

## FINE ART SURVEY

### Homework for Mannerism and Baroque Art

March 2020      Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**MANNERISM** is a European Art Style that developed between 1520 and 1600. It is a style that rejected the calm balance and the harmony of the Renaissance in favor of emotion and distortion as typified by elongated forms and dramatic movement.

**Jacopo da Pontormo** (1494 to 1557) was a Mannerist painter and portrait painter. Although he actually lived during the Italian Renaissance (1453 to 1576), his style is consistent with the Mannerist Movement. Jacopo da Pontormo is famous for his use of \_\_\_\_\_ poses, coupled with ambiguous perspective, and his figures seem to \_\_\_\_\_ in an environment that is unhampered by \_\_\_\_\_. He painted *Deposition from the Cross*, *Visitation*, *Joseph in Egypt*, *Portrait of Cosimo il Vecchio*, and *Lady with a Basket of Spindles*.

Domenikos Theotocopoulos was otherwise known as **El Greco**. He lived from 1541 to 1614. El Greco discarded classicist criteria such as measure and proportion. El Greco believed that \_\_\_\_\_ is the supreme quest of art. El Greco regarded \_\_\_\_\_ as the most important and the most ungovernable element of painting, and he declared that color had primacy over form. He painted *The Burial of Count Orgaz*, *The Assumption of the Virgin*, *The Disrobing of Christ*, and *View of Toledo*.

**Giambologna** (born as Jean Boulogne), lived from 1529 to 1608, created statues with a fine sense of action and movement. With *The Rape of the Sabine Women*, Giambologna created a sculpture with no principal viewpoints. It is one \_\_\_\_\_ as the figures appear to be within a tall and narrow \_\_\_\_\_. He also sculpted *Hercules and Nessus*, *Samson Slaying a Philistine*, and *Venus*.

**Annibale Carracci** (1560 to 1609) used sharp and heavy \_\_\_\_\_ and wanted to create well designed facial features. He painted the *Bean Eater*, the *Butcher's Shop*, *Fishing*, and *Hunting*.

**BAROQUE ART** is the art style of the Seventeenth Century in which artists sought movement, contrast, emotional intensity, and variety along with an ornamental style in their work. Baroque comes from the Portuguese word “barroco” for an irregularly shaped pearl.

Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio (1571 to 1610), more commonly known as **Caravaggio**, was an early Baroque painter. He attempted to combine a realistic observation of the \_\_\_\_\_ state, both physical and emotional, with a dramatic use of lighting. Caravaggio was the master of chiaroscuro (“light-dark”) which is a clear tonal contrast of light and shadow (or darkness), and this effect is seen with *David with the Head of Goliath*, *The Crucifixion of Saint Peter*, *The Taking of Christ*, and *The Supper at Emmaus*.

*The Calling of Saint Matthew* by Caravaggio was completed in 1600. It shows the collision of two worlds—the temporal and the eternal—as a daily routine is interrupted by the miraculous. Saint Matthew himself is a person in \_\_\_\_\_ as he does not think that Jesus really is calling him (he

points to another man) while at the same time in his \_\_\_\_\_ he has already become a follower of Christ.

**Jusepe de Ribera** (1591 to 1652) reflected the coarse and the \_\_\_\_\_ in his paintings. This is seen in *Saint Jerome and the Angel of Judgment*, *Prometheus*, and *The Martyrdom of Saint Philip*.

**Diego Velázquez** (1599 to 1660) was a Spanish Baroque painter. He painted *The Water Carrier of Seville* and *Portrait of Pope Innocent X*. In 2009, *Portrait of a Man* was determined to be the work of Diego Velazquez. He also completed *The Maids of Honor* in 1656; was he hinting that \_\_\_\_\_ was on the decline?

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Please identify the name of the painting or statue and the artist.

