

Art 5

Art History of the Western World: 1400 through Contemporary

Lecture and Reading Notes 2

Chapter 18

Exam # 1 will cover Chapters 17 & 18 (pgs. 644 -689 & 707 - 715)

Key Images:

Leonardo. **Mona Lisa**. c. 1503

Raphael. **School of Athens**. c. 1510-11

Michelangelo. **David**. 1501-4

Donato Bramante. **Tempietto**. 1502-10.

Giorgione. **The Tempest**. 1505-10

Titian. **Venus of Urbino**. c. 1538

Matthias Grünewald. **Isenheim Altarpiece**. c. 1510-15

Albrecht Dürer. **Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse**. 1497-98

Hieronymus Bosch. **Garden of Earthly Delights**. c. 1505-15

- What effect did the invention of the printing press have on the sixteenth century?
- What led to the Sack of Rome? What effect did it have on Renaissance sensibility?
- How did the concept of art and of the artist change during this period?
- What characterizes the art of the 1490s to the time of the Sack of Rome? What is this period referred to as?
- What two important developments affected the arts in Italy during the sixteenth century?
- Who does your book recognize as the three leading artists of the High Renaissance?
- In what type of room was Leonardo's **Last Supper** painted? What moment does the scene portray? How did Leonardo break with traditional depictions of this scene?
- What four themes did Raphael portray in the Stanza della Segnatura?
- How did Michelangelo envision the task of creating sculpture?
- Compare and contrast Donatello's and Michelangelo's Davids.
- What architect's style typifies High Renaissance architecture?
- Why was the **Tempietto** built, and after what kinds of structures was it modeled?
- Explain the development of **Saint Peter's Basilica** from the 4th century to the 15th. What types of structures, or specific structures, inspired the Renaissance architects who worked on it?
- In what ways is the **Palazzo del Tè** a humorous play on architectural form?
- What artists inspired Correggio's **Assumption of the Virgin**?
- Why is Giorgione considered such an important Venetian painter?
- What is the main subject of **The Pastoral Concert**? What is happening in the picture?
- How is the composition of Titian's **Pesaro Madonna**, revolutionary?
- How was the subject and content of Titian's **Venus of Urbino** justified in its time?
- In general, what contrasting influences do the works of Grünewald and Dürer represent in 16th century German art making?
- What was the Isenheim Altarpiece commissioned for? In what way does the altarpiece's original location influence its imagery? What elements of the work reflect an Italian influence, and what elements are northern in intent?
- How was Dürer's work influenced by his travels to Italy? What did he, in turn, set out to do with the art of his own country?

- What influenced the Reformation? How did the Reformation affect the art of the 16th century? Who were two of the most important reformers and what was their main message?
- What role did the printing press play in the Reformation?
- How did the subjects artists portrayed, and the professional practice of art change under Protestantism?
- What Protestant themes does the **Four Apostles** communicate?
- In what ways does Michelangelo abandon medieval and Gothic traditions in his depiction of the **Last Judgment**? Why was his depiction considered controversial in its day?
- How did Michelangelo view himself as an artist?
- How is Bosch's **Garden of Earthly Delights** generally interpreted? Was this a secular or non-secular commission? How was the work received during its time?