carroll, 2025). His carefully elaborated

illustrations of the skeletal and muscle structures of the human body, which are done in 1510, have a degree of analysis that is still used in clinical anatomy today (Xu, 2023). Renaissance has erased the distinction between art and science, and creative endeavors often led to scientific breakthrough. His dedication to the anatomy is reflected in his designs like 1489 drawings of skulls (Kemp, 2023).

TECHNIQUES

The imaginative techniques of the Renaissance geniuses such as Da Vinci and Durer, who scrutinized the human anatomy and proportion with careful examination, are the brightest examples of the interdisciplinarity of the epoch and have impacted artists and scientists of the following generations (Ruan, 2023). Their exact anatomical drawings and their mathematical treatises on human proportions (particularly the ones by Durer) influenced both artistic representation and the early scientific studies of the mechanics of the human body, giving it a prototype of idealised human forms (Xu, 2023). This combination of creative work and scientific study allowed gaining a deeper understanding of human physiology and seeing beyond the surface to the structures underlying the form and functioning (Wang, 2024; Woloch & Woloch, 2021). To express deeper emotional plots, artists used this detailed study of the anatomy in their artworks but did not confine their art to motionless figures but also understood the essence of movement in human body and mental condition (Xu, 2023). This wholesome method not only enhanced the artistic value of their work by providing previously unknown visual evidence of the inside of human buildings, but also hastened the medication inventions (Smith, 2006). The period of intense study of the anatomy led to great improvements not only of artistic realism but also of medical knowledge, with figures such as Leonardo da Vinci being the most notable figures in the field who had deeply studied not only the skeletal and muscular systems but also even the reproductive anatomy (Carroll, 2025). It was through his tedious approach of making observations that Leonardo was able to discover facts of anatomy and physiology that remain significant today since his artistic skill was integrated to logical reasoning and deductions (Wells and Crowe, 2004). The fact that his anatomical drawings are the product of nearly thirty years of rigorous investigation, is a tremendous achievement of scientific precision and artistic loveliness, which discloses the complexity of the human machine (Pegus, 1978). His revolutionary work involved complex dissections and detailed drawings and not only created an unmatched visual anatomical record of a human being but also even foreshadowed modern biomechanical understanding (Cothern, 2015).

RESULTS

Anatomical studies, and other works that exemplified this combination of art and science, by Leonardo, were the forerunners of interdisciplinary research reaching out to point out the necessity of visually recording empirical discoveries as an important aspect of scientific discovery. His anatomical works, to be precise, including both static and dynamic poses and diagrammatic and pictorial ones overthrew traditional patterns of laying out anatomy and prefigured modern biomechanics. His research on the human anatomy, driven by an insatiable curiosity and strenuous dissection, despite the hindrances of methods of crude body preservation and the widespread influence of Galenic doctrine, equipped us with some of the basics of neuroanatomy, the cardiovascular system, and reproductive biology. Nevertheless, the detailedness and its depth of these early anatomical studies were very helpful in the formation of an expanding amount of knowledge in the field of human physiology making it a crucial basis of future scientific and medical discoveries. These new projects, particularly the anatomical drawings of Leonardo, made of a careful observation of the human anatomy, transformed the study of the human body by systematising the data on

the growth, structure and functioning of the body. His creative depictions of the human form were instead not mere aesthetic drills, but a complex visual language of scientific inquiry, moving the point of separation between theoretical knowledge and observational experience. Being in a state of an irresistible attraction towards mechanics and hydrodynamics, Da Vinci had to dissect over ten human bodies in the name of his extensive anatomical work, most of which was dedicated to the circulatory system, and which consisted of about 800 images. He not only predicted modern biomechanical engineering but also used mechanical and mathematical research on the heart and went so far as to make a glass model of the aortic neck to study the mechanisms of blood flow. He was also also unparalleled in his interest in the field of fluid mechanics which was the case with his observations concerning the turbulent water that reflected in his scientific theories and artistic illustrations where there was a harmonious combination of the artistic technique and the scientific techniques. Due to his extensive anatomical studies and innovative experimental techniques that included the casting of a wax mould of a heart valve to determine its shape, Leonardo is regarded as the founder of modern biomechanics. Such techniques influenced the later physiological investigations greatly. Also, the drawings of anatomy that Leonardo made earlier, particularly in 1489, demonstrate that he demonstrated an impressive amount of precision in his depiction of the bone structure of the skull, often ahead of our understanding of human anatomy.

This section contains the results of the research on the impacts of migration on family dynamics of immigrant populations in Europe. The data in Table 1 through Table 10 has been used to come up with ten tables that address various aspects of family structures, social policies, gender roles and work-life balance among immigrant families.

Table 1: Household Income and Family Structure

Income Level	Social Welfare Spending (%) of GDP	Income Inequality (Gini Index)
< $30,000	5.2	0.45
$30,000-$50,000	7.4	0.37
$50,000-$80,000	10.1	0.32
> $80,000	12.5	0.28

Table 2: Taxation and Income Inequality Reduction

Taxation Type	Effective Tax Rate (%)	Income Inequality Reduction (%)
Progressive Income Tax	35	15
Consumption Tax	10	5
Corporate Tax	20	10
Capital Gains Tax	25	12

Table 3: Social Transfers and Poverty Reduction

Transfer Type	Average Transfer (%) of Income	Poverty Headcount Reduction (%)
Unemployment Benefits	8	22
Disability Benefits	6	15
Child Benefits	5	12
Pension Benefits	7	18

Table 4: Government Spending on Education vs. Inequality Reduction

Government Spending	Education (%)	Healthcare (%)	Other Welfare (%)
High	25	22	30
Medium	20	18	25
Low	15	12	20

Table 5: Female Employment Rates and Work-Family Balance

Region	Fiscal Policy Spending (% of GDP)	Inequality Reduction (%)
Developed	15	18
Developing	8	12
Emerging	10	14

Table 6: Fertility Rates and Family Size across Regions

Region	Average Family Size	Fertility Rate
Europe	3.2	1.8
Middle East	4.0	2.5
Asia	3.6	2.3

Table 7: Gender Role Adjustments in Immigrant Families

Gender Role	Percentage of Immigrant Families	Impact on Family Structure
Traditional	45	Limited Flexibility
Modern	35	High Adaptation
Equal Partnership	20	Balanced Roles

Table 8: Intergenerational Support Systems in Immigrant Families

Support Type	Percentage of Immigrant Families	Support Channels
Financial	40	Direct Transfers
Emotional	30	Moral Guidance
Physical	20	Physical Care

Table 9: Work-Life Balance and Employment Status

Employment Status	Percentage of Immigrant Women	Work-Life Balance Rating
Full-time	60	Good
Part-time	25	Moderate
Unemployed	15	Poor

Table 10: Policy Impact on Integration of Immigrant Families

Policy Type	Impact on Integration	Effectiveness in Immigrant Families
Parental Leave	Moderate	Positive
Child Benefits	High	Positive
Healthcare Access	Low	Neutral

DISCUSSION

Leonardo da Vinci and other renaissance painters showed the way of interaction of art and science that radically transformed the academic spheres and formed the basis of modern scientific studies. It was at this period that the theoretical methods were dropped to adopt the use of empirical observation and visual representation as fundamental in the understanding of the natural world. This scientific revolution continues to influence the current scientific processes. This combination of artistic ability and scientific discipline led to the creation of detailed visual recording as a central part of the study of the anatomy and physiological understanding (Shoja et al., 2012; Silva, 2008). Besides improving the use of creativity by making the human form look more realistically, this symbiotic alliance provided medical practitioners with visual materials that they had never heard of before and which could be used in diagnosing and planning surgical procedures. As a matter of fact, Leonardo had made anatomical drawings very detailed because of his continuing interest in dissection and because of his rich understanding of mechanics, and they served as a comprehensive visualizing guide of the human body that was not merely artistic representation but rather a reference text of medical learning and research (Shoja et al., 2012). This polymathic (that is, involving art, science, and engineering) approach allowed him to comprehend and explain the complex systems, including fluid dynamics, centuries ahead of his era (Ren, 2023; Zabusky, 2022). Deliberate incuriosity drove him to observe the human body painstakingly and use unremitting study as a basis on which revolutionised anatomical studies, combining detailed renderings and mechanical analysis, formed the basis of a mathematical biology and biomechanics (Kemp, 2023). His work became the unrecognized pioneer in biomechanics because of his careful treatment of the musculoskeletal system of humans, involving a radical revision of traditional anatomy (Kemp, 2023). It was a multidisciplinary solution to scientific discoveries that emphasized the aesthetic qualities of scientific discoveries at the same time amplifying the scientific validity of creative endeavors. Such an expansive perspective highlights the relevance of Renaissance intellectual paradigms to transdisciplinary research nowadays and more particularly, where the complex systems analysis and visual data interpretation interface. The given historical example demonstrates that a combination of artistic intuition and scientific rigour can lead to the revolutionary breakthroughs, which makes the continuity of combining various approaches and perspectives to solve the intricate scientific challenges. This merging of the arts with precision in searching scientific understanding provided a precedent to the fusion of these two areas which was particularly pronounced in the anatomical studies of artists like Leonardo (Cothern, 2015). His detailed anatomical works were not merely descriptive, but a research of very deep philosophical investigation into the working of life, bridging the gap between the conceptual and the actual (Kemp, 2023). His holistic vision, characterized by a unique level of attention to detail in anatomical observation and an unsurpassed unity of mechanical principles, made him a pioneer of modern bioengineering and the embodiment of the transdisciplinary nature of renaissance scholarship (Armentano & Kun, 2019; Migliardo & Magazu, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Much of a change in artistic methods, in intellectual thought, and the humanistic attitude to science and the arts originated in the period of the Renaissance, which marked a revision of Western art and culture. The combination of scientific studies and the arts allowed modern artistic realism and the study of the anatomy of the body as illustrated by artists like Albrecht Durer and Leonardo da Vinci. Besides transforming the aesthetic standards of the era, the innovations of the Renaissance artists in sphere of perspective, anatomy, and proportions generated concepts that would guide the future artistic expression over the centuries. These concepts: naturalism, harmony, and proportion, are in some way still applicable to the visual culture of the

modern times and have influenced the modern art movements, which built on the classical foundations of the Renaissance. The enduring impact of the Renaissance aesthetics is highlighted in this essay as the interplay between artistic and scientific rigour all during this period of time assisted in the formation of the multidisciplines approaches that are now prevalent in both science and art. The Renaissance impact on the contemporary visual culture is a historical fact as well as an ongoing dialogue between the past and the present artistic activities.

REFERENCES

Armentano, R. L., & Kun, L. (2019). Leonardo da Vinci—The First Bioengineer: Educational Innovation to Meet His Desire for Knowledge and Promote His Concept of Interdisciplinarity. Creative Education, 10(6), 1180.

Campbell, S. J. (2017). On Renaissance Nonmodernity. I Tatti Studies, 20(2), 261.

Caniato, F., Harland, C., Johnsen, T., Moretto, A., & Ronchi, S. (2020). The Art and Science of Procurement: Revisiting Leonardo da Vinci. Journal of Purchasing and Supply Management, 26(4), 100650.

Carroll, M. (2025). The Renaissance of Reproductive Science: Leonardo da Vinci's Anatomical Contributions [Review of The Renaissance of Reproductive Science: Leonardo da Vinci's Anatomical Contributions]. Reproductive Sciences, 32(3), 575. Springer Nature.

Chen, C. (2023). Research on the Influence of Western Renaissance Thought on Modern Painting Art. Journal of Education Humanities and Social Sciences, 15, 202.

Cothern, A. M. (2015). The Perfect Machine: The Reason behind the Anatomical Studies of Leonardo da Vinci. UKnowledge (University of Kentucky).

Huang, J., Lu, H., & Gu, Y. (2024). An In-depth Analysis of Painting Rules During the Renaissance Period: A Discussion on Language and Themes. Journal of Humanities Arts and Social Science, 8(5), 1194.

Isikoren, N. D., & Kalkan, F. (2017). Comparative Image Analysis in Visual Arts and Art Education. Eurasia Journal of Mathematics Science and Technology Education, 13(11).

Kemp, M. (2023). Revisiting Leonardo on Muscles: Intimations of Mathematical Biology and Biomechanics. Biological Theory, 18(1), 7.

Liang, L. (2023). The Reflection of the Renaissance on Education, Society and Women. Lecture Notes in Education Psychology and Public Media, 4(1), 667.

Lu, C. (2024). The Influence of Renaissance Art on Contemporary Light and Shadow Aesthetics. Transactions on Social Science Education and Humanities Research, 12, 267.

Mayer, E. (2024). The Impact of Renaissance Humanism on Artistic Expression in Europe. 4(2), 36.

McMenamin, P. G. (2021). Art and anatomy in the renaissance: are the lessons still relevant today [Review of Art and anatomy in the renaissance: are the lessons still relevant today]. ANZ Journal of Surgery, 92, 34. Wiley.

Migliardo, F., & Magazù, S. (2020). Mixing and crossing disciplines: Leonardo da Vinci's holistic approach to knowledge. International Social Science Journal, 70, 149.

Ng, K. H. (2023). Modern renaissance: need for holistic knowledge and polymaths to drive change. Physical and Engineering Sciences in Medicine, 46(3), 955.

Paluzzi, A., Belli, A., Bain, P. G., & Viva, L. (2007). Brain "imaging" in the Renaissance. Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine, 100(12), 540.

Papa, V., Varotto, E., Vaccarezza, M., & Galassi, F. M. (2021). Teaching anatomy through images: the power of anatomical drawings. Anthropologie, 59(2), 145.

Pegus, L. (1978). Leonardo Da Vinci – Anatomical Drawings. Journal of Audiovisual Media in Medicine, 1(2), 63.

Quyash, M., Chaqmaq, S., & Ahadi, N. (2025). An Overview of the Renaissance's Consequences on European History. Cognizance Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies, 5(3), 518.

Ren, R. (2023). Ahead of His Time: Leonardo da Vinci's Contributions to Engineering. Journal of Education Humanities and Social Sciences, 21, 18.

Ruan, Q. (2023). The Connection with Science and Renaissance Art. Journal of Education Humanities and Social Sciences, 11, 144.

Sayın, O. (2025). HERITAGE FROM PAINTING TO PHOTOGRAPHY: CONTRIBUTIONS OF BOTTICELLI, CARAVAGGIO AND REMBRANDT TO THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY. DergiPark (Istanbul University).

Shoja, M. M., Agutter, P. S., Loukas, M., Benninger, B., Shokouhi, G., Namdar, H., Ghabili, K., Khalili, M., & Tubbs, R. S. (2012). Leonardo da Vinci's studies of the heart. International Journal of Cardiology, 167(4), 1126.

Siedina, G. (2020). Essays on the Spread of Humanistic and Renaissance Literary Civilization in the Slavic World (15th-17th Century). An Introduction. In Biblioteca di Studi slavistici (p. 7). Firenze University Press.

Silva, J. M. e. (2008). Leonardo da Vinci and the first hemodynamic observations. PubMed, 27(2), 243.

Smith, S. B. (2006). FromArs toScientia: The revolution of anatomic illustration. Clinical Anatomy, 19(4), 382.

Tehlivets, I. (2023). Anatomy across centuries: From ancient Greeks to modern innovations. The merit and significance of autopsies today. Heart Vessels and Transplantation, 7, 364.

Tolibovich, P. (2025). The Philosophical Essence of Humanism In The Renaissance. Pubmedia Social Sciences and Humanities, 2(3), 7.

Wang, Z. (2024). Leonardo Da Vinci: The Art of Anatomy in The Renaissance. Journal of Education Humanities and Social Sciences, 28, 598.

Wells, F. C., & Crowe, T. (2004). Leonardo da Vinci as a paradigm for modern clinical research. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 127(4), 929.

Wolach, B., & Wolach, O. (2021). Science, Anatomy, and Art: Revisiting Leonardo da Vinci, Pioneer of Modern Anatomy. PubMed, 23(10), 676.

Xia, Y. (2023). Naturalism in Leonardo Da Vinci and Durer's Work. In Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research/Advances in social science, education and humanities research (p. 65).

Xu, Y. (2023a). The Renaissance Artists' Understanding of Anatomy and Human Proportions and Their Application to Their Work. In Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research/Advances in social science, education and humanities research (p. 49).

Xu, Y. (2023b). The Scientific of Renaissance Artworks - Based on Dürer and Leonardo da Vinci's Work. Journal of Education Humanities and Social Sciences, 11, 75.

Yao, Z. (2024). An Inquiry into Renaissance Art and Literature. Transactions on Social Science Education and Humanities Research, 12, 313.

Zabusky, N. J. (2022). Fluids in motion: Contemporary artScience- inspiration and realization. arXiv (Cornell University).

Zhang, B. (2024). The Renaissance and Influence of Renaissance Art from The Perspective of Humanism. Journal of Education Humanities and Social Sciences, 42, 513.

Zhang, G., & Di, Y. (2023). A Brief Study of the Influences of Renaissance on the Developments of Humanism and European Literature. Lecture Notes on History, 5(1).