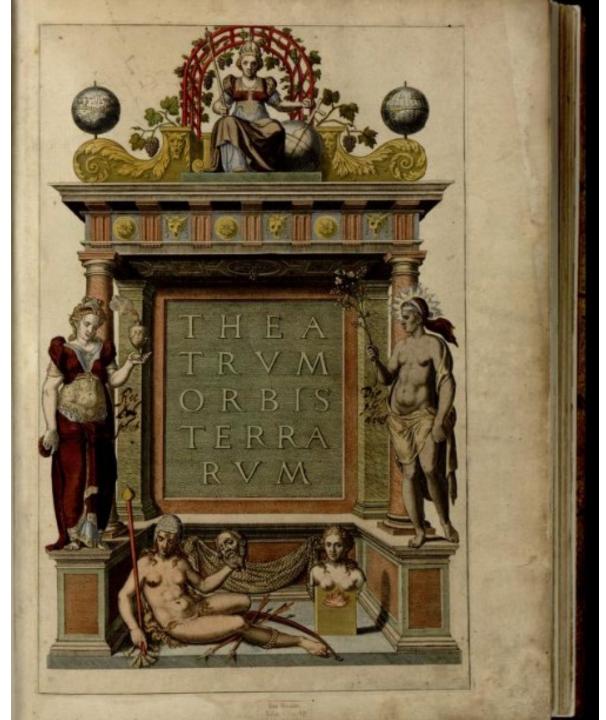
Europe and Islam: Europe Views of the World 1500-1700 p. 27-55

Lecture & Discussion:

Monday, September 16th

Outline for Today's Class

- 1. Group discussion of final slide from Sept. 11 Class
- 2. Group discussion based on *Europe Views of the World 1500-1700* (p. 27-55) by Larry Silver.
- 3. Lecture: Europe and the Ottoman Empire- Transculturality in Venice



Europe and the World: Personification of Continents

- Title page of *Theatre of the Lands of the World* by Abrahams Ortelius (Antwerp, 1527-1598).
- The work is considered to be the first modern atlas.
- Discussion:
 - Take a look at this title page and discuss with your peers how it reflects Wintle's assertions on the personification of the continents in Renaissance cartographic imagery.
 - What other symbolism can you identity in this image?
 - According to Wintle, imagery, such as personification, was perhaps even more effective at communicating European claims of power and superiority, than other methods. Why would that be?

Larry Silver: *Europe Views from the World*. 1500-1700

- Larry Silver
 - Professor of Art History, emeritus, taught at University of Pennsylvania between 1997 and 2017.
 - He specializes in painting and graphics of Northern Europe, particularly Germany and the Netherlands, during the era of Renaissance and Reformation.
 - Publications include Jewish Art: A Modern History (2011), Marketing Maximilian: The Visual Ideology a Holy Roman Emperor (2008) and articles about painters such as Rubens and Velázquez



Group Discussion Based on Europe Views of

the World 1500-1700 p. 27-55

- Based on your reading, what historical events shaped the view of Islam and its adherents in in artistic representations by Europeans in the medieval era, such as this image from the Luttrell Psalter (1330s)?
- Which historical event in mid 15th century (1453) reinforced the representation of Ottoman Turks in the European imagination as a threat to Europe?
- This woodcut, The martyrdom of the the Ten Thousand (1496/7) by Albrecht Dürer, depicts a legend that supposedly took place in the 4th century of Christians who were tortured and killed by a Persian King. In your discussion of the image reflect on why the "Persian" torturers are dressed as Ottoman Turks.
- Share with your peers any aspect from the reading that you found particularly interesting and explain why.

Image from the Luttrell Psalter



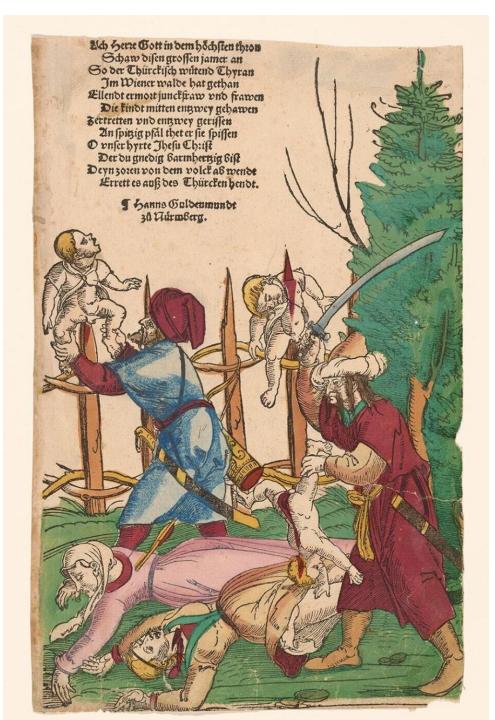


Woodcut. *The Martyrdom of the Ten Thousand* by Albrecht Dürer



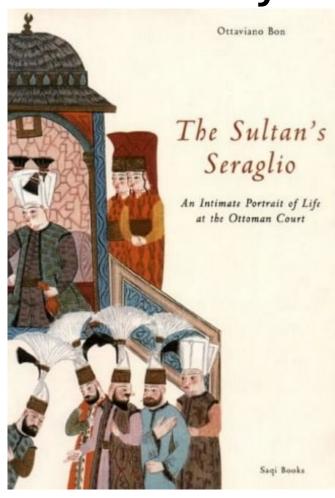


- Oil Painting by Albert Dürer which echoes his woodcut of the same title.
- Commissioned by Frederick the Wise of Saxony.



- An example from the suite of 15 sheets by the German printmakerErhard Schoen, cited by Silver (p.40).
- Produced between 1529-30
- According to Silver, these images "functioned as a fervent call to arms for defense of Christendom" (p40).
 - Ottoman conquests had extended to Hungary (1526)
 - Vienna was under siege in 1529
 - The integrity of the Holy Roman Empire was threatened by Ottoman alliance with King Francis I of France from 1530.

Europe and the Ottoman Empire: Transculturality in Venice



- The Sultan's Seraglio by Ottaviano Bon (1552-1623)
- Bon was diplomat who represented the Republic of Venice in Constantinople (1604-1609)
- His book is an account of the Ottoman Sultan's imperial palace, religious practices, and education at the palace.
- Indeed it provided knowledge about this empire, that by the time had expanded to include the Balkans and Hungary

Transculturality

• The movement of ideas, influences, practices, and beliefs between cultures and the fusions that result when the ideas, influences, practices, and beliefs of different cultures come together in a specific place, text, or contact zone.

https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.10 93/oi/authority.20110803105323291



Giovanni Dario's Palace in Venice, Ca'Dario Palace, (1479) Europe and the Ottoman Empire- : Transculturality in Venice

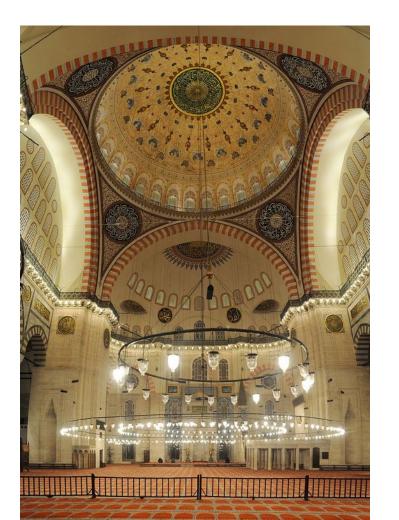
Windows, Bashtak Palace, Cairo, 1334-1339





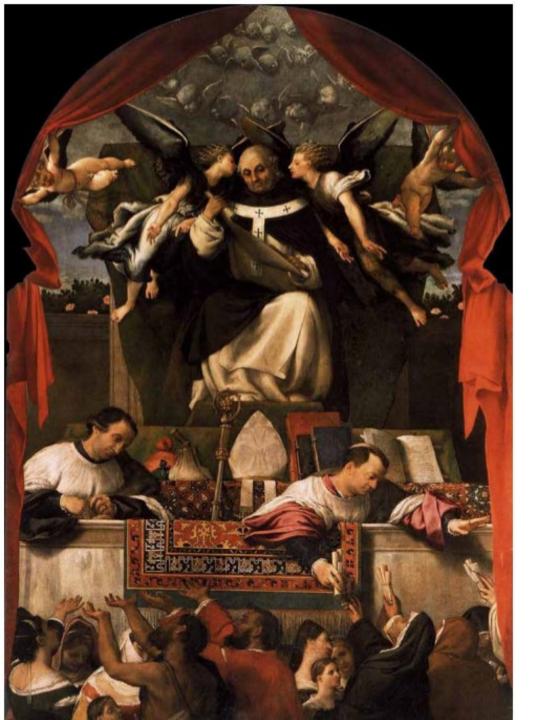
- Il Redentore, Venice (1577-1592).
- A Catholic Church
- Designed with input from Marc'Antonio Barbaro, a Venetian diplomat who had served in Constantinople (1568-1574).
- Bell towers are reminiscent of Ottoman imperial mosques' minarets.
- Dome and luminous interior said to be influenced by the work or Mimar Sinan (1488/1490 –1588), the chief architect of the sultans and famed architect of the Suleiman Mosque







Suleiman Mosque, Istanbul, exterior and interior



 Painting by Lorenzo Lotto: "The Alms of St. Anthony" (1540-1542)

 Can you spot the Turkish Carpet?



The Ambassador, by Hans Holbein (1533)



Madonna and Child Enthroned with Saints by Domenico Ghirlandaio , (1484)