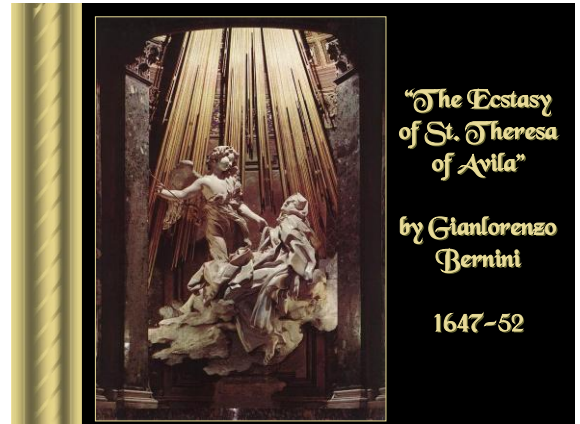


Baroque Art & Architecture

1



2

- ## Baroque
- ▶ 1600 - 1750.
 - ▶ From a Portuguese word "*barocca*", meaning "a pearl of irregular shape."
 - ▶ Implies strangeness, irregularity, and extravagance.
 - ▶ *The more dramatic, the better!*

3

Baroque Era – defined by a music period

1600-1750
1600 – year of the first opera production
1750 – year of the death of Bach

4

- The term baroque was not a complement – it originally meant overdone – too many notes in music, too much color in painting, and too grand in architecture.
- It has come to include the following definitions:
 - *Marked by elaborate ornamentation*
 - *Aims to create a dramatic effect*
 - *Appealing to the spirit through the senses*
 - *Enlarged space*
 - *Heightened sensuality combined with spirituality*
 - *Naturalistic rather than ideal, emotional rather than rational*
 - *Conflict, paradox and contrast, heightened spirituality, lively sensuality*
 - *Ornate*

5

- ## Baroque Art and Architecture
- Started in the Catholic countries and seen as a reaction to the Protestant Reformation – see how great Catholicism is...
- 

6

Baroque Style of Art & Architecture

- ▶ Dramatic, emotional.
- ▶ Colors were brighter than bright, darks were darker than dark.
- ▶ Counter-Reformation art.
- ▶ Paintings & sculptures in church contexts should speak to the illiterate rather than to the well-informed.
- ▶ Ecclesiastical art --> appeal to emotions.
- ▶ Holland --> Real people portrayed as the primary subjects.

7

Dutch Golden Age Painting



8

Dutch Golden Age Painting



9

Dutch Baroque

- Holland {Northern Netherlands} was an independent, democratic, Protestant country
 - The strict Calvinist Protestant Churches forbade religious art in the church buildings
 - All the usual people who purchased art, churches, monarchs, and nobility; seemed to be absent in this region.
 - Artists were left at the mercy of the market place to earn a living
 - Fortunately there was a wealthy middle class of merchants who had a mania for art.

10

Flemish Baroque

- The southern Netherlands, called Flanders and later Belgium, remained Catholic after the Reformation, which gave artists ample incentive to produce religious paintings. The story of Flemish Baroque painting is really the story of one man, Sir Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640).

11

Understanding Peter Paul Rubens



12

- **Sir Peter Paul Rubens** (Dutch pronunciation: 28 June 1577 – 30 May 1640), was a **Flemish Baroque painter**, and a proponent of an extravagant Baroque style that emphasized movement, color, and sensuality. He is well known for his Counter-Reformation altarpieces, portraits, landscapes, and history paintings of mythological and allegorical subjects. He produced more than 2000 paintings.

- **"My passion comes from the heavens, not from earthly musings"**

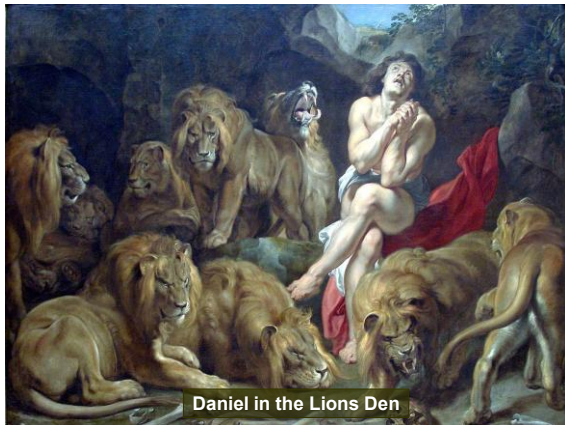
13



Descent from the Cross



14



Daniel in the Lions Den

15

- <http://www.artbabble.org/video/ngad/c/daniel-lions-den-c-16141616-sir-peter-paul-rubens>

16



The Massacre of the Innocents

17

Rembrandt

- The best known painter in the the western world
- He had to style periods
 - Early
 - Mostly portraits with a few religious scenes
 - The Bible scenes were intricately detailed and lit dramatically
 - Late
 - Gave up portraits and worked on more biblical and psychological subjects
 - Used more browns and reds
 - Had a theme of loneliness
 - Graduations of light to convey mood, character, and emotion

18

Rembrandt – Protestant



19

How does this painting depict the art an culture of its day (past AP Euro question)?



20

Historical Painting

Most Prestigious

- Historical
- Mythological
- Biblical

Most Famous Artist(s):
Rembrandt & Pupils



Gehrand van den Iuckhous: Hannah Presenting Her Son Samuil to the Priest Eli (1666)

21



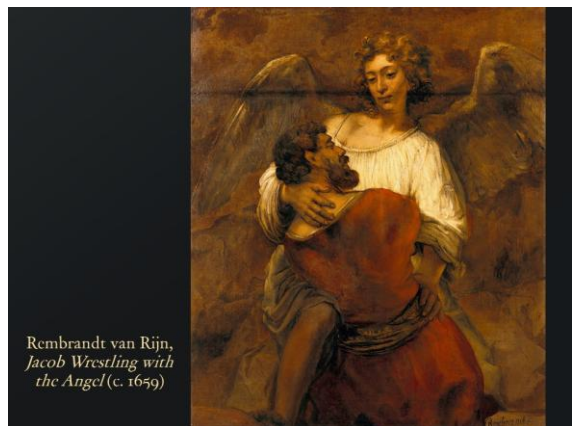
Rembrandt van Rijn, *The Conspiracy of Claudius Civilis* (1662)

22



Rembrandt van Rijn, *Judas Returning Thirty Silver Pieces* (1634)

23



Rembrandt van Rijn, *Jacob Wrestling with the Angel* (c. 1659)

24



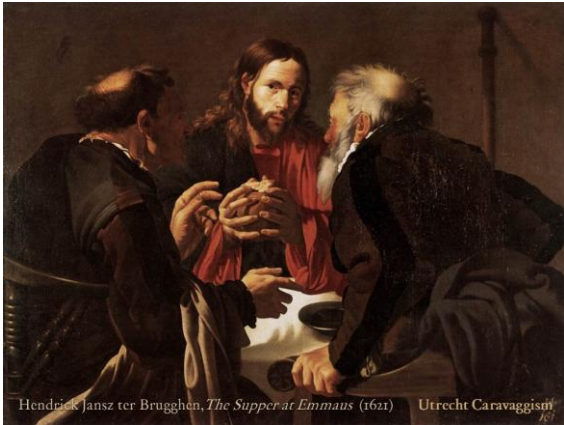
Gerbrand van den Eeckhout,
*An Angel Appears to the
Roman Centurion Cornelius*
(1664)

25



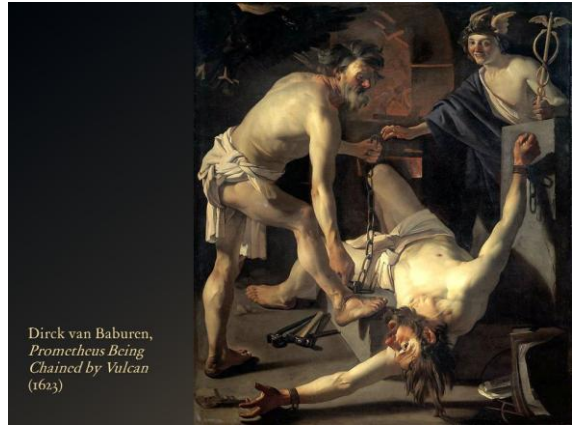
Gerbrand van den Eeckhout,
*Hannah Presenting Her Son
Samuel to the Priest Eli*
(1665)

26



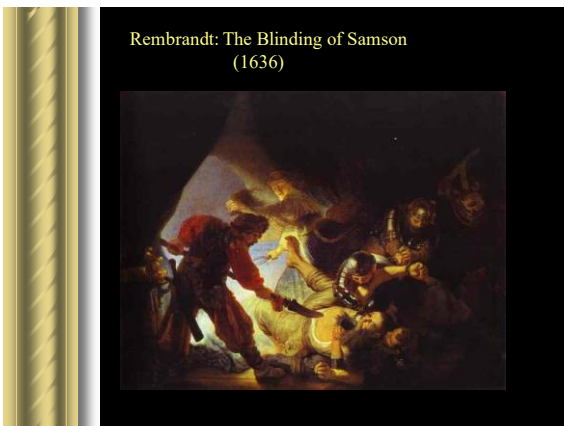
Hendrick Jansz ter Brugghen, *The Supper at Emmaus* (1621) Utrecht Caravaggisti

27



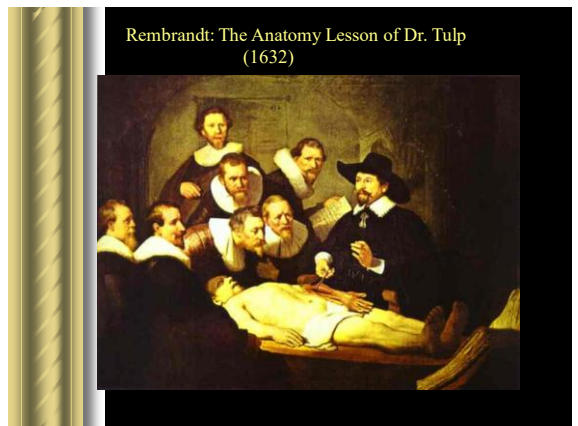
Dirck van Baburen,
*Prometheus Being
Chained by Vulcan*
(1623)

28



Rembrandt: *The Blinding of Samson*
(1636)

29



Rembrandt: *The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp*
(1632)

30

Rembrandt: The Night Watch (1642)



31

Rembrandt: Portrait at age 23

Rembrandt painted over 100 self-portraits

This portrait portrays the dewey eyed youth. The intent was to use light and dark to find his inner being



32

Rembrandt: Portrait at age 63

Rembrandt older, successful but showing the physical decay of age.

Once again he seeks the inner being by using Caravaggio chiaroscuro (light and dark) style



33

Landscapes & Cityscapes

Dutch artists were known for their realistic depictions from the ground level.

Most Famous Artist(s):
Jacob van Ruisdael



Johannes Lingelbach, *The Stadthuis under construction*, (1666)

34



Jacob van Ruisdael, *The Windmill at Wijk* (1670)

35



Jacob van Ruisdael, *Landscape with Windmills near Haarlem* (1653)

36



37



38



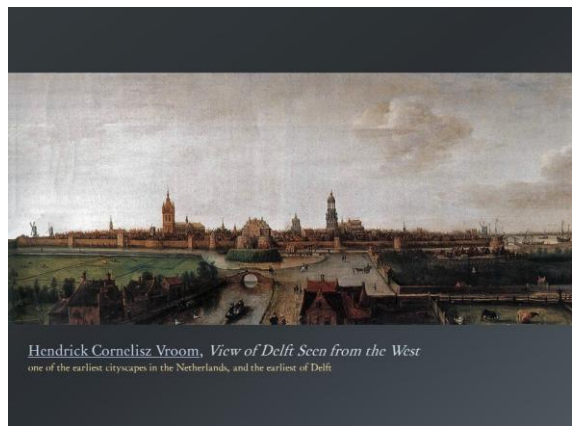
39



40



41




42

Counter-Reformation Church Art & Architecture

43

Baroque Art

- In Catholic countries the church financed most art, in Protestant countries it was wealthy businessmen who financed art.
- In other areas of Europe it is defined by a style of art that shows great contrast between light and dark and the use of oil paints.
- Bernini's *The Ecstasy of St. Theresa* was considered too erotic for the Vatican – check out the light.



44

Vermeer


- Considered second only to Rembrandt among Dutch artist
- He is masterful in his use of light and color
 - His paintings had a sense of stability and calm
- He painted neat spare rooms, and simple domestic scenes

45

Genre Painting

Scenes from
Everyday Life

Most Famous Artist(s):
Johannes Vermeer



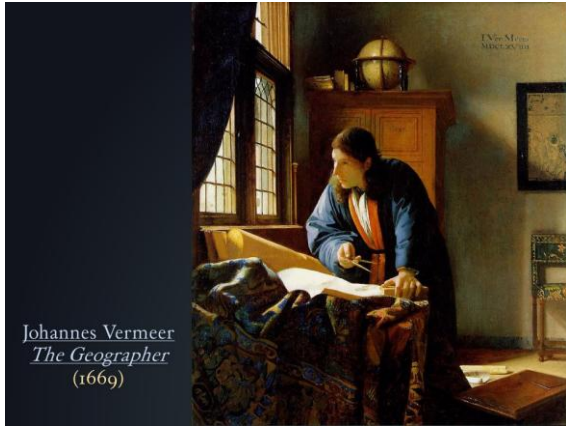
46



47



48



Johannes Vermeer
The Geographer
(1669)

49



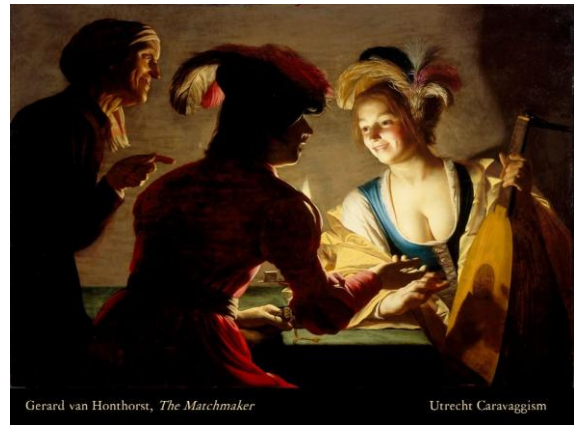
Johannes Vermeer,
Art of Painting
(c. 1666-68)

50



Johannes Vermeer
The Music Lesson
(c. 1662-65)

51



Gerard van Honthorst, *The Matchmaker*

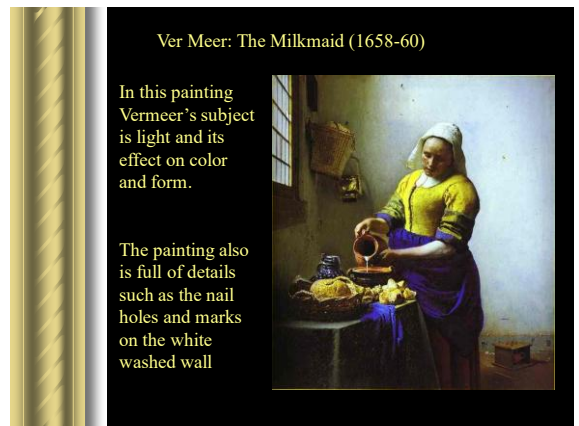
Utrecht Caravaggism

52



Johannes Vermeer,
Girl with a Pearl Earring
(1665)

53



Ver Meer: *The Milkmaid* (1658-60)

In this painting Vermeer's subject is light and its effect on color and form.

The painting also is full of details such as the nail holes and marks on the white washed wall

54

Ver Meer: The Love Letter (1669-70)

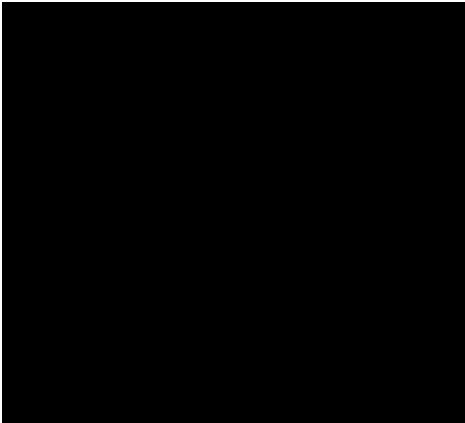


55

Jan Vermeer – Another master of light!!!



56



57

More Vermeer



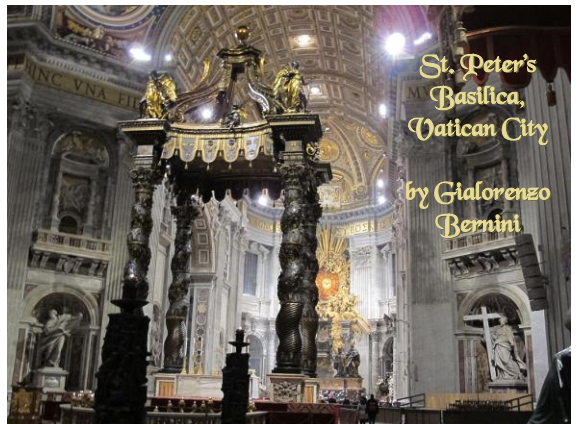
58

Understanding Bernini



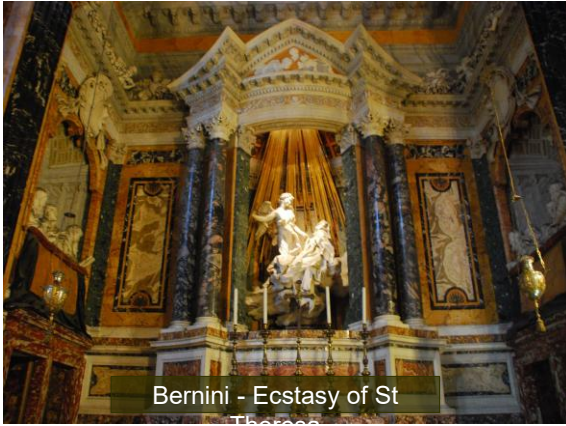
"What Shakespeare is to drama Bernini may be to sculpture the first pan European sculptor whose name is instantaneously identifiable with a particular manner and vision and whose influence was inordinately powerful"

59



St. Peter's Basilica, Vatican City
by Gian Lorenzo Bernini

60



Bernini - Ecstasy of St

Theresa

61



62



63

More Bernini – Beautiful Bodies and Beautiful Movement



How does this David compare with the others?

64



65

Church of Santiago de Compostella, Spain



66

Church of Veltenberg Altar, Germany



67

"The Assumption of the Virgin Mary"
Egid Quirin Asam, 1692-1750



68

Altar of Mercy, Germany, 1764



69

Portraits



Frans Hals, Willem Heerthuijsen (1634)

The Dutch merchant class was more willing to spend money on portraits than their social equivalents in other countries.

70

Bartholomeus van der Helst,
Sophia Trip (1645)



The subject was a member of one of the wealthiest families in Holland. (Calvinist Simplicity)

71

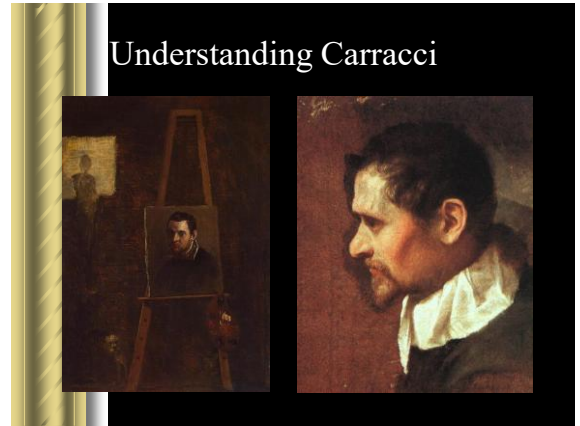


Frans Hals, Willem Heerthuijsen (1634)

72



73



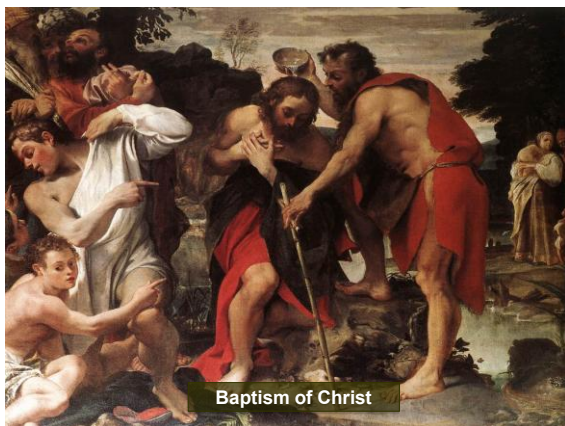
74

- In combining northern Italian naturalism with the idealism of Roman painting, Annibale created the basis of Baroque art. His only challenger in Rome was Caravaggio.
- Annibale's art was being studied by a new generation of artists. Rubens, Poussin, and Bernini were deeply indebted to Annibale.
- Carracci laid the foundations for the birth of Baroque painting. The preceding sterile Mannerist style had its recovery now in the Baroque painting in the early sixteenth century

75



76



77



78

"The Dead Christ Mourned"
Annibale Carracci, 1603



79



80



*"The Virgin
Appearing to St.
Hyacinthe"*

Ludovico
Carracci

1594

81

Baroque Art – Caravaggio -- Italian

- Used light to display drama.
- Light usually signified "God" or heavenly intervention.



82



83

Understanding Caravaggio

- In his twenties Caravaggio moved to Rome where there was a demand for paintings to fill the many huge new churches and palazzos being built at the time.
- Caravaggio secularized religious art making saints and miracles seem like they are happening to ordinary people.
- Caravaggio's innovation was a radical naturalism that combined close physical observation with a dramatic, even theatrical, use of chiaroscuro.
- He heavily influenced the baroque style but died at an early age.

84

Bacchus

- Not afraid to use pagan Greek and Roman figures in art.



85

"St. Francis in Ecstasy"
Caravaggio, 1595



86

"The Flagellation of Christ"
by Caravaggio



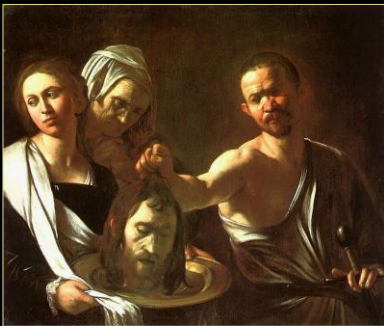
87

"David and Goliath" by Caravaggio



88

"Salome with the Head of the Baptist"
by Caravaggio



89

"The Cardsharps"
Caravaggio, 1595



90

The Calling of Saint Matthew
1599-1600



91

The Conversion of St. Paul



Where is the
light coming
from?



92

The Crucifixion of Saint Peter



93

The Decapitation of
Saint John the Baptist



94

The Inspiration of St. Matthew



95

Judith Beheading Holofernes
c. 1598



96

The Sacrifice of Issac



97

Supper at Emmaus



98

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CX_KWlvIVM8

- Start at 8:21 – 11:34

99

Comparison



100

The Female Caravaggio

- Artemesia Gentileschi
- Worked in her father's studio.
- Violently raped



101

Mary Magdalen

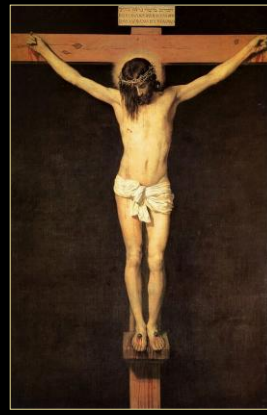


102

"Joseph's Bloody Coat Brought to Jacob"
Diego Velázquez, 1630



103



"Christ on the Cross"

Diego
Velázquez,
1632

104

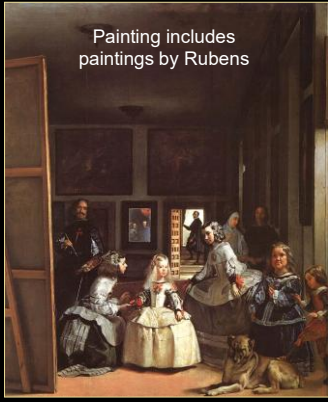
"Las Meninas"
(Maid in Waiting)

Diego
Velázquez

1656

Velázquez's painting "The maids of honor" was voted the world's greatest painting in

Painting includes paintings by Rubens



105



106



107

"St. Francis in Meditation"
Francisco de Zurbarán



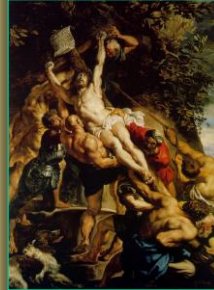
108

"St. Bonaventure on His Deathbed"
Francisco de Zurbarán, 1629



109

Rubens is a name to know –
"fleshy" subjects – especially
women!)



110

**"The
Elevation of
the Cross"**

by Peter
Paul
Rubens

1610-11



111

**"The
Lamentation"**

by Peter
Paul
Rubens

1609-11



112

Peter Paul Rubens, *Hippopotamus Hunt*, 1616



113

"Battle of the Amazons"
Peter Paul Rubens



114

**"A Village Fete"
Peter Paul Reubens**



115

**"The Garden of Love"
Peter Paul Reubens, 1630-32**



116

**Group
Selfies**

Govert Teuniszoon Flink, *Militia Company of District XVIII under the Command of Captain Albert Bas* (1643)



117



118



119

Rembrandt van Rijn, *The Night Watch* (1642)



120



Rembrandt van Rijn, *The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp* (1632)

121

Maritime Painting



Showcased the
Glory of the
Dutch Navy

Most Famous Artist(s):
Hendrick Cornelisz Vroom

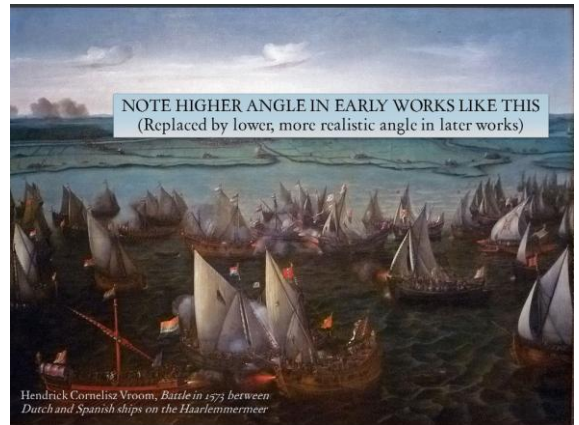
Hendrick Cornelisz Vroom, *Dutch Ships Ramming Spanish Galleys off the Flemish Coast in October 1602* (1607)

122



Hendrick Cornelisz Vroom, *Battle in 1573 between Dutch and Spanish ships on the Haarlemmermeer*

123



NOTE HIGHER ANGLE IN EARLY WORKS LIKE THIS
(Replaced by lower, more realistic angle in later works)

124



Hendrick Cornelisz Vroom, *Dutch Ships Ramming Spanish Galleys off the Flemish Coast in October 1602* (1607)

125



Hendrick Cornelisz Vroom, *Arrival of a Dutch Three-master at Kronborg Castle, Helsingor*

126



Cornelis Claesz van Wieringen, *The explosion of the Spanish flagship during the Battle of Gibraltar, 24 April 1607 (1621)* www.rijksmuseum.nl

127



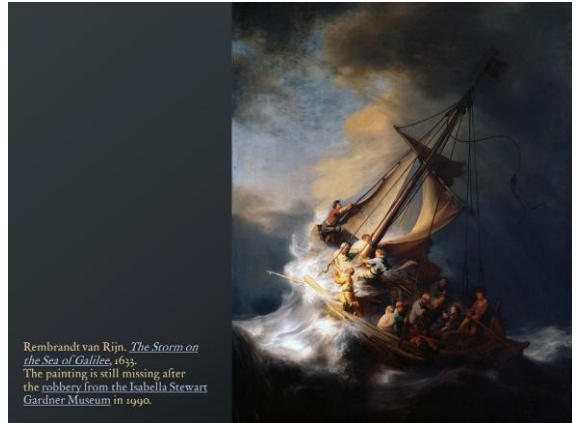
Ludolf Bakhuizen, *Dutch warships in trouble off Gibraltar, a real incident of 1690*

128



Salomon van Ruysdael, *View of Deventer Seen from the North-West (1697)*

129



Rembrandt van Rijn, *The Storm on the Sea of Galilee, 1633*. The painting is still missing after the robbery from the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in 1990.

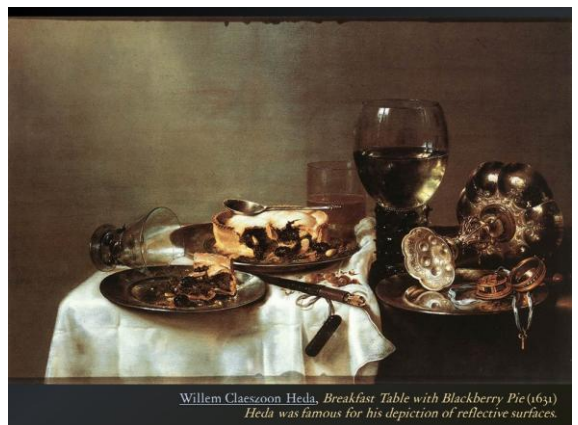
130

Still Life Painting

Paintings of Inanimate Objects

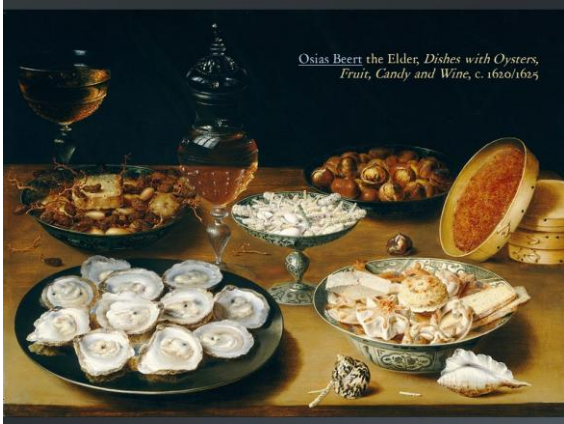
Willem Kalf (1619-1693)

131



Willem Claeszoon Heda, *Breakfast Table with Blackberry Pie (1631)*
Heda was famous for his depiction of reflective surfaces.

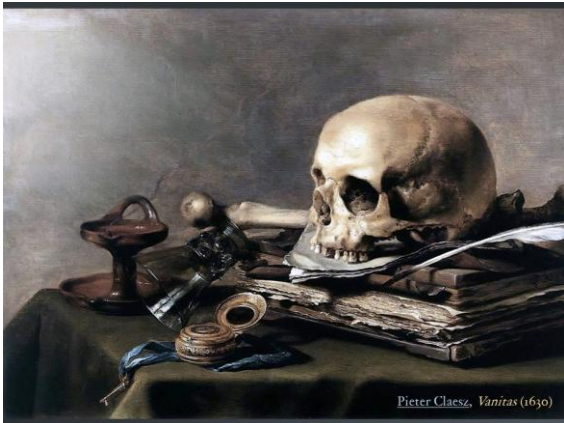
132



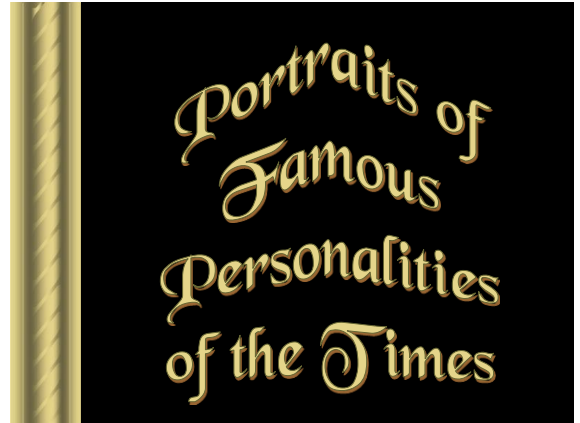
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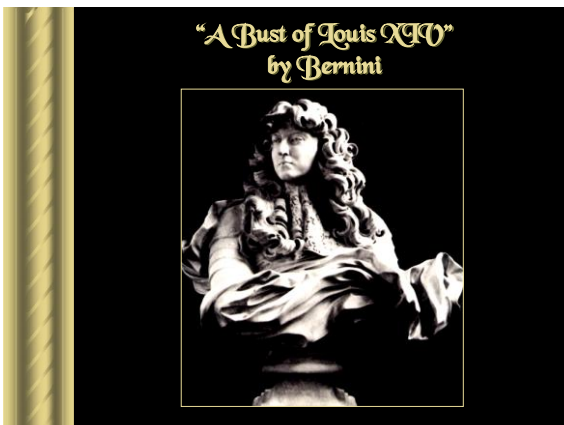
134



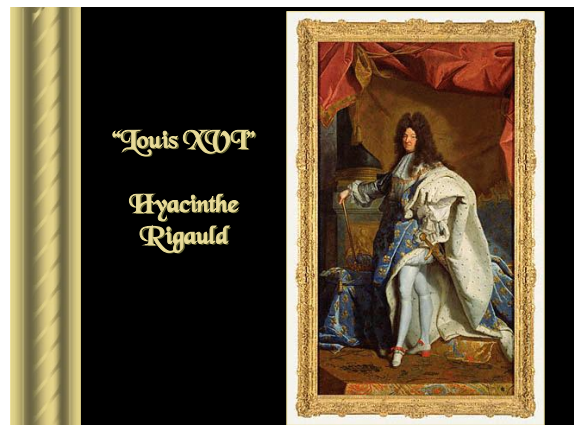
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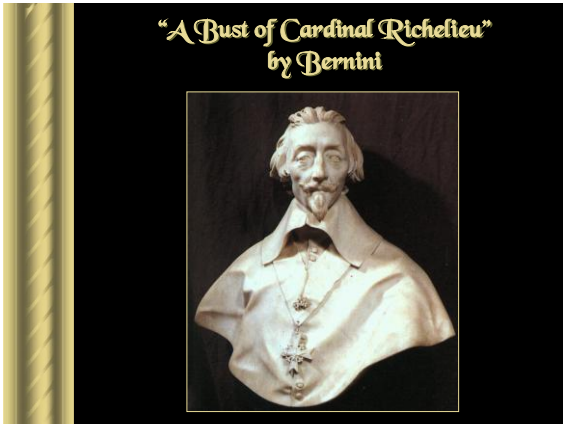
136



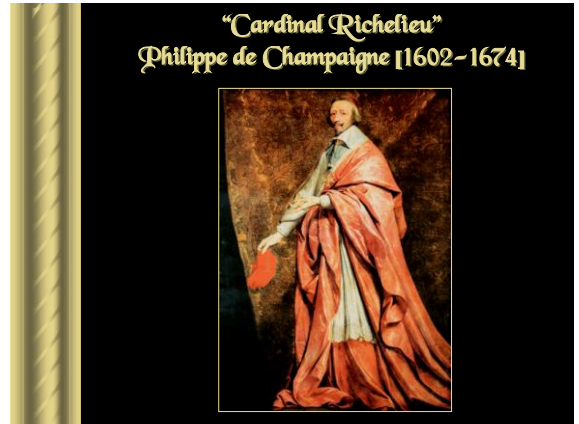
137



138



139



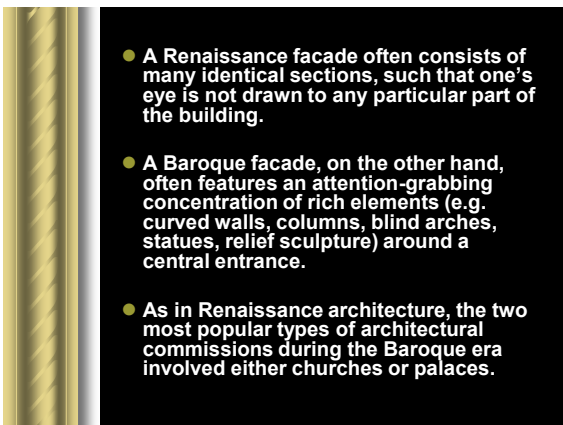
140



141



142



143

The 7 Major Differences Between the Renaissance and Baroque Architectural Styles

Renaissance	Baroque
Lighter, more graceful forms with symmetrical balance. Buildings were neatly divided into a number of similar sections that included the division of different levels.	Heavy forms that were massive in size. Buildings were much more fragmented, with <u>architects</u> purposely leaving some elements incomplete.
Flat walls that represented a sort of permanence and simplicity.	Curved walls that gave a feeling of constant movement.
Windows and columns on buildings show a clear progression toward the center.	Central entrance is characterized by rich architectural and ornamental elements.
Buildings often have rounded domes at that top that encased the ceiling of part of the building.	Sometimes areas of buildings would have pear-shaped domes that were mostly ornamental.
Facade broken up by columns, pilasters, and semi-circular arches.	Surface of buildings are a continuous whole, with few columns, pilasters, and arches.
Buildings tend to be shaped more squarely, with some curved and rounded elements.	Buildings are more <u>rectangular</u> in style and can be very massive in size.
Generally brick was the most commonly used material in Renaissance buildings.	Outside of buildings are highly ornate, made from a variety of different materials.

144



151



152



153



154



155



156



157

The Baroque Period in Spain

- The Baroque Period in Spain was really the Spanish Renaissance.
- Literature was dominated by Cervantes

158

MANNERISM

- New movement which replaced the artistic Renaissance in Italy in 1520-1530's
- Mannerism = "in the manner of..."
- Deliberate distortion of rules of proportion -> elongated figures showing suffering, anxiety, confusion
- Spreads out of Italy
- El Greco = greatest mannerist painter - elongated and distorted figures

159

El Greco's Laocoon

Elongated Bodies
→

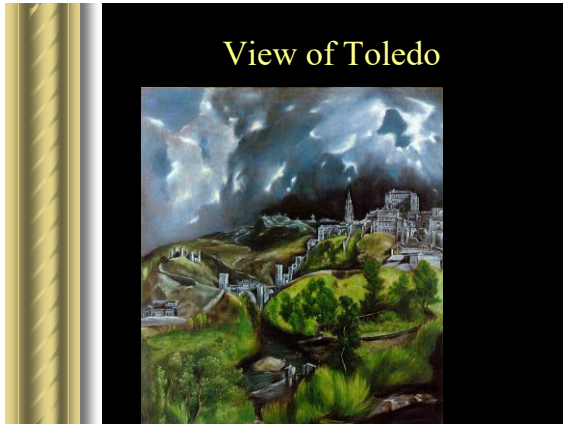
160

Veronica

161

Christ Driving the Traders from the Temple

162



163

THE BAROQUE PERIOD

- Mannerism is replaced by a new artistic movement – the Baroque
- Baroque art begins in Italy in late 16th century
- Becomes the art style of the Catholic/Counter Reformation

164

BAROQUE ART

1. Use of dramatic effects to stir emotion
2. Designed to dazzle and wow people
3. Drama/exuberance/grandeur
4. Used by Catholic church to communicate religious themes in a dramatic way
5. In sculpture -> dynamic movement and energy of human forms
6. In architecture -> bold, dramatic, piling up of details and magnificence – expresses power and control

165

KEY BAROQUE ARTISTS

1. Bernini – the colonnade for the piazza at St. Peter's Basilica/*the Ecstasy of St. Teresa*
2. Artemisia Gentileschi – *Judith Beheading Holofernes*
3. Caravaggio

166

FRENCH CLASSICISM

- In second half of 17th century France replaces Italy as cultural center of Europe
- French Classicism was the style of Louis XIV and his court

 1. Rejected the showy and emotional style of the baroque
 2. Emphasized clarity, simplicity, balance, and order
 3. Focus on themes and style of antiquity...i.e. the classical world

- Nicholas Poussin – key artists of French Classicism in painting

167

DUTCH REALISM

- Dutch wealth -> flowering and explosion of Dutch art in 17th century
- Dutch burghers commissioned art emphasizing middle class life
- Focus on realistic representation of secular everyday life

168

REMBRANDT

THE SYNDICS OF THE CLOTH GUILD - REMBRANDT



NIGHT WATCH - REMBRANDT



1. Greatest of the Dutch realist painters of 17th century
2. Painted numerous self portraits throughout his life
3. *Syndics of the Cloth Guild*
4. *The Night Watch*

169

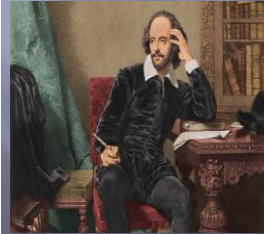
THE WONDEROUS AGE OF THEATER

"THE BARD"

THE ELIZABETHAN ERA = PERIOD OF CULTURAL FLOWERING AND LITERARY GENIUS IN ENGLAND

□ William Shakespeare

1. Playwright who dominated the Elizabethan Era
2. Founded and led the Globe Theater in London
3. Plays exhibit English pride and nationalism
4. Tragedies - *Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth*
5. Comedies - *A Midsummer Night's Dream, Measure for Measure, As You Like It*
6. History plays - *the Henriad, Richard II*



170

FRENCH THEATER - reflected the classical style - > cool, clever, and polished instead of emotion and imagination

- MOLIERE -> comedies
- *Tartuffe, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*
- RACINE -> tragedies

171