**Lesson #24**

**Guided Reading**

**The Art of the Sixteenth-Century Europe**

**Venetian Art-**

* Used a Byzantine sense of color and light in artwork
* Not concerned with the depiction of architectural space
* **Linear Style-** composition is based on clear lines

**Giorgione da Castlefranco-** @ 1477-1511

* One of the first Venetian painters
* Used landscapes as an important aspect of his work, landscapes creates a stage for his artwork
* Used oil paint to depict rich color



**The Tempest: @ 1505**

* Landscape is the most important part of design rather than the people
* Create a lyrical, dreamlike scene
* Starts a new tradition in painting because we’re focusing more on landscape rather than portraits or people

**Titian-** @ 1490-1576

* Combined landscapes and oil paints
* Figures show more movement and activity
  + Twisting and turning movements that show they are alive and have spirit
* Avoided hard edges when painting
  + Figures or shapes blended into the background
* Famous for portraits of the Royal Family



**“Doge Andrea Gritti”**

* Created by Titian @ 1546-1548
* **Doge**- means ruler of Venice
* Used a **Painterly Style-** painterly means patches of color are used to create the image. There is no hard edges or lines (opposite of Linear Style) Artist uses quick brush strokes with soft edges.
* Evokes a feeling of power by the heroic position the Doge is in as well as his clenched hand

**Mannerism-**

* The art movement that occurred during the Protestant Reformation
  + **Protestant Reformation**- religious movement started by Martin Luther against the Catholic Church
    - Why we have different sects of Christianity ex. Methodist, Lutherans, Baptists etc.
    - Broke away from Catholic Church in hopes of creating a more pure form of Catholicism
    - As a result, people during this time were uneasy and experienced chaos in Italy because their way of thinking/practicing their religion was challenged
* Mannerists distort reality by…
  + Elongation of figures
  + Exaggeration
  + Changing the perspective
  + Asymmetrical balance
    - **Asymmetry-** used in order to pull away from the classical feeling of balance. Asymmetry gives an artwork a restless feel

**Tintoretto-** @ 1518-1594

* Combined the Venetian Style and the use of color to create qualities of Mannerism
* Real name= Jacopo Robusti
* Goes by Tintoretto because his father was a dryer and “Tintoretto” means little dryer
* Uses strong pattern of light and shadow with quick painterly brush strokes.
* Artworks by Tintoretto were used by the Catholic Church to help with the counter reformation
  + **Counter Reformation-** the action(s) the Catholics took in order to not loose church members during the Protestant Reformation
    - Religious movement that was suppose to keep Catholics from turning to Protestantism

**El Greco-** @ 1541-1614

* Real name= Domenikos Theotocopoulos
* Originally from Greece
* El Greco in Spanish means “the Greek”
* Greek mannerist painter that lived in Spain

  

Why do you think El Greco and Tintoretto changed their names? Or went by a nickname as an artist?

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