

# Baroque Art & Architecture

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By Cian Laguesma and Julio Teodoro

# Baroque Architecture

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# Background

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- Occurred around the 1600s - 1800s
- After the Renaissance Era
- The Reformation and Counter-Reformation
- Heavily influenced by the Catholic Church
  - Due to the Council of Trent

# General Characteristics

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Circular naves, replacing narrow, long naves

-San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane (Rome, Italy)



# Extravagant Use of Light

- chiaroscuro effects/contrasting
- San Benedetto (Catania, Sicily)
  - Giovanni Battista Vaccarini was one of the main architects



# Extravagant Use of Light

- uniform lighting from numerous glass windows
- Palace of Versailles (France)





# Great Use of Ornaments

- made of wood (often gilded), plaster or stucco, marble or faux finishing
- Church of Saint Ignatius of Loyola (Rome, Italy)
  - Ozario Grassi, SJ was the main architect



# Large-Scale Ceiling Frescoes

- Found in the Church of St. Ignatius
- Made by Andrea Pozzo



# Italian Baroque Architecture

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# Background

- Rome was where the Baroque movement began (around the 1630's)
- Many famous architects rose to prominence during this time
  - Francesco Borromini (San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane (San Carlino))
    - Inspired the Italian Rococo style that flourished in Paris in the 1720's
  - Gian Lorenzo Bernini (St. Peter's Square)



# Church of the Gesù

- Church of Saint Mary of Gesù, or Casa Professa
- Made in 1636, by architect Giovanni Tristano



# French Baroque Architecture

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# Background

- Was the center of secular Baroque architecture
- Also had several great architects
  - Salomon de Brosse (Luxembourg Palace)
  - Louis Le Vau & Jules Hardouin Mansart



# Palace of Versailles

- Had a number architects work on different sectors of the place





# Baroque Music

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# Characteristics and Musical Forms

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# Characteristics

It uses contrast as a dramatic element, which is an important ingredient in a Baroque composition.

There was no pitch standard, the note to which baroque ensembles tuned varied widely at different times.

The harpsichord was the primary keyboard instrument.

Vibrato was used sparingly, only for expressive moments.

# Musical Forms

**Opera** - A drama that is primarily sung, accompanied by instruments, and presented on stage.

**Oratorio** - An extended musical drama with a text based on religious subject matter, intended for performance for voice and orchestra, without scenery, costume or action.

**Cantata** - a medium-length narrative piece of music for voices with instrumental accompaniment, typically with solos, chorus, and orchestra.

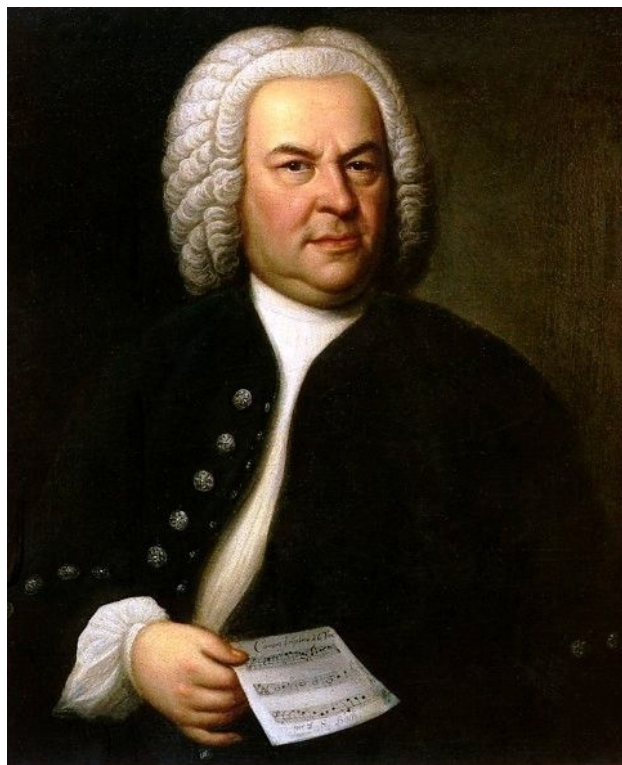
**Sonata** - Used to describe several types of pieces in the baroque era, the term sonata most commonly designated a work in several movements for one or more instruments.

**Concerto** - Derived from the Italian *concertare* (to join together, unite), the concerto took several forms during the baroque era. Until the early 18th century, a concerto was simply a composition that united a diverse ensemble consisting of voices, instruments or both.

**Suite** - Based on the traditional pairing of dances in the Renaissance, the suite was the first multi-movement work for instruments. The suite was essentially a series of dances in the same key, most or all of them in two-part form.

# Famous Composers

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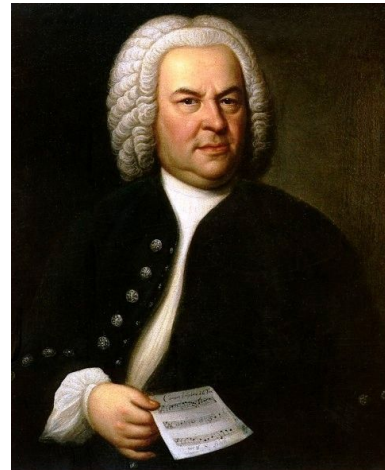
# Johann Sebastian Bach

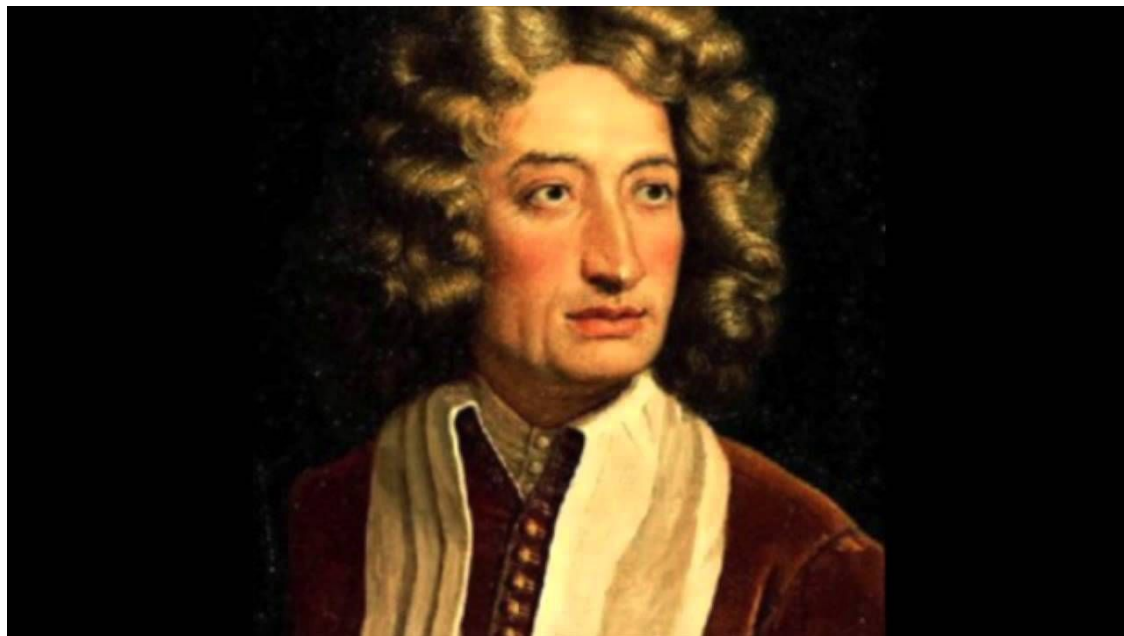
German

Most renowned as an organist.

Died at age 65 in 1750 because of complications after eye surgery.

Composed Cantatas, Oratorios and Concertos.





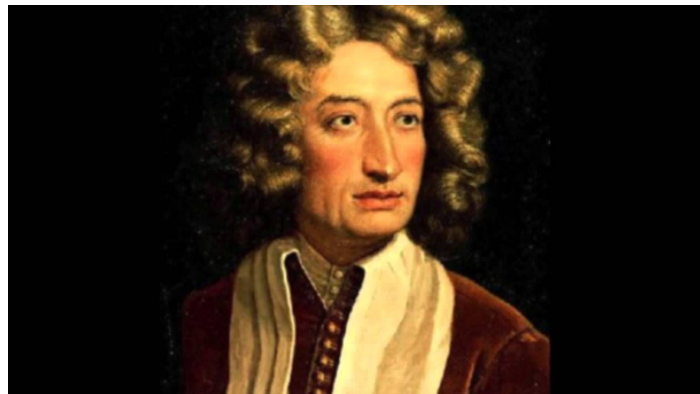


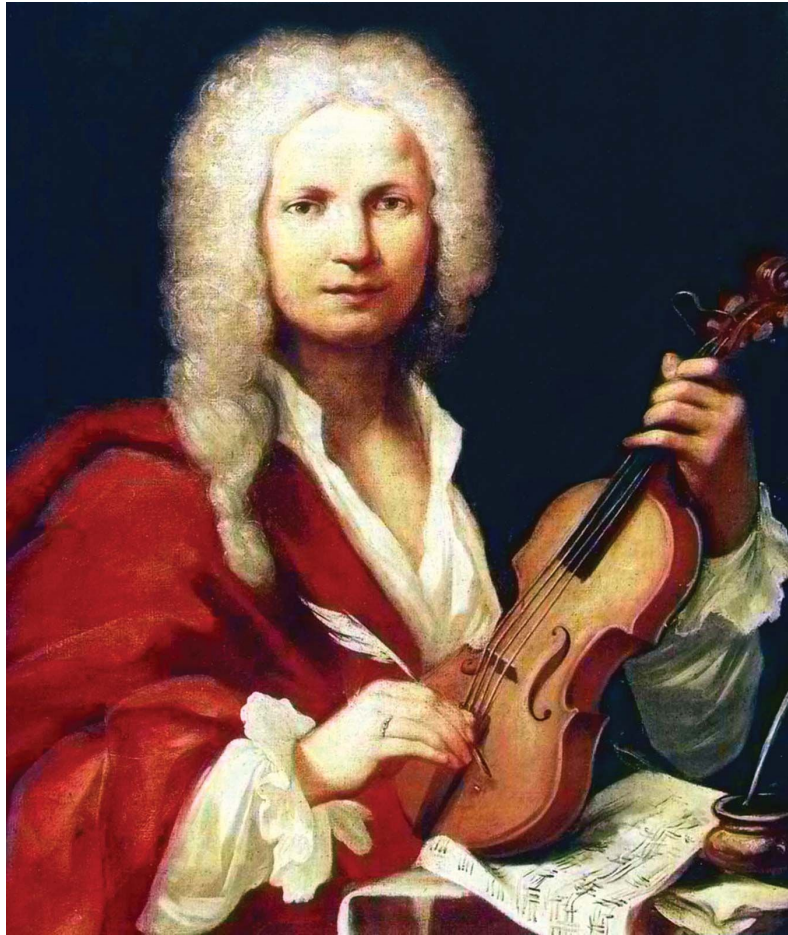
# Johann Pachelbel

German

Organist and Teacher

Composed a large body of sacred music.



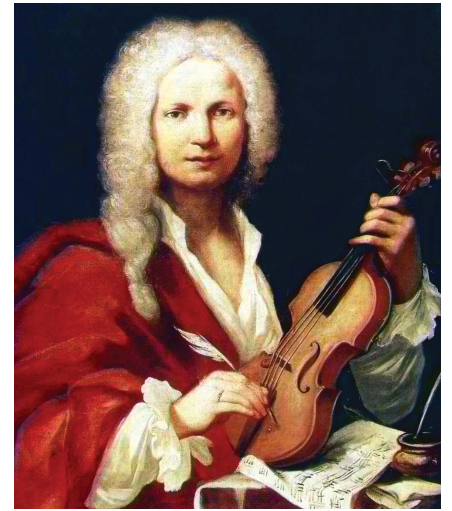


# Antonio Lucio Vivaldi

Italian

Composer, Violin Virtuoso, Teacher and Priest

Composed many instrumental Concertos



# Baroque Paintings

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# Characteristics

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# Grandeur and Sensual

The paintings have qualities of great beauty, size, and it expresses or suggests physical pleasure.



Arthur Van Dyck: Self-portrait (1634)

# Strong and Emotional

The paintings show importance and feelings



Portrait of Archimedes (1630) Prado Museum, Madrid. By Jusepe Ribera, one of the great Spanish exponents of Baroque portrait art.

# Naturalism or Realism

The painting describes a true-to-life style which involves the representation or depiction of nature (including people) with the least possible distortion or interpretation.

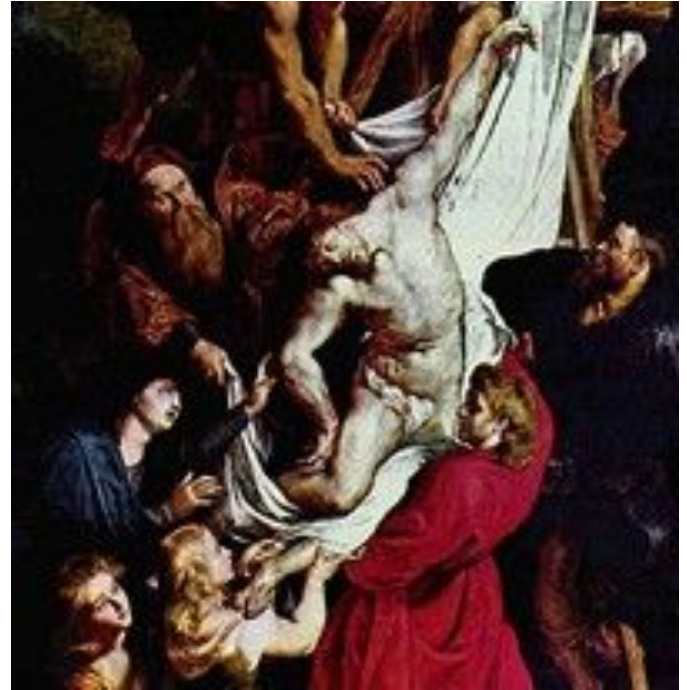


**The Death of the Virgin (1606), Caravaggio**



# Classicism

The painting gained inspiration or imitated the art of classical antiquity (Greek and Roman art).



**Descent from the Cross (Rubens) (1614) Cathedral of Our Lady, Antwerp.**