### BAROQUE ART IN THE 17TH CENTURY- SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN (CH 24 AND 25)

**1. With what religious movement is much of the Baroque art in Catholic countries associated?**

**List three adjectives or phrases that describe its style:**

**2. What city was the focus of artistic patronage as the Catholic church tried to reestablish its primacy?**

**3. Name four architects who worked on St. Peter's and note the primary contribution of each.**

**4. What is a *baldacchino?***

**5. List four major characteristics of Bernini's sculpture that are typical of Baroque art in general.**

**6. In what way did Bernini depict the vision of St. Theresa?**

**7. While the circle had been the ideal geometric figure to Renaissance architects,**

**Baroque planners preferred the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Why?**

**8. The common purpose of Caravaggio's *Conversion of St. Paul* and Bernini's *The Ecstasy of St. Theresa* was:**

**9. List three characteristics of Caravaggio's style.**

**10. What was Caravaggio attempting to present in his religious pictures? What pictorial devices did he use to achieve his goal?**

**11. What is *tenebroso*?**

**12. Which artists most influenced the style of Artemesia Gentileschi? Who were Judith and Holophernes?**

**What techniques does Artemesia use to portray the drama of the theme?**

**13. What was the goal of many Spanish Baroque religious artists? Name a theme that was particularly popular among them:**

**14. Velazquez was court painter to King \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**15. What is the subject of *Las Meninas*? How many levels of reality can you find in the picture?**

**Briefly describe them. What painting technique did Velazquez use in *Las Meninas?***

***NORTHERN BAROQUE***

**16. How did the religious and economic conditions in seventeenth‑century Holland effect artistic patronage and production? Discuss 3 reasons.**

**17. Who commissioned Rembrandt to paint *The Anatomy of Dr. Tulp*? What does this tell us about paronage in Holland during the 17th century?**

**18. What feature of *The Company of Captain Frans Fanning* *Coq* led to its being misnamed *The Night Watch*? What devices did Rembrant use to enliven the group portrait?**

**19. List three adjectives or phrases that would contrast Rembrandt’s religious works to Counter-Reformation art works:**

**20. What was Rembrandt trying to express in his portraits and self-portraits?**

**21. Briefly describe Rembrandt's use of light and shade. How does his use of light and shade effect the mood of his later portraits?**

**22. What is a “Vanitas” still life?**

**23. What four characteristics of *Et in Arcadia Ego* are typical of Poussin's fully developed Classical style?**

**24. What type of subjects did Poussin consider to be appropriate for paintings done in the "grand manner"? What did he think should be avoided?**

**25. Poussin and Rubens were considered as the two poles in the Baroque debate between the forces of passion and reason. Which pole do you think each artist represented? What characteristics in the work of each artist do you thinnk would reflect those attitudes?**

**Rubens:**

**Poussin:**

**26. The French Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture was established in the**

**year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What was its primary purpose?**

**27. Who was the principal director for the building and decoration of the Palace of Versailles? Who designed the park of Versailles? What was symbolized by the vast complex of Versailles?**