

Lecture and Reading Notes 3

Chapter 19

Key Images:

Chapter 18 Images:

- Pontormo. **Entombment**. 1525-28.
Parmigianino. **Madonna with the Long Neck**. 1534-40
Veronese. **Feast in the House of Levi**. 1573
Tintoretto. **The Last Supper**. 1592-94
El Greco. **Burial of Count Orgaz**. 1586

Chapter 19 Images:

- Gianlorenzo Bernini. **Saint Teresa of Avila in Ecstasy**. 1645-52.
Gianlorenzo Bernini. **David**. 1623.
Annibale Carracci. **Ceiling of gallery, Palazzo Farnese**. 1597-1601.
Giovanni Battista Gaulli. **The Triumph of the Name of Jesus and the Fall of the Damned**. 1672-85.
Caravaggio. **The Calling of Saint Matthew**. 1599-1600.
Artemisia Gentileschi. **Judith and Maidservant with the Head of Holofernes**. 1625.
Jules Hardouin-Mansart and Charles Le Brun. **Hall of Mirrors, Palais de Versailles**. Begun 1678.
Nicolas Poussin. **Landscape with Saint John on Patmos**. 1640.
Francisco de Zurbaran. **Saint Serapion**. 1628.
Diego Velazquez. **Las Meninas (The Maids of Honor)**. 1656.
Peter Paul Rubens. **The Raising of the Cross**. 1610-11.
Frans Hals. **Officers of the Haarlem Militia Company of Saint Adrian**. c. 1627.
Rembrandt van Rijn. **The Night Watch**. 1642.
Jacob van Ruisdael. **The Jewish Cemetery**. 1655-60.
Jan Vermeer. **Woman Holding a Balance**. c. 1664.

Chapter 18 Questions:

- What repercussions did the Reformation have in Italy? What movement did it spawn? How did it influence the art of the Late Renaissance?
- What did the Council of Trent set out to do?
- What was the Inquisition?
- What new focuses did the Catholic Church take on during the Counter-Reformation? How did church architecture change with the Counter-Reformation?
- What does the term 'Mannerism' refer to? What are the characteristics of Mannerist art?
- What characteristics, typical of Mannerism, are present in Pontormo's **Entombment**?
- In what ways is the **Madonna with the Long Neck** purposefully unsettling?
- Why does your textbook describe Bronzino's **Allegory with Venus and Cupid** as "one of the strangest paintings in the 16th century?" Explain this work.
- What was unusual about Sofonisba Anguissola's upbringing?
- Why was Veronese called before the Inquisition to explain his painting, **Feast in the House of Levi**? How did he defend himself? What compromise did he make?
- Compare and contrast Leonardo's version of the Last Supper with Tintoretto's.
- How was Palladio's **Villa Rotunda** inventive and daring?
- What Mannerist characteristics are present in El Greco's **Burial of Count Orgaz**?
- What Mannerist characteristics are present in Bruegel's **Carrying of the Cross**?

Chapter 19 Questions:

- What was the cultural context of the Baroque period?
- How did the Catholic Church respond to the Protestant Reformation in the 1540s? What role did art play in that program?
- What does a genre painting depict?
- How did the view of the world and the universe change during the 17th century?
- How is the Baroque style characterized?
- How did the naturalism of the Baroque period differ from that of the Renaissance?
- What were artists admired for during the Baroque period? When does the respect for the “original” derive?
- How did 17th century artists treat the viewers of their works? What was expected of the viewer?
- What were some of the goals of Counter Reformation Church building?
- What purpose does the **Baldacchino** serve?
- How did Bernini describe his design for the piazza in front of St. Peter’s?
- Why is Borromini’s design for the Church of San Carlo described as “audacious?”
- In what way is Bernini’s **Saint Teresa of Avila in Ecstasy** a multi-media work? To what effect does the artist employ drapery?
- In what way does Bernini’s **David** “intrude on the viewer’s space?” What new direction in art does this work represent?
- In what ways does Gaulli’s ceiling fresco go beyond anything that had preceded it?
- Why was Caravaggio considered an “evil genius?” What term describes his dramatic lighting effects? What term describes his coloring technique?
- What influence did Louis XIV have on the art of the early 17th century in France?
- Explain the positions of the poussinistes and the rubenistes.
- In what way were Claude and Poussin “classicists?”
- Your book states that Claude and Poussin both created landscapes with figures. How do their approaches differ?
- How were the arts affected by the discord of 17th century Germanic lands?
- What was the primary influence on 17th century Spanish painting?
- How did the Catholic Church employ art during the 17th century? How did this effect the subjects portrayed in works commissioned by the Church?
- What artist does your book describe as “the greatest painter to emerge from the Caravaggesque school of Seville?”
- Describe Velazquez’s depiction of light and form.
- What is the meaning of **The Maids of Honor**?
- What effect did the Spanish colonization of the Americas have on the native population?
- Who did pope declare the patron saint of the Americas? What is her story?
- What artist’s work is considered synonymous with the Flemish Baroque?
- How is Ruben’s triptych, **The Raising of the Cross**, unusual? What influences are apparent?
- What are Wölfflin’s five pairs of stylistic characteristics?
- How can the Dutch art of the Baroque period be characterized? What subjects were popular?
- Describe Frans Hals’ painting technique and style. How are his compositions inventive and groundbreaking?
- Why is Rembrandt considered “one of the greatest artists of all time?”
- How does Rembrandt carry the group portrait to new levels in **The Night Watch**?
- How did Dutch landscape painting change after 1650?
- What subjects were most wanted by Dutch art patrons? In what way was the artist “more entrepreneur than art maker?”

- What device may Jan Vermeer have used to analyze the landscape and reproduce natural optical effects?
- How is the work of Vermeer characterized?
- What does the term "vanitas" mean? How does this relate to Dutch still-life paintings of the Baroque period?