**Lesson #26**

**Guided Reading**

**Baroque Art of Italy and Flanders**

**Baroque-** style of art from 1600- 1750

* The Catholic Church was refortifying itself, or trying to make itself better
* Hoped change would bring people back and fight the heresy
* This is known as the Counter Reformation- trying to win Protestants back to the Catholic Church
* **Papacy-** the office of the pope
  + Commissioned artists to create artworks on a grand scale in hopes of making Rome the most beautiful city in the Christian world
* Popular artists of the Baroque Period include..
  + Rubens
  + Van Dyck
  + Caravaggio

**Michelangelo da Caravaggio-** @1571-1610

* Northern Italian painter of the Baroque period
* Most well known for chiaroscuro
  + **Chiaroscuro**- dramatic arrangements that focus on use of light and dark areas
    - Chirao- derives from the Italian word bright
    - Scuro- derives from the Italian word dark
* His revolutionary style changed European paintings during the 17th century by his unique use of light in artworks
  + Heavily influenced Rubens and Rembrandt



**The Conversion of St. Peter**

* @ 1601
* Depicts a scene from the life of St. Peter who was converted when he fell off his horse on the way to Damascus
* Notice how the use of light and dark areas make the painting seem dramatic
* Look at the figures in action
* See how the colors are intense

**\*\*\*Please see the Text that begins with the following heading\*\*\***

**Analysis of the Painting with Art Criticism Operations**

**1. Description-** describe the images you are seeing in terms of the design elements

* Color, type of painting (Emotional, Formal or Imitational), subject matter etc.

**2. Analysis-** describe the design principles you see

* Give a description and analysis of the principles you see and why/how you see them

**3. Interpretation-** What do you think the painting is about?

* Describe what you think the meaning behind the work of art is.

**4. Judgment-** Do you like the work of art?

* Why/why don’t you like the artwork
* Use specific examples to defend your opinion.

**Artemisia Gentileschi-** @ 1593-1653

* Female artist of the Baroque Period
* Used chiaroscuro to create dramatic scenes
* Painted religious and historical paintings



**Judith and Maidservent with the Head of Holofernes**

* @ 1625
* Biblical story of famous heroine
* Judith kills Holofernes who is the enemy of the Jewish people by cutting off his head when he slept
* Use of story-telling
* Use of chiaroscuro

**Peter Paul Rubens-** @ 1577-1640

* Flemish painter
* Brought Baroque style to Northern Europe



**The Raising of the Cross**

* @1609-1610
* Use of Caravaggio in lighting, not quite as dramatic as chiaroscuro
* Figures are extremely muscular
* Uses pyramid shape when positioning figures



**Daniel in the Lion’s Den**

* @ 1615
* Story of the Biblical prophet Daniel, in intense prayer that he does not get eaten; seems to be working because the lions are not paying attention to him
* Obvious use of chiaroscuro because of the light coming from the opening in the ceiling

**Anthony van Dyck-** @ 1599-1641

* Flemish Baroque Painter
* Assistant to Rubens in his twenties (20’s)
* Became Court Painter to King Charles I from 1632-1641

 

**Portrait of Charles I Hunting**

* @ 1635
* Less formal than usual portraits of royalty, however still has a sense of elegance and grandness

**Duke of Richmond and Lennox**

* @ 1637-1639

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**Charles I’s Children**

* @ 1639
* What is different about these portraits is the Royal Family are depicted in real life situations
* More naturalistic

**Church Architecture-**

* **Il Gesu-** one of the first to incorporate new features into the design
  + **Façade-** the front of the building
  + Important aspect of the Baroque Style in architecture
* **Francesco Borromini-** architect of the Church of San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane
* **Gianlorenzo Bernini-** @ 1598-1680
  + Sculptor turned architect
  + Designed colonnades
    - **Colonnades-** A series of columns placed at regular intervals
  + Created a bronze canopy over the high altar at the piazza of St. Peters



**San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane**

* @ 1665-1676
* Classical Baroque Architecture Style



**Basilica of St. Peter**

* @ 1506-1626
* The round area is made from colonnades
* See the use of columns to made a type of breeze way